



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

### **НЕЛТА – Удружење наставника енглеског језика Ниш**

Израда теста траје 75 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, 2020



ЛОГОС





## **PART 1 Read the text and complete the following exercises.**

### **WHAT AFFECTS YOUR BRAIN?**

Our brains respond to our *environment*. The tools we use change the way we think and act. But is today's technology good or bad for our minds? To find out we investigated four aspects of modern technology.

#### **Paragraph A: TV**

TV can be a source of education and enlightenment. You can learn a lot from documentaries and even from soaps or game shows. Indeed, IQ scores have been rising since TV started invading our homes in the 1950s. However, watching too much TV has obvious *drawbacks*. Studies have shown a direct correlation between the time spent watching TV and falling educational standards. The more time children and teenagers spend gaping at the screen, the higher the risk they will suffer from insomnia, attention *deficit* disorders and learning difficulties. What's more, young TV addicts are much more likely to become physically and verbally aggressive. A study carried out over seventeen years at Columbia University found that fourteen-year-olds who watch over three hours of TV per day go on to commit five times as many violent acts as those who watch less than one hour a day.

#### **Paragraph B: VIDEO GAMES**

Unlike TV, video games offer an interactive experience: gamers not only observe acts of violence, they perform them. This often leads to claims that video games cause violence in real life. However, it remains unclear whether playing violent games makes you aggressive, or whether aggressive people are attracted to violent games. On one hand, if there were a clear link between games and violence, the rate of violent crime in the USA should be rising, while, in fact, it is falling. On the other hand, studies in Japan and the USA have shown that violent games increase the likelihood of children and teens becoming involved in fighting or bullying. On the plus side, playing video games improves our speed of reaction and our spatial awareness. Also, modern games have complex plots that require sophisticated problem-solving skills. As a result, gamers can see things more quickly, assimilate more data, and multitask more successfully.

#### **Paragraph C: THE INTERNET**

The effects the Internet may have on our minds are hard to measure because it is such a vast and varied resource. So much depends on how you use it. Curiously, although *surfing the net* is usually a solitary activity, many features of the Internet, like social networking sites, actually help us become more sociable. What's more, it has been found that using the Internet can keep you young, mentally at least. Older people who regularly search the web were found to be stimulating the parts of the brain that control decision-making and complex reasoning. Potentially, this could help slow down the physiological ageing of the brain.

**Paragraph D: MOBILE PHONES**

Some people claim that texting is leading to a *decline* in literacy skills, while others argue that mobile phones, like the Internet, help people become more sociable. However, whether mobiles affect our brains or not, they certainly appear to be changing our thumbs. Apparently, the *digital natives* are developing stronger, more dexterous thumbs and are using them, and not their index finger to ring door bells or to point. In Japan this generation is called ‘the thumb tribe’.

There seems little doubt that modern technology does affect us. However, it would be simplistic to state categorically that the effects are entirely good or bad. Like many things in life, it depends how you use it and clearly, it is better in moderation than in excess.

**I Read the text. Match paragraphs A-D with sentences 1-8. Some sentences may refer to more than one paragraph – that’s why some have two boxes for your answers. The first one has been done for you. (10 pts)**

**According to the article, which of the media described...**

- 0. affects the users' hands?
- 1. can enhance your reaction speed?
- 2. encourages social interaction?
- 3. may cause sleeplessness?
- 4. has been blamed for causing violent behaviour?
- 5. involves the user most?
- 6. is said to affect the users' reading and writing ability?
- 7. might help people stay young?
- 8. provides the most diverse opportunities?

	D

**II Explain the meaning of the words/phrases below (what they mean IN THE TEXT) by providing definitions and/or synonyms. The first one has been done for you. (10 pts)**

- 0. environment the surroundings in which a person lives
- 1. drawbacks \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. a deficit \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. surfing the net \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. a decline \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. digital natives \_\_\_\_\_

**III Answer the questions about the text using FULL SENTENCES. (8 pts)**

1. How is spending time watching TV related to educational standards?

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2. What are the advantages of playing video games? Name at least three mentioned in the text.

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3. According to the text, in what way(s) does using the Internet positively affect the process of ageing?

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4. What is 'the thumb tribe' in paragraph D?

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**IV a) In paragraph D, you can find the following verb: TO GAPE ('...teenagers spend gaping at the screen...'). This verb means to stare with your mouth open, as in wonder. Here are some other verbs which are related to different ways of looking. Match the verbs (a-h) with their definitions (1-8) and then put them in the correct sentence. (14 pts)**

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| a) To gape         | 1) To take a brief look at something                         |
| b) To notice       | 2) To regard with contempt                                   |
| c) To watch        | 3) To look with difficulty, as if searching for something    |
| d) To peer         | 4) To admire something                                       |
| e) To peep         | 5) To stare with your mouth open, as in wonder               |
| f) To look down on | 6) To detect and remember                                    |
| g) To look up to   | 7) To look at something being showed or performed            |
| h) To glance       | 8) To look through a small opening or from a hidden location |

a)	5)
b)	

c)	
d)	

e)	
f)	

g)	
h)	

**b) Use the verbs (a-h) from the previous exercise in the following sentences. Change the verb form if necessary. The first one has been done for you.**

0. I could only \_\_\_\_\_ *gape* \_\_\_\_\_ in astonishment as I saw the man take the bottle from the shelf and put it under his coat.
1. As he had forgotten to bring his glasses, the old man \_\_\_\_\_ at the letter.
2. My aunt enjoys sitting in the garden and \_\_\_\_\_ the birds.
3. John always \_\_\_\_\_ people of lower social status.
4. Sarah didn't want her parents to know she was awake, so she tiptoed downstairs and \_\_\_\_\_ through the keyhole.
5. I was in a hurry this morning. I only had time to \_\_\_\_\_ at the newspaper headlines before breakfast.
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ his grandparents, who are excellent role models.
7. I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ that there was someone else in the room.

**PART 2 Complete the following exercises.**

**I Fill each of the numbered blanks with ONLY ONE suitable word. (8 pts)**

Throughout the centuries, people have kept developing faster and \_\_\_\_\_ (1) efficient ways of communicating. These methods have developed to the point that we can communicate with people anywhere in the world at the \_\_\_\_\_ (2) of a button. In the past, fires lit on hilltops \_\_\_\_\_ (3) used to signal to others. Pigeons, which can \_\_\_\_\_ (4) depended on to come back to their place of origin, were trained to carry messages, and human messengers, travelling on foot or horseback, allowed people to \_\_\_\_\_ (5) in touch with loved ones. In this century, the rate of development has increased dramatically, especially with the introduction of the telephone. This has not \_\_\_\_\_ (6) enabled us to speak to each \_\_\_\_\_ (7) anywhere, but has also influenced the development of a new generation of communication technology. The fax, the mobile phone and the Internet are all dependent on the telephone system and allow us to communicate instantly, \_\_\_\_\_ (8) we may be.

**II Read the sentences and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each blank. The first one has been done for you. (10 pts)**

0. The bank \_\_\_\_\_ the customer a fee of £100.

- A. paid                      B. borrowed                      **C. charged**                      D. rented

1. I decided to pay the yearly \_\_\_\_\_ and become a member.

- A. ticket                      B. fare                      C. subscription                      D. price

2. Most of my Facebook friends are best described as \_\_\_\_\_ acquaintances.

- A. occasional                      B. casual                      C. nearby                      D. accidental

3. She always \_\_\_\_\_ to the discussions by giving her opinion.

- A. contributes                      B. gives                      C. demands                      D. produces

4. Jenni decided to \_\_\_\_\_ her toe into the sea before going in for a swim.

- A. dive                      B. dip                      C. sink                      D. submerge

5. The staff were told that they would have to \_\_\_\_\_ very quickly to the changes being made.

- A. adopt                      B. adhere                      C. acquire                      D. adapt

6. I think Martin is \_\_\_\_\_ of a nervous breakdown.

- A. under suspicion                      B. indicative                      C. on the verge                      D. in the habit

7. It was very nice \_\_\_\_\_ you to help me with my work.

- A. for                      B. of                      C. to                      D. from

8. After running up the stairs, I was quite \_\_\_\_\_ breath.

- A. out of                      B. beyond                      C. out from                      D. without

9. Richard Greenfield is an authority \_\_\_\_\_ Byzantine architecture.

- A. on                      B. for                      C. over                      D. at

10. The station is \_\_\_\_\_ walking distance from the hotel.

- A. with                      B. at                      C. inside                      D. within

**III Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the given word. Do not change the given word. The first one has been done for you. (10 pts)**

0. Can you lower the volume. I'm trying to sleep!

**DOWN**

Can you turn the volume down. I'm trying to sleep!

1. "We lost the match because of unfair refereeing" - said the players.

**LOST**

The players said \_\_\_\_\_ because of unfair refereeing.

2. It makes sense to apply to that university. It has a lot to offer.

**WORTH**

It \_\_\_\_\_ because it has a lot to offer.

3. It's been two years since Francis Forbs started writing his new book.

**WRITING**

Francis Forbs \_\_\_\_\_ for two years.

4. Andrew draws pencil sketches extremely well.

**GOOD**

Andrew is very \_\_\_\_\_ pencil sketches.

5. Maybe Pamela forgot that we had a meeting after lunch.

**MIGHT**

Pamela \_\_\_\_\_ that we had a meeting after lunch.