

ŠIFRA UČENIKA

## STRUČNI ISPIT

JUN 2015. 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.





**P R A Z N A   S T R A N A**

## 1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

**1.1** You will hear the writer Aminatta Forna and the presenter Harriet Gilbert talk about the book *The Rabbit House* by Laura Alcoba.

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

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	The memoir described in <i>The Rabbit House</i> is of a childhood in South America.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Laura's parents were interested in politics.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	The story takes place during several years of Laura's childhood.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<i>The Rabbit House</i> is a book for children.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	There were actual rabbits in the "rabbit house".	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

**1.2** You will hear Neil and Li planning a camping trip together. For questions 1-5, choose the answer which fits best according to what you hear.

1. Has Li ever been on a camping trip before?
  - A. No
  - B. Yes, once.
  - C. Yes, many times.
  
2. Who has packed the sleeping bags?
  - A. Li
  - B. Neil
  - C. neither of them
  
3. Which of the following things does Li **not** mention?
  - A. a rug
  - B. a TV
  - C. a vacuum cleaner
  
4. What does Li think about taking the kitchen sink to the trip?
  - A. She is confused at first, but then considers taking it.
  - B. She refuses it.
  - C. She thinks Neil is joking with her.
  
5. Neil thinks that Li is taking
  - A. just the necessary things to the trip.
  - B. too few things to the trip.
  - C. too many things to the trip.

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

## 2. READING COMPREHENSION

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

### Pushing too hard too young

Intense training schedules. Pressure to win and be the best. Painful injuries. Given all these factors, it's not surprising that some athletes simply burn out on their sport. But what is shocking to many in the field are the young ages at which this is increasingly happening -- sometimes as early as 9 or 10.

The scenario often goes something like this: Parents enroll their 5- or 6-year-olds in a competitive sports league or program. Over the next few years, training intensifies and expands to the off-season, making practice essentially year-round. They may have to sacrifice other interests and give up most of the down time that allows them to just be kids.

Soon the stakes get higher because many parents and coaches play to win. Winning means recognition and that could lead to lucrative opportunities -- high school championships then college scholarships and perhaps a shot at the pros.

"Kids sports have become much more competitive," says Dr. Jordan Metzl, medical director of the Sports Medicine Institute for Young Athletes in New York City. With more kids than ever in organized sports, an estimated 30 million of them up through high school, experts in sports medicine and youth athletics say they are increasingly concerned about the pressures put on some children to excel. Not only are these youngsters at risk for emotional burnout, they may also develop injuries that plague them for a lifetime. Some will turn to steroids or other performance-enhancing substances to try to gain an edge. And some may give up on sports - and exercise - altogether.

Kids with a strong internal drive may thrive on the competition. But the pressure can be too much for others, particularly grade-schoolers who aren't as equipped to deal with the stress as older athletes.

And the goals of sports for young kids can differ dramatically from those of their parents and coaches, says youth fitness researcher Avery Faigenbaum.

"Most children would rather play on a losing team than sit on the bench of a winning team," he says. When Faigenbaum asks kids who've quit why they're no longer interested in sports, their typical response: "It's not fun anymore." They wanted to have a good time, make friends and learn something new, he says. But make the game all about hard-core training and the final score, and many kids will sideline themselves.

"They're getting turned off of sports at a young age -- and that's a sad tale," says Faigenbaum. There's ample evidence that sports participation can have important benefits for kids, including improved physical health and emotional well-being. Hopefully, they'll also learn life lessons in teamwork, discipline, leadership and time management. But kids can't profit from these benefits if they're quitting sports early on.

Marilyn Enmark, a youth soccer coach in Detroit, says she's seen her share of overbearing parents. Recently, one of her players, a 7-year-old boy, hit the boards during an indoor game and was holding his head. His father, a former soccer player himself, went over to the boy but rather than asking him how he was feeling, scolded him for playing poorly.

Parents - and coaches - who push too hard too young, particularly when they emphasize winning above all else, can easily wipe out a child's motivation to play. But not all pushing is bad. If kids truly hate a sport, then let them quit. But maybe they just need some encouragement. Some 19- or 20-year-olds may wish their parents had pushed them more to stick with sports when they were younger rather than giving up, he adds.

Adapted from <http://www.footy4kids.co.uk>

- 1.** What is amazing about some young athletes?
  - A. The age at which they burn out.
  - B. The pressure put on them to win.
  - C. Their intense training schedules.
  
- 2.** Why are parents interested in enrolling their children in a competitive program?
  - A. They want their kids to give up other interests.
  - B. They want their kids to take the opportunity to become pros.
  - C. They want their kids to train during the off-season.
  
- 3.** Winning is important because it could be
  - A. ambitious.
  - B. educational.
  - C. promising.
  
- 4.** The pressure put on some children to win and be the best can cause
  - A. serious emotional problems.
  - B. serious illnesses.
  - C. serious injuries.
  
- 5.** According to some fitness researches, which statement is true?
  - A. Young children can cope with the stress successfully.
  - B. Young children are not interested in the sport competition.
  - C. Young children want to learn something more about hard-core training.
  
- 6.** The advantage of sports participation is
  - A. being the best.
  - B. emotional balance.
  - C. the final score.
  
- 7.** Overbearing parents
  - A. don't push their kids too hard.
  - B. don't emphasize the importance of winning.
  - C. don't accept anything but winning.

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

**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 Great Philosophers: Epicurus**

- 1 The Ancient Greek philosopher Epicurus was born in 341 BC, on the island of Samos, a few miles off the coast of modern Turkey. He had an unusually long beard, wrote over three hundred books and was one of the most famous philosophers of his age.
- 2 Epicurus observed that happiness and love (let alone marriage) almost never go together. There is too much jealousy, misunderstanding and bitterness. By contrast, he noted how rewarding most friendships are: here we are polite, we look for agreement, we don't scold and we aren't possessive. But the problem is we don't see our friends enough. *We let work and family take precedence.* We can't find the time. They live too far away.
- 3 Then, as now, people were obsessed by their careers, motivated by a desire for money and applause. What makes work really satisfying, Epicurus believed, is when we're able to work either alone or in very small groups and when it feels meaningful, when we sense that we're helping others in some way or making things that improve the world. It isn't really cash or prestige we want, it's a sense of fulfilment through our labour.
- 4 We dream of luxury: a beautiful home, elegant rooms and pleasant views. We imagine trips to idyllic locations, where we can rest and let others look after us. But Epicurus disagreed with our longings. Behind the fantasy of luxury, what he believed we really want is calm. Calm is an internal quality that is the result of analysis: it comes when we sift through our worries and correctly understand them. We therefore need ample time to read, to write, and most of all, to benefit from the regular support of a good listener: a sympathetic, kind, clever person who in Epicurus's time would have been a philosopher, and whom we would now call a therapist.
- 5 With his analysis of happiness in hand, Epicurus made three important innovations: Firstly, he decided that he would live together with friends. He bought a modestly priced plot of land outside of Athens and built a place where he and his friends could live side by side on a permanent basis. Everyone had their rooms, and there were common areas downstairs and in the grounds. Everyone ate together. One could chat in the corridors late at night. It was the world's first proper commune.
- 6 Secondly, everyone in the commune stopped working for other people. They accepted cuts in their income in return for being able to focus on fulfilling work. They had far less money, but ample intrinsic satisfaction. And thirdly, Epicurus and his friends devoted themselves to finding calm through rational analysis and insight. They spent periods of every day reflecting on their anxieties, improving their understanding of their psyches and mastering the great questions of philosophy.
- 7 Epicurus's experiment in living caught on. Epicurean communities opened up all around the Mediterranean and attracted thousands of followers. The centres thrived for generations – until they were brutally suppressed by a jealous and aggressive Christian Church in the 5<sup>th</sup> century. But even then, their essence survived when many of them were turned into monasteries.



**8** Even today, Epicurus remains an indispensable guide to life in advanced consumer capitalist societies because advertising – on which this system is based – functions on cleverly muddling people up about what they think they need to be happy. An extraordinary number of adverts focus on the three very things that Epicurus identified as false lures of happiness: romantic love, professional status and luxury.

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

- A. Epicurus was born 2255 years ago.
- B. Epicurus became famous at an old age.
- C. Epicurus liked reading books.
- D. Epicurus was among the leading philosophers.

**2.** Which is closest in meaning to “We let work and family take precedence.” (paragraph 2)?

- A. We allow work and family to be our priority.
- B. We don't favour work and family values enough.
- C. We never let our family down.
- D. We prioritise family over work.

**3.** Which two words in paragraph 3 refer to ‘widespread acclaim’?

- A. Prestige and cash.
- B. Desire and labour.
- C. Applause and prestige.
- D. Career and fulfilment.

**4.** According to paragraph 4, what do philosophers and therapists have in common?

- A. They are calm people.
- B. They are good listeners.
- C. They support clever people.
- D. They have ample time to read and write.

**5.** Which statement is true?

- A. The commune was built as a temporary home.
- B. The commune was close to the centre of Athens.
- C. People had some privacy in the commune.
- D. The commune was built on expensive land.

6. Which motto would best suit life in the commune?
- A. More income - more fulfilling work.
  - B. Be calm and rich.
  - C. Satisfaction through income.
  - D. Less money – more meaningful work.
7. What proves that Epicurus's experiment in living "caught on"?
- A. Epicurean communities increased in number and membership.
  - B. The centres were turned into monasteries.
  - C. Christian Church did the same experiment.
  - D. The Mediterranean thrived in the 5th century.
8. In what way is Epicurus's philosophy useful even today?
- A. It guides advertisers in capitalist societies.
  - B. People can realise how deceiving some adverts are.
  - C. It muddles people up about happiness.
  - D. It praises false lures of happiness in advertising.

→ ***Preosite 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.

##### Who Made That Black Box?

Let's get one thing clear: The "black box" isn't black. It's orange. Before airlines made that color standard for 1\_\_\_\_\_ flight recorders, some Boeings used a yellow sphere. So why do they call it "black"? One explanation goes this way: In 1939, an aviation engineer named François Hussonot devised a 2\_\_\_\_\_ of capturing an aircraft's history to a box of photographic film. Because the device worked 3\_\_\_\_\_ a camera, its insides had to be in total darkness; 4\_\_\_\_\_, perhaps, the "black"-ness of the box.

Hussonot is said to have thought his box so important that he buried a prototype in the sand dunes near the coast of Aquitaine in June 1940 to keep it out of German hands. After the war, technology for flight recorders became 5\_\_\_\_\_. Some devices used photography; others scratched the data onto spools of metal foil. 6\_\_\_\_\_ recorded cockpit audio, however.

Then in 1953, 7\_\_\_\_\_ Australian chemist named David Warren was asked to help find the cause of recent jet-plane crashes. "I kept thinking to myself . . . If only we could recapture 8\_\_\_\_\_ last few seconds," he told an interviewer in 1985, "it would save all this argument and uncertainty." In his telling, the name "black box" came from a British government official, who in 1958 9\_\_\_\_\_ to it using W.W.II-era Air Force slang for subtle avionics.

1.	A its	B their	C theirs	D personal
2.	A patent	B goal	C means	D machine
3.	A out	B as if	C for	D like
4.	A thus	B so	C causing	D mistakenly
5.	A broad	B general	C widespread	D worldwide
6.	A No	B None	C Only	D Neither
7.	A an	B a	C the	D --
8.	A that	B this	C just	D those
9.	A referred	B replied	C pointed	D transferred

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

### 3.2 Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate form.

#### 100-year-old message in a bottle plucked from Baltic Sea



On a nature hike along Germany's Baltic Coast in 1913, 20-year-old Richard Platz scrawled a note on a postcard, shoved it into a brown beer bottle, corked it and tossed it into the sea. Where it traveled, no one **1** \_\_\_\_\_ (**know**) for sure, but it **2** \_\_\_\_\_ (**pull**) out of the Baltic Sea by a fisherman last month not far from where Platz first pitched it.

It's thought to be the world's oldest message in a bottle. Platz **3** \_\_\_\_\_ (**identify**) as the author of the note, and a Berlin-based genealogical researcher then located 62-year-old Angela Erdmann, his granddaughter. Erdmann says she never met Platz, who was her mother's father. He died in 1946 at age 54. Erdmann **4** \_\_\_\_\_ (**visit**) the museum last week and was able **5** \_\_\_\_\_ (**hold**) the bottle. "That was a pretty moving moment," she tells. "Tears **6** \_\_\_\_\_ (**roll**) down my cheeks all the time I held that bottle in my hands."

Erdmann told local newspapers that the surprise discovery **7** \_\_\_\_\_ (**inspire**) her to look through family scrapbooks to learn more about her grandfather, a Social Democrat who liked to read.

The discovery **8** \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) on display at the museum until 1 July, after which experts will set to work **9** \_\_\_\_\_ (**try**) to decipher the rest of the message.

**3.3** Transform the following sentences using the given word(s) so that they have a similar meaning. You can use no more than five words including the given word.

1. She hates it when she's ill.

**STAND**

She \_\_\_\_\_ ill.

2. When does the concert start this evening?

**TIME**

Do you know what \_\_\_\_\_ this evening?

3. They will not send you any money next month.

**BE**

No money \_\_\_\_\_ you next month.

4. She didn't have many friends so she felt lonely.

**HAD**

She would have felt better if she \_\_\_\_\_ friends.

5. "Are you coming with me?" she asked me.

**WAS**

She asked me \_\_\_\_\_ with her.

## 4. WRITING

### 4.1 Your school has joined the D.E.A.R. (Drop Everything And Read) programme.

The first D.E.A.R. session consisted of getting the whole school to stop, drop what they are doing and to read, for pleasure, for 20 minutes. Everybody brought a book of his own choice and read at the same time.



Write an email (in 50-60 words) to an international friend informing him about the event and your impressions.











## KONCEPT

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing.





**P R A Z N A   S T R A N A**



