



**Градско такмичење у енглеском језику
за ученике 3. разреда средњих школа**

НЕЛТА – Удружење наставника енглеског језика Ниш

Израда теста траје 90 минута.

Израда теста почиње када то дежурни наставник најави.
Када почне израда теста, не можете постављати никаква питања.

Ако раније завршите, тест затворите и оставите га на клупи.

Прочитајте пажљиво упутство за свако вежбање.

Good luck!

Ниш, 2018

I Read the text and do the exercises a), b), c) & d).

A long and healthy life?

A baby born today could live to be not only 100, but even 120 years old. Hard to believe? Apparently, there could be a gene for not only long life, but long and healthy life. Even today, there are many, many people who have passed the landmark age of 100 – an age that seemed an impossible achievement only a few decades ago. In fact, there are now so many healthy, elderly people that a new term has been coined: the *wellderly*. These are people over the age of 80 who have no chronic diseases such as high blood pressure, coronary disease or diabetes and who have never taken medication for these conditions.

There have been quite a few scientific studies of communities where a healthy old age is typical. These include places like Calabria in southern Italy and the island of Okinawa in Japan.

The small village of Molochio in Calabria numbers about 2,000 inhabitants. And of these, there are at least eight centenarians*. When researchers ask people like this what the secret of their long life is, the answer is invariably to do with diet and is almost always the same: ‘I eat a lot of fruit and vegetables.’ ‘A little bit, but of everything.’ ‘No smoking, no drinking.’

But such evidence is now regarded as unreliable and these days scientists are looking beyond diet and lifestyle to genetic factors. Eric Topol is one researcher who questions the received wisdom, saying, ‘There must be genes that explain why some individuals are protected from the harmful genes that affect the ageing process.’

New research into long life, looking at groups of people who have a genetic connection, has taken scientists to Ecuador. In one small region there are a number of people with a genetic condition called Laron syndrome. The main effect of this condition is to restrict the individual’s growth to little more than a metre, but it also seems to protect them against both cancer and diabetes. Ultimately, those with Laron syndrome live longer than the rest of their families. Meanwhile, on the Hawaiian island of Oahu, there’s a completely separate group of Japanese-American men who are particularly long-lived. And it turns out that they have a variant of the same gene as the Laron syndrome group.

Back in Calabria, scientists have been trying to work out exactly how much of the local longevity is due to genetics and how much to environmental factors. By checking public records going back to the 19th century, researchers have reconstructed the family trees of 202 nonagenarians* and centenarians. They concluded that there were genetic factors which seemed to benefit the men more than the women – a surprising result because generally in Europe, women centenarians outnumber men by about five to one.

So what really makes people live longer? It seems likely that it is an interaction of genes, the environment and ultimately a third factor beyond our control – luck.

**nonagenarian* (n) – someone who is between 90 and 100 years old

**centenarian* (n) – someone who is older than 100 years old

a) Explain the meaning of the words – what they mean **IN THE TEXT**. The first one has been done for you.

0. achievement (n.) - *something that you have done successfully, esp. through hard work or skill* _____

1. chronic (adj.) - _____

2. invariably (adv.) - _____

3. harmful (adj.) - _____

4. to restrict (v.) - _____

5. to outnumber (v.) - _____

5/___

b) Match **ONE** noun from the box to **ONE** adjective to form collocations. The first one has been done for you.

achievement	age	condition	diseases	factors	<i>substances</i>
factors	life	process	result	studies	

0. harmful *substances* _____

1. ageing _____

2. chronic _____

3. environmental _____

4. genetic _____

5. genetic _____

6. impossible _____

7. long _____

8. old _____

9. scientific _____

10. surprising _____

5/___

c) Match each example to one of the collocations in Exercise b). Write the appropriate collocation. The first one has been done for you.

0. materials that cause damage to your health – *harmful substances* _____

1. getting wrinkles around your eyes - _____

2. investigations into new medicines - _____

3. passing an exam without studying very much- _____

4. reaching your hundredth birthday - _____

5. running three marathons in one day - _____

5/___

d) Answer these questions:

According to the text ...

1. What does the *wellderly* mean?

2. What do some researchers doubt?

3. What is Laron syndrome and why is it interesting to scientists?

4. What did the research into families in Calabria show?

5. Please list five important factors in long life mentioned in the text?

10/___

II For questions 1-10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, USING THE WORD GIVEN. Do NOT change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

0. What did she have on at the party? **WAS**

What _____ *was she wearing* _____ at the party?

1. By the year 2040 there will be no trees left in this town. **CUT**

By the year 2040 they _____ all the trees in this town.

2. Driving on the left in the UK is a new experience for me. **USED**

I _____ on the left.

3. In the end, the motorway was a great success. **TURNED**

The motorway _____ a great success.

4. You can do a lot of things both day and night in Barcelona. **AT**

There is plenty to do during _____ night in Barcelona.

5. As people get older their eyesight becomes weaker. **WORSE**
The _____ your eyesight becomes.

6. I failed the test and so did John. **PASSED**
Neither _____ the test.

7. I regret not going to Mykonos when I was younger. **WISH**
I _____ Mykonos when I was younger.

8. After sitting in front of the computer all evening I felt sleepy. **BEEN**
I felt sleepy because _____ in front of the
computer all evening.

9. Alice is still doing her homework. **NOT**
Alice _____ her homework.

10. It is not necessary for you to buy the book - I'll lend you mine. **NEED**
You _____ the book - I'll lend you mine.
10/___

III Complete these idioms with an appropriate word.

1. _____ come, first served.
2. _____ time lucky.
3. _____ a loaf is better than none.
4. Two is company, _____ is a crowd.
5. Don't put all your eggs in _____ basket.

5/___

IV This article about long life has made us think about old age. How would you feel about living beyond 100? What are the advantages/disadvantages of living beyond 100? Write about 50 words.

10/___

Before submitting the test, check the following:

- Answered ALL the questions?
- Got the spelling right?
- Put in the full stop, comma or question mark where required?

Thank you for taking part in this competition!