

ŠIFRA UČENIKA

MATURSKI ISPIT

JANUAR 2016. GODINE

ENGLLESKI JEZIK

UPUTSTVO

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 6 3 7 6 8 *

PRAZNA STRANA

1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1.1 You will hear Todd, who took a hiking trip in Japan.

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

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Todd has a two-week holiday a year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Two years ago, Todd decided not to visit his family and went to Japan instead.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	He bought the necessary equipment before he took a hiking trip.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	He was unaware of how demanding the hike would be.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	He met a lot of nice, young hikers on his trip.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ *Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.*

1.2. You will hear Rachel reporting the news on bedtime stories in Britain.

Listen to the interview and choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

- 1.** What has the undertaken study revealed?
 - A. Most parents do not read bedtime stories to their children.
 - B. Children do not like bedtime stories.
 - C. Almost half of the children would rather watch TV than listen to a story.

- 2.** What percentage of British under-seven kids do not own a book?
 - A. 13%
 - B. 9%
 - C. 5%

- 3.** The majority of parents do not read to their children. What is the main reason for that?
 - A. lack of time
 - B. children's lack of interest
 - C. stress

- 4.** What action has the organization taken to reverse the no-reading trend?
 - A. It has launched a writing competition.
 - B. It has opened a new library.
 - C. It has organized a concert with Natasha Hamilton, a pop star.

- 5.** How many children does Natasha Hamilton have?
 - A. two
 - B. three
 - C. seven

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

2. READING COMPREHENSION

2.1 Read the text. For questions 1-8 circle the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

THREE KOPECKS

That afternoon I went to an English class with my tutor Irina Petrovna, who lived on the other side of Leningrad. I had to take a streetcar to get there. In addition to the envelope with my tutor's money, I hold a three-kopeck coin, my streetcar fare back home. The coin is copper, darkened by many fingers, and I roll it around my palm until it slips out of my hand and disappears between the wooden planks of the floor. Squatting between the two seats, I stare into the dark, but the coin has disappeared, and I cannot retrieve it.

At the end of the lesson, I know I should ask Irina Petrovna for three kopecks – a small amount, the price of a glass of sweetened water at every railway station. As I linger in her apartment doorway, she asks if I need something, giving me a perfect opportunity to ask for money, but my tongue refuses to move. I just shake my head and say good-bye.

Outside, for about five seconds I think about stealing a ride. Since there are no conductors to collect the fare, it's an easy think to do – simply ignore the box where you are supposed to drop the money and sit down, pretending to be distracted by something. But then there are inspectors who could expose you in front of the whole car and demand a five-ruble fine. In the end, fear takes me past the streetcar stop and along the tracks, the only way I know how to find my way home.

I walk for hours through the afternoon haze, then the evening twilight. Streetcars are flying past, screeching at the turns, sparks bursting on the electric wires above. Finally, after one more bridge and one more turn, a familiar street extends before me, with my apartment building at the corner. As I walk to my door I breathe a sigh of relief: I am three hours late, but I am home.

My mother teaches a late class at her medical school and isn't back yet. I don't have to make an improbable story she won't believe or admit that I couldn't bring myself to ask my tutor for a three-kopeck coin. My sister isn't home, either. The only person at home is my father, but he doesn't notice that I got home late.

Adapted from *A Mountain of Crumbs* by Elena Gorokhova

- 1.** What did Elena, the narrator girl, do with the money for the streetcar ride back home?
- A. She gave it to her tutor.
 - B. She gave it to the inspector.
 - C. She lost it.
 - D. She stole it.

- 2.** How much did the tram ride cost?
- A. It was extremely expensive.
 - B. It was quite expensive.
 - C. It was neither cheap nor expensive.
 - D. It was very cheap.
- 3.** Why didn't Elena ask for money from Irina Petrovna?
- Because Elena was
- A. angry.
 - B. arrogant.
 - C. embarrassed.
 - D. terrified.
- 4.** What idea did Elena have to go back home?
- A. to ask the driver to let her in
 - B. to take a streetcar ride without paying
 - C. to take a taxi
 - D. to run by the streetcar
- 5.** If she was caught riding the streetcar illegally, she would
- A. be punished physically.
 - B. be excused from punishment.
 - C. go to prison.
 - D. pay a fine.
- 6.** What time of the day did Elena get back home?
- A. in the morning
 - B. in the afternoon
 - C. just before dark
 - D. at night
- 7.** How long did it take for Elena to walk back home?
- A. the whole day
 - B. several hours
 - C. half an hour
 - D. several minutes
- 8.** Who criticized Elena for coming back late?
- A. nobody
 - B. her father
 - C. her mother
 - D. her sister

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2.2. Read the text. For questions 1-8 circle the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

THE COLLATERAL DAMAGE OF A TEENAGER



- 1 When prospective mothers and fathers imagine the joys of parenthood, they seldom imagine the adolescent years, which Nora Ephron famously opined could only be survived by acquiring a dog (“so that someone in the house is happy to see you”). Gone are the first smiles and cheerful games of catch. They’ve been replaced by 5 a.m. hockey practices and middle-of-the-night requests for rides home. And these are the hardships generated by the *good* adolescents. Which raises a question: Is it possible that adolescence is most difficult not for teenagers as much as for the adults who raise them? That adolescence has a bigger impact on adults than it does on kids?
- 2 Laurence Steinberg, a psychologist and one of the country’s foremost authorities on puberty says: “Most adolescents seem to be going through life in a very pleasant haze.” Which isn’t to say that most adolescents don’t suffer occasionally, or that some don’t struggle terribly. They do. But they also go through other intense experiences: crushes, flirtations with risk, experiments with personal identity. It’s the parents who are left to absorb these changes and to adjust as their children pull away from them.”
- 3 Adolescence is a modern idea. It was “discovered” in 1904 by the educator Stanley Hall. For the first time, parents were obliged to shelter and support older children, rather than rely on them as wage earners. And what they concluded is that their teenagers were going through a terrible period of “storm and stress.” How else could parents explain all the chaos and restlessness they were witnessing?
- 4 Keeping teenagers sheltered while they’re biologically evolving into adults and pining for autonomy can have exhausting consequences. The contemporary home becomes a place of perpetual tension, with everyone trying to work out whether adolescents are grown-ups or kids. When children are small, all parents crave is a little time and space for themselves; now they find themselves wishing their children liked their company more and would at least treat them with respect, if adoration is too much to ask.

- 5** What makes this transition even harder is how it contrasts with the reasonably tranquil period that preceded it. After years of feeling needed by their children—and experiencing their children’s love as almost inseparable from that need—mothers and fathers now find it impossible to get their kids’ attention. It takes a lot of ego strength for a parent to withstand this separation. Parents go from their kids’ protectors to their jailers, and they are then told repeatedly what a drag this is. Ingratitude is already one of the biggest heartaches of child-rearing. While not all researchers agree that adolescents fight more than younger children, almost all concur that they fight intensely and with more skill.
- 6** In the last twenty years, researchers have discovered that the prefrontal cortex, the part of the brain that governs so much of our higher executive function—including the ability to reason and control our impulses—is still undergoing structural changes during adolescence. Complicating matters, dopamine, the hormone that signals pleasure, is never so explosively active in human beings as it is during puberty, which means teenagers assign a greater value to the reward they get from taking risks than adults do. Today’s middle-class teenagers have little need to face dangerous situations. So instead they create them—all while living with their parents.
- 7** For the last decade or so, says Darling, research has also shown that adolescent girls and boys direct much more verbal abuse at their mothers than at their fathers, so mothers are more likely to quarrel with their adolescent children. This may explain why mothers, contrary to conventional wisdom, tend to suffer less than fathers once their children have left the home. But here’s what may be most powerful about adolescence, from a parent’s perspective: It’s adolescents, usually, who stir up our most self-critical feelings. It’s adolescents who make us wonder who we’ll be and what we’ll do with ourselves once they don’t need us. It’s adolescents who reflect back at us the sum total of our parenting decisions and make us wonder whether we’ve done things right.
- 8** Not all children will grow up to be happy, in spite of their parents’ most valiant efforts, and all children are unhappy somewhere along the way. “Sane parenting,” Phillips writes, “always involves a growing sense of how little, as well as how much, one can protect one’s child from; of just how little a life can be programmed.”

Adapted from <http://nymag.com>

- 1.** What does “in a very pleasant haze”(paragraph 2) imply?
- A. a vague or confused state of mind, perception, feeling
 - B. inability to involve emotionally
 - C. lack of attention
 - D. physical inactivity
- 2.** How did the status of adolescents change at the beginning of the 20th century?
- A. Their parents could force them to find a job.
 - B. They started fighting for their right to have shelter.
 - C. Their families could ask for their financial help.
 - D. Regardless of age, children had equal rights to be taken care of by parents.

- 3.** What makes parents anguish emotionally?
- A. weak egos
 - B. becoming kids' jailers
 - C. ingratitude
 - D. Child-rearing
- 4.** Based on research, which best describes the way adolescents fight?
- A. passionately and patiently
 - B. aptly and voluntarily
 - C. fiercely and ably
 - D. frequently and carefully
- 5.** The prefrontal cortex (paragraph 6)
- A. hosts abilities that control and regulate other abilities and behaviors.
 - B. causes adolescents to have little need for taking risks.
 - C. doesn't change during puberty development.
 - D. releases dopamine to control impulses.
- 6.** Why do mothers get the lion's share of the verbal abuse from adolescents?
- A. It's in their nature to quarrel more often.
 - B. Fathers are bad at quarrelling.
 - C. Mothers are more forgiving.
 - D. The text doesn't say.
- 7.** According to paragraph 7, which is true?
- A. Conventional wisdom confirms that mothers suffer less than fathers.
 - B. Parents are rarely forced to doubt their parenting decisions.
 - C. From a parent's perspective, adolescence is as powerful as adulthood.
 - D. Adolescents are the ones who challenge parents' self-image.
- 8.** What does the text argue?
- A. Sane parenting is impossible.
 - B. Parents are collateral damage of adolescence.
 - C. Parents should try to programme their own lives.
 - D. Valiant efforts can help raise happier kids.

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

2.3 Read the text and circle the answer which you think is correct according to the text.

INDIGENOUS RIGHTS IN SOUTH AMERICA



1. Deep in the rainforest in South America, the village of Sarayaku is two days by river from the nearest town. But its 1,200 Kichwa Indians are now in the spotlight. On July 25th the Inter-American Court of Human Rights ruled that Ecuador's government had ignored the rights of Sarayaku's residents when granting permission for an energy project—putting governments in the Americas on notice that big physical investments are not legal until the indigenous people they affect have had their say.
2. The dispute began in 1996 when Petroecuador, the state oil firm, signed a prospecting deal with a consortium led by Argentina's Compañía General de Combustibles (CGC). Much of the area it covered was the land of Sarayaku's residents, who were not consulted. CGC later offered locals medical aid for their consent. Some villages signed up, but Sarayaku held out.
3. Nonetheless, by early 2003 CGC had drilled 467 boreholes around the town for seismic surveying, and packed them with 1,433kg of high explosives. They were never detonated, and remain buried in the forest. As well as felling trees and destroying a sacred site, the company ruined some of Sarayaku's water sources. Work ceased in 2003, and CGC's contract ended in 2010.
4. The Court found that the state had violated the villagers' rights to prior consultation, communal property and cultural identity by approving the project, and that CGC's tests had threatened their right to life. It ordered the government to pay damages, clear the remaining explosives and revise its consultation process. In future affected groups must be heard in a plan's "first stages...not only when the need arises to obtain the approval of the community." However, the judges did not banish exploring on Sarayaku lands. The right to consultation does not grant a veto.
5. The Court's decision will be studied closely in many Latin American countries struggling to balance big investments with local rights. The decision suggests that governments must tiptoe around indigenous concerns.

1. Who are the inhabitants of the village of Sarayaku?
 - A. the Indians
 - B. the Brazilians
 - C. the Argentinians

2. Which of the following is true according to paragraphs 1 and 2?

Ecuador's government allowed an energy project

 - A. before obtaining approval from the Sarayaku residents.
 - B. during the proces of obtaining approval from the Sarayaku residents.
 - C. after obtaining approval from the Sarayaku residents.

3. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true?
 - A. Some villages accepted medical aid in exchange for their consent to the energy project.
 - B. No villages accepted medical aid in exchange for their consent to the energy project.
 - C. Some villages signed a petition against energy project.
 - D. Sarayakan village complied to the project.

4. Word '*held out*' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to the word
 - A. withdrew.
 - B. resisted.
 - C. gave in.
 - D. quit.

5. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 3?
 1. The detonation of explosives caused the ruin of Sarayaku water sources.
 2. The detonation of explosives caused the felling of the trees.
 - A. Only 1 is true
 - B. Only 2 is true
 - C. Both 1 and 2 are true
 - D. Neither 1 nor 2 is true

6. Word '*ceased*' (paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to the word:
 - A. started
 - B. stopped
 - C. paused
 - D. abandoned

7. According to the Court's decision, affected groups will have to be consulted in the early stages of any action in the future.

- A. True
- B. False

8. What does the writer imply in paragraphs 4 and 5?

The Court's decision on the oil project

- A. brings to question the indigenous' right to consultation.
- B. grants a veto on the indigenous' right to consultation.
- C. reasserts the indigenous' right to consultation.
- D. threatens the indigenous' right to consultation.

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3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

3.1 Read the text and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) to fill in the gap.

GIANT PORTRAIT OF EVA PERÓN UNVEILED IN ARGENTINA MINISTRY



A giant portrait of Eva Perón was unveiled Tuesday on the front of Argentina's social development ministry, **1**_____ she gave a historic speech prior to her death from cancer in 1952.

The 31m-high , 24m-wide work weighing 15 tonnes resembles the iconic portrait of Argentine revolutionary Ernesto "Che" Guevara in Havana, Cuba.

Argentinian president Cristina Fernández, **2**_____ inaugurated and backed the portrait, said it was **3**_____ a visit to Cuba that it occurred to her to pay homage to the wife of former President Juan Domingo Perón.

"I saw an image of Che on the ministry building he worked in. How is it possible that a society pays tribute to a man who is not from that country and we have **4**_____ tributes to a woman who not only marked the entry of women into politics and **5**_____ country's most important social revolution, **6**_____ who also represented the people and country with more passion **7**_____ anyone in history," Fernández said.

The portrait was unveiled at 8.25pm local **8**_____, the hour when the woman known as Evita died on 26 July 1952. It was created by Argentine plastic artists Daniel Santoro and Alejandro Marmo.

It hangs from the front of the ministry building on one of Buenos Aires' **9**_____ avenues. It was here **10**_____ Evita, with advanced cancer, announced on 22 August 1951, was stepping down from her candidacy for the vice-presidency on her husband's ticket.

1.	A then	B when	C where	D which
2.	A is	B she	C which	D who
3.	A during	B then	C when	D while
4.	A any	B many	C no	D some
5.	A a	B of	C some	D the
6.	A and	B but	C either	D or
7.	A as	B like	C than	D of
8.	A clock	B measure	C period	D time
9.	A chief	B main	C major	D proper
10.	A how	B that	C when	D where

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

GO FULL MOON WALKING

Full-moon walking – walking at night by the light of the moon – is something I

1 _____ (**enjoy**) since I 2 _____ (**be**) a child. It offers a new and strange perspective on the familiar world, transforming an ordinary landscape into a wilderness. If you 3 _____ (**choose**) your landscape wisely, while you may often encounter birds and animals, you will almost never encounter another human being.

The best walks happen when the night is clear and dry, and ideally under the light of a full moon.

Check the weather forecast, and make sure you plan a safe route for your night walk. It's important to walk on well-trodden ground so that you 4 _____ (**not trip**) over or end up somewhere dangerous. Remember that in spring the full moon is still high enough

5 _____ (**cast**) a full glow, but by midsummer it rides much lower in the south, 6 _____ (**create**) much larger shadows.

Whenever you venture out at night across heathland, downland or through woodland, you

7 _____ (**soon realize**) that what was a seemingly uninhabited landscape in daylight has become alive with the mysterious rustlings, patterings, squeaks and yelps of wildlife.

On my last moon walk, just after midnight, I 8 _____ (**spot**) the white stripes of a badger as it crossed a path only yards in front of me. Later, when the moon

9 _____ (**sink**) towards the west, I heard a flock of birds – hidden in the darkness – heading north. Migrant birds will often travel at night, when the air is usually calmer than in the day.

As I turned for home, the valleys I walked through 10 _____ (**fill**) with a thin transparent mist as the temperature began to dip towards zero. Spring nights can be cold, so dress accordingly when you venture out. Keep moving to stay warm, although it's good to pause for a few minutes while you listen and watch for wildlife.

3.3 Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

55-FOOT 'SEA MONSTER' WASHES UP IN CHINA



A **1** _____ (**mass**) sea creature has washed up on a beach in Guangdong, China.

According to *The Sun*, the "sea monster" is 55 feet long and weights approximately 4.5 tons. Upon seeing a photo of the carcass, three marine **2** _____ (**biological**) experts — Scott Baker, Bill Perrin and Bob Brownell — think it's a whale.

"We hope somebody will collect the bones and a tissue sample for **3** _____ (**genetics**) analysis, as **4** _____ (**recover**) of whale carcasses is rare along the coast of China," Baker said.

4. WRITING

4.1 The network that runs your favorite show has unexpectedly decided to cancel it, citing financial reasons.

Write a formal letter to Monica Bing, the executive director, trying to convince her not to cancel the show.

In your letter state why you love the show and how long you have watched it and offer to organize and host a money-raising event that will keep the show running. Include your ideas on what kind of event you might be able to stage.

Write your e-mail in 80-120 words. **Do not write your name and address.**

