

IME I PREZIME _____

ŠKOLA _____

**TAKMIČENJE IZ ENGLESKOG JEZIKA IV GODINA
WILLKOMMEN 2018.**

1. As a result of the company's _____ policy, we have now three supermarkets more than four years ago.
A increase **B** intensification **C** magnification **D** expansion
2. If he's late for school again, he'll be _____ a severe warning from his teacher.
A onto **B** in for **C** after **D** up to
3. Rob's _____ as sales manager is now export manager of our main competitors.
A predecessor **B** pioneer **C** precedent **D** ancestor
4. To decorate my new apartment, I _____ the help of a few friends.
A enlisted **B** recruited **C** called **D** drafted
5. As I climbed over the wall, a large dog _____ up at me.
A snorted **B** snarled **C** yelled **D** moaned
6. If Emily loses her job, at least they have Mike's income to _____ on.
A fall behind **B** fall back **C** fall for **D** fall under
7. I don't really know Bill that well. He's just a _____ acquaintance.
A random **B** haphazard **C** casual **D** accidental
8. As we entered the house, we saw a rat _____ towards a hole in the wall.
A striding **B** staggering **C** scampering **D** skirmishing
9. Jane had very little interest in the gallery: she gave each painting no more than a _____ glance.
A moving **B** temporary **C** ephemeral **D** cursory
10. We intend to _____ with the old system as soon as we have bought a new one.
A do away **B** do down **C** do up **D** do in

II Read the text and write the missing words. Write one word on each line.

When you are learning to play the guitar it is important to _____ the correct position when playing. In the classical position, the guitar rests on the left leg, which is _____ a little by placing your left foot on a small stool. This position allows maximum freedom to move the hands, without _____ discomfort for the body as a whole.

The right arm _____ on the top of the guitar body, with the right hand positioned over the strings. It is important to keep your back straight, but you need to feel comfortable as well. It is very important that your right hand, the hand which will _____ the strings, has the complete freedom of movement.

III Find the words that need to be replaced in the sentences below and write new sentences with the correct words instead of them.

1. I am sorry that I did not save less money to go on holiday with my friends.

2. You would have been more careful when you were sunbathing yesterday. You have been badly burnt.

3. The children in Class 1 are much younger than the children in Class 2, even though they are similar of height.

4. I wouldn't have asked you helping me with moving house if I had known that you were so busy.

5. The service in this restaurant is really not up to standard. I won't come here again, nor will I recommend it by my parents.

IV Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. Use between five and eight words, including the given word.

1. Grace disliked the fact that she had to visit her grandpa.

Grace _____ her grandpa a visit. **WISHED**

2. Your central heating boiler should have an annual service.

You _____ annually. **HAVE**

3. People generally think that Roger did a good job.

Roger _____ a good job. **THOUGHT**

4. This box shouldn't be opened under any circumstances.

Under _____ opened. **NO**

5. Providing everyone agrees, next week's meeting will be cancelled.

Unless _____ next week. **HELD**

V Read the text. Based on the information from the text choose the correct answer and circle the letter in front of it:

'Biosphere' is the name biologists give to the sort of 'skin' on the surface of the earth that is inhabitable by living organisms. Most land creatures occupy only the interface between the atmosphere and the land; birds extend their range for a few hundred feet into the atmosphere; invertebrates such as earthworms and nematodes may reach a few yards into the soil but rarely penetrate farther unless it has been recently disturbed by people. Fish cover a wider range, from beneath the surface of the sea to those depths of greater than a mile inhabited by specialized creatures. Spores of fungi and bacteria are plentiful in the atmosphere to a height of about half a mile, blown there by winds from the lower air. Balloon exploration of the stratosphere in 1936 indicated that molds and bacteria could be found at heights of several miles; recently the USA's National Aeronautics and Space Administration has detected them, in decreasing numbers, at heights up to eighteen miles. They are pretty sparse at such levels, about one for every 2,000 cubic feet, compared with 50 to 100 per cubic foot at two to six miles (the usual altitude of jet airplanes), and they are almost certainly in a dormant state. Marine microbes have been detected at the bottom of the deep Pacific, sometimes as deep as seven miles, and they are certainly not dormant. Living microbes have also been obtained on land from cores of rock drilled at depths of as much as 1,200 feet. Thus we can say, disregarding the exploits of astronauts, that the biosphere has a maximum thickness of about 25 miles. Active living processes occur only within a compass of about seven miles, in the sea, on land and in the lower atmosphere, but the majority of living beings live within a zone of a hundred feet or so. If this planet were scaled down to the size of an orange, the biosphere, at its extreme width, would occupy the thickness of the orange-colored skin, excluding the pith.

In this small zone of earth many chemical and biological activities, that we call life, take place. The way in which living creatures interact with each other, depend on each other or compete with each other, has fascinated thinkers since the beginning of recorded history. Living things exist in a fine balance which is often taken for granted because things could not be otherwise. Yet it is a source of continual amazement to scientists because of its intricacy and delicacy. The balance of nature is obvious most often when it is disturbed, yet even here it can seem remarkable how quickly it readjusts itself to a new balance after a disturbance. The science of ecology – the study of the interaction of organisms with their environment – has grown up to deal with the minutiae of the balance of nature.

1. According to the first passage, the 'biosphere' is the layer on the earth's surface
 - A** in which birds, fish and animals normally live.
 - B** in which earthworms and other invertebrates live.
 - C** where the atmosphere meets the land.
 - D** in which plant and animal life can exist.

2. According to the writer,
 - A** vertebrates live in the interface between the atmosphere and the land.
 - B** tuna fish, sharks and whales live in the depths greater than several kilometers.
 - C** people can contribute earthworms to reach into the soil deeper than a few meters.
 - D** birds fly no higher than a hundred feet into the atmosphere.

3. The author states that fungi and bacteria
 - A** are only found below the normal altitude of jet planes.
 - B** have been found well above the normal altitude of jet planes.
 - C** are not found below the surface of the earth.
 - D** are mainly found below the surface of the earth.

4. According to the passage, molds and bacteria
 - A** were discovered in the stratosphere in the second half of the twentieth century.
 - B** are detected in multitudes at heights up to eighteen miles.
 - C** are not in active state of living at huge heights.
 - D** have been detected in a dormant state at the bottom of the deepest ocean.

5. The passage says that the biosphere
 - A** is as much as twenty-five miles in width.
 - B** is about seven miles in width.
 - C** is a zone only about one hundred feet wide.
 - D** extends only 1,200 feet below the earth's surface.

6. The author states that

- A active living processes can happen only in the sea and on land.
- B minority of living creatures live within a zone much less than seven miles.
- C the biosphere can be compared to an orange skin with its pith.
- D life is created by the multitude of chemical and biological activities.

7. According to the text, the balance of nature

- A is only now becoming of interest to scientists.
- B is very difficult to preserve.
- C is most frequently apparent when it is upset.
- D is something which we should take for granted.

8. The writer says that ecology is primarily concerned with

- A the finer details of the balance of nature.
- B the role of smaller organisms in the environment.
- C the way nature readjusts to a new balance.
- D the way living creatures compete with each other.

