



E L T A M
English Language Teachers' Association of Macedonia

**Асоцијација на наставници по англиски јазик и книжевност на
Република Македонија**

EFL State Competition for 8th Grade Primary School Students
April 27 2013

Student's Code _____

Points:

Reading Comprehension _____ / 25

Use of English _____ / 100

Total _____ / 125

EFL State Competition for 8th Grade Primary School Students
April 27 2013

Reading Comprehension

Student's CODE : _____

Time limit 30 minutes

Total points: _____ /25

The biography of Nelson Mandela reads like a morality tale. Here is a man who is **subjected** by a racist society to years of imprisonment, for most of the time in degrading and humiliating conditions, who emerges a quarter of a century later to become president of his country and Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Nelson Mandela came slowly to political activism. He grew up as a reasonably privileged child and was not exposed to the racial **discrimination** which was becoming **institutionalized** in his country until he was at university at the age of 24. But once he recognized the injustices, he could not remain silent and he was expelled from the University of Fort Hare in 1940 for taking part in a student demonstration. He did not give up on his university degree, however, eventually completing the course by correspondence in 1942. He went on to become the first black student at the University of Witwatersrand, where he studied law, although he never completed the course.

He joined the "African National Congress" (ANC) which was fighting for self-determination for a **multi-racial** society. But when the National Party (NP) came to power in South Africa in 1948, it introduced a policy of forced separation of races, which became known around the world as **apartheid**. By 1952 the ANC was encouraging protesters to refuse to obey laws which aimed at **segregating** the races in everyday life. However, Mandela urged the protesters not to use violence, even if violence was used against them.

Mandela did not just protest on the streets. With his friend, Oliver Tambo, he opened a law practice in Johannesburg, and continued to work there through his five-year long treason **trial** which the authorities **staged** as the ANC became more militant in the face of harsher and harsher racist laws.

In 1961 Mandela was recognized not guilty but he realized his life had changed. He went underground and even accepted the need for violent protests, after the **massacre** of 69 blacks in Sharpeville.

The military arm of the ANC, the *Umkhonto we Sizwe* or *Spear of the Nation* was formed and Mandela went to Algeria for military training. On his return to South Africa, he was arrested in August 1962 and sentenced to five years in prison but then, following the arrest of ANC colleagues at Rivonia, he was tried again for treason and **conspiracy** and sentenced to life imprisonment in June 1964.

He spent 18 years on the infamous Robben Island but he never lost touch with the outside world. His autobiography was written at this time and secretly sent out of prison, to be published later under the title *Long Walk to Freedom*. Mandela was moved to Pollsmoor Prison near Cape Town and finally to Victor Vester prison. By now, Mandela had become the icon for **resistance** to apartheid and finally, bowing to international and domestic pressure, the South African government lifted the ban on the ANC and released Mandela in February 1990.

In 1993 Mandela and the President of South Africa, De Klerk, won the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts **to resolve** the conflict between races, and in 1994 Mandela became the new President.

I. Write whether the sentences are TRUE or FALSE . Circle the right answer.

1. The discrimination was institutionalized when Nelson was 24 years old. **T / F**
2. After he was expelled he managed to get the degree in 2 years' time at University of Witwatersrand . **T / F**
3. When 69 people were killed Mandela started supporting the military fighting. **T / F**
4. No one even knew where Robben Island was situated. **T / F**
5. Nelson Mandela was a real model for a leader fighting against racism. **T / F**
6. "African National Congress" was an organization for military training. **T / F**
7. His book was about the liberation of the international and domestic pressure. **T / F**

1 point for each correct answer

TOTAL: ____ / 7

II. Read the text carefully and choose the best answer (a, b or c).

1. According to the text, Nelson Mandela

- a. had been exposed to social discrimination since he was a child.
- b. understood what racism was when he was sent to prison.
- c. became interested in politics when he was at university.

2. The African National Congress (ANC)

- a. encouraged black people to fight.
- b. wanted Nelson Mandela not to use violence.
- c. told black people to disobey segregation laws.

3. According to the text, after 1952 Nelson Mandela

- a. stopped participating in demonstrations.
- b. started working for a lawyer.
- c. had contrasts with the ANC.

4. At the end of his trial in 1961, Nelson Mandela

- a. stopped working publicly.
- b. was recognized as the ANC leader.
- c. encouraged pacific protests.

5. After his return from Algeria, Nelson Mandela

- a. spent five years in prison.
- b. helped to arrest some of his colleagues.
- c. had two trials in two years.

6. According to the text, Nelson Mandela's biography was

- a. declared illegal by the government.
- b. written while he was in prison.
- c. written and published after his liberation.

1 point for each correct answer

TOTAL:___/ 6

3. Match the words in bold from the text with their meaning. Choose the best word or phrase for the given word . Write the letters a to l on the lines.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---|
| 1. apartheid | _____ | a. to be forced to undergo something unpleasant |
| 2. segregating | _____ | b. making a distinction in favour of or against a person or thing |
| 3. to be subjected to | _____ | c. to become one of the state institutions activities |
| 4. multi-racial | _____ | d. comprising people from different origin |
| 5. resistance | _____ | e. a rigid policy of splitting , separating people according to race |
| 6. institutionalized | _____ | f. setting apart people and groups |
| 7. discrimination | _____ | g. the determination of a person's guilt or innocence |
| 8. to resolve | _____ | h. to make something look different from what it is (from reality); orchestrated; |
| 9. massacre | _____ | i. indiscriminate killing of a large number of human beings or animals, |
| 10. staged | _____ | j. treacherous plan formulated in secret by two or more persons; plot. |
| 11. trial | _____ | k. an opposition |
| 12. conspiracy | _____ | l. to come to a definite decision about through mental analysis . |

1 point for each correct answer

TOTAL:___/ 12

Goog LUCK !! ☺

EFL State Competition for 8th Grade Primary School Students
April 27 2013

Reading Comprehension Keys

Time limit 30 minutes

Total points: 25p.

I. Write whether the sentences are TRUE or FALSE . Circle the right answer.

- 1.F
- 2.F
- 3.T
- 4.F
- 5.T
- 6.F
- 7.F

1 point for each correct answer

TOTAL:___/ 7

II. Read the text carefully and choose the best answer (a, b or c).

1. According to the text, Nelson Mandela

c. became interested in politics when he was at university.

2. The African National Congress (ANC)

a. encouraged black people to fight.

3. According to the text, after 1952 Nelson Mandela

b. started working for a lawyer.

4. At the end of his trial in 1961, Nelson Mandela

a. stopped working publicly.

5. After his return from Algeria, Nelson Mandela

c. had two trials in two years.

6. According to the text, Nelson Mandela's biography was

b. written while he was in prison.

1 point for each correct answer

TOTAL:___/ 6

3. Match the words in bold from the text with their meaning. Choose the best word or phrase for the given word . Write the letters a to l on the lines.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|--|
| 1. apartheid | e | a. being dependent ,under dominion, rule, control, authority or some governing power |
| 2. segregating | _____ | b. making a distinction in favour of or against a person or thing |
| 3. subjected | _____ | c. to make into or treat as an organization within the state |
| 4. multi-racial | _____ | d. comprising people from different origin |
| 5. resistance | _____ | e. a rigid policy of splitting , separating people according to race |
| 6. institutionalized | _____ | f. setting apart people and groups |
| 7. discrimination | _____ | g. the determination of a person's guilt or innocence |
| 8. to resolve | _____ | h. a single step or degree in a process, a particular phase in the development |
| 9. massacre | _____ | i. indiscriminate killing of a large number of human beings or animals, |
| 10. staged | _____ | j. treacherous plan formulated in secret by two or more persons ; plot. |
| 11. trial | _____ | k. an opposition |
| 12. conspiracy | _____ | l. to come to a definite <u>decision</u> about through mental analysis ; |

1 point for each correct answer

TOTAL:____/ 12

- 1. apartheid**
e. a rigid policy of splitting , separating people according to race
- 2. segregating**
f. setting apart people and groups
- 3. subjected**
a. to be forced to undergo something unpleasant
- 4. multi-racial**
d. comprising people from different origin
- 5. resistance**
k. an opposition
- 6. institutionalized**
c. to become one of the state institutions activities
- 7. discrimination**
b. making a distinction in favour of or against a person or thing
- 8. to resolve**
l. to come to a definite decision about through mental analysis ;
- 9. massacre**
i. indiscriminate killing of a large number of human beings or animals,
- 10. staged**
h. to make something look different from what it is (from reality); orchestrated
- 11. trial**
g. the determination of a person's guilt or innocence
- 12. conspiracy**
j. treacherous plan formulated in secret by two or more persons ; plot.

EFL State Competition for 8th Grade Primary School Students
27th April 2013

Use of English

Student's

CODE: _____

Time limit 60 minutes

Total points: _____ / 99

I Complete each gap with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use: **Present Simple, Present Continuous** or **Present Perfect**

Hi Claire,

Just a quick message from England!

I can't believe I **1)** _____ (be) here for two weeks already.

I **2)** _____ (have) such a great time! The university

3) _____ (be) very impressive and I **4)** _____ (feel) so proud to be here. So far, I **5)** _____ (meet) a lot of students from other countries and I **6)** _____ (share) a large room with a girl from Hong Kong until she gets a room of her own. The head of our department

7) _____ (plan) an international party for this weekend. I

8) _____ (hope) it's a good one. I

9) _____ (not be) to a party for ages! When **10)**

_____ (you / leave) for Rome?

11) _____ (you/ find) a house yet?

Write back soon.

Lots of love ,

Maria

_____/ 11

II Read the text and fill in the blanks using the **Past Continuous** or the **Past Simple** Use the following verbs:

catch x2, tie, roar, appear, hold, run, laugh, sleep, get, cry, wake, say x2
--

THE LION AND THE MOUSE

One day, while a lion **1)** _____, a mouse

2) _____ over his face and **3)** _____ him up. The

lion **4)** _____ angry , **5)** _____ the mouse and

threatened to kill him. While he **6)** _____ the mouse tight, it

7) _____ for help. It **8)** _____ : "If

you spare my life, I will repay your kindness". The lion **9)** _____

and let it go. Weeks later, some hunters **10)** _____ the lion and

11) _____ him up. As the lion **12)** _____ for

help, the mouse **13)** _____, cut the ropes with his teeth and

14) _____ : "Now you know that even a mouse can do a lion a big favour".

_____/14

III Complete these sentences to make appropriate **Zero, First** or **Second Conditional** sentences, using the correct form of the verbs

1. If I _____ (be not) busy, I'll come and pick you up.
2. He _____ (not break) things if he was careful.
3. I can't help you if you _____ (not give) me more information.
4. If water _____ (freeze), it turns into ice.

5. If the questions _____(be) easy enough, everyone would pass the test.
6. She wouldn't see Frank if she _____(not come) earlier.
7. If he _____(not get) up on time, the meeting will start without him.
8. She _____(not spend) so much money if she buys carefully.
9. They _____(get) at the concert if they have tickets.
10. If she was slimmer she _____(be) more attractive.

_____ / 10

IV Fill in with a correct relative pronoun: Who, Which, Whose

1. The doctor, _____ is the best in the area, is on a holiday.
2. That's the Barbie doll _____ Pam gave me.
3. The game _____ they are playing is called Scrabble.
4. The man _____ wife had an accident lives next door.
5. The table _____ we want to buy costs 100 Euros.
6. What's the name of the man _____ invented the Rubik's Cube?
7. The girl _____ mother is a teacher is in my class.

_____ / 7

V Use Will or Be going to

1. Look, that car over there, it _____ (crash)!
2. Don't worry about the car; I _____ (phone) for a taxi.
3. If she makes a wrong move, she _____ (regret) it.
4. In my opinion there _____ (be) lots of new things at the Fair this year.
5. My brother and I want to keep fit so we _____ (join) a gym next Friday.
6. Don't worry! I _____ (not forget) to post the postcard.
7. What _____ (he/do) for his science project?

_____ / 7

VI Fill in the correct form of the adjectives in brackets. Use: Comparative or Superlative

Come and visit one of **1)** _____ (exciting) countries in the world – Peru, where the people are **2)** _____ (hospitable) than anywhere else. You will see some of **3)** _____ (old) sites in the world, as well as **4)** _____ (modern) cities with **5)** _____ (good) restaurants in South America.

To make travel arrangements **6)** _____ (easy), our tour includes guided visits to some of **7)** _____ (famous) colonial cities in Peru. You will also get an opportunity to explore the lost city of Machu Picchu – one of **8)** _____ (interesting) sites in South America. Our company offers tailor made tours for even **9)** _____ (small) groups. We provide accommodation in family

hotels which offer **10)** _____ (friendly) service than
11) _____ (large) and
12) _____ (crowded) ones.

_____/ 12

VII Underline the correct quantifiers

1. A: Mum, I've invited **a few / few** people over for dinner on Saturday.
B: Hmm, how **much / many** people exactly, Robert?
2. A: I'm afraid I have **few / little** knowledge of computers.
B: It's never too late to learn **little / a little**.
3. A: There are **few / a few** good songs on the album – I'm really disappointed.
B: I disagree with you – there are **much / a lot of** excellent tracks.
4. A: Have you eaten **any / some** ice-cream ?
B: No, there wasn't **any / some**.
5. How **much / many** honey have you used?
6. We needn't go shopping there's **much / a lot of** food in the fridge!

_____/

10

VIII Rewrite these sentences in the Passive

1. They discuss important subjects every meeting.

2. The police arrested two men on suspicion of murder.

3. That company publishes a lot of books.

4. People use milk to make cheese.

5. Jane Austen wrote Pride and Prejudice in 1813

10

IX a) Make nouns or adjectives by adding the appropriate suffix

WRITE _____

ACT _____

CORRECT _____

POLLUTE

SCIENCE _____

HELP _____

PROTECT _____

INFORM _____

DANGER _____

_____/ 9

b) Make opposites of these words by adding the appropriate **prefix**

HEALTHY _____

POSSIBLE _____

DIRECT _____

MATURE _____

LEGAL _____

ORDER _____

RESPONSIBLE _____

LIKE _____

INTERESTING _____

_____/ 9

_____/ 99

TOTAL:

KEY - Use of English

I

- 1) have been
- 2) am having meeting
- 3) is arrested
- 4) feel
- 5) have met
- 6) am sharing
- 7) is planning/ has planned paid
- 8) hope was
- 9) haven't been Jane
- 10) are you leaving
- 11) Have you found

II

- 1) was sleeping
- 2) ran
- 3) woke SCIENTIFIC
- 4) got
- 5) caught
- 6) was holding
- 7) was crying
- 8) said
- 9) laughed
- 10) caught
- 11) tied
- 12) was roaring
- 13) appeared
- 14) said

III

- 1) am not
- 2) wouldn't break
- 3) don't give
- 4) freezes
- 5) were
- 6) didn't come
- 7) doesn't get up
- 8) won't spend
- 9) will get
- 10) would be

IV

- 1) who
- 2) which
- 3) which
- 4) whose
- 5) which
- 6) who
- 7) whose

V

- 1) is going to crash
- 2) will phone
- 3) will regret
- 4) are going to be
- 5) are going to join
- 6) won't forget
- 7) is he going to do

VI

- 1) the most exciting
- 2) more hospitable
- 3) the oldest
- 4) the most modern
- 5) the best
- 6) easier
- 7) the most famous
- 8) the most interesting
- 9) the smallest
- 10) friendlier
- 11) larger
- 12) more crowded

VII

- 1) a few / many
- 2) little / a little
- 3) few / a lot of
- 4) any / any
- 5) much
- 6) a lot of

VIII

- 1) Important subjects are discussed every
- 2) Two men were on suspicion of murder
- 3) Milk is used to make cheese
- 4) The bills are always
- 5) Pride and Prejudice written in 1813(by Austin)

IX

- a)
 - WRITER
 - CORRECTION
 - SCIENTIST /
- PROTECTION/ PROTECTIVE
- ACTOR/ ACTION
- POLLUTION
- HELPFUL/ HELPLESS
- INFORMATION/ INFORMATIVE
- DANGEROUS
- b)
 - UNHEALTHY
 - INDIRECT
 - ILLEGAL
 - IRRESPONSIBLE
 - IMPOSSIBLE
 - IMMATURE
 - DISORDER
 - DISLIKE
 - UNINTERESTING

