

**UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO
FACULTY OF MARITIME STUDIES KOTOR
ADDITIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE EXAM**

28 June, 2019

Candidate _____ **Total points** _____ / 34 **Grade** _____

I Read carefully and answer the questions below: (_____ /5)

Jean Piaget (1896-1980) was a Swiss developmental psychologist and philosopher. Originally trained as a botanist, he developed one of the most important theories of cognitive development in the field of developmental psychology. He was born in the French-speaking part of Switzerland. The son of a university professor, Jean was an intellectually precocious child who was interested in the natural world and the subject of biology. Piaget was growing up during a time when Sigmund Freud's theory and practice of psychoanalysis was developing and becoming popular, which also influenced his interests.

After graduating from his university studies, Piaget moved to Paris and taught at a school directed by Alfred Binet, who developed standardized intelligence tests still used today. As he helped to score Binet's tests, Piaget noticed patterns of consistent errors made by younger children but not by older children and adults. He formed a hypothesis that young children thought differently than adults. This was the germ of what would eventually become his theory of progressive, distinct stages of cognitive development that people go through universally as they grow.

Piaget went from France back to Switzerland in 1921, where he directed the Rousseau Institute in Geneva. When he and his wife had three children of their own, he studied their behavior and learning from their births and through their childhoods. He used the techniques of direct observation and the case study, a method of developing an in-depth, multidimensional profile of each individual child. Piaget described children as "little scientists" who learned through exploring, interacting with, and acting upon their environments.

Piaget proposed in his theory that in learning, just as in biology, humans adapt to their environments through processes of assimilation and accommodation. He proposed that babies form mental constructs to represent their world, which he called schemata. An infant assimilates new information by fitting it into an existing schema. When it will not fit, the child accommodates to it by modifying an existing schema or forming a new one. Because of his emphasis on children's roles in actively constructing their own knowledge of reality, Piaget has been called a great pioneer of constructivism, the theory that people build knowledge based on interactions between their thoughts and experiences.

1. According to this passage, Piaget's first scientific discipline was:

- A. Botany.
- B. Developmental psychology.
- C. Philosophy.
- D. Cognitive development.
- E. None of these.

2. Piaget's proposal of human adaptation to the environment was an application of a principle of:

- A. Freudian psychoanalysis.
- B. The biology he studied.
- C. Binet's intelligence test.
- D. Direct child observation.
- E. None of these.

3. What is correct about Piaget's experience with Alfred Binet's intelligence tests, according to the passage?

- A. Piaget helped Alfred Binet by developing the intelligence tests.
- B. Piaget found the tests were inappropriate for younger children.
- C. Piaget felt younger children thought differently than adults did.
- D. Piaget identified error patterns that invalidated the test results.
- E. None of these

4. Piaget's theory involved which of these?

- A. Adults learn the same way young children do
- B. Completely different progression from one individual to the next
- C. The premise that younger children make errors but adults do not
- D. Universal progressive stages of development all humans undergo
- E. None of these

5. The theory that humans build knowledge from interactions between their thoughts and experiences is called:

- A. Biology.
- B. Constructivism.
- C. Cognitive development.
- D. Developmental psychology.
- E. None of these.

II Fill in with appropriate verb forms of the verbs in brackets: (_____ /6)

You _____ (not/need) to call the restaurant. We _____
(already, book) two tables.

I _____ (finish) the Maritime Faculty two years ago, but I _____
(currently, attend) an additional course for new certificate.

I _____ (send) the report by tomorrow morning. I always _____ (send) the
reports on time.

III Ask correct questions: (_____ /4)

1) They put the basket over there.

Who _____

Where _____

2) My brother needs a lot of money to cover the travel expenses.

How much _____

Who _____

IV Fill in with appropriate prepositions: (_____ /4)

He had to quit his job onboard cruise ships, he suffered _____ a really bad seasickness!

If you really want to become slim, you need to be _____ a strict diet!

Was this in Rome or Verona? I can't tell _____ the picture...

Munich lies 530 m _____ sea level.

The party starts _____ 6 pm sharp, don't be late.

It looks pretty messy right now, but don't worry, it'll be all finished _____ Monday morning!

I was born _____ 1992, more precisely, I was born _____ 5 May, 1992.

V Fill in with comparative or superlative form: (_____ /5)

1. Market conditions are _____ (difficult) than the last year.

2. Our Managing Director is _____ (young) than his deputy.

3. This has been our _____ (bad) year ever!

4. We would like to make our staff _____ (happy) with annual bonuses.

5. This is _____ (good) restaurant in town.

VI Turn into passive: (_____/3)

Example: Active: *Marko repaired the old bicycle.*

Passive: *The old bicycle was repaired by Marko.*

1. The company has invited me to the job interview.

2. We maintain the equipment this way.

3. We will prepare the report by tomorrow morning.

VII Provide the correct translation of the e-mail: (_____/7)

Poštovana g-đo Barrimore,

Sa zadovoljstvom vam javljamo da je zakazan novi sastanak povodom našeg zajedničkog projekta u vezi sa izgradnjom novog broda. Sastanak će se održati u utorak, 29.8. 2019. god.

Molimo vas da nam potvrdite vaše prisustvo. Ukoliko imate dodatnih pitanja, molimo vas da nam pišete.

Srdačan pozdrav,

Janko Janković

Grading: 1 (0-16 points); 2 (17-21 points); 3 (21-25 points); 4 (26-30 points); 5 (31-34 points)