

ŠIFRA UČENIKA

STRUČNI ISPIT

JANUAR 2019. GODINE

ENGLLESKI JEZIK

U P U T S T V O

Vrijeme rješavanja testa 120 minuta

Pažljivo pročitajte uputstvo.

Ne okrećite stranice dok to ne dozvoli dežurni nastavnik.

Za vrijeme rada na testu nije dozvoljena upotreba rječnika i elektronskih uređaja. Odgovore treba pisati hemijskom olovkom. Odgovori napisani grafitnom olovkom neće biti priznati.

Provjera razumijevanja slušanog teksta sastoji se od dva zadatka. Svaki tekst slušaćete dvaput. Imaćete dovoljno vremena da pročitate pitanja prije nego što čujete tekst kao i da provjerite svoje odgovore. Za vrijeme slušanja možete da zapisujete odgovore.

Odgovore na pitanja višestrukog izbora treba pažljivo prepisati na List za odgovore. Odgovori na pitanja koji nijesu napisani na listu za odgovore neće se priznati.

Kod pisanja sastava dozvoljeno je pisanje koncepta na listovima za koncept. Vodite računa o broju riječi, jezičkoj pravilnosti i čitljivosti teksta. Konačna verzija se čitko prepisuje na predviđeno mjesto u testu i ona će biti bodovana.



* E 9 2 9 5 3 *

P R A Z N A S T R A N A

1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1.1 A girl talks about her birthday.

For sentences 1–4, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box. Write your answer to question 5 in the space provided.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	The story begins in the late twentieth century.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	The birthday girl loves the present from her father best.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	She got hair ribbons from her mother.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	The girl is writing in her journal on a rainy day.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ *Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.*

5. How much did her father earn for a pair of turkeys that he sold?

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1.2 A man talks about his trip to the country.

For sentences 1–4, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box. Write your answer to question 5 in the space provided.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	This event took part two decades ago.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	The man's car was white.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	The man was delighted with the country when he got there.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	The man's car stopped because he had run out of petrol.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	The girl in a long dress had flowers in her hands.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ *Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.*

2. READING COMPREHENSION

2.1 Read the text. For sentences 1 – 4, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box. Write your answers to questions 5 and 6 in the space provided.

AN UNLUCKY DAY?

The superstition that stepping on a sidewalk crack is unlucky causes some people to carefully watch how they walk.

Beware of Friday the 13th! Many people think the day is unlucky. As legend has it, you should try not to break any mirrors, walk under a ladder, or even spill any salt. Why?

Folklore historians say it's tough to pinpoint how the tradition came to be. Many believe it has religious origins. In the Christian faith, there were 13 guests at the table for the Last Supper, which was held day before the Friday on which Jesus died. "You are reestablishing two things that were connected to that terrible event," Dr. Phil Stevens, an associate professor of anthropology at the University at Buffalo, tells Time. "The number 13 became a problematic number because of the number of people at that table during that fateful event," Stevens says.

Now, Friday the 13th has become a cultural wonder. Many Americans avoid the number 13 all together including hotel rooms and airplane seat assignments. Some event venues even charge couples less to get married on the day. There are many other theories of how the luckless day come to be. Simon Bronner, a professor of American studies and folklore at Pennsylvania State University, believes Friday the 13th is a way for people to pin their bad luck to a certain cause. But, there's nothing special about the date itself. After all, the number 13 is even considered lucky in some countries, like Italy.

"It may be a case of religious folklore that rose to explain a belief. Psychologists treat the fear of Friday the 13th as real, but my sense is that ... it's something to blame. I think it was a constructed belief," Bronner says.

Still, whether people choose to avoid black cats or tiptoe around sidewalk cracks on Friday the 13th, Stevens notes that it's important not to mock other people's beliefs about the day. "Sometimes they are deeply rooted cultural fears," he says. "You can insult somebody by making fun of it. Some people have deep cultural taboos that you cannot change by denying them."

Adapted from TFK

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	According to the superstition, you shouldn't step on a sidewalk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Folklore historians think it is not easy to conclude how the tradition started.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Doctor Phil Stevens believes that the fear of Friday the 13 th is connected to the number of guests at the table for the Last Supper.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Professor Bronner agrees with psychologists about the way they treat the fear of Friday the 13 th .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ **Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.**

5. Write at least two things that illustrate Friday the 13th as a cultural wonder.

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6. What does professor Stevens suggest?

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2.2 Read the text below. For questions 1-6 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answer to question 7 in the space provided.

THE ISLAND AT THE WORLD'S EDGE



1. From the high-speed ferry between coastal Norway to the Arctic Circle, Myken appears like a giant pile of rocks thrown into the sea. It is 2 kilometres long and 400 metres wide. In its heyday, it had 200 residents and a booming fishing economy. Today the island has a year-round population of six, along with a school, a post office, and a doctor boat. Residents live in wooden houses painted in primary colours and face northwest along the road running parallel to the harbour. From these homes one can see the lighthouse, the harbour, some small islands, but nothing more. It is literally the end of the earth.
2. Although there are only six permanent residents on Myken, there are 34 summer houses on the island and, in holiday time, the population rises close to one hundred. In June and July, the midnight sun makes Myken's days indistinguishable from its nights. It is bright all the time. People sleep only when they are tired. Boats moor in the harbour. Vacationers camp in wooden fishing huts. Wildflowers shoot up between the rocks. And Gro Bygdevoll, the local schoolteacher, transforms her home into Karenstua Café.
3. Every Saturday, the shop on Myken hosts eleven o'clock coffee and it's a time for the community to get together. "On Myken, you meet fewer people, but you sit down and have conversations with far more," one islander told me. Far from being a place to hideaway in, Myken is a place to experience community.
4. Sometimes it feels like the lighthouse is always watching you. The white, wooden house crowns the top of the second largest island in the archipelago and marks one of the first specks of land along the Norwegian coast. In midsummer, when the sun never sets on Myken, the lighthouse also provides one of the few ways of tracking the time of day — you can tell how late in the evening it is by how close the sun is to the lighthouse.

5. Far from any other land, Myken always lived off the sea. For hundreds of years, the fishing industry kept a steady population of around 100 people on the island. It's only in fairly recent history — about the last 40 years — that fishing on Myken began to decline as the industry modernised and moved elsewhere. Now there is no commercial fishing based on the island. Despite that, fishing is still an integral part of island culture.
6. With the fishing industry gone, Myken was left looking for ways to survive. Modern life **drew many people to the mainland** for work and schooling. The Myken community doesn't give up easily though — they've produced electronics, hosted victims of the financial crisis from Iceland and set up tour companies.

Adapted from Maptia

1. According to the first paragraph, which statement is **NOT** true?
 - A. Myken is located between coastal Norway and the Arctic Circle.
 - B. Myken's fishing economy had a period of great prosperity.
 - C. The population of Myken used to be a lot bigger than today.
 - D. There are some giant rocks to be seen on Myken.

2. What do we learn in paragraph 2?
 - A. In midnight sun period, one can still see the difference between day and night.
 - B. In summer, permanent residents rent their summer houses to tourists.
 - C. Karenstua Café is open throughout the year.
 - D. Sleeping habits change in June and July.

3. Which additional role of the lighthouse is very useful to the residents in midsummer?
 - A. guarding them all the time
 - B. helping them to track the time of day
 - C. marking the second largest island
 - D. pointing at the place of community get-together

4. Based on paragraph 5, which is a cause of the recent decline in fishing on Myken?
 - A. being far from any other land
 - B. fishing still being an integral part of island culture
 - C. modernising the industry and moving it elsewhere
 - D. not having commercial fishing on the island

5. Which best expresses the meaning of the phrase **drew many people to the mainland** in paragraph 6?

- A. attracted many people to move to continental towns
- B. forced many people to live in the capital
- C. increased the population of foreign cities
- D. sent many people back to their hometowns

6. Which best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this text?

- A. He is entertaining readers with facts about the archipelago.
- B. He is explaining the role of fishing in Myken's history.
- C. He is persuading readers to invest in Myken's distillery.
- D. He is trying to inform the reader of this remote Norwegian island.

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

7. Describe the view that Myken residents have from their homes.

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3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

3.1 Read the text and write the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

WHY SCIENTISTS WANT TO BAN GLITTER



It's sparkly, it's festive and some scientists want to see it swept from the face of the Earth.

Glitter should **1** _____ (**ban**), researcher Trisia Farrelly, a senior lecturer in environment and planning at Massey University in New Zealand, told CBS. The reason? Glitter **2** _____ (**make**) of microplastic, a piece of plastic less than 5 millimeters in length. And although it **3** _____ (**come**) in all sizes, glitter **4** _____ (**be**) typically just a millimeter or so across.

Microplastics make up a major proportion of ocean pollution. A 2014 study in the open-access journal PLOS ONE **5** _____ (**estimate**) that there are about 5.25 trillion pieces of plastic weighing a total of 268,940 tons **6** _____ (**float**) in the world's seas. Microplastics made up 92.4 percent of the total count.

Microplastics are a problem because marine life often **7** _____ (**mistake**) those particles for food. Eurasian perch larvae, for example, often choose **8** _____ (**eat**) plastic over its regular diet, according to a 2016 study in the journal Science. Unsurprisingly, that study **9** _____ (**find**), a plastic-based diet was not great for the fish's long-term health and survival. Lately, even zooplanktons **10** _____ (**observe**) eating plastics.

Adapted from: <https://www.livescience.com>

3.2 Read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning.

THE HOMEWORK DEBATE



In July 2017, families in Marion County, Florida, got some **0** surprising news about the school year **1** _____. “Traditional homework as we know it will disappear, at **2** _____ for elementary students,” school superintendent Heidi Maier said in a voice message to parents. “Instead of working on classroom assignments at home, we want students reading,” she said.

More than 20,000 students attend the county’s 31 elementary schools. Dara Mehr, a fifth grader, is one of them. Last year, Dara had two or three hours of homework **3** _____ night.

Now Dara’s only homework is to read for 30 minutes. She enjoys having more time for activities like painting and playing video games. But her mom, Kayla Mehr, misses last **4** _____ assignments. “Sometimes, getting them to sit down and read for 30 minutes is a challenge.”

Around the country elementary schools are experimenting with a no-homework policy. Superintendent Maier and **5** _____ school leaders say the new policy is **6** _____ on research. Studies have shown that homework does not boost grades or test scores in elementary school.

Paula Fass, a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, points out that disagreement **7** _____ the value of homework is not new. “**8** _____ been controversy over homework ever since schooling became a requirement,” she says.

Support for homework has gone up and down through the years. “In the 1900s, a lot of parents thought that homework just occupied children’s time [when] they could be doing chores,” says Fass. More than a century later, many still **9** _____ the role that homework should **10** _____ in kids’ lives.

Adapted from *TFK*

0.	A surprise	B surprised	C surprising	D surprisingly
1.	A ahead	B around	C following	D new
2.	A last	B least	C moment	D once
3.	A a	B an	C the	D -
4.	A year	B year's	C years	D years'
5.	A different	B other	C C rest	D similar
6.	A based	B made	C showed	D specified
7.	A above	B at	C over	D with
8.	A It's	B They are	C There's	D There are
9.	A ask	B answer	C play	D question
10.	A do	B have	C know	D make

→ **Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.**

KONCEPT

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9