



ispitni centar

PRAVA
MJERA
ZNAJANJA

DRŽAVNO TAKMIČENJE 2019.

SREDNJA ŠKOLA

ENGLISKI JEZIK

Autorka/autor testa

Recenzentkinja/recenzent

Podgorica, 20..... godine

Test iz engleskog jezika sastoji se od četiri dijela.

	Vrijeme rješavanja	Broj bodova	Ostvareni broj bodova
Slušanje	oko 15 minuta	20	
Čitanje	25 minuta	25	
Leksika i gramatika	30 minuta	25	
Pisanje	50 minuta	30	

Vrijeme rješavanja testa je **120 minuta**.

Dozvoljeni pribor su grafitna olovka i gumica, plava ili crna hemijska olovka. Priznaju se samo odgovori pisani **hemijskom olovkom**. Ukoliko pogriješite, prekrižite i odgovorite ponovo. Za vrijeme rada na testu **nije dozvoljeno korišćenje rječnika**.

Ako neko pitanje/zadatak ne možete odmah da riješite, pređite na sljedeće. Ukoliko vam bude preostalo vremena, možete se kasnije vratiti na takva pitanja.

Želimo vam puno uspjeha!

6. Employees at <i>WH Smith</i> have stuck poems above their desks to make their workspace more pleasant.		
7. <i>Mark and Spencer</i> has set up reading groups for middle management only.		

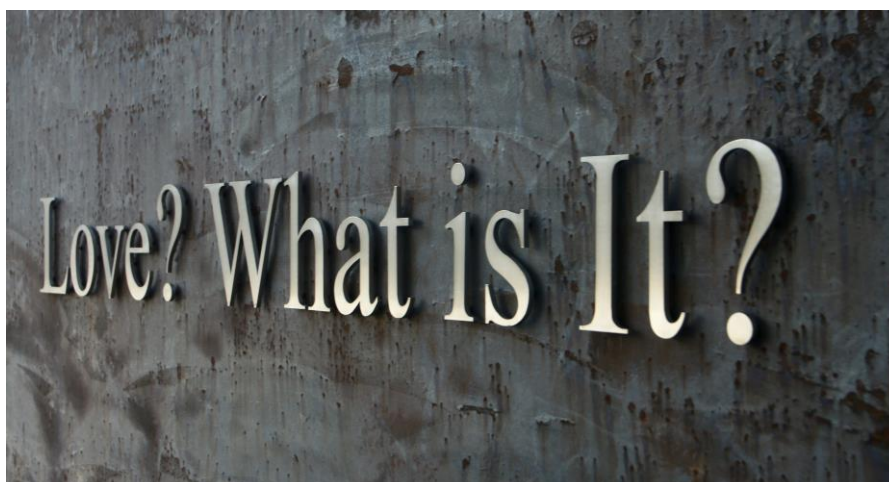
B) Read the following summary carefully and fill in the blanks RELYING HEAVILY on what the interlocutors have said during the interview.

According to Peter Jones, productivity is no longer a of machines. He asserts that a good book new worlds and that the power of the written word can be used to motivate in the workplace. Furthermore, he claims that successful managers need to be people, with active imagination. He also states that while the left side of the brain analyses the of the book, the right side mainly focuses on the relationships between characters. When asked how creative ideas affect businesses, Mr. Jones affirms that they make businesses more In the conclusion to the interview, Mr. Jones speaks in favour of a strong link between reading and boosted morale at work and mentions the project "*Talk Books at Work*" which has proven that encouraging employees to read helps them develop their linguistic and skills.

READING COMPREHENSION

A. You are going to read an article which looks at the question of love and four theories on love. Upon reading the text, do the exercises that follow.

What is love? Four theories on the greatest emotion of all



It's the most popular search on Google – but what's the answer? Experts in fields from science to fiction share their thoughts.

"What is love" was the most searched phrase on Google, according to the company. In an attempt to get to the bottom of the question once and for all, *the Guardian* has gathered writers from the different fields to give their definition of the much-pondered word.

A.

Biologically, love is a powerful neurological condition like hunger or thirst, only more permanent. We talk about love being blind or unconditional, in the sense that we have no control over it. But then, that is not so surprising since love is basically chemistry. In true love, or attachment and bonding, the brain can release a whole set of chemicals: pheromones, dopamine, norepinephrine, serotonin, oxytocin and vasopressin. [...]

B.

Unlike us, the ancients did not lump all the various emotions that we name "love" under the one word. They had several variations, including: *Philia* which they saw as a deep intimacy between close friends and family members or as a deep bond forged by soldiers as they fought alongside each other in battle. *Ludus* describes a more playful affection found in flirting. *Pragma* is the mature love that develops over a long period of

time between long-term couples and involves actively practising goodwill, commitment, compromise and understanding. *Agape* is a more generalised love, it's not about exclusivity but about love for all of humanity. *Philautia* is self love, which isn't as selfish as it sounds. As Aristotle discovered and as any psychotherapist will tell you, in order to care for others you need to be able to care about yourself. [...] This is why family and community are important.

C.

The answer remains elusive in part because love is not one thing. Love for parents, partners, children, country, neighbour, God and so on all have different qualities. Each has its variants – blind, one-sided, tragic, steadfast, fickle, reciprocated, misguided, unconditional. At its best, however, all love is a kind a passionate commitment that we nurture and develop, even though it usually arrives in our lives unbidden. That's why it is more than just a powerful feeling. [...]

D.

What love is depends on where you are in relation to it. Secure in it, it can feel as mundane and necessary as air – you exist within it, almost unnoticed. Deprived of it, it can feel like an obsession; all consuming, a physical pain. Love is the driver for all great stories: not just romantic love, but the love of parent for child, for family, for country. [...]

Adapted from: www.guardian.com

A. For questions 1-4 choose from the paragraphs A-D and write your answers in the grid provided below.

Which article was written by:

1. a novelist
2. a philosopher
3. a physicist
4. a psychotherapist

1	2	3	4

B. Four sentences have been removed from the extracts (as indicated by [...] in the article). Choose from the sentences 1-4 and indicate which one fits where.

1. *Without the commitment, it is mere infatuation; without the passion, it is mere dedication; without nurturing, even the best can wither and die.*
2. *It is the point before love prevails that fascinates: what separates you from love, the obstacles that stand in its way - it is usually at those points that love is everything.*
3. *Love is all of the above, but is it possibly unrealistic to expect to experience all six types with only one person.*
4. *However, from an evolutionary perspective, love can be viewed as a survival tool – a mechanism we have evolved to promote long-term relationships, mutual defence and parental support of children and to promote feelings of safety and security.*

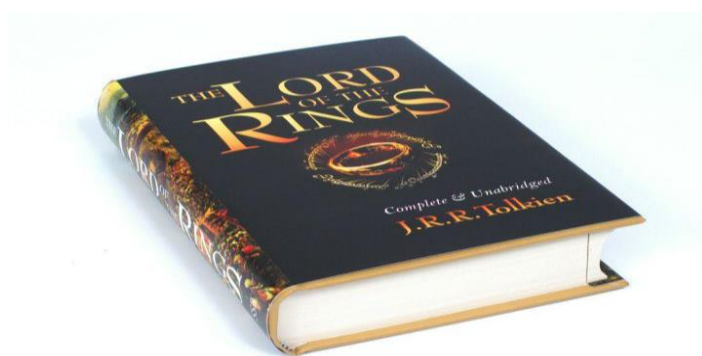
A	B	C	D

A. Read the text carefully. Then read the questions and choose the correct answer (A–D). Write your answers in the grid provided below question 6. The answers to question 7 should be written next to the given words or definitions.

The book of the century

In January 1997, reporter Susan Jeffreys informed a colleague that J.R.R. Tolkien's epic fantasy "The Lord of the Rings" had been voted the greatest book of the 20th century in a readers' poll conducted by Britain's Channel 4. Her colleague responded: "Oh hell! Has it? Oh my God. Dear, oh dear. Dear, oh dear, oh dear."

Attitudes on this side of the Atlantic are arguably more relaxed about this kind of thing. Members of the U.S. intelligentsia fully expect to have their tastes ignored, if not openly derided, by the public at large. No one from the educated classes expressed much dismay when a 1999 poll of Amazon.com customers chose "The Lord of the Rings" as the greatest book not merely of the century but of the millennium. Tolkien's magnum opus is so deeply ingrained in popular culture that despite the quintessential Englishness of his work and his own anti-Americanism, Tolkien found his largest audience and warmest critical reception in the United States.



Yet the dear-oh-dear attitude lingers on in the land, a little concealed maybe, a little under the surface. What's more, it's there for a good reason. Hugely ambitious in scope "The Lord of the Rings" occupies an anomalous and uncomfortable position in 20th century literature. Considered on its own terms, Tolkien's epic – he never intended it as a trilogy – poses a stern challenge to the very concept of modernity, and perhaps especially to modern literature and its defenders.

The massive and enduring popularity of "Lord of the Rings" – it has been 40 years since critics hopefully predicted that the Tolkien "craze" would soon pass into "merciful oblivion" – only raises the stakes. It would seem that Tolkien's work, which reinvented a moribund literary genre and created a new publishing market supplied something that was missing, something for which readers were ravenous. But what was it, and why was it important? Or, to put the question in terms familiar to Tolkien readers, *what has it got in its pockets?*

Answering this question properly would require a book rather than an article, of course. If T.A. Shippey's "J.R.R. Tolkien: Author of the Century" is not quite that book, it is nonetheless an exploration of the relationship between Tolkien's fiction and his scholarly work. Like Tolkien, Shippey is a professor of Old English and medieval literature, and even taught the same philological syllabus at Oxford during the author's latter years. Shippey suggests that Tolkien's immense popularity, and the animosity he continues to engender in some quarters, stem from some essential contradictions in the man and his work. First of all, the Tolkien "legendarium" (his word, one of many, of course) is a work of reconstructive myth and romance, closer in many respects to XII century writing than to the modern novel. Yet its moral point of reference is inescapably the 20th century world.

But the crux of the matter, it seems to me, lies in Tolkien's wholehearted rejection of modernity and modernism. This is what so powerfully attracts some readers, and just as powerfully repels others. The division has existed since "The Lord of the Rings" was first published, and was deftly summarized by no less august a figure than W.H. Auden, who wrote:

"I rarely remember a book about which I have had such violent arguments," Auden wrote. "Nobody seems to have a moderate opinion: either, like myself, people find it a masterpiece of its genre or they cannot abide it, and among the hostile there are some, I must confess, for whose literary judgment I have great respect ... I can only suppose that some people object to Heroic Quests and Imaginary Worlds on principle; such, they feel, cannot be anything but light 'escapist' reading."

Adapted from: www.newyorker.com

1. The main point of the passage is that:

- (A) Tolkien's fantasy "The Lord of the Rings" is the greatest book of the XX century.
- (B) Tolkien knew quite a lot about Anglo-Saxon myth and language.
- (C) "The Lord of the Rings" should not be considered a novel of literary merit.
- (D) Tolkien's work has always ignited peoples' interest and controversy.

2. According to the article, the popularity of Tolkien's work is:

- (A) shocking.
- (B) unparalleled.
- (C) reinventing.
- (D) anticipated.

3. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- 1. The attitude towards Tolkien's work in Britain is more overt than in the USA.
- 2. American scholars are unaware of the opinion of the general public.

- (A) Only 1 is true.
- (B) Only 2 is true.
- (C) Both 1 and 2 are true.
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2 is true.

4. All of the following are mentioned in the passage about Tolkien **EXCEPT**:

- (A) Tolkien did not plan for "the Lord of the Rings" to be a trilogy.
- (B) Tolkien's authenticity is based on the genre he invented.
- (C) Tolkien was a university professor.
- (D) Tolkien came up with certain linguistic inventions.

5. According to the writer, Tolkien's distinctiveness lies in:

(A) his contradictory attitude towards Americans.

(B) the lack of infatuation with the modernism.

(C) his fondness for myth and romance.

6. Which of the following is NOT true according to the last paragraph?

(A) W.H. Auden does not think highly of Tolkien's trilogy.

(B) Some people believe the genre itself does not deserve appreciation.

(C) W.H. Auden has no respect for those who do not share his opinion on Tolkien.

1	2	3	4	5	6

7. Find the words or expressions which are closest in meaning to the following words or definitions:

A) to ridicule, to mock (*paragraph 2*)

B) prototypical, representative (*paragraph 2*)

C) the state of being forgotten or unknown (*paragraph 4*)

D) starving, famished (*paragraph 4*)

E) core, essence (*paragraph 6*)

USE OF ENGLISH

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets, positive or negative.

He emerged from the metro at the L'enfant Plaza station and positioned himself against a wall beside a trash basket. From a small case, he removed a violin. Placing the open case at his feet, he shrewdly threw in a few dollars and pocket change as seed money, swiveled it to face pedestrian traffic, and began to play.

It was 7:51 a.m. on Friday, January 12, the middle of the morning rush hour. In the next 43 minutes, as the violinist performed six classical pieces, 1,097 people went in and out of the station. Each (1)..... (pass) had a quick choice to make, one familiar to commuters in any urban area where the occasional street performer is part of the cityscape: Do you stop and listen? Do you hurry past with a blend of guilt and (2)..... (annoy), aware of your cupidity but annoyed by the unbidden demand on your time and your wallet? Do you throw in a buck, just to be polite? Do you have time for beauty? Shouldn't you?

For this incognito performance, Bell had only one condition for participating. The event had been described to him as a test of whether, in an incongruous context, ordinary people would recognize genius. His condition: "I'm not comfortable if you call this genius." "Genius" is an (3)..... (use) word, he said: It can be applied to some of the composers whose work he plays, but not to him. His skills are largely interpretive, he said, and to imply otherwise would be unseemly and (4)..... (accuracy).

It was an interesting request, and under the circumstances, one that will be honored. The word will not again appear in this article.

Adapted from: www.washingtonpost.com

1	PASS	
2	ANNOY	
3	USE	
4	ACCURACY	

B. For questions 1-5 read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space (you have been given two letters of each word). Read the text through to check that it makes sense with the gaps filled.

By the look of its trailer, the remake of *the Lion King* has not opted for quite the same level of verisimilitude as Jon Favreau's earlier film. Simba, in particular, does not really look like a real lion cub, though the effect still somewhat r . . . m the photorealistic look of *the Jungle Book* and similar projects such as *Avatar*. The c . n here is that *the new Lion King* doesn't do quite enough to justify its existence.



Perhaps this is why Disney has continued to l . b . . its latest remake a “live action” project, to the chagrin of some who believe it should really be categorised as an animated endeavour. One suspects audiences will ultimately be too busy weeping with nostalgia over the first c . . . d . of the famous song *Can You Feel the Love Tonight*. But the distinction is a vital one in terms of the project's credibility: if this new *Lion King* ends up being something close to a shot-for-shot remake using new technology, rather than a full, live action reimagination, there is less reason for us to b r going to see it. Moreover, the history of such projects hardly bodes well.

In the original animation, Simba grew up to look just like his dad. Disney needs to make sure the apple falls a little further from the tree this time around, if only to ensure this new *Lion King* is worth seeing for those of us who still remember 1994 like it was yesterday.

Adapted from: www.theguardian.com

C. For the following sentences think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (0).

0.

- a) We don't take much **notice** of the dress code at work.
- b) I just saw the manager putting up a **notice** advertising for a part/time assistant.
- c) You didn't happen to **notice** where I put that file, did you?

1.

- a) Leave a paint for a weekend before applying the second layer.
- b) A phrase from the conference floor my mind wandering.
- c) I think we should off for the capital early in the morning.

2.

- a) His back tire just went on a motorway.
- b) My eyes will at the sight of rich variety of food on show.
- c) He does down to the pub, but he seldom stays longer than an hour.

3.

- a) As men who shot for food, they were natural marksmen.
- b) When it comes to practical jokes, he regarded anybody as fair
- c) He said he was always for an adventure.

D. Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

*We must believe that we are gifted for something,
and that this thing, at whatever cost, must be attained.* – Marie Curie

She Won an Ultramarathon Wearing a Skirt and Rubber Sandals



It has taken more than two weeks for the word to get out, but today the news 1. (circulate) quickly about a 22-year-old Rarámuri runner who won an ultramarathon April 29 in Puebla.

Unlike her fellow contestants, Lorena completed the course with neither sports equipment nor professional preparation. For clothing she 2. (wear) a skirt, hat and kerchief. For shoes, a pair of basic sandals with soles made from recycled tire rubber.

“She carried no special accessories,” said race organizer Orlando Jiménez. “She didn’t bring any gel, nor energy sweets, walking stick, glasses or those very expensive running shoes that everyone wears to run in the mountains. Just a bottle of water, her hat and a kerchief.”

A Puebla community website added: “Nor 3. (be) her kilometers published by Nike or on Facebook.”

Running is in the family of the young woman. Her father, her grandfather and various brothers and sisters run, too. One brother also ran on April 29, both of them 4. (provide) support by organizers so they could attend, traveling for more than two days from the Chihuahua town to Tlatlauquitepec, site of the event.

So far, thanks to her winning ways, Lorena’s annual income 5. (rise) from 700 to 1500 pesos.

Adapted from: www.dailygood.org

E. Transform the following sentences by using the given word(s) so that they have a similar meaning. You can use no more than five words including the given word.

HINT: In addition to the given key word, all sentences also contain some form of verb “to have”.

1. Before I met her, I had had no money.

ANY

He confessed to
money before he met her.

2. The moment I shouted, the robbers ran away.

SOONER

No sooner the robbers ran away.

3. This milk is bad – it smells awful!

OFF

This milk – it smells awful.

4. He lay awake watching TV for a long time – I am sure of it.

MUST

He awake watching TV for a long time.

WRITING



The phrase “count your blessings” is used to remind people that they should reflect on the good things in life and be grateful for them. The reason behind the widespread use of this phrase, especially nowadays, is the fact that people tend to take many things for granted and forget how fortunate they really are. Tell about an experience that led you to appreciate someone or something you’d taken for granted. Write an essay of 200 to 300 words and use specific examples.

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KEY:

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A.

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

B.

MATTER

OPENS UP

STAFF

WELL-ROUNDED

COMPETITIVE

INTERPERSONAL

READING COMPREHENSION

A. a)

1	2	3	4
D	C	A	B

b)

A	B	C	D
4	3	1	2

B.

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

7.

- A) DERIDE
- B) QUINTESSENTIAL
- C) OBLIVION
- D) RAVENOUS
- E) CRUX (OF THE MATTER)

USE OF ENGLISH

A.

- 1. PASSERBY
- 2. ANNOYANCE
- 3. OVERUSED
- 4. INACCURATE

B.

- 1. RESEMBLES
- 2. CONCERN
- 3. LABEL
- 4. CHORDS
- 5. BOTHER

C.

- 1. SET
- 2. POP
- 3. GAME

D.

1. IS CIRCULATING/HAS BEEN CIRCULATING
2. WORE/ WAS WEARING
3. WERE
4. HAVING BEEN PROVIDED
5. HAS RISEN

E.

1. He confessed to NOT HAVING HAD ANY money before he met her.
2. No sooner HAD I SHOUTED THAN the robbers ran away.
3. This milk HAS GONE OFF – it smells awful.
4. He MUST HAVE LAIN/HAVE BEEN LYING awake watching TV for a long time.

POINTS BREAKDOWN

LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 pts)	
A.	14 pts (7 x 2 pts)
B.	6 pts (6 x 1 pt)

READING COMPREHENSION (25 pts)	
A.	a) 4 pts (4 x 1 pt)
	b) 4 pts (4 x 1 pt)
B.	items 1-6 - 12 pts (6 x 2 pts)
	item 7 – 5 pts (5 x 1 pt)

USE OF ENGLISH (25 pts)	
A.	4 pts (4 x 1 pt)
B.	5 pts (5 x 1 pt)
C.	3 pts (3 x 1 pt)
D.	5 pts (5 x 1 pt)
E.	8 pts (4 x 2 pt)