

ŠIFRA UČENIKA

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

JANUAR 2020.

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 This is a brief overview of the situation with learning English in Germany, taken from the podcast *Coffee Break German*.

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.	German, Maths and English are the major subjects in German schools.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Latin is popular in German schools as a third language.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Every child in former East Germany had to learn English.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	One does not need to know English in order to get a job in Germany.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ *Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.*

5. What is the general attitude of Germans to learning a foreign language?

1.2 This is an excerpt from the autobiography of Ricky Marin titled *Me* in which he talks about his grandparents.

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.	Ricky Martin remembers being traumatized by his parents' divorce.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Ricky Marin's grandparents were very important to him when he was growing up.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Ricky Martin's paternal grandmother was an astronaut.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	It was unusual for women of the generation of Ricky Martin's grandmother to be anything else but housewives.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

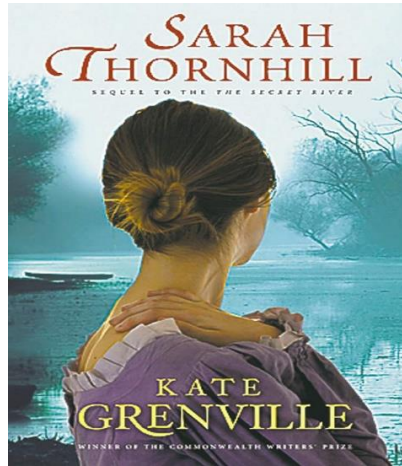
→ **Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.**

5. Why is Boston being mentioned in this excerpt?

2. READING COMPREHENSION

2.1 Read the text. For questions 1-5 circle the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answer to question 6 in the space provided.

'Sarah Thornhill'



I was born in the year eighteen-sixteen, Sarah Thornhill, named after my mother. She was Sarah but we always called her Sal. I was the baby of the family, that is why I was called Dolly. I never liked the nickname Dolly. I never wanted to be a doll.

The next above me was my sister Mary, three years older and she never let me forget that. She would get the side of the bed near the fire, and she would push ahead when we went up the stairs. Those are silly things to remember, but they matter when you're a child.

I had three brothers, too, all of them older.

Johnny was two years above Mary. He always had some plans in his head. Once he got a lot of lemons and he came to an idea to turn them into lemonade and sell. He begged some sugar from Ma, set up a stall down at the street, and made a shilling or two.

Bob was two years again above him. Even as a boy Bob was like an old man, sober and slow. He never went anywhere without a small spade, and if he saw some weeds on the way he would stop and dig it up. It was him who got the lemons for Johnny.

The oldest of us was Will. He was fifteen when I was born and already out on the boats doing as man's work. Will was away more than he was home. He went up and down the coast in the big ship. He often went to New Zealand for the seals. He would be away for so long, for half a year and more, that I would think he was never coming back. Captain Thornhill, people called him, though he was really only Will Thornhill who had worked his way up. He never got any papers that confirmed he was a captain, nothing like that. He wasn't able to read, you see. None of us did.

Our father had no time for learning. He could sign his name, but he often said how a few acres and a flock of sheep was a better gift to your children than anything you would get out of a book. When he needed something on paper he got old Loveday to do it for him. Loveday had come to Australia as a free man and he could have done alright, but he was lazy and only had a small, leaky hut. Pa would say: "See, old Loveday has been to school, but tell me, would you rather have his life or mine?"

adapted from *Sarah Thornhill*
by Kate Grenville

1. How did Sarah feel about her nickname Dolly? She
 - A. loved to be compared to a doll.
 - B. refused to be called Dolly.
 - C. was not very keen on it.
 - D. was very happy with it.

2. When they were little, Sarah's sister Mary was
 - A. always full of loving kindness.
 - B. extremely mean.
 - C. somewhat selfish.
 - D. very selfless.

- 3 Johnny was born in
 - A. 1806.
 - B. 1816.
 - C. 1819.
 - D. 1821.

4. Bob was
 - A. older than the two sisters, but younger than the two brothers.
 - B. older than the two sisters and one brother, but younger than another brother.
 - C. youngest of all.
 - D. oldest of all.

5. Where was the Thornhill family living? In
 - A. Australia.
 - B. England.
 - C. New Zealand.
 - D. Russia.

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

6. What does the oldest Thornhill child do for a living?
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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. Write your answer to question 8 in the space provided.

Norway Wants to Give Finland a Mountain

If the country succeeds, it will be the world's best 100th-birthday gift

1. In 2017, Finland will celebrate 100 years of independence from Russian and Swedish rule. To honour the momentous occasion, Finland's neighbour to the north, Norway, is considering giving the country a gift just as grand—the top of a mountain. But if it happens, the proposed present won't just be the coolest birthday gift of all kind—it could literally boost the country's cartographic profile.

2. Currently, Finland's highest point isn't a mountain—rather, it's the side of a mountain named Halti. Halti straddles the border between Finland and Norway, with the peak right on the Norwegian side of the border. That border point is Finland's highest spot at 4,334 feet, but the peak (a relatively whopping 4,367 feet) doesn't even make Norway's top 200. Since it's already blessed with mountainous bounty, the proposal is to move Norway's border about 490 feet north and 600 feet east, placing Halti's peak firmly on the Finnish side. Then Finland would have a mountain peak—and Norway would have endless goodwill with the country.

3. The campaign, which now has a Facebook page with more than 16,500 likes, has actually been in progress since 1972. At the time, Bjorn Geirr Harsson, who is now a retired employee of the Norwegian Mapping Authority, was taking measurements while flying across the border. It struck him as odd that Norway owned the peak of Halti instead of Finland. The current border is just a straight line, drawn back in the 18th century, and Harsson says that doesn't make geophysical sense. A border movement would only relinquish about 161,500 square feet to Finland, an amount Harsson says won't be noticeable to Norway.

4. As of yet, the decision to gift the mountaintop still isn't final—but Norwegian broadcaster NRK reports that Norway's prime minister, Erna Solberg, has acknowledged the campaign and is officially considering the gift. Local politicians in Norway are encouraging the gift alongside the public by sending letters to the government in Oslo in support of the plan. And votes to move the map are coming in from across the world via social media.

5. Despite what seems like overwhelming support for the proposal, not everyone agrees that the move is necessary or appropriate. While no one lives on the small section of land to be gifted, the Sami (a people indigenous to the Arctic Circle) let their reindeer freely cross the border—and that community thinks that if anyone is recognized as the owner of the mountain, it should be them. "I think it represents a colonial understanding, a conqueror mentality that I oppose," Aili Keskitalo, president of the Sami Parliament of Norway says, "I think it is absurd to think that you can give away something you don't own."

6. If the decision does go through, Varisto, a Finnish musician, thinks it will speak volumes about generosity and the perception of Norway worldwide. "I think Finland should accept the gift and not worry about what we should give Norway back or when," he tells Smithsonian.com. "Generosity is about giving without expecting something in return, and you should also be able to accept gifts without feeling a sense of debt. I think it is a gesture of goodwill that will affect the image of Norway positively. I hope it can also encourage us in Finland to be a bit more generous in general."

7. Generous or no, the proposed gift—which is not expected to affect hiking access on the popular mountaintop—will involve some **red tape**. Though it's not yet clear how the transfer will take place, it will presumably involve both an official diplomatic transfer and a reshuffling by Finnish and Norwegian cartographers. But given that a Norwegian Mapping Authority official has already spoken out about how easy the transfer will be, it seems that even the people it may inconvenience don't think it will be too much trouble.

And if it is? So be it. After all, they don't call it "moving a mountain" for nothing.

adapted from Smithsonian

1 Which idiom can convey the meaning inferred from the final sentence of paragraph 1?

- A A blessing in disguise
- B No pain, no gain
- C Kill two birds with one stone
- D The best of both worlds

2 According to paragraph 2, which statement is true?

- A. Halti's peak is on the right side of the border.
- B. Finland has proposed placing the peak on its side.
- C. Norway is blessed with 200 mountain peaks.
- D. Norway is rich with mountains.

3 What do we learn in paragraph 3?

- A. In 1972. B.G. Harsson noticed that the border didn't make geophysical sense.
- B. Norway has owned the peak of Halti since 1972.
- C. Norwegian Mapping Authority was established in the 18th century.
- D. B.G. Harsson retired in 1972.

4 Based on paragraph 4, how is international support expressed?

- A. Via Norwegian broadcaster NRK
- B. By reporting on Norway's prime minister's actions.
- C. By sending letters to the government.
- D. Via social media.

5 What is the population of this Norwegian area of 161,500 square feet to be given away?

- A. Zero.
- B. No information in the text.
- C. The Sami people.

6 All of the following can be inferred from paragraph 6 EXCEPT:

- A. Norway's international image will greatly improve.
- B. Finland should feel indebted to its neighbour.
- C. This decision would promote generosity.
- D. The Finns would be inspired by this act of generosity.

7 Which of the following is NOT synonymous in meaning to 'red tape'?

- A. excessive bureaucracy
- B. anarchy that causes inactivity
- C. rigid conformity to formal rules
- D. official regulations that cause delays

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

8 In the opinion of the Sami people, which country, Finland or Norway, should own the mountain?

.....

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

Shakespeare and Co.: How to sleep in Paris for free

Usually, a tumbleweed is a dead plant rolling through the desert — but in Paris, being a tumbleweed is an aspiration.



1. In the famed City of Light, a tumbleweed is an aspiring writer who sleeps in the stacks of the historic, English-speaking bookstore, Shakespeare and Company. Paris is a romanticized place for writers. We've heard the stories of ex-pat greats, like Fitzgerald and Hemingway, who escaped America's puritanical ethics to live in a foreign land. These celebrated authors went to Paris, where they found culture, wine and inspiration. They aren't the only ones. Now, people from all over the world rush to Shakespeare and Company for the opportunity to shop there but, more interestingly, to live there.
2. American soldier, George Whitman, founded the shop in 1951. His was a place of books, hospitality and conversation, and he welcomed guests. Occasionally, he would even accost book browsers with, "Are you a writer? Because we like your looks," and then offer them a bed. Over 20,000 people have slept at Shakespeare and Company, and signed copies by famous authors are still found on the shelves, including Hemingway and Anais Nin.
3. Thomas Hodges first heard of tumbleweeding when he was at school in Scotland, and he eventually earned a spot at the celebrated Paris bookshop. He would start the day early. "I'd open the window on the stairwell and look out at Notre Dame," he says. "Every time I woke up to that view, I would just burst out laughing. I couldn't believe where I'd ended up."
4. Too true. Becoming a tumbleweed at Shakespeare and Company is not a place for planners. It is a place for adventurers. There is no guarantee there will be space to stay. Instead, prospective tumbleweeds show up, ask around and they may or may not get lucky. If you are lucky enough to stay, you get a free bed (no food), and you have to work two hours a day. Don't panic; French is not a requirement. People usually stay from a week to a couple of months (although, I heard a rumour about one dude who stayed for seven years).
5. You may or may not fit in. As Hodges points out, there is a serious "lack of personal space." But who cares? You're living in Paris for free in one of the most famous bookstores in the world, and your only real job is to read books. When I asked Hodges what he got out of the experience, he gave me a variance of answers. First, there's the work: "About 12 poems, three short stories, two songs and half a novel!" Of course, the writing is only part of the experience of a true tumbleweed. Hodges also

gained "a phenomenal red wine tolerance and a network of peculiar, brilliant people to call my friends. In reverse order of importance."

***accost** - approach and address (someone) boldly or aggressively.

1. "An aspiring writer" is:

- A a person whose desire is to become a writer.
- B a student studying literature.
- C a writer whose goal is to live in Paris.
- D a homeless writer who sleeps in a bookstore.

2. In paragraph 1, we also learn that:

- A Hemingway expected to find puritanical ethics in Paris.
- B Writers are not likely to consider Paris to be an ideal place for them.
- C *Shakespeare and Company* is the only English-speaking bookstore in Paris.
- D Prospective residents come to the bookstore from the four corners of the world.

3. All of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 EXCEPT:

- A G. Whitman was a good and talkative host.
- B In 1951, book browsers could pay for a bed in the bookstore.
- C In the sixties, the owner offered warm reception to his guests.
- D Guests can still come across signed copies by famous authors.

4. What point does the writer highlight in the third paragraph?

- A Discovering tumbleweeding in Scotland.
- B Earning a spot in the bookstore.
- C Starting his days early.
- D Feeling content with being in the Paris bookstore.

5. Based on the fourth paragraph, which of the following is true?

- 1) *Speaking French is a prerequisite for staying in the bookshop.*
- 2) *Earning a spot in the bookstore depends on one's organisational skills.*

- A Only 1) B Both 1) and 2) C Only 2) D Neither

6. Which is the best antonym for "rumour" in paragraph 4?

- A hearsay
- B buzz
- C fact
- D gossip

7. What is the most important thing Hodges states to have gained from his bookstore experience?

- A A number of poems, stories, songs and half a novel.
- B Red wine tolerance.
- C A lot of new friends.
- D No information in the text.

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

Brain Feels Rewarded While Looking at Art



Viewing the works of Claude Monet, Vincent Van Gogh and other artists more strongly activates the brain's "reward system" **(1)** _____ simply looking at photographs of similar subjects, **(2)** _____ to a new study by researchers at Emory University School of Medicine.

The Emory study included four male volunteers and four females **(3)** _____ average age was 23. The participants were asked to view paintings from **(4)** _____ unknown and famous artists (Monet, Van Gogh, Picasso and others), as well as photographs that depicted similar subjects. Imaging technology revealed that when an individual viewed a painting, **(5)** _____ than a simple photograph, the ventral striatum (part of the reward system) was more strongly activated.

Previous art appreciation studies that utilized brain scans typically **(6)** _____ to examine how the brain responds when art is considered attractive or ugly.

"We took an independent approach," Sathian said. "This paper hasn't solved the problem of what art is. Rather, we can show that art does not activate just one process in the brain. There are a whole **(7)** _____ of circuits involved."

The study was inspired by the work of marketing experts Henrik Hagtvedt of Boston College and Vanessa Patrick of University of Houston; both of **(8)** _____ were at the University of Georgia during the study. Hagtvedt and Patrick had explored the effects of "art infusion," in marketing—in other words, how incorporating a painting on a product's advertising or packaging could make it more **(9)** _____

"The art infusion effect is tied **(10)** _____ the notion that art represents a distinct, universal and recognizable category of human behavior," said Hagtvedt, who also chose the images used in the study.

Adapted from: <https://psychcentral.com>

1.	A then	B than	C thus	D that
2.	A stated	B based	C according	D following
3.	A who's	B which	C who	D whose
4.	A both	B either	C each	D every
5.	A more	B rather	C over	D compared
6.	A sought	B seeked	C sooth	D sowed
7.	A much	B lots	C loads	D host
8.	A who	B which	C whom	D what
9.	A appealing	B attracted	C repulsing	D pleased
10.	A in	B on	C by	D to

→ *Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.*

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

Mural Artist Kelly Towles: Painting DC Happy



For many people, Washington D.C. is just about politics. But for one man, the U.S. capital is a canvas that **0 *is just waiting* (just, wait)** to be filled with smiles and unique characters. Street art and graffiti is illegal in many U.S. cities, but that hasn't stopped mural artist Kelly Towles from **(1) _____ (add)** some color to Washington's tidy streets.

Towles **(2) _____ (even, turn)** this controversial art form into a successful business. Today, Towles **(3) _____ (pay)** by many individuals, restaurants, galleries, and real estate companies to paint their walls.

While Towles **(4) _____ (grow up)** in what he calls "the middle of nowhere" in Australia, he spent most of his time watching Japanese anime.

After he **(5) _____ (arrive)** in D.C. as a teenager in the late '90s, he started learning how to paint.

This was at a time when hundreds of bright murals **(6) _____ (begin)** to appear across the city. And while the city may not yet be able to compete with New York, Boston, or Chicago, more and more talented street artists **(7) _____ (still, make)** their way to D.C.

Towles' art is a combination of pop art and graffiti, with a touch of those Japanese cartoons he watched as a child. The message he wants to send to both locals and tourists with his art is universal and not political.

"Literally if I do a mural and somebody walks by it, they **(8) _____ (smile)** and be content," he says.

In 2017, Towles agreed **(9) _____ (become)** the director of Pow! Wow! D.C., an international mural festival, because in his words, it **(10) _____ (not, feel)** like work at all.

Adapted from <https://app.engoo.com>

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

*I am everybody and every time,
I always call myself by your name.*

Pablo Neruda



The great Chilean poet and diplomat Pablo Neruda was only a small boy, just over the cusp of preconscious memory, when he had a (0) **revelation** (**reveal**) about why we make art. It seeded in him a lifelong devotion to literature as a supreme tool that “widens out the boundaries of our being, and unites all living things.”

Although his father (1) _____ (**courage**) his precocious literary aspirations, the young Neruda found a creative lifeline in the poet, educator, and diplomat Gabriela Mistral — the director of his hometown school. Mistral — who would later become the first Latin American woman awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature recognized and nurtured the boy’s (2) _____ (**common**) talent.

Fittingly, Neruda’s first published piece, written when he was only thirteen and printed in a local daily newspaper, was an essay titled “Enthusiasm and Perseverance.”

These twin threads ran through the length of his life, from his devoted diplomatic career to his (3) _____ (**sorrow**) yet cheerful poetry. His landmark collection *Twenty Love Poems and a Song of Despair*, composed before he turned twenty, is to this day the most widely read book of verse in Latin literature.

By the time he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature less than two years before his (4) _____ (**die**), Neruda had become an icon. Gabriel García Márquez, whose own subsequent Nobel Prize (5) _____ (**accept**) speech echoed Neruda’s humanistic ideals, considered him “the greatest poet of the twentieth century in any language.”

LNon-Newz (adapted)



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