



Септембар 2021

Енглески језик

Пријемни испит за упис у

Високу школу струковних студија Ваздухопловну академију

Испит траје 90 минута.

Дозвољени прибор: графитна оловка, гумица, плава или црна хемијска оловка.

Признају се само одговори читко исписани хемијском оловком.

Кандидати пишу своје одговоре на за то предвиђеном ОБРАСЦУ ЗА ОДГОВОРЕ водећи рачуна да су одговори нумерисани.

**ENGLISH TEST****Part 1**

For questions **1-6**, read the text below and decide which answer (**A, B, C or D**) best fits each gap.

There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example: (0) A causes B results C leads D invents

0	A	B	C	D
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TRAFFIC IN OUR CITIES

The volume of traffic in many cities in the world today continues to expand. This **(0)** _____ many problems, including serious air pollution, lengthy delays, and the greater risk **(1)** _____ accidents. Clearly, something must be done, but it is often difficult to **(2)** _____ people to change their habits and leave their cars at home.

One possible **(3)** _____ is to make it more expensive for people to use their cars by **(4)** _____ charges for parking and **(5)** _____ tougher fines for anyone who breaks the law. In addition, drivers could be required to pay for using particular routes at different times of the day. This System, known as 'road pricing', is already being introduced in a **(6)** _____ of cities, using a special electronic card fixed to the windscreen of the car.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | A of | B for | C about | D by |
| 2. | A make | B arrange | C suggest | D persuade |
| 3. | A approach | B manner | C custom | D style |
| 4. | A enlarging | B increasing | C growing | D developing |
| 5. | A carrying down | B putting off | C bringing in | D taking away |
| 6. | A quantity | B number | C total | D sum |



Part 2

For questions 7 – 12, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: (0)

B	E	T	W	E	E	N								
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Visit to a sweets factory

Today I am visiting a sweets factory, a building squeezed (0) ____ A railway line and a canal. Being in a factory (7) ____ this one is exactly (8) ____ children dream of. I am staring at huge vats of sticky liquid (9) ____ eventually end up as mouth-watering sweets. Ailsa Kelly, granddaughter of the company owner, remembers visiting the factory as (10) ____ child with her grandfather. ‘He would take me onto the factory floor and introduce me,’ she says. ‘He told me, “You may work here some day.” And indeed, she has, continuously, (11) ____ 1999. The sense of family is (12) ____ of the reasons employees are remarkably loyal to the company.

Part 3

For questions 13–18, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: (0)

A	C	T	I	V	I	T	Y							
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Play is an (0) ____ that all children take part in, whether alone or with others. In fact, play offers a wide (13) ____ of benefits for children and is vital for a child’s learning and (14) ____ development. It is central to the formation of a child’s personality and can help to increase the knowledge children need to cope with the challenges they encounter in school and at home. Play enables children to realise their potential and to find solutions to problems, thus allowing them to experience the (15) ____ that success brings. Experts tell us that it is (16) ____ to overestimate the (17) ____ of play as it is probably the most effective way that children have of trying out and mastering new skills. However, as far as children themselves are concerned, the only value of play is quite simply in the fun and (18) ____ that it gives them.

ACTIVE
VARY
EMOTION

SATISFY
POSSIBLE
IMPORTANT

PLEASE



Part 4

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. Here is an example (0)

Example: (0) A very friendly taxi driver drove us into town.

DRIVEN

We _____ a very friendly taxi driver.

The gap can be filled by the words 'were driven into town by', so you write:

Example: (0)

WERE DRIVEN INTO TOWN BY

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

19. 'Don't sit in front of the computer for too long,' our teacher told us.

WARNED

Our teacher _____ in front of the computer for too long.

20. We got lost coming home from the leisure centre.

WAY

We couldn't _____ from the leisure centre.

21. Mary didn't find it difficult to pass her driving test.

DIFFICULTY

Mary had _____ her driving test.

22. I always trust Carla's advice.

SOMEBODY

Carla _____ advice I always trust.

23. We appear to have been given the wrong address.

AS

It _____ we have been given the wrong address.

24. I couldn't understand the instructions for my new DVD player.

SENSE

The instructions for my new DVD player didn't _____ me.

**Part 5**

Six sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (25-30). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

An ‘Unconscious’ Landing

Plane Lands Itself in Hayfield as Pilot Slumbers

Robert Fraser had lifted off in his Comanche 400 from the North Bend, Kansas, airport at 7 a.m., en route for a meeting in Topeka. He was flying alone, cruising at 5,500 feet on autopilot, with the sun coming up on a clear, beautiful day.

About 90 minutes later, Dr. Frayser found himself in a hay field. The engine was silent. (25) _____ Thinking he was still in the air, he went through his landing checklist and as he became more oriented to his surroundings, a new reality dawned: the airplane’s right wing was nearly torn off from an impact with a tree, but the plane was otherwise intact. Aside from a fractured wrist, minor cuts, and bruises, he seemed to be relatively uninjured. But he had no idea where he was. He had no memory of landing.

Dr. Frayser stated that there were no early warnings or symptoms to alert him. “I just went to sleep.” (26) _____ Since the engine had stopped; no one heard the aircraft glide to a landing on the open field. “I was alone, disoriented, injured, and had a severe headache and ringing in my ears,” he said.

Extracting himself from the aircraft, he struggled a quarter of a mile through snow-covered fields for help, finally stumbling onto a farmhouse. Dr. Frayser was taken by ambulance to a hospital, where the emergency room physician put him on 100 percent oxygen to overcome near-fatal blood levels of carboxyhemoglobin.

Carbon monoxide poisoning from a cracked muffler had allowed the deadly, odorless gas to seep into the cabin through the heater and caused him to fall asleep. (27) _____ The crack could have been there for a long time, just waiting for someone to turn on the heater. However, Frayser did not have a carbon monoxide detector on board to alert him of its presence.

Overlooked Safety Issue

Carbon monoxide poisoning is a safety issue that pilots tend to ignore, even though it is the most common industrial poisoning accident in the United States. When carbon monoxide poisoning occurs, it can have significant and fatal consequences for aircraft occupants. Carbon monoxide is truly a hidden menace because by itself, it is both a colorless and odorless gas. (28) _____ By avoiding an environment with known combustion fumes, you will also avoid carbon monoxide. The true problem comes when exposure is so gradual that you don’t perceive it. You can become incapacitated before you can vacate the environment. In an airplane, the result most likely will be a fatal accident.

Why Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Should Concern Pilots

What is not known is the full extent of carbon monoxide poisoning in aviation. Analysis of toxicology samples from fatal U.S. aircraft accidents between 1967 and 1993 showed that at least 360 victims had been exposed to sufficient carbon monoxide before or after the crash to impair their abilities.

(29) _____ No one is sure how many times pilots or passengers became ill, not realizing they had been exposed to carbon monoxide. Because no significant incident or incapacitation occurred, the matter was not reported and, hence, not investigated. (30) _____ Exposure and symptoms may occur repeatedly over several flights until, finally, someone suspects carbon monoxide or, tragically, an accident claims a victim. No database presently exists that accurately collects or tracks non-fatal aviation carbon monoxide exposure information.

Taken and adapted from FAA - Carbon Monoxide: A Deadly Menace



- A Non-fatal carbon monoxide poisoning in aviation is likely a more common occurrence than currently believed.
- B The plane, trimmed for cruise flight and on autopilot, flew a perfectly straight course over Kansas and into Missouri until it ran out of fuel, and then the autopilot gently brought the Comanche in for landing.
- C Symptoms that could be attributed to airsickness, altitude hypoxia, fatigue, or a variety of other conditions actually could have been carbon monoxide poisoning.
- D Any unusual cabin smell or sensation of illness should call for immediate troubleshooting.
- E The crack, which had apparently opened after the last annual inspection, was concealed by the heat shield and could not be detected during the pre-flight inspection.
- F He was confused, disoriented, and groggy as he struggled to rouse himself from a deep sleep.
- G An individual would not be aware of its presence until symptoms developed, or during treatment it was determined exposure had occurred.

**МАТРИЦА ТАЧНИХ ОДГОВОРА**

PART 1				
1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D

PART 5							
25	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
26	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
27	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
28	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
29	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
30	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

PART 2												
7	L	I	K	E								
8	W	H	A	T								
9	T	H	A	T	/	W	H	I	C	H		
10	A											
11	S	I	N	C	E							
12	O	N	E									

PART 3												
13	V	A	R	I	E	T	Y					
14	E	M	O	T	I	O	N	A	L			
15	S	A	T	I	S	F	A	C	T	I	O	N
16	I	M	P	O	S	S	I	B	L	E		
17	I	M	P	O	R	T	A	N	C	E		
18	P	L	E	A	S	U	R	E				

PART 4	
19	WARNED US NOT TO SIT
20	FIND OUR / THE WAY HOME
21	LITTLE / NO DIFFICULTY (IN) PASSING
22	IS SOMEBODY WHOSE
23	SEEMS / APPEARS / LOOKS AS IF /THOUGH
24	MAKE (ANY/MUCH) SENSE TO