

**Тест из енглеског језика на пријемном испиту за одељење за двојезичну наставу –  
енглески језик**

**ПРОЧИТАЈ ПАЖЉИВО УПУТСТВО ЗА ИЗРАДУ ТЕСТА!**

Пре него што одговориш, пажљиво прочитај питање. Дежурни професори не пружају додатна обавештења о питањима, осим уколико она – због техничке грешке – нису довољно читљива. Одговоре на питања можеш најпре написати обичном (графитном) оловком. Признају се, међутим, само одговори написани хемијском оловком или налив-пером. Не признају се одговори у којима је нешто прецртано, дописано или исправљено белилом.

На тесту није дозвољено исписивати податке о ученику нити цртати било какве знакове.

Води рачуна о томе да је тест временски ограничен.

**СРЕЋНО!**

## 1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

5 x 1 points

*You are going to listen to a story told by a pilot about what life looks like from the sky. While you are listening, you can mark your answers on this sheet. You will have two minutes to read through the questions before you hear the story. You will hear it three times.*

*Circle the correct answer.*

1. According to the text, the passengers on the right side of the plane:

- a) are only interested in seeing the river Thames.
- b) have the best view of the river Thames.
- c) can see the Suffolk coast better than the pilot.
- d) always gaze at the aquarium on the plane.

2. According to the text, the flight across Eurasia is:

- a) mostly over land.
- b) mostly over water.
- c) half over land, half over water.
- d) None of the above.

3. During long-haul flights, pilots see:

- a) ice, two thirds of the flying time.
- b) clouds, 70% of the flying time.
- c) mostly water in its various forms.
- d) ocean only, as a form of water.

4. According to the text, pilots from the cockpit:

- a) can watch storms develop in real time.
- b) cannot clearly see new rain form from storms.
- c) can influence storms develop in front of them.
- d) All of the above.

5. According to the text, airline companies:

- a) owe quite a lot to the Wright brothers.
- b) use a brand new code for communication between them.
- c) still use an old-fashioned language that sailors use.
- d) None of the above.

**2. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (30 minutes)**

10 x 0.25 points

*I Circle the correct answer:*

6. I'm hoping to visit London \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the week.

- a) on            b) in            c) at            d) about

7. I don't think you can enroll in this class \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) no more    b) any longer    c) none longer    d) not more longer

8. Robots will perform a lot of jobs that used to \_\_\_\_\_ by hand.

- a) do            b) be done            c) doing            d) have done

9. Angelina refuses to play this role unless her husband \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) will get involved    b) gets involved            c) involves    d) shall involve

10. When I was swimming, I saw a \_\_\_\_\_ of fish.

- a) block        b) flock        c) school        d) herd

11. I am afraid there is very \_\_\_\_\_ I can do to calm Tina down right now.

- a) little        b) much        c) many        d) few

12. \_\_\_\_\_ Statue of Liberty is \_\_\_\_\_ colossal statue at the entrance of New York harbor.

- a) the/the      b) -/a            c) -/the            d) the/a

13. The dogs stopped \_\_\_\_\_ two seconds ago, and I am feeling better.

- a) to bark            b) barking            c) to be barked            d) to be barking

14. A: "How can I correct this problem?"

B: "I think I know \_\_\_\_\_."

- a) how you can correct it    b) how can you correct it  
c) that you can correct it    d) how can it corrects

15. \_\_\_\_\_ we sleep, \_\_\_\_\_ rested our minds.

- a) Better/more            b) the better/the more            c) The best/the most            d) best/most

II Circle the one underlined part that has a grammatical error. Write your correction on the line provided under the sentence. Mind your spelling.

5 x 0.25 points

16. The South American country of Uruguay is about the same size that the state of Washington in the United States.

\_\_\_\_\_

17. While snow often falls in north part of the state, such weather rarely if ever occurs in the rest of the state.

\_\_\_\_\_

18. Though Elvis Presley has died several decades ago in Tennessee, some of his most devoted fans cling to the belief that he is alive.

\_\_\_\_\_

19. Even tough the hotel guests complained about the lack of clean towels and the bugs in the rooms, none was angry enough to leave the hotel.

\_\_\_\_\_

20. People not used to live alone, often find life after divorce hard.

\_\_\_\_\_

III Find one word that best fits the description given and write it on the line provided. Mind your spelling.

5 x 0.25 points

21. to be given an academic degree or a diploma = \_\_\_\_\_

22. A natural, astronomical body, such as a moon, planet, comet, or other solar system body, that orbits a larger body = \_\_\_\_\_

23. a game in which two teams of eleven players try to kick or head a ball into their opponent's goal, only the goalkeeper on either side being allowed to touch the ball with his hands and arms except in the case of throw-ins = \_\_\_\_\_

24. the front part of the face below the lips = \_\_\_\_\_

25. a construction material made of a mixture of cement, sand, stone, and water that hardens to a stonelike mass = \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. READING COMPREHENSION (30 minutes)

5 x 1 points

You are going to read a text about how robots are influencing and will influence our lives in the future. Choose only one answer for each question and circle the letter in front of it.

#### Robot Reality: How Robots Will Change Our Lives

The robots are coming and their presence will eventually dramatically influence human life, experts say. While a lot of attention has focused on how robots could hurt employment by replacing some human jobs, there are a number of positive ways robots may impact human life. Here are some ways robots may change your life in the future.

As robots become more social, humans will encounter more and more robots in the service industry. At first, humans will increasingly encounter robots more via telecommunications and it will become harder for them to distinguish robots from humans. And eventually, robots will begin to replace more service jobs – like waiting tables. There are already novelty robots in some places, including Japan where robots act as servers, taking and delivering orders. However, because robots will be connected to the Internet, they will be able to access all of the information that is available about you online to predict what you may like to order.

Robots used for medical purposes will also change the way we treat ailments. Researchers are experimenting with using tiny robots to perform heart surgery. Engineers at *Autodesk* are also working with medical researchers to help them develop nano-robots that could be injected into cancer patients to kill some cancer cells. For people with impairments like a spinal cord injury, robotics may also be able to assist in the rehabilitation process.

People may be able to rent a robot in another location to travel or experience new things. For example, say someone wanted to go to attend an opera performance, but couldn't afford to go the traditional way. They could rent a robot in that location and enjoy everything about the experience as if they were there.

Also, a number of schools in the U.S. are already adopting robots into the classroom, not as replacements for teachers, but as teaching assistants that can be programmed to teach just about anything. "The cool thing robots do in the classroom is that they turn classes where you learn facts in a vacuum into classes where you solve real-world problems you really have," Nourbakhsh said. "You work on real challenges, you sense air pollution, you make a kinetic sculpture that motivates your mom to stop smoking – so you are learning about biology, programming, craft, rhetoric and air quality all at once. Robots integrate across disciplines."

26. According to the text:

- a) robots have changed our lives for the better.
- b) robots will hurt people's feelings.
- c) robots will take over most human jobs.
- d) None of the above.

27. According to the text, the main advantage of a robot over a human is:

- a) their ability to communicate more clearly.
- b) the fact that they are very careful waiters.
- c) that they will have more information about their customers.
- d) All of the above.

28. The use of robots for medical purposes:

- a) is restricted to heart surgeries.
- b) may help cure cancer patients in the future.
- c) will take away all the human jobs in rehabilitation processes.
- d) None of the above.

29. According to the text, this is what future holds for us:

- a) It will be cheaper to travel places than rent a robot.
- b) Opera performances will no longer be visited by people.
- c) It will be more expensive to travel places than rent a robot.
- d) None of the above.

30. According to the text, robots:

- a) can help school children learn more effectively.
- b) are used to help children memorize the pure facts.
- c) can help teach up to five subjects at a time.
- d) None of the above.

За комисију

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

TRANSCRIPT

*IN FLIGHT: EN ROUTE FROM LONDON TO TOKYO, A PILOT'S-EYE VIEW OF LIFE IN THE SKY.*

*WATER*

London, now, is on my side of the cockpit. The gaze of passengers on the right side may follow the Thames as far as the North Sea. From the flight deck we see the Suffolk coast directly ahead of us, a clean line of land's end that moves steadily down the aquarium-thick panes of the windshield as we climb and speed up.

Land, not water, will predominate on this route to Tokyo — a journey across all of Eurasia, the world's largest land mass, limited by the blue of two seas. But these first minutes over the North Sea are enough to remind me that flying offers perhaps the last thing an aspiring pilot would expect: a close experience of water.

About 70 percent of the world's surface is ocean. Much of the land that long-haul pilots work above is covered in snow or ice. At any given time, roughly two thirds of the Earth is covered in cloud. For many miles and hours in the sky — sometimes for nearly an entire flight — water, in one state or another, is the only thing we see.

It's routine from the cockpit to see storms form in real time, and from them the fall of new rain on the roof of the ocean. When, after long hours over desert or hardly inhabited land a city appears, the water we see near it — lakes, dams, rivers locked in their rolling green frames of vegetation — looks holy as blood.

Our image of the Wright Brothers on the windswept Carolina coast is the best reminder of the debt every pilot owes to the sea. Today in the air we still speak a nautical language — of *forward* and *aft*; *cabins*, *galleys* and *bulkheads*. We count aircraft by *hulls* and *fleets*. Our *port* and *starboard* wingtips are marked by red and green navigation lights, arranged as upon a ship. Our speed in the blue between two cities is measured in *knots*. What remains of us is our *wake*. This code is outdated, but still serves the purpose.