

ŠIFRA UČENIKA

STRUČNI ISPIT

AVGUST 2016. GODINE

ENGLLESKI JEZIK

UPUTSTVO

Vrijeme rješavanja testa 120 minuta

Pažljivo pročitajte uputstvo.

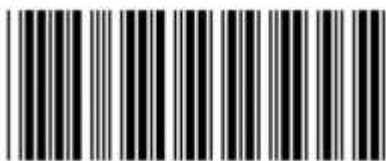
Ne okrećite stranice dok to ne dozvoli dežurni nastavnik.

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 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 7 2 8 1 8 *

PRAZNA STRANA

1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

- 1.1** You will hear a report from Spain's famous Prado Museum which has an exhibit where visitors are not only allowed to touch the paintings — they're encouraged to do so.

DO TOUCH THE ARTWORK is a special exhibit for those who normally can't enjoy paintings. The Prado has made 3-D copies of some of the most renowned works in its collection — including those by Francisco Goya, Diego Velazquez and El Greco — to allow blind people to feel them.

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

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Guadalupe Iglesias has been blind for 14 years.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Only the blind can enjoy the 3-D exhibition in the Prado.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Isabel O'Donnell is vision-impaired.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	It is difficult to identify what's on a painting through touch only.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	The Prado conducted a public survey on which paintings to copy in 3-D.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.2 You will hear Pamela Paul talk to Sarah Smith, the *New York Times* children's book editor, present new books for children.

1. Sarah Smith is the children's book editor at the *New York Times*.

- A. fourth
- B. sixth
- C. eighth

2. One of the books Sarah Smith mentions is about an artist from

- A. China.
- B. Colombia.
- C. Cuba.

3. What is unusual about the four books of art they are discussing?

The books are about

- A. paintings.
- B. photography.
- C. tools.

4. Which famous French painter is mentioned in the interview?

- A. Manet
- B. Matisse
- C. Monet

5. What do the discussed books mostly address?

- A. maths
- B. social and emotional issues
- C. spelling

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

2. READING COMPREHENSION

2.1 Read the text below. For questions 1-6 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

THE TOWN THAT DECIDED TO SEND ALL ITS KIDS TO COLLEGE

Residents of Baldwin, Michigan, pooled together their money to provide scholarships for everyone, and it changed the town profoundly.

1



College was never much of an option for most students in this tiny town of 1,200 located in the woods of the Manistee National Forest. Only 12 of the 32 kids who graduated high school in 2005 enrolled in college. Only two of those have gotten their bachelor's degree. That was just a decade ago. Now, nearly everybody who graduated from the high school here in June is off to a four-year college, a community college, or a technical school. So what changed?

- 2 What changed was the introduction of the Baldwin Promise, a middle-dollar scholarship which in 2009 offered to pay up to \$5,000 a year for any student from the Baldwin public schools to attend a public or private college in Michigan. Now \$5,000 might sound like a pittance when compared to the \$31,000 private college now costs annually.
- 3 But the Baldwin Promise came with a change in the way the community talked about education, something that may have been more valuable than cash. From the day students start kindergarten, they're coached to excel so they can go to college. In elementary school and middle school and high school, students, their parents, and the community, think about college and life after Baldwin schools.
- 4 It's unclear if the Baldwin Promise will have long-lasting results—students may yet drop out—but its successes and failures are important as states such as Tennessee and Oregon launch programs that try to market college to their residents by making two years of college free. President Obama proposed a similar plan in January, saying in his speech that “in America, a quality education cannot be a privilege that is reserved for a few.” The story of Baldwin begins to answer the question: What does it look like if everyone in a community goes to college?
- 5 Baldwin is a town that swells in population during fishing season, when tourists come and catch trout, salmon, and bass. For the rest of the year, it's a small place where everyone can't help but know everyone else, since they run into one another at the town's ice-cream shop or the baseball fields, where teams play on long summer nights. Passing through Baldwin on the way to a fishing trip, one might not think it's the type of place that would dream big. But Baldwin did dream big.
- 6 The Baldwin Promise was the brainchild of a resident named Rich Simonson, a Baldwin native who left the area for his career in politics. He returned to Baldwin to retire, and one day while having breakfast with friends at a local restaurant, Simonson came up with a proposal: Why not ask everyone they knew to give some money to the community so that every local student could go to college? His friends were skeptical, said Ellen Kerans, who was at the breakfast, but he was dogged, and went about asking everybody he knew for \$500. He convinced school employees to donate and summer residents too. The group raised \$160,000.
- 7 By 2010—the first year that Baldwin high-school graduates received the promise—14 students of the graduating class of 23 enrolled in college. The previous year, eight had enrolled out of a graduating class of the same size. The Baldwin Promise is more than just \$5,000 a year for four years of college. It brought with it a complete change in how the town viewed education. Just as elementary school and middle school were in Baldwin, college was a right for everyone.

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

1. What was the percentage of the 2005 generation of students who graduated from college?
 - A. nearly 50%
 - B. 35%
 - C. a little over 6%
 - D. 2%

2. What was the most valuable thing about the Baldwin Promise?
 - A. \$5,000 a year
 - B. a chance of getting into a \$31,000 college
 - C. a different attitude of the community towards education
 - D. an opportunity to attend a private college

3. Based on paragraphs 4 and 5, which statement is **false**?
 - A. Nobody knows how successful the Baldwin Promise will be.
 - B. People don't usually expect small towns to have big dreams.
 - C. President Obama believes everybody is entitled to good education
 - D. Tennessee and Oregon started their marketing campaign in January.

4. During fishing season, the number of Baldwin residents
 - A. decreases a bit.
 - B. doesn't change at all.
 - C. gets a little bigger.
 - D. increases a lot.

5. In paragraph 6, Ellen Kerans describes Rich Simonson as
 - A. irresponsible.
 - B. persistent.
 - C. skeptical.
 - D. surprisingly calm.

6. To each student who enrolls in college the Baldwin scholarship pays
 - A. for 100 percent of tuition and fees during the four years of college.
 - B. \$5,000 for a four-year college education.
 - C. \$20,000 for the period of four years.
 - D. The text doesn't say.

Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

2.2 Read the text and complete the sentence below.

THERE'S A BETTER WAY TO LINE UP THAN 'FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED'



Hungarian-born British author George Mikes once wrote “an Englishman, even if he is alone, forms an orderly queue of one.” What, then, would Brits make of Danish researchers who suggest the age-old discipline of “first-come, first-served” is a waste of time?

In a study researchers looked at three queuing systems; “first-come, first-served;” “last-come, first-served” and “service-in-random-order.” When participants were told they would be served at random from the queue, the average waiting time decreased. The waiting time decreased even further under the “last-come, first-served” system. It seemed that most people didn’t want to risk turning up early, only to end up being served last. Yet when researchers measured how fair participants felt each queuing system was, “first-come, first-served” was seen to be the most fair, while “last-come, first-served” was seen as the least.

So good luck trying to implement this system in real life!

1. Summarize pros and cons of implementing “last-come, first-served” principle:

Advantage(s):

1.....

Disadvantage(s):

2.....

2.3 Read the text below. For questions 1-2 choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best according to the text.

Fortune Cookie Message



Meet the aspiring writers behind your fortune cookie messages

Have you ever wondered how companies produce the endless fortunes found in the free cookies you get at Chinese restaurants? The answer is high school students and struggling writers. There are around 40,000 Chinese restaurants in the US, and every year 3bn fortune cookies are manufactured and consumed. Each cookie needs a fortune line buried in its shell.

Kay Marshall Strom, 65, was a high school senior when she saw a little blurb in the local San Francisco newspaper asking for a fortune writer. Intrigued, she sent an inquiry. She got the job.

Inspiration for the fortunes was everywhere – movies, walks outside, time spent with friends – and Strom would write down ideas as they occurred to her throughout the day.

While it may seem easy to write one-line predictions, there is a lot more art to fortune-writing than meets the eye. They have to be general enough to make sense for any kind of customer. The incredible lasting power of the fortune cookie is in its ability to surprise us when so few things can any more.

1. When did Kay Marshall Strom start working as a fortune writer?

- A. in her teens
- B. when she was a senior teacher
- C. at the age of 65

2. What do fortune writers need to bear in mind when writing?

- A. addressing all customers equally
- B. expressing general truths
- C. The text doesn't say.

3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

THE YALE CHALKBOARD REBELLION OF 1830



When **0** a new teaching device — **1** _____ chalkboard — arrived at Yale University **2** _____ the 1820s, it didn't receive an especially warm **3** _____. In fact, it actually incited a rebellion.

It changed the way students were expected to learn mathematics. Students at Yale in the 1820s were **4** _____ to using their textbook as a reference when they solved problems. According to *Smithsonian*, the introduction of the chalkboard meant that they were suddenly expected to solve problems at the board, **5** _____ the help of their books.

The scholars did not embrace the new challenge. **6** _____, they complained that it was unfair, especially when applied to a section of their geometry curriculum: conic sections. And so, in 1825, the Yalies launched the first “conic sections rebellion,” insisting that the old teaching style be restored, their textbooks returned, and the blackboard reserved for less complex material.

Out of 87 students, **387** _____ to solve problems at the board, and were suspended.

8 _____ wasn't long, though, before the rebellious students backed down and signed a formal apology.

<http://mentalfloss.com/article/68749/yale-chalkboard-rebellion-1830>

1.	A a	B an	C the	D /
2.	A at	B in	C on	D to
3.	A opinion	B praise	C review	D welcome
4.	A comfortable	B refused	C told	D used
5.	A banning	B by	C using	D without
6.	A After	B Although	C Despite	D Instead
7.	A asked	B denied	C refused	D thought
8.	A It	B Protest	C There	D This

Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

3.2 Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate form.

ALMA DEUTSCHER – A CHILD PRODIGY



Last week, I **1** _____ (have) the pleasure of interviewing Alma Deutscher. A composer of piano and violin sonatas, Deutscher **2** _____ (play) the violin and piano superbly. And she **3** _____ (turn) ten recently. At the moment, the British girl **4** _____ (describe) as ‘Little Miss Mozart’, not only because of her precocious talents, but because of her inspirations.”

People can be very cynical about modern child prodigies. “What we can say for certain is that serious art music could never be written by a child,” argued critic and novelist Philip Hensher in 2007, after **5** _____ (hear) Symphony no 5 by Jay Greenberg, the Juilliard-educated prodigy who **6** _____ (be) then aged 15.

One thing is certain: given her age, Deutscher’s musical voice and imagination are extraordinary, especially in an age when we **7** _____ (constantly, hear) that classical music has no relevance to today’s youth. This time next year, Miss Deutscher **8** _____ (perform) at the Carnegie Hall. Not too shabby for a little girl, don’t you agree?

Source: <http://www.bbc.com>

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

1. There isn't any money at all in the bank account.

IS

There in the bank account.

2. It is not possible that you saw Rachel at the club; she was with us all night!

HAVE

You Rachel at the club. She was with us all night.

3. Let's go to "The Lisbon Story" where it's less crowded.

AS

"The Lisbon Story" is here; let's go there.

4. "Do you feed your neighbour's cat regularly?"

IF

She asked me my neighbour's cat regularly.

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