

## Nelja kooli ühiskatsete näidisülesanded: inglise keel

Inglise keele testi lahendamiseks on soovituslik aeg **45 minutit** ja seda hinnatakse maksimaalselt **100 punktiga**.

**I Read through the text about the English language in India. For questions 1–6 choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.**

India has two national languages for central administrative purposes: Hindi and English. Hindi is the national, official, and main link language of India. English is an associate official language. The Indian Constitution also officially approves twenty-two regional languages for official purposes.

Dozens of distinctly different regional languages are spoken in India, which share many characteristics such as grammatical structure and vocabulary. Apart from these languages, Hindi is used for communication in India. The homeland of Hindi is mainly in the north of India, but it is spoken and widely understood in all urban centres of India. In the southern states of India, where people speak many different languages that are not much related to Hindi, there is more resistance to Hindi, which has allowed English to remain a lingua franca to a greater degree.

Since the early 1600s, the English language has had a toehold on the Indian subcontinent, when the East India Company established settlements in Chennai, Kolkata, and Mumbai, formerly Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay respectively. The historical background of India is never far away from everyday usage of English. India has had a longer exposure to English than any other country which uses it as a second language.

English has special national status in India. It has a special place in the parliament, judiciary, broadcasting, journalism, and in the education system. One can see a Hindi-speaking teacher giving their students instructions during an educational tour about where to meet and when their bus would leave, but all in English. It means that the language permeates daily life.

The prevailing view seems to be that unless students learn English, they can only work in limited jobs. Those who do not have basic knowledge of English cannot obtain good quality jobs. They cannot communicate efficiently with others, and cannot have the benefit of India's rich social and cultural life. Men and women who cannot comprehend and interpret instructions in English, even if educated, are unemployable.

A positive attitude to English as a national language is essential to the integration of people into Indian society. There would appear to be virtually no disagreement in the community about the importance of English language skills. English plays a dominant role in the media. It has been used as a medium for inter-state communication and broadcasting both before and since India's independence. India is, without a doubt, committed to English as a national language. The impact of English is not only continuing but increasing.

**1. According to the writer, the Indian Constitution recognises**

**A** 22 official languages. **B** Hindi as the national language. **C** 2 national, official languages. **D** 2 national languages.

**2. English's status as a lingua franca is helped by**

**A** its status in northern India. **B** the fact that it is widely understood in urban centres. **C** the fact that people from the south speak languages not much related to Hindi. **D** it shares many grammatical similarities with Hindi.

**3. In paragraph 3 "toehold" means that English**

**A** dominated India. **B** changed the names of some cities in India. **C** has had a presence in India. **D** has been in India longer than any other language.

**4. Hindi-speaking teachers**

**A** might well be heard using English. **B** only use English. **C** only use English for instructions. **D** do not use English.

**5. People may become unemployable because**

**A** there is shortage of quality jobs. **B** they lack knowledge of English. **C** they depend on benefits only. **D** their level of education decreases.

**6. English in India**

**A** is going to decrease. **B** has decreased since independence. **C** is causing disagreements. **D** is going to have greater importance.

**II Read through the text about going to school, look at questions 7–19. Identify the one word or phrase that is correct (A, B, C or D). Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.**

Truancy has become a 7) \_\_\_\_\_ problem in many schools in recent years. In an attempt to tackle this problem one school introduced a new scheme to 8) \_\_\_\_\_ students to attend as many classes as possible. Pupils who 9) \_\_\_\_\_ a 100% attendance record throughout the whole academic year were 10) \_\_\_\_\_ with an all-inclusive weekend school 11) \_\_\_\_\_ to an activity centre where they would be able to have a go at 12) \_\_\_\_\_ activities such as climbing, sailing and white water rafting.

One student was so 13) \_\_\_\_\_ to qualify for this free weekend away that he even went to school with a broken wrist. He hurt his wrist when he fell 14) \_\_\_\_\_ his bike on the way to school but he was so worried about 15) \_\_\_\_\_ his 100% attendance that he didn't 16) \_\_\_\_\_ his teachers or parents until the school day had finished. He 17) \_\_\_\_\_ admitted to his mother what had happened when she 18) \_\_\_\_\_ that he was having difficulty eating his dinner and asked him what was wrong. She took him to hospital that night, where they put his arm in plaster and he was able to go back to school the next day.

Fortunately, he was fully 19) \_\_\_\_\_ from his accident in time to go on the trip.

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|----|-----------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 7. | A serious | B important | C growth    | D tragic |
| 8. | A suggest | B force     | C encourage | D make   |

- |     |              |               |               |               |
|-----|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 9.  | A succeed    | B made        | C achieved    | D realised    |
| 10. | A rewarded   | B given       | C won         | D compensated |
| 11. | A holiday    | B trip        | C travel      | D excursion   |
| 12. | A outside    | B outdoor     | C risk        | D danger      |
| 13. | A interested | B happy       | C excited     | D keen        |
| 14. | A away       | B down        | C off         | D over        |
| 15. | A filling    | B maintaining | C guarding    | D succeeding  |
| 16. | A tell       | B say         | C admit       | D explain     |
| 17. | A lastly     | B actually    | C fortunately | D eventually  |
| 18. | A knew       | B aware       | C looked      | D noticed     |
| 19. | A recovered  | B improved    | C repaired    | D fixed       |

**III For questions 20–25, choose the correct option (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentences. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.**

20. He \_\_\_\_\_ about birds. It drives me mad!  
 A forever talks talking      B is forever talking      C will forever be talking      D has forever been talking
21. He \_\_\_\_\_ me to the first game when I was only 6.  
 A used to take      B would take      C took      D has taken
22. You'd better take your coat \_\_\_\_\_ the weather gets worse.  
 A in case      B otherwise      C so that      D in order to
23. He \_\_\_\_\_ a therapist for several years after he left school.  
 A has seen      B has been seeing      C saw      D used to seeing
24. They \_\_\_\_\_ out for a few years before they decided to get married.  
 A had gone      B have been going      C were going      D had been going
25. You won't pass the exam \_\_\_\_\_ you start revising immediately.  
 A as long as      B provided      C unless      D if

**IV Each sentence (26–30) contains either a single error or no error at all. No sentence contains more than one error. The error, if there is one, is underlined and lettered. If the sentence contains an error, select the one underlined part that must be changed to make the sentences correct. If the sentence is correct, select choice E (no error).**

26. More than a century ago, when mail-order catalogs afforded them (A) who lived (B) outside of (C) the big cities their first major glimpse of a growing (D) new world of consumer goods, many people called them dream books. No error (E)

27. Invented in (A) London in 1906, the permanent wave, or perm as it became (B) known, required a combination of borax paste and heavy brass rollers weighing up to (C) two pounds each, and they needed (D) six hours to set. No error (E)

28. In the fifteenth century, Leonardo da Vinci suggested that defective vision can be corrected (A) by placing (B) a lens in direct contact (C) with (D) the eye. No error (E)

29. The two centers of the immense (A) biological diversity on Earth are tropical ecosystems, which support (B) almost unbelievable (C) large numbers of plants and animals, and islands, which by their isolation (D) promote the rapid evolution of unique life forms. No error (E)

30. At (A) Chaco Canyon in the San Juan Basin, Anasazi people constructed large towns, they congregated (B) in large communities, and left behind (C) spectacular (D) ruins. No error (E)

Neelja kooli ühiskatsed