

ŠIFRA UČENIKA

M A T U R S K I I S P I T

AVGUST 2019. GODINE

E N G L E S K I J E Z I K

U P U T S T V O

VRIJEME RJEŠAVANJA TESTA 180 MINUTA

Pažljivo pročitajte uputstvo.

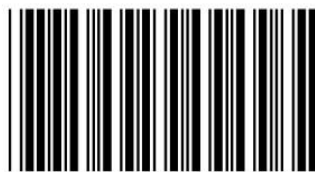
Ne okrećite stranice dok to ne dozvoli dežurni nastavnik.

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 ova 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 čitko se prepisuje na predviđeno mjesto u testu i ona će biti ocijenjena.



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

1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1.1 The presenter of New York Times Book Review talks with a reviewer about the musician Leonard Bernstein, as well as about a book Bernstein's daughter wrote about growing up with a famous father.

For sentences 1–5, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Leonard Bernstein was a very popular musician in the USA.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Bernstein is a rock musician.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Bernstein began his career in the 1950s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	His musical West Side Story is one of the most popular musicals of all times in the USA.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Bernstein became popular as soon as he appeared on the scene	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ *Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.*

1.2 Dinah Birch briefly retells the plot of the novel Jane Eyre by Charlotte Brontë.

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 is a first person narrative.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Jane Eyre's schooldays are very happy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	After school Jane works as a secretary.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Rochester lost his eyesight.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ *Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.*

5. Who did Jane Eyre marry?

2. READING COMPREHENSION

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



What would I be today if I had not gone to Monte Carlo with Mrs Van Hopper? I would have lived another life. I would have become a different person.

Mrs Van Hopper was not a pleasant woman. She loved to meet people who were rich and famous. Every summer, Mrs Van Hopper stayed at the Hotel Côte d'Azur, the biggest and most expensive hotel in Monte Carlo. Here, Mrs Van Hopper found out which well-known people were staying in the town. She always found an excuse to speak to them. Then, pretending to know them well, she asked her victims rude questions in her loud American voice. I was young and shy. I hated my life with Mrs Van Hopper, but she paid me a little money to be her companion. I was not exactly a servant and certainly not a friend.

We must have looked a strange pair as we walked into the hotel restaurant that day. Mrs Van Hopper walked in front of me on her high-heeled shoes. Her fat, heavy body swayed above her short fat legs. I followed slowly, my eyes looking down at the floor. With my straight hair and badly-fitting clothes I looked like an awkward schoolgirl.

Mrs Van Hopper sat down at her usual table and stared at everyone in the restaurant.

"There isn't one well-known person here," she said in her loud voice. "There's no one I want to talk to." Mrs Van Hopper was very greedy. She ordered a large lunch for herself. Soon she was eating a large plateful of spaghetti. We ate in silence. The rich sauce ran down Mrs Van Hopper's chin. I looked away. Then I saw that a new guest was sitting down at the next table. Mrs Van Hopper saw him too. She put down her fork and stared at him hard. I saw an excited look come into her small eyes.

"It's Max de Winter," she said to me. "The man who owns Manderley. You must have heard of it – a beautiful old house in the west of England. He looks ill, doesn't he? His wife died suddenly last year. They say he's broken hearted."

I felt sorry for de Winter already. He was Mrs Van Hopper's next victim. She finished her meal as quickly as possible. I knew what she was going to do.

adapted from *Rebecca* by Daphne du Maurier

1. How did the visit to Monte Carlo affect the girl who was Mrs Van Hopper's companion?

- A. She did not go to Monte Carlo at all.
- B. It did not affect her at all.
- C. It had a very small effect.
- D. It completely changed the course of her life.

2. Whom did Mrs Van Hopper like to socialize with?

- A. everyone
- B. only the intellectuals
- C. only celebrities
- D. no one

3. When talking to people Mrs Van Hopper was very

- A. kind
- B. funny
- C. serious
- D. unsophisticated

4. Where was Mrs Van Hopper from?

- A. America
- B. England
- C. France
- D. The Netherlands

5. What was the girl who was Mrs Van Hopper's companion like?

- A. insecure
- B. loud
- C. spoiled
- D. unpleasant

6. What is Manderley?

- A. a car
- B. a hotel
- C. a house
- D. a resort

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

7. What were Mrs Van Hopper's table manners like?

2.2 Read the text. For questions 1-7 circle the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Remember that kid who invented a way to clean up ocean plastic?

Boyan Slat's solar-powered booms will soon be in the Pacific Ocean.



1. Boyan Slat was just a regular Dutch high-school student when he went on a diving trip to Greece in 2011. Once underwater, he was surrounded by plastic waste. "There were more plastic bags than fish," he told MNN a few years back. "That was the moment I realized it was a huge issue and that environmental issues are really the biggest problems my generation will face."

2. Like many of us, Slat had heard about various giant garbage patches the world over, and he figured that someone, somewhere, was working to solve it. During his research after the Greece trip, he learned that there were a few cleanup ideas out there, but most of them relied on using nets to filter the plastic out of the water. Those nets also scooped up a lot of fish, turtles and other sea life, and weren't practical. So he developed his own solution. "I finally decided to put both university and my social life on hold to focus all my time on developing this idea. I wasn't sure if it would succeed, but considering the scale of the problem, I thought it was important to at least try," Slat said.

3. The whole thing is solar-powered, modular and flexible to move with the tides. Originally, "Slat had imagined one massive device, perhaps extending as much as 60 miles," writes Ben Schiller for Fast Company. But plans have changed as the project has grown. Now the plan is to reach a full fleet of 60 systems by 2020, with the help of corporate sponsors. "That constellation is more scalable and less risky, he says; if one device breaks down, there will still be others operating at any time. Plus, they can be funded as cash flow allows, rather than all at once," continues Fast Company.

4. As Slat points out, only 3 percent of the plastics in his team's current surveys are microplastics. Most pieces are still large enough to easily fish out — for now. "This is what scares me most," Slat says. "What will happen over the next few decades is that these large objects will start breaking down into these small and dangerous microplastics, increasing the amount of microplastics dozens of times — unless we clean it up. We must defuse this ticking time-bomb. "

5. It's a huge job: In the Pacific garbage patch alone, scientists estimate 5 trillion pieces of plastic are floating around, some of it up to 40 years old. But Slat has done measurements, worked with scientists and used computer models to determine how much his booms can collect, and he's confident he can capture tons of plastic every year, and bring it back to shore. And what to do with all the plastic waste that's recovered? Well, there's opportunity there. To help pay for the operation, this marketable plastic can be recycled into all sorts of stuff, from car bumpers to plastic logs to sunglasses and more.

**booms – barriers*

1. What dawned on Boyan Slat in 2011?
 - A. "High time I visited Greece this year!"
 - B. "Diving? But of course!"
 - C. "Whaat? So this is what we'll be forced to deal with!"
 - D. "Hey, I could take a gap year and enjoy more diving trips!"
2. What is the best synonym of **'figured'** as used in paragraph 2?
 - A. overlooked
 - B. missed
 - C. calculated
 - D. reckoned
3. Which is **not** stated as a downside of nets (in paragraph 2)?
 - A. Harming sea life.
 - B. Not being feasible.
 - C. Being expensive.
 - D. Being impractical.
4. When will all the booms be fully operational?
 - A. This month
 - B. In three weeks
 - C. By 2020.
 - D. By 2040.
5. What do we learn in paragraph 3?
 - A. The original device that Boyan had imagined could travel at the speed of 60 miles.
 - B. It is easier to keep the fleet operational than one massive device.
 - C. The project hasn't changed in size.
 - D. Fast Company is the major sponsor in this operation.
6. Boyan uses the expression **'ticking time-bomb'**:
 - A. to refer to the future increase of microplastics.
 - B. because his team's current surveys show scary results.
 - C. to explain that 3 percent of microplastics are extremely dangerous today
 - D. because catching large pieces of plastic is quite tricky.
7. According to paragraph 5, which statement is **not** true?
 - A. 5 trillion pieces of plastic have been floating around for 40 years.
 - B. The recovered plastic waste will be brought to shore.
 - C. Recycling the recovered plastic can bring a financial support.
 - D. Boyan's predictions of how much his booms can collect are based on a detailed research.

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

2.3 Read the text. For questions 1-4 circle the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answer to question 5 in the space provided.

'I follow a different person every day': using strangers to explore the city

The rules of the art of 'following' are simple: choose a stranger and secretly copy their route – you'll see the city in a new light

1. "Follow a stranger" is one of the instructions I've been given by Serbian artist Miloš Tomić in what is billed as an alternative tour of the city, and I really enjoy it, while also feeling as if I'm doing something a little bit wrong. I tell myself I'm not stalking the man in the pink trousers – I don't know his name or anything about him, and when he leaves the public space of the street to enter a private block of flats, I abandon him and find my own way back to the central Republic Square in Belgrade.

2. The idea of artists following strangers has a long heritage, as well as a natural affinity with the city, where anonymity is the rule and it is easy to hide in the crowds. Its ancestor can be found in *The Man of the Crowd*, an 1840 short story by Edgar Allan Poe, in which the narrator pursues a mysterious stranger through the streets of London – then the biggest city in the world – for no apparent reason.

3. Smith's "following" exercise is inspired by the conceptual artist Vito Acconci, whose 1969 *Following Piece* on the streets of New York set the template: "Each day I pick out, at random, a person walking in the street. I follow a different person every day; I keep following until that person enters a private place (home, office, etc) where I can't get in." The Belgian-born artist Francis Alÿs varies the recipe with his continuing work *The Doppelgänger**: every time he goes to a new city, he finds someone to follow based on feeling that they bear a resemblance to himself in some way.

4. In the main, though, artists who use following say they do everything they can to maintain a distance and retain the privacy of their subject. "You need to remain inconspicuous – you don't want to freak people out and if you get caught you will do," says performance artist Bill Aitchison, who teaches at the University of Nanjing in China. Aitchison points out that given he is over six feet tall it is a challenge for him to stay hidden, but he has developed various techniques. "You get a sense of the optimum distance to stay away – you can be too careful and end up losing people," he says. "Finding things to do is useful: you can always be looking at your phone or pretending to speak on it. Also drinking and eating is a good way to avoid looking suspicious."

5. For Aitchison, "it's both a way to understand people and to understand how a city works". In contrast to Alÿs's tactic, he'll pick people very different to himself. "In Amsterdam, for example, I started following short men, or older people – if you do that you find out what sort of places they go and sense how they use the city. And you realise how you take your own pace for granted – especially when you follow old people, for example."

adapted from the Guardian

* *Doppelgänger* - a non-biologically related look-alike or double of a living person

1. According to paragraph 1, the author:
 - A. hasn't been given clear instructions for "Follow a stranger" tour.
 - B. has mixed feelings about her alternative tour of the city.
 - C. is stalking the man in the pink trousers to and from Republic Square.
 - D. is not at all bothered by a sense of guilt.
2. What best defines the meaning of "affinity" as used in the second paragraph?
 - A. a natural liking of someone or something
 - B. absence of similarity
 - C. incongruity
 - D. a disliking for
3. According to paragraph 3, Francis Alÿs follows a person that
 - A. he picks out at random.
 - B. looks like himself.
 - C. is famous.
 - D. is good looking.
4. Based on paragraph 5, which statement is **not** true?
 - A. It is Alÿs's tactic that Aitchison used in Amsterdam.
 - B. Following old people makes you aware of taking your own pace for granted.
 - C. Aitchison is not a short man.
 - D. Following people can raise the level of understanding them.

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

5. What makes it harder for Aitchison to remain inconspicuous while following someone?
(paragraph 4)

3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

3.1 Read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each space

The Heatwave Is Doing Even More Damage To UK Soils Than Previously Thought

Food (0) _____ C _____ could be impacted in the future, say experts.

The UK's soils are not as resilient to the impacts of climate change as experts previously thought, according to new research. The (1) _____ could affect plant life, the wider ecosystem and our own food security.

Researchers at the University of Manchester and University of Lancaster have discovered new lengths to the impact droughts have on soils at a microbial (2) _____.

Changes in vegetation composition and the soil's (3) _____ from an increase in droughts and heatwaves were measured in the study, which charted the impact on the soil's underlying organisms and microbial networks.

"Our hot and dry summer this year is a 'wake up' to prepare for future weather stresses. We have just had the hottest 10 years in UK history," Professor Nick Ostle from the Lancaster Environment Centre said.

"This work shows that (4) _____ summer droughts will change soil biology. This (5) _____ as we plan for ensuring food security that depends on healthy soil."

The research team tested the effects of summer drought on plant communities consisting of four common grassland species. It is a step forward for estimating the (6) _____ and future impacts of drought and heat on soils.

"These microbial communities within the soil play a (7) _____ role in any ecosystem. But it wasn't known how soil networks (8) _____ to such disturbances until now," Dr Franciska de Vries, lead author at Manchester's School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, said.

She told HuffPost UK that a large concern from the study is that while it discovered the effect of one drought on soils, the soil communities could lose even more carbon and (9) _____ even more damage under more droughts in the future, impacting grasslands and food production. "This (10) _____ underlines the importance of knowing what's happening below ground during extreme weather circumstances like drought," she said.

The findings were published in scientific journal Nature Communications.

Huffington Post

0.	A appearance	B growth	C production	D production
1.	A benefit	B damage	C injury	D virtue
2.	A degree	B layer	C level	D step
3.	A amount	B moisture	C specimen	D quantity
4.	A continued	B keeping	C ready	D timeless
5.	A matters	B means	C praises	D signifies
6.	A actual	B current	C factual	D real
7.	A atrocious	B benevolent	C calculated	D crucial
8.	A repay	B replay	C respond	D resurrect
9.	A cause	B make	C hurt	D suffer
10.	A feather	B foremost	C faraway	D further

➔ *Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.*

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

The Duchenne Smile



Darwin's colleague Guillaume Duchenne first (0) _____ (*notice*) the difference between smiles that (1) _____ (*cause*) by enjoyment and those that aren't. Both feature (2) _____ (*raise*) lip corners, but a genuine smile also activates the muscles around the eyes, causing "crow's feet."

This "Duchenne marker" is remarkably revealing. By (3) _____ (*observe*) it, researchers can predict whether an infant (4) _____ (*approach*) by its mother or by a stranger, and whether the infant's mother (5) _____ (*smile*) at all. It also predicts when people who have lost their airline baggage began to feel less distress, how much a person enjoys (6) _____ (*smile*) at, whether a child (7) _____ (*win*) or lost a game, and whether a person (8) _____ (*enjoy*) certain jokes and cartoons.

Beyond this, in clinical settings Duchenne smiles can predict a wide range of behaviours, including "whether a person (9) _____ (*cope*) successfully with the death of his or her romantic partner; whether a person is an abusive caregiver; and whether a person is depressed, schizophrenic, recovering from an illness in general, or is likely (10) _____ (*respond*) successfully to psychotherapy."

3.3 Write the correct form of the word in the brackets to complete the gaps. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

Mona Lisa



Mona Lisa is an iconic portrait beautifully painted by the (0) **legendary** (legend) artist Leonardo da Vinci. The word “painting” is almost (1) _____ (synonym) with Mona Lisa and it is arguably the most popular and talked about work of art. This portrait of a lady with an enigmatic smile is on display at the Louvre, Paris and is a subject of huge debates (2) _____ (regard) the identity of the subject.

Many experts believe that the beautiful lady in the picture is Lisa Gherardini, wife of Francesco del Giocondo, a wealthy man who lived close to Leonardo. It is said that this painting was (3) _____ (special) made to celebrate the birth of the couple’s second child. Yet there are many others who still question the identity of the subject with theories stating that it is a portrait of an (4) _____ (assist) of Leonardo or one of his male friends and some go as far as claiming that it is actually a self portrait of the artist.

The identity of the subject aside, the painting is also famous for its enigmatic smile that disappears based on the angle of viewing. Leonardo who was as much a scientist in his own right as a painter is supposed to have used a (5) _____ (technical) called ‘sfumato’ which involved blending of paint pigments around the eyes and the mouth. As per infrared and digital (6) _____ (examine) of the painting, this blending helps in playing a trick on the human eye and the smile seems to be flickering due to the fact that when humans blink less light filters on to the retina and different colors are seen in a matter of seconds.

Non-Newz (adapted)



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