

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У НИШУ

ФИЛОЗОФСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ

ДЕПАРТМАН ЗА АНГЛИСТИКУ



ШИФРА:

(попуњава комисија)

БРОЈ ПОЕНА:

(попуњава комисија)

КЛАСИФИКАЦИОНИ ИСПИТ

Јун 2018

ВРЕМЕ ИЗРАДЕ: 120 МИНУТА

МАКСИМАЛАН БРОЈ ПОЕНА: 60

УПУТСТВА ЗА КАНДИДАТЕ

- На знак главног дежурног извадите цедуљу (идентификациону картицу) која се налази у коверти, попуните је траженим личним подацима, вратите цедуљу у коверту и обавезно залепите коверту.

ВАЖНО!!!

НА САМОЈ КОВЕРТИ НЕ СМЕТЕ НИШТА ПИСАТИ. НА ИСПИТНОМ ТЕСТУ И МАРГИНАМА НЕ СМЕТЕ НАПИСАТИ НИ СВОЈЕ ИМЕ, НИТИ НЕКУ ШИФРУ, НИТИ БИЛО КАКВЕ ДРУГЕ ОЗНАКЕ. ИСПИТНИ ТЕСТОВИ КОЈИ БУДУ НА БИЛО КОЈИ НАЧИН ОЗНАЧЕНИ БИЋЕ ОДМАХ ДИСКВАЛИФИКОВАНИ, БЕЗ ПРЕГЛЕДАЊА.

Испитни тестови биће шифрирани **након** што сви кандидати напусте место полагања испита.

- Уколико то нисте већ учинили, своје личне ствари (торбе, фасцикле, јакне...) одложите на катедру или чивилук. **Не заборавите да искључите и одложите мобилне телефоне као и било које друге електронске уређаје, који не смеју стајати на клупама, нити испод њих.** На клупама могу да буду само испитни тестови и оловке, сок или вода, као и лична карта/пасош и потврда о пријему докумената (листић са печатом и уписаним пријемним бројем).
- Подесите свој часовник тако да се време слаже са оним на часовнику дежурних. Израда задатака **не сме да траје дуже од 120 минута.** Уколико тест завршите пре истека овог рока, можете да напустите амфитеатар / учионицу. У том случају, окрените тест на лице и оставите га **на клупи.**
- За израду задатака морате да користите **плаву хемијску оловку.** **Ниједан одговор написан графитном оловком или оловком у боји која није плава неће бити признат!** Ако немате плаву хемијску оловку, потражите је од дежурних.
- Окрените другу страницу теста **тек када дежурни објаве да почиње званично време израде теста.**
- У првом делу теста (PART A) **САМО ЗАОКРУЖИТЕ** један од понуђених одговора – **НЕ ТРЕБА** уписивати решења и у текст или реченицу.
- У другом делу теста (PART B) **ТРЕБА** уписивати решења у текст или реченицу.
- **ПАЖЉИВО ПРОЧИТАЈТЕ УПУТСТВА** дата на почетку сваког од вежбања, и пре него што се одлучите за једно од понуђених решења, или упишете своје решење – **ПАЖЉИВО ПРОЧИТАЈТЕ ЦЕЛИ ТЕКСТ ИЛИ РЕЧЕНИЦУ И ДОБРО РАЗМИСЛИТЕ.**
- Уколико сте већ заокружили или уписали једно решење, па се предомислите и желите да заокружите или упишете неко друго решење, то мора бити урађено тако да се **недвосмислено** види које решење важи. На пример, ~~a~~ ~~b~~ ~~c~~ **d**, или чак, уколико се поново предомислите, ~~a~~ ~~b~~ ~~c~~ **d**. **Употреба коректора за хемијску оловку није дозвољена.**
- Молимо обратите пажњу да на тесту треба давати **САМО ЈЕДНУ** важећу верзију одговора – неће се признавати одговори са више остављених алтернативних решења! Важеће решење можете да означите и стрелицом поред које пише „**ово важи**“.
- Одговори који у себи садрже било какву грешку у писању речи (*spelling*) и нису у складу са граматичким редом речи енглеске реченице неће бити признати – зато проверите да ли су ваша решења исписана **тачно, јасно и ЧИТКО.**
- Тест има укупно **10 страна** – обратите пажњу да неку од страна грешком не прескочите!
- **У ТОКУ ИЗРАДЕ ТЕСТА НИКАКВА КОМУНИКАЦИЈА КАНДИДАТА СА БИЛО КОЈИМ НА БИЛО КОЈИ НАЧИН НЕЋЕ БИТИ ТОЛЕРИСАНА. И сâм покушај преписивања или употребе електронских уређаја било које врсте казниће се ТРЕНУТНИМ УДАЉЕЊЕМ СА ИСПИТА И ДИСКВАЛИФИКАЦИЈОМ.**
- Током израде теста, **не можете** тражити помоћ или објашњења од дежурних. Све што желите да питате морате питати пре него што се објави почетак израде теста и пре него видите сâм тест.
- Ових упутстава, као и упутстава за решавање сваког вежбања треба се дословно придржавати.

GOOD LUCK!

PART A – MULTIPLE CHOICE TASKS

I For each numbered gap choose ONE of the four offered answers to make the sentence both grammatically correct and logical. JUST CIRCLE A, B, C or D. DO NOT fill in the numbered gaps. The first one (0) has been done for you. 13 pts

He was (0) _____, with sharp eyes and a long nose, and he was (1) _____. He had a number of distinctive properties (2) _____ recognize and remember him: he always wore a “deer-stalker” hat and a Scottish cape (3) _____; he smoked a pipe, and played the violin exquisitely. He was ingenious, very observant, capable of quick and resourceful investigation, and he used his remarkable methods of analysis to help Scotland Yard (4) _____ intriguing cases. (5) _____, he was an expert in chemistry and British law. His favourite expression was "Elementary, my dear Watson." His life began in 1887, so the persona of Sherlock Holmes (6) _____. And although in fact he never really existed, he is today a very real part of British culture.

(7) _____ made Sherlock Holmes (8) _____ detective. When he met Doctor Watson for the first time, Holmes immediately knew that Dr. Watson (9) _____ Afghanistan war. But how (10) _____? Deduction! Dr. Watson walked like a soldier; his skin was tanned; he obviously had trouble using his left arm. So Holmes concluded that he was an English army doctor, probably (11) _____ the military (12) _____. He also concluded that Dr. Watson (13) _____ a country with a hot climate, which, at the time, could only be Afghanistan! Elementary, my dear Watson!

In England, there is a big Sherlock Holmes Society (14) _____ the stories very seriously. They have regular meetings, where they talk about the books and discuss the most interesting mysteries, (15) _____ not fully resolved. For example, in one of the stories, Holmes (16) _____ a train from London to Paris, but arrived in Paris before the train! How did he do it? One member of the Society, obviously as resourceful as Sherlock himself, (17) _____ the idea to check the train timetables of the 1890's, and (18) _____ explanation there: Sherlock could (19) _____ Reading, near London, to arrive at the coast more quickly and board an earlier boat to France! Stanley MacKenzie, president of the Sherlock Holmes Society, says: “Holmes is an eccentric, but also a mental superman, and I envy him a bit. I wish (20) _____ his facility for solving problems in an armchair, with eyes closed and hands folded.”

Holmes was very popular 130 years ago. In fact, when Conan Doyle tried, in 1893, to “terminate” him with the story “The Final Problem”, in which Holmes and his archenemy Moriarty met at the Riechenbach Falls in Switzerland, (21) _____, and eventually (22) _____ into the river together, the readers protested so much that Doyle (23) _____ “resurrect” the detective – Holmes “miraculously” survived, and there was another book of stories ten years later.

Sherlock Holmes is as popular today. A dozen or so films (24) _____ since the 1970s, all about slightly different versions of the “classic” Sherlock Holmes. But in 2010, the BBC launched the series “Sherlock”, starring Benedict Cumberbatch, which was (25) _____, depicting the adventures of a modern-day, 21st-century Sherlock Holmes. It has been a great hit ever since, (26) _____ expressed by certain film critics.

Sherlock Holmes is a legend that will not die. Every week, about 40 cards and letters addressed to Mr. Holmes are delivered at his address in London – 221B, Baker Street. And a full-time secretary answers them promptly on his behalf.

0	A very thick	B very thin	C vary thick	D vary thin
1	A above 180 cm taller	B taller above 180 cm	C over 180 cm tall	D tall over 180 cm
2	A which people could easily	B by which people could easily	C which people could easier	D by which people could easier
3	A instead of a coat properly	B instead coat properly	C instead of a proper coat	D instead a proper coat
4	A solve the most	B solve a most	C solved the most	D solved a most
5	A Therefore,	B Moreover,	C Even though,	D Consequently,
6	A is now old 130 years	B is now 130 years old	C now has 130 years	D has 130 years now
7	A That his flawless deduction was	B His flawless deduction wasn't	C It was his flawless deduction that	D His flawless deduction which
8	A the worlds' famous	B the worlds' most famous	C the world's famous	D the world's most famous
9	A has just returned from the	B had just returned from the	C just returned from	D had just returned from
10	A he knew?	B could he knew?	C he could have known?	D could he have known?
11	A dismissed with	B dismissed with	C dismissed from	D dismissed from
12	A due to serious injurry	B due to a serious injury	C duty in serious injurry	D duty in a serious injury
13	A must have served in	B should have to serve in	C must have to serve to	D should have to serve to
14	A who's members take	B whose members take	C who's members find	D whose members find
15	A some of which are still	B of whom some aren't still	C some of whom are still	D of which some aren't still
16	A caught	B catched	C cought	D caughted
17	A came at	B came into	C came off	D came up with
18	A founded a likely	B founded alike	C found a likely	D found alike
19	A have changed trains at	B has changed trains at	C changed trains with	D had changed trains with
20	A having had	B I had	C I have	D having
21	A fought for a long while	B fought for long while	C fight for a long while	D fight for long while
22	A fall	B fallen	C fell	D had fallen
23	A was made	B was made to	C made	D made to
24	A have been shut	B had been shut	C have been shot	D had been shot
25	A quiet difference	B quite difference	C quiet different	D quite different
26	A despite of some criticisms	B despite some criticisms	C in spite some criticism's	D in spite of some criticism's

II For each numbered sentence with gaps choose ONE of the four offered answers to make the sentence both grammatically correct and logical. Just circle A, B, C or D. DO NOT fill in the gaps. The sign Ø means that no word or word group is missing. The first one (0) has been done for you. 17 pts

0. Alice Munro, a Canadian short story writer, was the first _____ of _____ Nobel Prize in this field.

A) receptor / Ø	<input checked="" type="radio"/> C) recipient / the
B) receptor / the	D) recipient / Ø

1. I _____ able to find my way here unless you _____ me a map.

A) won't be / draw	C) won't be / didn't draw
B) will be / don't drew	D) will be / don't draw

2. Not only _____ of his family, but he also provides _____ his aged parents.

A) does he take care / for	C) does he take care / with
B) he takes care / for	D) he takes care / with

3. Moms who want to spend _____ children have _____ opportunities to find a good job nowadays.

A) enough time with their / fewer	C) enough time with their / fewer
B) enough time with there / less	D) enough time with there / less

4. Even if the strikers _____ back to work tomorrow, it _____ some time before things return to normal.

A) had gone / will be	C) go / will be
B) had gone / would be	D) go / would have been

5. Good news _____ that Joanne will be divorced immediately. If only she _____ her husband.

A) are / has never met	C) is / has never met
B) are / had never met	D) is / had never met

6. _____ all her chores before, the housekeeper could enjoy _____ her coffee outside.

A) Doing / in	C) Having done / in
B) Doing / Ø	D) Having done / Ø

7. _____ had the outdoor festival begun _____ it started raining.

A) No matter / than	C) No sooner / than
B) No matter / then	D) No sooner / then

8. You'd better _____ an aspirin instead of _____ all day about your headache.

A) take / complaining	C) took / complain
B) taken / complaining	D) take / complained

9. Jim asked Mary _____ a word with her after she _____ the meeting.

A) could he have / finished	C) if he could have / has finished
B) could he have / had finished	D) if he could have / had finished

10. George is not really keen on _____ any longer, but he wants to _____ his parents' expectations.

A) to study / live up to	C) studying / live up to
B) to study / look into	D) studying / look into

11. I _____ where the Simpsons will spend their _____ Day holiday.

A) wander / Independence	C) wonder / Independence
B) wander / Independence	D) wonder / Independence

12. I'd rather my children _____ to my _____ when they were teenagers.

A) listened / advice	C) listened / advices
B) had listened / advice	D) had listened / advices

13. I can't help _____ his courage but I don't approve _____ his methods.

A) admire / of	C) admiring / of
B) admire / on	D) admiring / on

14. Keep _____ eye on the luggage. The airport is full of _____ .

A) an / thieves	C) the / thieves
B) an / thieves	D) the / thieves

15. Jack, could you, please explain _____ your brother why _____ stay out till midnight?

A) to / he can't	C) Ø / he can't
B) to / can't he	D) Ø / can't he

16. I'm sorry _____ not having a tie on. I didn't know it _____ a formal party.

A) Ø / would be	C) for / will be
B) Ø / was going to be	D) for / was going to be

17. It's a very _____ detective story. You know who committed the murder but there are far too many _____ ends.

A) unsatisfactory/ loose	C) insatisfactory/ loose
B) unsatisfactory/ lose	D) insatisfactory/ lose

18. While I was _____ my neighbours _____ away on holiday.

A) having renovated my house / were	C) having my house renovated / had been
B) having my house renovated / were	D) having renovated my house / had been

19. Stop _____ lies! It's such an _____ habit!

A) saying / irritating	C) telling / irritating
B) to say / irritable	D) to tell / irritable

20. Mary was _____ because she _____ to a picnic before.

A) exciting / has never been	C) excited / has never been
B) exciting / had never been	D) excited / had never been

21. It's very difficult to _____ ends meet here, so I've decided to _____ my living elsewhere.

A) make / earn	C) make / do
B) do / earn	D) do / make

22. The parcel is supposed to _____ yesterday morning. _____ yet?

A) to be sent / Has it arrived	C) to have been sent / Has it arrived
B) to be sent / Did it arrive	D) to have been sent / Had it arrived

23. Mark's religious _____ are quite questionable – he's constantly _____ between Christianity and Buddhism.

A) believes / wavering	C) beliefs / wavering
B) believes / vareying	D) beliefs / vareying

24. Mary makes me _____ my reports before the end of my shift. I'm quite used to _____ them on a daily basis.

A) to write / write	C) write / write
B) to write / writing	D) write / writing

25. You are to blame, Sally, that your brother got an F in Arts! If you _____ him with that last drawing assignment, the teacher _____ such a bad mark yesterday.

A) helped / wouldn't give	C) helped / wouldn't have given
B) had helped / wouldn't have given	D) had helped / wouldn't give

26. The suspect _____ at the police station at present. It's high time he _____ to his crime.

A) has been questioned/ confessed	C) is being questioned / confessed
B) is questioned / confesses	D) is questioning / confesses

27. A bank holiday is a _____ holiday in the United Kingdom, nowadays commonly used _____ Good Friday and Christmas Day.

A) public / for	C) official / for
B) public / to	D) official / to

28. Preparing for the FIFA World Cup, the selector _____ Kolarov _____ the new team captain.

A) choosed / to	C) chose / to
B) choosed / as	D) chose / as

29. Dear Aunt Paula, just to let you know I'm home _____. The weekend was lovely, and I am looking forward to _____ all of you again very soon!

A) safe and sound / see	C) safely and soundly / see
B) safe and sound / seeing	D) safely and soundly / seeing

30. My grandpa always says that the secret of his _____ health is _____ and sleeping well.

A) well / working hardly	C) good / working hardly
B) well / working hard	D) good / working hard

31. Susan _____ us in to take a look, but we tiptoed into the room very carefully so _____ not to wake the baby.

A) did let / as	C) did let / that
B) letted / as	D) letted / that

32. _____ holiday was awful! The beach was overcrowded and the room wasn't clean _____ comfortable.

A) Ø / nor	C) A / either
B) Our / or	D) The / neither

33. This cheese smells really _____. I don't think you _____ eat it.

A) bad / should	C) badly / mustn't
B) bad / needn't	D) badly / ought to

34. Experts say we'll _____ much hotter summers if the global warming continues. By 2030, they say the average temperature in Europe will _____ for 3 degrees Celsius.

A) be having / have been rised	C) have been having / have raised
B) be having / have risen	D) have been having / have risen

PART B – FILL-IN TASKS

III Put the verbs in brackets in the correct verb forms (finite or non-finite, active or passive). Please do not use a modal unless one is requested. Pay attention to word order and spelling. It is not possible to add any other word (e.g. pronoun, noun, etc.) apart from those given in brackets. The first one (0) has been done for you. 12 pts

Huge meat-based meals, protein bars and shakes for snacks – these things (0) are (be) now inevitable parts of our everyday lives. But (1) _____ (eat, we) too much protein? For the past two decades, the booming fitness industries (2) _____ (drive) the demand for high-protein foods up. We (3) _____ (feed, relentlessly) the same line by advertisers: that a diet of meat, supplements, and protein shakes (4) _____ (have) real health benefits. However, over the past 50 years, scientific research (5) _____ (find, consistently) that this can actually have adverse consequences for our health, and that we (6) _____ (NEGATIVE, MODAL, do) ourselves any good by tampering with our natural protein needs.

(7) _____ (add) to the growing pile of evidence, a study (8) _____ (publish) in Finland last year showed that a high-protein diet increased the risk of heart failure by 49%. (9) _____ (track) 2,400 middle-aged men over the course of 22 years prior to publishing their results, the Finnish researchers warn us that their findings (10) _____ (NEGATIVE, MODAL, take) lightly. Other researchers (11) _____ (draw, recently) a similar conclusion – that people (12) _____ (consume) large amounts of protein, especially in the form of red and processed meat, (13) _____ (be) more likely (14) _____ (be) obese or diabetic.

The idea (15) _____ (introduce, first) by a professor at MIT in the 1960s. He (16) _____ (claim) that plant sources such as vegetables were deficient in amino acids and that we therefore (17) _____ (need) to eat more animal protein. “A lot of his work was supported by the food animal industry in the US, which, naturally, wanted people to eat more meat,” says Thomas Sanders, professor at King’s College London. “But, by 1972 his theory (18) _____ (discredit, already, fully), thanks to several independent research projects. And since then it (19) _____ (show) over and over again that plant-based foods actually provide all the amino acids we need.”

Unfortunately, the idea that increased protein intake is beneficial (20) _____ (take) off again in the late 1990s, with the rise of the gym culture and the accompanying trend for (21) _____ (put) on muscle mass. But this is also a myth. “Scientific studies show that giving people extra protein (22) _____ (NEGATIVE, increase, actually) muscle mass,” Sanders says. “What (23) _____ (build) up muscle is exercise. The excess protein you take simply (24) _____ (get; throw) away. All you need is a balanced diet that meets all your nutrient requirements and prevents chronic diseases,”

IV Adapt the form of the words in brackets to the context so that you get a grammatical and meaningful text. In some examples negative prefixes are required. Plural forms are also possible. All the words in brackets have to be changed, i.e. adapted to a new form, there are no gaps that require no changes. Make sure that the new form is correctly spelt. The first one (0) has been done for you. 5 pts

(0) Interestingly (INTEREST) enough, it is (1) _____ (WIDE) assumed that the British form a relatively homogeneous society with a strong sense of identity, but it is an (2) _____ (ASSUME) that requires considerable qualification. The United Kingdom is a land of great (3) _____ (DIVERSE), partly in its landscape, but more importantly in the human sphere. Nothing infuriates the Scots, Welsh or Irish more than to be (4) _____ (IGNORANCE) called 'English', or for all Britain to be referred to as 'England'. In (5) _____ (ADD) to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, the regions of England also have their special identities, which tend to be stronger the (6) _____ (FAR) one travels away from London and the south east. Communities in the north often have a strong sense of (7) _____ (LOYAL) and identity. As one moves closer to London, community ties (8) _____ (WEAK) and society is both more homogeneous and (9) _____ (INDIVIDUAL). Many other (10) _____ (SIMILAR) between the south and the north result from this difference.

V Fill in the blanks in the following text using APPROPRIATE SINGLE-WORD PREPOSITIONS or ARTICLES (A, AN, THE, or zero article - 'Ø'). Do not leave an empty space with no article or preposition. The first one (0) has been done for you. 5 pts

Scotland is (0) a great place to live, famous (1) _____ its whisky, wool, and kilts. It covers about (2) _____ third of the territory of Great Britain, but most of its 5.3 million inhabitants live in or (3) _____ three urban centres – Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dundee. In the Highlands, which cover most of Scotland, (4) _____ population is very thin. In many regions, you can drive for over 50 kilometres (5) _____ seeing any human habitation, except (6) _____ occasional solitary farm. What is life like in the Highlands? The stereotypical image of a Highlander as a ginger-haired man wearing a kilt and playing the bagpipes is a long way (7) _____ everyday reality – (8) _____ few Highlanders wear the kilt every day, and we live pretty ordinary lives. Just like young people everywhere, we are (9) _____ fashion, music, social media, and dances, and we are fond (10) _____ all kinds of sports.

PLEASE, TURN OVER! THIS IS NOT THE END OF THE TEST! ►

VI Finish each sentence so that it expresses the same meaning as the sentence above it, as closely and precisely as possible. Make sure that the sentence is grammatically correct. Pay attention to your spelling. 3 pts

1. People say that John is the best pianist this school has ever produced.

John is said _____

2. She moved to Boston because she got a better job offer there.

The _____

3. "Don't take more than two of these at once"

The doctor suggested _____

4. "Did either of you actually see the accident?"

The policeman wanted _____

5. I like it when my boyfriend surprises me with a booked arrangement, but I like to plan my holidays myself even more.

I prefer _____

6. Blue jeans are a globally popular USA product, but Coca-Cola is even more popular.

Blue jeans are _____

VII Make questions for the underlined words. Make sure your question includes the information which is not underlined. Pay attention to word order and spelling. Do not change sentences in any way, e.g. by adding new information or changing the tense. The question should relate PRECISELY to the underlined part. 5 pts

Example: Jane made an origami flower.

What did Jane make?

1. Margaret said I should invite John to the party.

_____?

2. Of all the paintings in this exhibition, the smallest one has attracted the most attention.

_____?

3. The cheetah runs over 100 km/h.

_____?

4. Those shoes were so beautiful I simply couldn't resist them!

_____?

5. The members of the club themselves clean the back yard.

_____?