

ŠIFRA UČENIKA

STRUČNI ISPIT

Jun 2019

ENGLLESKI JEZIK

UPUTSTVO

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.



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

1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1.1 Margalit Fox published a book about a legal case in which Arthur Conan Doyle, the famous inventor of Sherlock Holmes, was personally involved.

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 case described in the book really happened.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	The murdered Scottish woman lived in poverty.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Slater spent over twenty years in prison.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Arthur Conan Doyle helped Slater become a free man again.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ *Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.*

5. Why did the police wrongfully convict Oscar Slater?

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.....

1.2 The BBC presenter Mariella Frostrup interviews the British-Ghanaian debut novelist Michael Donker about his book *Hold*.

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 novel <i>Hold</i> takes place in Africa and in America.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Donker's parents wanted him to be a writer.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Belinda leaves Ghana in order to live in London.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Ghana is a very patriarchal society.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ *Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.*

5. What was the topic of Michael Donker's book that he wrote when he was eight years old?

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.....

2. READING COMPREHENSION

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

Alex, the parrot

Alex, an African parrot, became famous for being the subject of a psychological experiment at three universities – University of Arizona, Harvard and Brandeis University.

In 1977, Irene Pepperberg, a scientist, animal psychologist and professor at Brandeis University and Harvard University, bought the one-year-old Alex from a pet shop.

At the time, she wanted to test if primates with bigger brains can handle complex problems related to language and understanding – a belief that didn't include birds.

Pepperberg named the parrot Alex who is an acronym for avian language experiment or avian learning experiment.

She was aiming to test the bird's intelligence and the experiment lasted for thirty years, until Alex's death.

According to Pepperberg, Alex had shown intelligence of a five-year-old human and the emotional level of a two-year-old human, and he didn't even reach his full potential by the time he died.

In her research, Pepperberg argued that if the intelligence of a single bird can be compared to the ones of dolphins and great apes, then birds are animals with creative potential for using words.

When asked about the shape, color or material of a certain object, Alex could give a precise description. After he had learned the name of a certain object, Alex's understanding of that particular object was tested by being exposed to the same one but in different shapes and colors.

When he was put in front of a mirror, Alex inquired the answer to the first existential question ever asked by an animal – "What color?" – referring to himself. He had learned that his color is gray after being told six times. Until today, Alex is the only animal which posed a question about itself.

Alex died suddenly in 2007, at the age of 31. African gray parrots live an average life of sixty years, so Alex's death was a surprise for everyone, particularly as he was in good health at the time.

<https://www.thevintagenews.com>

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Alex was born in 1977.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Irene Pepperberg was a professor at two universities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	She bought Alex because she was interested in testing bird's ability to solve problems connected with language and understanding.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Irene Pepperberg believed that birds' creative potential for using words gives them an advantage over dolphins and great apes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	When Alex was shown particular objects in different sizes, shapes and colors, he had no problems with identifying the object.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

6. What does the parrot's name stand for?

2.2 A) Read the text. For questions 1 – 2 choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think is the best according to the text.

Playing Chess Can Boost Your Mind and Your Life



Want to transform your brain and make better decisions? Learn chess, a game synonymous with intelligence and brain power. It's been proved by numerous studies to help a variety of mind skills and has been growing in popularity around the world .

How do you play chess? To be very brief: it's a board game played by two opponents, each with 16 pieces, who use strategic thinking to put the opponent's king piece under an attack from which it cannot escape, called a "checkmate".

Chess is an ancient game, at least 1500 years old. It likely originated in India, derived from the strategy game chaturanga. Chess went through a number of forms but eventually its rules were standardized and world championships began to be held in the 19th century.

It's worth noting that chess champions are often some of the smartest people in the world.

1. Why should we learn to play chess?

- A. It's an ancient game.
- B. It improves different mind skills.
- C. It has become popular all over the world.

2 . What is a "checkmate"?

- A. It's a board used for playing chess.
- B. It's strategic thinking during a game of chess.
- C. It's a winning position in chess.

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

B) Read the rest of the article and choose from the titles A-F the one which fits each gap 1-5. There is one extra title which you do not need to use.

If you needed more convincing, here are five reasons why you should find a place for chess in your life:

1......

As a game based on logic and processing of numerous potential combinations of moves at once, it is tailor-made for engaging your brain functions. There are a number of studies that show how chess can enhance your thinking powers. One way has to do with pattern recognition.

It has also been shown that better chess players use both sides of the brain to make decisions, engaging the visual information processing part of the brain to find patterns and the analytical side to pick the best logical move..

2.

Chess is an excellent exercise because it encourages remembering moves for various strategical purposes. The better players fill their memories with possible combinations. A study showed how the brains of grandmasters worked by recalling thousands of moves.

3.

The 2012 YouGov poll also found a clear relationship between being a regular chess player and various measures of achievement. 78% of active chess players are university graduates. 20% of households making above \$120,000 regularly play chess. Chess players are 5 times more likely to read in-depth analysis and high-brow publications. They are also likely to be wealthy, 40% more likely to purchase luxury items.

4.

Several studies have been done to show that playing chess (in one case for 18 weeks) increased the IQs of the children involved. Other studies show chess improves the analytical and critical thinking skills as well as visualization abilities of children in all stages of school, improving their development. Chess has also been shown to boost childrens' math, reading and verbal skills.

5.

The game has been shown to protect the elderly from degenerative brain diseases like Alzheimer's disease and dementia. Chess affects specific areas of the brain and the stimulation will shift with the problems that a chess player faces during the game.

<https://bigthink.com>

- A** Chess players are successful
- B** Chess sparks your creativity
- C** Chess can improve your memory
- D** Chess improves key thinking skills
- E** Chess can keep an aging brain sharp
- F** Chess can make your kids smarter

3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

3.1 Read the text and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). There is an example at the beginning.

How Did People Keep Time Before Clocks?

Fortunately, thanks **(0)** C modern technology, there's no shortage of timekeeping devices you can rely upon. At home, you probably have **(1)** _____ one clock on the wall. You may **(2)** _____ have appliances, such as a microwave or an oven, that have clocks.

Although we can't know for certain how **(3)** _____ earliest human beings kept track of the time, scientists believe they probably relied upon the natural world around **(4)** _____. For example, historically, humans have relied upon the movement of the Sun across the sky to track time.

Historians believe many ancient peoples divided the Sun's cycle into **(5)** _____ timekeeping periods.

The ancient Egyptians, for example, **(6)** _____ tall obelisks that would cast shadows to help divide the day into sections.

These obelisks worked in much the same way as sundials, **(7)** _____ were a popular means of timekeeping long ago. Of course, sundials didn't help much **(8)** _____ night or on cloudy days.

Other devices were developed over time, **(9)** _____ hourglasses and water clocks. These devices relied upon the time it would take a particular substance, such as sand or water, to move from one part of a container to another.

How did people long ago set up a meeting at a certain time in the future?

(10) _____ historians believe many people relied upon a technique as simple as pointing to an area of the sky. When the Sun reached that point, that's when you would meet the next day.

<https://wonderopolis.org>

0.	A for	B on	C to	D at
1.	A at little	B at least	C at last	D at less
2.	A also	B well	C too	D to
3.	A the	B an	C a	D -
4.	A theirs	B their	C they	D them
5.	A difference	B different	C C differs	D differ
6.	A building	B builds	C build	D built
7.	A which	B witch	C whom	D who
8.	A on	B in	C at	D of
9.	A including	B included	C includes	D include
10.	A Every	B Some	C Each	D An

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

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

Meet Dindim, the penguin who returns to his human soulmate every year



Four years ago, Joao Pereira de Souza, 71, **(1)** _____ **(find)** a South American Magellanic penguin on a beach on an island off the coast of Rio de Janeiro. It **(2)** _____ **(cover)** in oil and starving.

Since they met in 2011, the creature **(3)** _____ **(become)** a faithful companion, swimming every year from its habitat to spend up to eight months with the retired fisherman in his house on the island.

“I love the penguin like it’s my own child and I believe the penguin loves me,” said Mr Pereira de Souza in an interview with Globo TV.

“No one else **(4)** _____ **(allow)** to touch him. He pecks them if they **(5)** _____ **(do),**” said Mr Pereira who has named the penguin Dindim.

When Dindim seemed strong enough, Mr Pereira de Souza released the bird into the sea. Later that day, Mr Pereira heard squeaking in his backyard and he saw the penguin **(6)** _____ **(return)** .

“ He stayed with me for 11 months and then just after he changed his coat with new feathers he disappeared,” recalled Mr Pereira de Souza.

“Everyone said I **(7)** _____ **(not see)** him again but he **(8)** _____ **(come back)** to visit me for the past four years. He arrives in June and leaves to go home in February. Although it **(9)** _____ **(be)** illegal in Brazil **(10)** _____ **(keep)** wild animals as pets, in this isolated case the authorities allowed Dindim to stay with Joao because of his kindness.

<https://www.independent.co.uk>

3.3 Write the correct form of the words in brackets.



Neha Gupta is the founder of Empower Orphans. It's an organization that has attracted international attention to the **(1)** _____ **(importance)** influence that it is making around the world.

Neha uses her nonprofit organization to improve the lives of youth across the world. Its mission is to support the well being of orphaned and underprivileged children and encourage them to **(2)** _____ **(success)**. Empower Orphans focuses on both **(3)** _____ **(educate)** and healthcare.

At nine-years-old, Neha decided to start her organization after an orphanage visit in India. As a nine-year-old who was starting a non-profit organization, her greatest challenge was to be taken **(4)** _____ **(serious)** by adults. So far she has been able to touch the lives of thousands of children and has gained international attention for her efforts.

In 2014 she was honored with the International Children's Peace Prize Award. During the **(5)** _____ **(speak)**, she greatly encouraged young people to begin to use their lives to change the world for good.

<https://rizzarr.com>



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