

ŠIFRA UČENIKA

MATURSKI ISPIT

JUN 2019. GODINE

ENGLLESKI JEZIK

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.



* E 9 4 9 5 8 *

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?

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?

2. READING COMPREHENSION

2.1 Read the text. For questions 1-8 circle the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best according to the text. For sentences 9 and 10, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box.

'You have our soul': Easter Island pleads with British for statue's return



The governor of Easter Island has urged the British Museum to return a huge statue “moai”, kept in London for 150 years, claiming that the English "have our soul."The 8-foot-tall **basalt** figure, known as Hoa Hakananai'a ("lost or stolen friend"), was taken by the British without permission in 1868. But this week, a delegation traveled from the Chilean island to London seeking its return.

Following a meeting at the museum Tuesday, Governor Tarita Alarcón Rapu made a tearful appeal to the UK, expressing hope that a loan arrangement could be agreed upon. "We are just the body -- English people have our soul," she told reporters. "And it is the right time to maybe send us back (the statue) for a while, so our sons can see it as I can see it. You have kept him for 150 years, just give us some months, and we can have it on Easter Island in Chile. Chile's national assets minister Felipe Ward, told reporters that the appeals for the statue's return started a decade ago and he was "absolutely sure" that the museum **grasped** the importance of the monument to the island. "This is much more than a stone" he added.

Easter Island, known as Rapa Nui in the local language, is famous for the "moai" statues that dot its landscape. Islanders carved the statues to commemorate their ancestors, believing that they represent incarnations of dead relatives. According to the British Museum, around 887 moai were erected between 1100 and 1600 A.D. Donated to the museum by Queen Victoria, who had received it as a gift, it is estimated to weigh about 4.2 tons.

Calls for the statue's return have strengthened since August, when Easter Island's mayor, Pedro Edmunds, wrote to the British museum asking for both Hoa Hakananai'a and a smaller moai known as Hava unlike the previous time when he asked only for the big one. The island's offers would include the creation of a replica, carved on the island and given to the museum in return for the original.

Meanwhile, he suggested that future meetings were due to take place. "This is the first of many conversations we will have," he told reporters. "We're looking forward to the next conversation, and probably the second one will be in Rapa Nui and we expect a positive answer." The British Museum confirmed that a future meeting concerning the statues was planned. They had a "warm, friendly and open conversation" with the Chilean delegation, and they gave indication that there's a possibility to reach an agreement. The museum is one of the world's leading lenders and the trustees will always consider loan requests subject to usual conditions."

Adapted from: cnn.com

1. Word "**basalt**" (paragraph 1) refers to:

- A. height
- B. material
- C. origin

2. How did the English get the statue in 1868?

- A. The islanders gave them the statue as a gift.
- B. The islanders lent them the statue.
- C. The British took it without asking the islanders.

3. According to the text what does the following sentence mean? (Paragraph 2)

"But we are just the body – English people have our soul."

- A. People from Easter Island have no souls.
- B. The English people took their souls.
- C. The "soul" of the islanders is the moai statue located in the British museum.

4. Which word is most similar in meaning to the word **grasp** in line 11?

- A. understand
- B. take
- C. think

5. Where are the other moai statues on Eastern Island located?

- A. They are in a museum on Easter Island.
- B. There aren't any statues left on the island.
- C. They are located on various places on the island.

6. "*Calls for the statues return have strengthened since August*"(paragraph 4) It means that :

- A. Islanders have asked for the statues before, just this time their appeals are stronger.
- B. Islanders asked for the statues for the first time in August.
- C. Islanders made phone calls in August to the British Museum.

7. What are the names of the statues located in the British museum?

- A. Hoa Hakananai'a and Alarcon Rapu
- B. Hoa Hakananai'a and Rapa Nui
- C. Hoa Hakananai'a and Hava

8. According to the last paragraph which statement is **NOT** true?

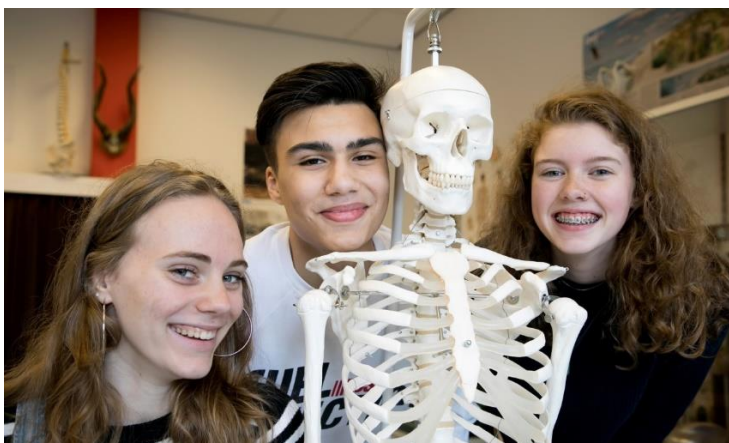
- A. The British museum will probably lend the statues to Eastern Island.
- B. The British museum is going to give the statues to Eastern Island.
- C. The following meeting will probably be held on Eastern Island.

		TRUE	FALSE
9.	The islanders want their "lost/stolen friend" back.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	It took about 500 years to build the statues in the BC era.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

2.2 Read the text and write whether the sentences are TRUE (T), FALSE (F) or there is NO INFORMATION (NI).

Why Dutch teenagers are among the happiest in the world



In report after report, the Netherlands tops OECD countries for high life satisfaction among its young people. Why is this flat, damp country of 17 million people with its history of Calvinism and colonialism so good at giving young people an optimistic outlook?

Dr Simone de Roos, a researcher at the Netherlands Institute for Social Research (SCP), says life satisfaction among teenagers has not dropped since 2013. “I think Dutch children have generally positive interactions in all their social surroundings,” says De Roos. “They have a supportive environment at home, with friends and also at school. Dutch parents give a lot of support and have mild control. There’s an egalitarian climate, teachers are not authoritarian but accept the feelings of pupils, and pupils trust teachers.”

The last Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) study, comparing children of 11, 13 and 15, showed a happy Dutch youth.

According to that report, young people in the Netherlands were also in the top five for eating breakfast on weekdays, watching more than two hours of weekday television, having kind and helpful classmates – and in the bottom five for being overweight, having sex before 15, and feeling pressure from schoolwork. They were less likely than average to experience bullying and generally found it easy to talk to parents.

Of course, the general state of the nation helps. There is little unemployment in the Netherlands, relatively low inequality and a healthy economy. Five months ago the SCP compared the Netherlands favourably with 25 years ago, while another study showed people were more optimistic than last year. “At some point there’s a critical mass of

optimistic voices, and then it gets its own dynamic,” says Prof Paul Dekker, the SCP programme leader in values and meaning.

The director of the World Database of Happiness, Prof Ruut Veenhoven, also believes young people are less burdened by an expectation to “be good”. “If you look across Europe, the Dutch and the Danes are the most lenient and focus more on developing autonomy than giving priority to obedience – and that fits the society,” he says. “Children are more free to do what they want, and in doing what they want, develop an idea of what they really like and social skills. A happy boy may be sometimes not a very good boy.”

In Dutch, there is no phrase that means literally “you are a good boy” or “good girl”, says 14-year-old Tjalling Appelhof, from Amsterdam. “You say ‘bravo, lad’ or ‘well done’ or ‘thank you’,” he says. Like most Dutch teenagers, he cycles to school and feels he has a good level of self-determination. “I can say how late I come home – not at 3am, I mean, but some time before bedtime!” he says. “I think I have enough freedom.”

The Trimbos Institute reports a downward trend for using alcohol and drugs and smoking in Dutch children aged 12 to 16. Such activities are described by HBSC experts as “risk behaviours” that impact happiness. Other negatives are bullying and fighting. At Groen van Prinstererlyceum, Dani Karremans, a 16-year-old majoring in sciences, believes such pressures are not extreme in the Netherlands.

The Dutch school system – almost entirely publicly funded – incorporates major exams at about the age of 12 and three levels of secondary education from practical to the most academic.

There are social problems such as differences between minority ethnic and native Dutch achievement, while one in nine children grows up in poverty. But Jacqueline Boerefijn, a biology teacher at the Groen van Prinstererlyceum, says even if a school wants to expel a child, it must find another school for them, so there are incentives to deal with issues.

But Boerefijn, who developed happiness classes at the school a decade ago, and also gives positive psychology lessons to educators, is worried that Dutch children are under threat from new pressures around educational achievement. “Please stop putting the bar higher, because we have happy children,” she says. “We already have so many highly educated people, and at the moment there are not enough people to do the plumbing and carpentry jobs.”

Adapted from *The Guardian*

		TRUE	FALSE	NI
1.	Due to their high feeling of happiness, Dutch teenagers do better in tests than Finnish or Swiss students.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	People in Netherlands are generally more positive than they used to be 25 years ago.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Being free to make their own decisions improves teenagers' social skills.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Recently, there has been a rise in the number of students aged 12 to 16 with 'risk behaviour'.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Dutch teenagers are mainly educated in private schools.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Ethnic minority students do not perform in school as well as native Dutch students	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Increasing academic requirements may have a negative influence on Dutch teenagers overall feeling of happiness.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

2.3 Read the text and choose from the titles A-I the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra title which you do not need to use.

The experts' guide to making – and keeping – your New Year resolutions



Make a plan and start with baby steps.

Making a New Year resolution ...

0 _____ C _____

Don't think of it as a New Year resolution, says Charles Duhigg, the author of *The Power of Habit* – think of it as a new year plan. "Much more important than setting a far off goal, like running a marathon, is to set an immediate plan that you can start right away." Start with baby steps – running half a mile every Monday morning, for example – and you can work upwards.

1. _____

Whether you are making a new habit from scratch or changing an old habit, decide on the cue and the reward. The cue could be a time, a place or a feeling, while the reward must be instantaneous, explains Wendy Wood, provost professor of psychology and business at the University of Southern California: "Don't buy a new pair of shoes at the end of the week – that works for our conscious mind, which is not the neuromechanism behind habits. The reward needs to be immediate, something that makes the behaviour fun."

2. _____

Use implementation intentions to solidify your plan. Chris Armitage, professor of health psychology at the University of Manchester, explains: "This is a technique that is specifically structured to take advantage of the ways in which habits are formed to change behaviour. The structure is 'if-then'." Say your resolution is to run half a mile on Monday mornings. Your implementation intention could be: "If it's Sunday night, then I will set my alarm 30 minutes earlier, so that I have time to run." Identify the situations related to your cue to find your "ifs" and link them with appropriate responses to make your "thens". In a recent study by Armitage, 15% of smokers who formed implementations quit, compared with 2% of those who did not.

... and keeping it

3. _____

Make it easy. A recent study showed that people who travelled 8km to the gym went once a month, whereas people who travelled 6km went five or more times a month. "That 2km makes the difference between having a good exercise habit and not. That is how our habitual mind works – it has to be easy," says Wood.

4. _____

Show self-compassion. Dr Jessamy Hibberd, a clinical psychologist, says "the biggest obstacle to new habits is self-criticism. Study after study shows that self-criticism is correlated with less motivation and worse self-control, in contrast with being kind or supportive to yourself, as you would to a friend – especially when confronted with failure."

5. _____

Do it in the morning. One study found that simple habits form more quickly in the morning than in the evening. Researchers believe this may be to do with levels of the stress hormone cortisol, which tend to be highest when we wake up. The author of the study, Marion Fournier, a lecturer at the Université Nice Sophia Antipolis, explains: "Cortisol elevation changes the mechanisms in our brain – it blocks the prefrontal cortex, meaning behaviour becomes habitual."

6. _____

Keep track. Use apps, a diary or a chart to track your progress. "People who monitor behaviour tend to do a better job, even if they're not actively trying to change," says Gretchen Rubin, the author of *Better than Before*.

7. _____

What do you do to escape? Rubin says it is crucial to avoid listening to the excuses that make our habits falter, such as the false choice loophole: "I can't go on a run tomorrow because I have to do X." Recognising them in advance can make them less powerful, she explains: "That's the thing about loopholes – when you realise you're doing it, you're much more likely to resist."

The Guardian (adopted)

A. As soon as possible

B. Check it regularly

~~C. Don't exaggerate~~

D. Don't look for a way out

E. If conditions are met...

F. Just celebrate

G. Little is much

H. Time is important

I. You matter

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

Syrian refugee graduates dux* of one of Australia's largest secondary schools

A Syrian refugee who only started learning English in 2014 after (1) _____ (flee) the embattled city of Homs (2) _____ (graduate) as dux* of one of Australia's largest secondary schools.

In 2013, Saad Al-Kassab and his family managed (3) _____ (escape) the bloody civil war in Syria which has claimed hundreds of thousands of lives. Today he (4) _____ (celebrate) as dux of Regional College Sydenham in Melbourne's north-west, after earning an Australian Tertiary Admission Rank (ATAR) of 96.65.

"To be honest, I was expecting a high score, but it felt so good to see it," he said. "I felt really happy. I was just overwhelmed."

Before he left Syria, Saad (5) _____ (study) at home with his mother while sheltering from mortars and airstrikes. Saad started learning English after arriving in Australia in June 2014, watching Question Time in Parliament with his brother.

"The way they speak, they speak proper English. They speak slowly, so you can catch words," he said.

He has received a scholarship at Monash University, and he (6) _____ (hope) to study biomedicine or medicine.

"I think the hardest part was getting into school. The community was lovely with me," he said. "I'm really grateful for (7) _____. (give) the opportunity to come to Australia and study here. It revived me and it has given me a new life."

Saad (8) _____ (work) at the school as a gardener for the past couple of years. He has come a long way from being the kid who wanted to play football instead of (9) _____ (study).

But the shadow of the Syrian war is never too far away.

"It really makes me sad to think that I have friends in my school back in Syria who were as good as me, but who didn't have the opportunity that I've had. I really wish they

(10) _____ (have) the opportunity to keep going with their education like I did."

* dux - the top pupil in a school or class

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

The old woman washed Daenerys's long, silver-pale hair and gently combed (1) _____ the snags, all in silence. The girl told her how lucky she was. "Khal Drogo is so rich that (2) _____ his slaves wear golden collars. A hundred thousand men ride in his khalasar, and his palace in Vaes Dothrak has two hundred rooms and doors of solid silver." There was more like that, (3) _____ more, what a handsome man the khal was, so tall and fierce, the greatest fighter, (4) _____ in battle, the best rider ever to (5) _____ a horse, a demon archer. Daenerys had always assumed that she would wed Viserys when she came of (6) _____. For centuries the Targaryens had married brother to sister, since Aegon the Conqueror had taken his sisters to bride. The line must be kept (7) _____, Viserys had told her a thousand times; theirs was the kings blood, the golden blood of the dragon. Dragons did not mate with the beasts of the field, and Targaryens did not mingle their blood with that of (8) _____ man.

(9) _____, Viserys, her blood, schemed to sell her to a stranger, a barbarian, a khal. Magister Illyrio stepped through an archway. "Princess Daenerys, you are a vision, Your Grace, a vision," he told her. "Khal Drogo will be (10) _____."

- **A khal** is a leader of a tribe of Dothraki, called khalasar

1.	A out	B of	C through	D apart
2.	A even though	B even	C although	D though
3.	A few	B many	C much	D a few
4.	A fearless	B fearful	C fearlessly	D fearfully
5.	A erect	B climb	C hill	D mount
6.	A time	B age	C year	D moment
7.	A uncontaminated	B clean	C neat	D pure
8.	A smaller	B lesser	C shorter	D minor
9.	A Nevertheless	B As a consequence of	C In spite of	D Consequently
10.	A disillusioned	B disenchanted	C enchanted	D chanted

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

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

'Forest Bathing'

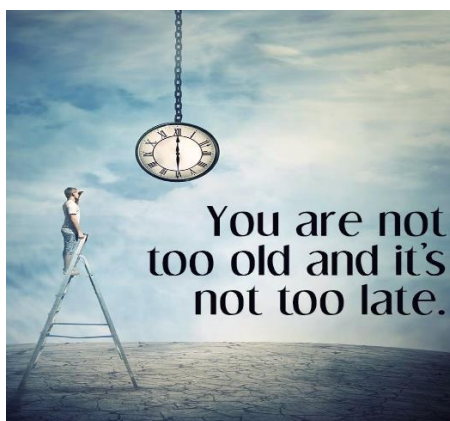


My forest walk concluded with a tea ceremony of foraged California bay leaves. They'd been steeped in a thermos of hot water my **0 instructor (instruct)** had brought along. Everyone pooled their snacks together. The group discussed how we felt before and after the walk. Several noted a **(1)** _____ **(significance)** drop in **(2)** _____ **(anxious)**, including myself.

I had come to the woods that day as an experienced thru-hiker, with the hope forest bathing would feel like microdosing a rest day on the Appalachian Trail. And to an extent it did, even without the associated prolonged **(3)** _____ **(exert)** and endorphins. Transformations come in packages big and small. What forest bathing got me to do for the first time since leaving the A.T. was **(4)** _____ **(priority)** my mental health. I could have been recreating with friends in a number of different ways, or working on writing **(5)** _____ **(assign)**, or on chores at home. Instead, forest bathing reminded me of how important it was to leave my house, shut off my phone, tell my loved ones I'd see them later, and breathe in the world because it was mine.

4. WRITING

4.1 You have recently come across an advertisement of “Never Too Late” organization which is looking for young people willing to take part in a **new volunteering project – helping illiterate senior citizen learn to read and write. You are genuinely enthusiastic about the idea.**



Write an **e-mail/ a formal letter to Ms Carol Smith**, the founder of the organization, expressing your wish to be included in the project.

To make your email stand out and to make sure you get picked over other applicants, you should:

- **discuss the potential effects of this project in your community**
- **set out the personal reasons why it is so important for you**
- **also state how you can contribute to the project**
- **mention when you are available for tutoring.**

Write 80-120 words. Do not write your name and address.

Subject:

