

ŠIFRA UČENIKA

## STRUČNI ISPIT

AVGUST 2019. GODINE

# ENGLLESKI JEZIK

## UPUTSTVO

Vrijeme rješavanja testa 120 minuta

**Pažljivo pročitajte uputstvo.**

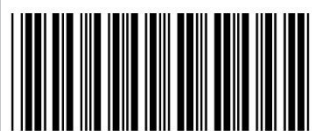
**Ne okrećite stranice dok to ne dozvoli dežurni nastavnik.**

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.



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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?

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## 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.

### The Swedish 15-year-old who's cutting class to fight the climate crisis

*Following Sweden's hottest summer ever, Greta Thunberg decided to go on school strike at the parliament to get politicians to act*



1. Why bother to learn anything in school if politicians won't pay attention to the facts? This simple realisation prompted Greta Thunberg, 15, to protest in the most effective way she knew. She is on strike, refusing to go to school until Sweden's general election on 9 September to draw attention to the climate crisis. Her protest has captured the imagination of a country that has been struck by heatwaves and wildfires in its hottest summer since records began 262 years ago. Every day for two weeks, Thunberg has been sitting quietly on the cobblestones outside parliament in central Stockholm, handing out leaflets that declare: "I am doing this because you adults are destroying my future."

2. Thunberg herself is a diminutive girl with pigtails and a *fleeting smile* – not the stereotypical leader of a climate revolution. "I am doing this because nobody else is doing anything. It is my moral responsibility to do what I can," she says. "I want the politicians to prioritise the climate question, focus on the climate and treat it like a crisis." When people tell her she should be at school, she points to the textbooks in her satchel. "I have my books here," she says in perfect English. "But also I am thinking: what am I missing? What am I going to learn in school? Facts don't matter any more, politicians aren't listening to the scientists, so why should I learn?"

3. Thunberg's protest might come as a surprise to anyone seduced by Sweden's reputation as a climate pioneer and champion of the environment. This year the country enacted "the most ambitious climate law in the world", aiming to become carbon neutral by 2045 and comfortably beating the 2015 Paris climate targets along the way. "This is too little too late, *it* needs to come much faster," Thunberg says. "Sweden is not a green paradise, it has one of the biggest carbon footprints."

4. Her parents want her to give up her protest and go back to school. "My teachers are divided," Thunberg says. "As people they think what I am doing is good, but as teachers they say I should stop." One teacher has *downed tools* to join her protest is Benjamin Wagner, 26. He expects to lose

three weeks' wages – and his job – as a result of his strike. "Greta is a troublemaker, she is not listening to adults. But we are heading full speed for a catastrophe, and in this situation the only reasonable thing is to be unreasonable." Wagner says.

5. Outside parliament, Stella d'Ailly, 45, an art director, has come to join Thunberg's protest. "I feel like I am dying inside if I don't protest," she says. "Sweden may be well organised to recycle our trash, for example, but we do nothing to cut the amount of plastic bottles and packaging in the first place. We need drastic change."

"I don't care if I get into trouble at school. I believe that one person can make a difference," Greta says.

**1) What do we learn in paragraph 1?**

- A. Greta Thunberg's school is near parliament in central Stockholm.
- B. Greta has been delivering speeches on the climate crisis.
- C. Passers-by have been getting leaflets with a message written by Greta.

**2) A "fleeting smile" (in paragraph 2) means that:**

- A. Greta's smile lasts for only a short time.
- B. A smile is always on Greta's face.
- C. Greta smiles only at a few passers-by.

**3) Greta believes that attending school has become pointless because**

- A. the opinion of well-educated people is no longer important to politicians.
- B. she prefers individual learning at home.
- C. her English is already perfect .

**4) What does "it" in paragraph 3 refer to?**

- A. The 2015 Paris climate targets.
- B. Becoming carbon neutral.
- C. Sweden

**5) Which can best replace "downed tools" in paragraph 4?**

- A. decided
- B. stopped working
- C. put down the equipment

**6) According to paragraph 5, what is worrying Stella d'Ally?**

- A. Not enough recycling of trash.
- B. Small number of protesters.
- C. Not cutting down on the production of plastic bottles.

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

**2.2** For sentences 1 – 7, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box. Write your answers to question 8 in the space provided.

**Queen Victoria**

*by Ben Johnson*



*Her Majesty The Queen at the age of 18*

1. Victoria was born at Kensington Palace on May 24th 1819, the only child of His Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. Her mother was Princess Victoria Maria Louisa of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. At the time of her birth, Victoria was fifth in line for the British crown.
2. Christened Alexandrina Victoria, Her Royal Highness Victoria of Kent spent most of her childhood at Kensington Palace and Claremont. Victoria's father died just eight months after she was born. Her grandfather, King George III, died six days later. Her uncle, the Prince of Wales, then inherited the Crown, becoming King George IV. He too died childless when Victoria was only 11. The crown then passed to his brother who became King William IV.
3. When King William IV died on June 20th 1837, Princess Victoria became queen at the age of 18. She was described as a "studious, thoughtful, accomplished, serious and quiet but cheerful girl".
4. Victoria was crowned at Westminster Abbey on June the 28th, 1838. After the ceremony there were fire-works and a fair<sup>1</sup> in Hyde Park, and that night most of the theatres in London were open free to the public.
5. On February 10th 1840 she married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal of St James Palace. The Prince wore the uniform of a British field-marshal. The Queen wore white satin trimmed with orange flower blossoms, a bridal wreath and veil of Honiton lace.
6. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert had nine children. She is often called the Grandmother of Europe because so many of Europe's monarchs are her relatives. Her first son, Edward, became king after her and married a princess from Denmark. Her daughter Victoria married the Emperor of Germany. Other children married royals from other areas of Europe including Russia. She had thirty-seven great-grandchildren at the time of her death.
7. Prince Albert died of typhoid fever on 14 December 1861 at Windsor Castle. His death completely devastated Queen Victoria who entered a state of mourning and wore black for the rest of her life. She avoided public appearances and was rarely seen by her people.
8. Victoria's self-imposed seclusion from public life affected the popularity of the monarchy. Although she did undertake some official government duties, she chose to remain secluded in her royal residences, Balmoral in Scotland, Osborne House on the Isle of Wight and

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<sup>1</sup> fair = a large public event where goods are bought and sold, usually from tables that have been specially arranged for the event, and where there is often entertainment

Windsor Castle. It wasn't until the early 1880s that she began to appear more often in public, even attending the theatre in 1881.

9. As the British Empire flourished so Victoria became more popular with the people, indeed in her later years she became almost synonymous with the Empire. In 1887 The Golden Jubilee was a grand national celebration of her 50th year as Queen, so too the Diamond Jubilee in 1897 (60th anniversary of her accession to the throne). Victoria's long reign witnessed political and social reforms at home and the expansion of the British Empire abroad. The sense of national pride in both Queen and country led to the use of the term 'Victorian England'.
10. The Queen died at half past six in the evening on 22 January 1901, surrounded by her children and grandchildren.
11. She was buried at Windsor beside Prince Albert, in the Frogmore Royal Mausoleum, which she had built for their final resting place. Above the Mausoleum door are inscribed Victoria's words: 'Farewell best beloved, here at last I shall rest with thee, with thee in Christ I shall rise again'.
12. Her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India still holds the record for longest-serving monarch ever: she ruled Britain and its empire for nearly 64 years.

Taken/Adapted from: <https://www.historic-uk.com>

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	King William IV was Queen Victoria's uncle.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	When little Victoria was born, everyone knew that one day she was going to be queen.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	When she was a young girl, Victoria hated studying and reading.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	After her husband's death Queen Victoria lived in solitude and withdrawal.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	During the reign of Queen Victoria, the British Empire increased in size.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	The British were proud of their Queen.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Queen Victoria did not want to know where her burial place was going to be.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

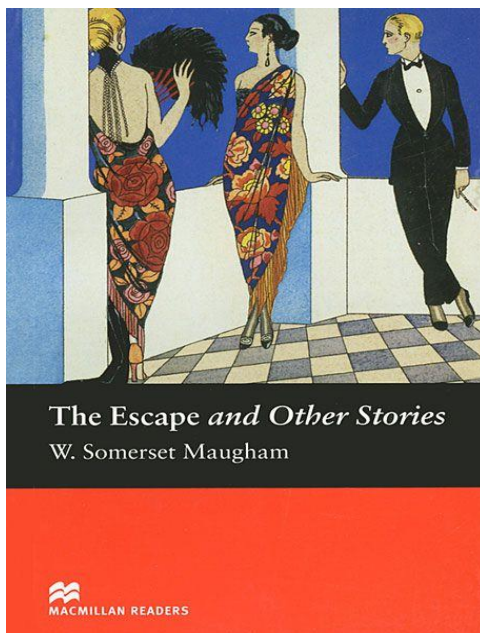
→ **Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.**

8. In paragraph 7 find the **two words** which indicate that Queen Victoria was **extremely sad** when her husband died.

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### 3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

#### 3.1 Read the text and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).



Roger Charing is a friend of **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_. One day, he **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ he **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ married. I was surprised when I heard that.

Roger **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_. He was tall and handsome. And he was very rich. Many women wanted to marry him, but he had always escaped.

He was happy to live the life of an unmarried man. He wanted to be a bachelor. But then he met Ruth Barlow.

Ruth was younger **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_ Roger. She was quite good-looking and she had big, beautiful, dark eyes. When he saw those eyes, he fell in love with her and he got engaged to Ruth.

Then, suddenly, something happened between the two of them and Roger did not love Ruth **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_. He did not want to marry her.

But he had a problem. He **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_ to marry her and if he **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_ his promise, Ruth would take him to court.

Adapted from *The Escape* by W. Somerset Maugham, Macmillan Readers

1.	A mine	B me	C my	D my's
2.	A told to me	B told me	C told	D said me
3.	A is getting	B got	C is going to get	D was going to get
4.	A was about forty years	B was about forty	C had about forty	D had about forty years
5.	A from	B of	C than	D then
6.	A any more	B no more	C more	D much
7.	A has promised	B promise	C had promised	D was promised
8.	A brakes	B broke	C has broken	D will break

→ *Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.*

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

#### 'Forest Bathing'

Forest bathing (0) is defined (**define**) as taking in, in all of our senses, the forest atmosphere.

The practice, long-popular in Japan, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**now get**) popular in the U.S. as a way of harnessing the health benefits of being outdoors.

On first glance, it looked like a two-hour walk in the woods. Our guide (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**already tackle**) the hard part of finding a trail with minimal elevation gain. This wasn't a hike, we (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**remind**). We were invited to walk slower than usual, perhaps a quarter of our normal speed. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**Pay**) attention to the different shades of green we encountered, the snapping of twigs beneath our feet... The forest bathers and I had come to the woods in search of peace. All of us were to be present, focused solely on the moment. Our immersion in the natural world (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**act**) as a balm to everyday stresses. All of us were women—although San Francisco's "Forest Bathing Club" Meetup group (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (**boast**) 428 members across the gender spectrum.

In 1982, Japan (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (**make**) *shinrin-yoku*, or "forest bathing," a part of its national health program. The aim was to briefly reconnect people with nature in the simplest way possible. Go to the woods, breathe deeply, be at peace. Forest bathing was Japan's medically sanctioned method of unplugging before there were smartphones to unplug from. Since *shinrin-yoku's* inception, researchers (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (**spend**) millions of dollars (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (**test**) its efficacy; the documented benefits to one's health thus far (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (**include**) lowered blood pressure, blood glucose levels, and stress hormones.

### 3.3 Write the correct form of the words in brackets.



*The Taj Mahal*

*Orchha*

#### ***Bucket lists are ruining tourist hotspots – here’s where to go instead***

*Forget the Taj Mahal and head for Orchha, as well as other lesser-known (0) locations (locate), to help prevent popular destinations getting overrun*

I first noticed the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (phenomena) in Seville cathedral. A tour group trailing behind an umbrella-wielding (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (guidance) were put on the spot. Quite literally. The guide pointed to a particular flagstone and said: “This is where you take your picture.” And they all did. And the next group, too.

That was before Instagram and the trend for bucket lists, so I don’t think either of these can be (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (entire) to blame for the threat to some of the world’s most popular tourist sites, as a new Abta survey has suggested. Instead, they have simply exaggerated a human trait to the point where those favoured sites can no longer cope.

The US national parks have always had a neat way of protecting their real treasures: no roads, no waymarkers, often not even any (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (recognise) footpaths. On one recent trip, I visited Crater Lake, Oregon, and felt the great hole we had come to see might have been filled with all the tour buses. A few days later, I trekked out into the Sawtooth Mountains (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (wild) area in Idaho and for three days didn’t see another human. The scenery was better, too.























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