

ŠIFRA UČENIKA

STRUČNI ISPIT

JANUAR 2016. GODINE

ENGLESKI 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.



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 (v) in the appropriate box.

| | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Todd has a two-week holiday each 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 aware 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. Almost half of the children would rather watch TV than listen to a story.
- B. Children do not like bedtime stories.
- C. Most parents do not read bedtime stories to their children.

2. What percentage of British under-seven kids do not own a book?

- A. 5%
- B. 9%
- C. 13%

3. The majority of parents do not read to their children. What is the main reason for that?

- A. children's lack of interest
- B. lack of time
- C. stress

4. What action has the organization taken to reverse the no-reading trend?

- A. It has organized a concert with Natasha Hamilton, a pop star.
- B. It has opened a new library.
- C. It has launched a writing competition.

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 stole it.
- B. She lost it.
- C. She gave it to the inspector.
- D. She gave it to her tutor.

2. How much did the tram ride cost?

- A. It was very cheap.
- B. It was quite expensive.
- C. It was neither cheap nor expensive.
- D. It was extremely expensive.

3. Why didn't Elena ask for money from Irina Petrovna?

Because Elena was

- A. terrified.
- B. embarrassed.
- C. arrogant.
- D. angry.

4. What idea did Elena have to go back home?

- A. to take a taxi
- B. to take a streetcar ride without paying
- C. to run by the streetcar
- D. to ask the driver to let her in

5. If she was caught riding the streetcar illegally, she would

- A. be punished physically.
- B. pay a fine.
- C. go to prison.
- D. be excused from punishment.

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. several minutes
- B. half an hour
- C. several hours
- D. the whole day

8. Who criticized Elena for coming back late?

- A. her father
- B. her mother
- C. her sister
- D. nobody

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2.2 Eight sentences have been removed from this text. Read the text and match the missing sentences with the paragraphs. There is one extra sentence you do not need to use.

THE BIG QUESTIONS IN SCIENCE



From the nature of the universe (that's if there is only one) to the purpose of dreams, there are lots of things we still don't know – but we might do soon.

1 *What is the universe made of?*

Astronomers face an embarrassing conundrum: they don't know what 95% of the universe is made of. Atoms, which form everything we see around us, only account for a measly 5%.

1. _____ The former, first discovered in 1933, acts as an invisible glue, binding galaxies and galaxy clusters together.

2 *How did life begin?*

Four billion years ago a few simple chemicals got together and made biology – the first molecules capable of replicating themselves appeared. We humans are linked by evolution to those early biological molecules. But how did we get DNA? What did the first cells look like?

2. _____ Some say life began in hot pools near volcanoes, others that it was kick-started by meteorites hitting the sea.

3 *Are we alone in the universe?*



3. _____
- Astronomers have been scouring the universe for places where water worlds might have given rise to life, from Europa and Mars in our solar system to planets many light years away. Radio telescopes have been eavesdropping on the heavens and in 1977 a signal bearing the potential hallmarks of an alien message was heard. The next few decades will be an exciting time to be an alien hunter with up to 60bn potentially habitable planets in our Milky Way alone.

4 What makes us human?



Just looking at your DNA won't tell you – the human genome is 99% identical to a chimpanzee's and, for that matter, 50% to a banana's. A lot of the things we once thought distinguishing about us – language, tool-use, recognising yourself in the mirror – are seen in other animals.

4. _____ Scientists think

that cooking and our mastery of fire may have helped us gain big brains. But it's possible that our capacity for co-operation and skills trade is what really makes this a planet of humans and not apes.

5 Why do we dream?

Considering how much time we spend doing sleeping, you might think we'd know everything about it. But scientists are still searching for a complete explanation.

5. _____ Rats, for example, have been shown to replay their waking experiences in dreams, apparently helping them to solve complex tasks such as navigating mazes.

6 Can computers keep getting faster?

Our tablets and smartphones are mini-computers that contain more computing power than astronauts took to the moon in 1969. But if we want to keep on increasing the amount of computing power we carry around in our pockets, how are we going to do it? There are only so many components you can cram on to a computer chip.

6. _____ Scientists are considering new materials, as well as new systems, such as quantum computing.

7 Will we ever cure cancer?

The short answer is no. Not a single disease, but a loose group of many hundreds of diseases, it has been around since the dinosaurs and, being caused by haywire genes, the risk is hardwired into all of us.

7. _____ For cancer is a living thing – ever-evolving to survive. But know this: up to half of them are preventable; quit smoking, drink and eat moderately, stay active, and avoid prolonged exposure to the midday sun.

8 Can we live forever?

We live in an amazing time: we're starting to think of "ageing" not as a fact of life, but a disease that can be treated and possibly prevented, or at least put off for a very long time.

- 8.** _____ And though we haven't quite worked out all the details, the clues we are gathering about DNA damage, the balance of ageing, metabolism and reproductive fitness, plus the genes that regulate this, are potentially leading to drug treatments.

Adapted from <http://www.theguardian.com>

- A.** Animal studies and advances in brain imaging have led us to a more complex understanding that suggests it could play a role in memory, learning and emotions.
- B.** But nobody volunteered.
- C.** Has the limit been reached?
- D.** More than half a century after the chemist Stanley Miller proposed his "primordial soup" theory, we still can't agree about what happened.
- E.** Our knowledge of what causes us to age is expanding rapidly.
- F.** Over the past 80 years it has become clear that the substantial remainder is comprised of two shadowy entities – dark matter and dark energy.
- G.** Perhaps it's our culture – and its subsequent effect on our genes (and vice versa) – that makes the difference.
- H.** Perhaps not.
- I.** The longer we live, the more likely something might go wrong, in any number of ways.

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

3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

FLYING FREE AS A BIRD (OR AT LEAST A SQUIRREL)



Jeb Corliss, 31, from California, 0 shares **(share)** many people's dream of flying, but not the way the Wright brothers once 1 _____ **(want)**. Namely, he wants to jump from a helicopter and hopes that he 2 _____ **(land)** safely without using a parachute. The landing poses the biggest challenge, and Mr Corliss 3 _____ **(wear)** nothing more than a wing suit, which is more related to a flying squirrel than a bird or a plane. He also plans 4 _____ **(land)** on a runway of his own design.

He 5 _____ **(not, reveal)** any other secrets related to this adventure yet, but Loic Jean Albert of France, better known as Flying Dude in a popular online video says about the safety and the likelihood to crash: "You might do it well one time and try another time and crash and die". He figures that his own 6 _____ **(glide)** could end at a stop on a snowy mountainside.

Maria von Egidy, a wing suit maker from South Africa, said she already 7 _____ **(begin)** creating a suit that 8 _____ **(allow)** pilots to land on their feet on a horizontal surface. So, Mr. Corliss said he 9 _____ **(can)** land safely at about 190 kilometers per hour.

"Is there some crazy person out there who might beat me because these days he 10 _____ **(dream)** about doing something more dangerous than me? Yes, but I'm not that guy."

Adapted from the New York Times

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

GET LOST IN JAPAN'S ANCIENT SAMURAI TOWN



It was early morning in Kanazawa's 1_____ Higashi Chaya district. Steam 2_____ up from the stone road. Located 3_____ the Sea of Japan and the Japanese Alps in western Japan, Kanazawa is considered one of the country's best places to learn about samurai history. It's one of the only cities in Japan to still have a samurai district. Of course, samurai 4_____ in the late-19th Century as Japan modernised, so you can't find samurai here today. But much of their world remains. I'd always been fascinated by samurai, those 5_____ who were almost inhumanly stoic and ever willing to fall on their sword for their masters or slay anyone showing disrespect. I was about 6_____ there was more to their story.

Kanazawa is not a place for theme parks, but a place for living. In fact, for the most part, the city is a modern metropolis. Higashi Chaya, 7_____, is anything but modern. Kanazawa's streets were partly designed to mislead and disorient outsiders.

Kanazawa's largest architectural relic of the samurai age is the stunning white Kanazawa Castle, resting on a hill that offers 360-degree 8_____ of the city. The castle was built in the 16th Century. During the Maeda's rule, the castle was their fortress, 9_____ by a moat and stone wall that still stands today. Adjoining the castle, there is a garden which is home to plum, cherry, and Japanese maple trees and is considered one of Japan's finest gardens.

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. | A history | B historic | C historical | D historically |
| 2. | A was blowing | B was blown | C blows | D blew |
| 3. | A among | B aside | C between | D up |
| 4. | A are abolished | B were abolished | C has been abolished | D abolished |
| 5. | A battles | B combats | C wars | D warriors |
| 6. | A learn | B to learn | C learning | D learned |
| 7. | A however | B whatever | C whatsoever | D whichever |
| 8. | A look | B sketch | C sights | D views |
| 9. | A divide | B surrender | C surrendered | D surrounded |

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4. WRITING

4.1 You lent something valuable to your friend a couple of months ago, and he/she forgot to give it back. She moved to another town in the meantime. Now you need that item. Write an e-mail to him/her.

- Describe the item that you had lent.
 - Give a reason why you need it urgently.
 - Suggest how your friend should send it back.

Write your e-mail in 40-60 words. Do not write your name and address.

KONCEPT

4.2 Choose one of the following writing tasks and write 100-120 words. Discuss arguments for and against this view and give your own opinion.

1. Every faculty in Montenegro should have a mandatory entrance exam
 2. We shall all soon have an identification microchip embedded under our skin – is the future of the world gloomy or bright?

KONCEPT

