

ŠIFRA UČENIKA

M A T U R S K I I S P I T

JUN 2017. GODINE

E N G L E S K I J E Z I K

U P U T S T V O

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.



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PRAZNA STRANA

1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1.1 The BBC host Harriet Gilbert is presenting Tan Twan Eng, the author of a novel called *The Garden of Evening Mists*.

For sentences 1–4, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box.

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	The interview is taking place in Cape Town.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	The novel <i>The Garden of Evening Mists</i> was translated into sixty languages.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Tan Twan Eng spends a lot of his time in Cape Town because it is a beautiful city.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	The novels that he writes are all set in South Africa.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ *Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.*

Answer the question.

5. How many copies of this book have been sold?

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1.2 You will hear a part of an interview with a famous director, James Cameron. After “Titanic”, James Cameron turned to deep-sea exploration. On one occasion, he dived to Challenger Deep, the deepest spot on Earth.

For questions 1, 2 and 4, decide which statement is correct. Answer questions 3 and 5 by filling in the blanks.

1. After “Titanic”, James Cameron was a full-time explorer for
 - A. 10 years.
 - B. 20 years.
 - C. four decades.

2. Challenger Deep dive was filmed in
 - A. a dozen documentaries.
 - B. seven documentaries.
 - C. one documentary.

3. Cameron says that, regarding the complexity of preparations, divers can be compared to
..... .

4. How deep was Cameron’s deepest dive?
 - A. 27,000 feet
 - B. 5 km
 - C. 5 miles

5. Challenger Deep in the Marianas Trench is deeper than
and four together.

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

2. READING COMPREHENSION

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

When I was sixteen our family moved from California to New York. I settled down into a new high school where everything seemed strange and made me feel uneasy. I know that I was in a chemistry class when I could see the first snowfall in my life. The teacher let all the students go outside and amuse themselves by watching my reactions to the snow.

I also remember that I did not like any of the books that I was reading at the time, so I decided one evening to finally write something that was good. My choice was a mystery story. The murderer in the story was supposed to be a surprise for everybody, even for me. Before I wrote the last paragraphs in which the name of the murderer was revealed, I put the names of all the characters into a hat and drew out one to be the killer.

I sat all day upstairs in my room, writing wildly. By the end of the story I did not have enough patience to end it properly because it took too much time to make a real investigation in my head, so I just finished it off sloppily. Then I took my manuscript downstairs to read to my family.

My mother was knitting, my father was reading a newspaper, and my brother was doing something – probably cutting his initials in the coffee table – and I persuaded them to listen to me. When I had finished reading the entire story, the conversation went like this:

Brother: What was that?

Mother: It's very nice, dear.

Father: Very nice, very nice; (to my mother) did you call the man about the bathroom pipes?

Mother: Yes I did. (Turning to me) Shirley, in all that time upstairs I hope you remembered to make your bed.

I remember that after this I decided never to write another mystery story; never, as a matter of fact, to write anything ever again. I had already decided that I was never going to be married and certainly would never have any children. At that time I came to believe that being a private detective was the work I was meant to do.

(Shirley Jackson became one of the celebrated American authors, got married and had four children.)

Adapted from Just an Ordinary Day by Shirley Jackson

1. A How did Shirley feel in the new school?
 - A. very happy
 - B. comfortable
 - C. uncomfortable
 - D. terrified

- 2.** When did she see a snowfall for the first time in her life?
- A. When she was six.
 - B. When she was sixteen.
 - C. When she was sixty.
 - D. She never saw a snowfall.
- 3.** What did she think about the books she was reading at that time?
- A. She loved all of them.
 - B. She liked some of them.
 - C. She liked only one or two.
 - D. She did not like any of them.
- 4.** What was Shirley's brother doing when she went downstairs to read the story to the family?
- A. He was being mischievous.
 - B. He was doing his homework.
 - C. He was helping with the house chores.
 - D. He was getting ready to go outside.
- 5.** How did Shirley feel when she read her story to the family?
- A. enthusiastic
 - B. excited
 - C. encouraged
 - D. discouraged
- 6.** What did Shirley hope she would become when she grew up?
- A. a famous writer
 - B. a mother and a wife
 - C. a spy
 - D. none of the above
- 7.** How did Shirley decide who the murderer in her mystery story was?

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- 8.** How did her mother react to her story?

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→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

2.2 Read the text. For questions 1-6 choose the answer which you think fits best according to the text.

CAN YOU CURE CHRONIC LATENESS?

- 1** People like me hate to be tardy, we are always on time. But just as we hate to be late, another cohort hates to be *early*. These anti-early birds really *want* to be punctual—they just prefer to be *right on time*. Wanting to *avoid* being early, then, is a strong motivation for why many people are chronically late. Even when they *try* to be organized, or set an alarm, they still tend to be late. And they are usually behind by the same amount of time—5, 10, or 15 minutes—late enough to annoy those around them.
- 2** In a 2006 survey, 15 to 20 percent of people identified as “consistently late.” These individuals are unfailingly late to pretty much everything, and quite simply, irrational in how they view time or, driven by optimism (including the unshakeable belief that a 25-minute commute will only take 10 minutes, if everything goes right). They simply fail to accurately judge how long a task will take.
- 3** Why is chronic lateness such a trap? Many people who are regularly late have dealt with this issue for years. This behavior has the same kind of intractable stickiness as other habits, like eating junk food or overspending. These negative behaviours can become part of a person’s routine.
- 4** As a result, punctuality can’t be achieved overnight, but it can be steadily cultivated over time. Linda Sapadin, a psychologist who specializes in time management, frequently sees this trend in her patients. “For most people, habits take time to break. It’s not only about breaking this pattern, it’s also about building another one.” This process will take “weeks and months, not days,” says Guy Winch, a psychologist.
- 5** There are reasons that push people to begin addressing their lateness. For some, there’s a point when major changes are taking place in their life and being late is no longer sustainable. These shifts can include milestones like having a child, getting a promotion, or moving somewhere new.. While it can be tougher to remain motivated without punishments, real or imagined, focusing on the positive gains of being on time can serve as a powerful **incentive**.
- 6** Based on her research, Sapadin has pinpointed four kinds of personalities, which can be susceptible to lateness.
 - The first of Sapadin’s types is the perfectionist—who is late because he or she won’t leave the house until everything from their appearance to the project they’re presenting is flawless.
 - The second is the crisis maker, who thrives off the pressure and adrenaline rush of a time constraint in order to be productive.
 - The third, the defier, is late as a means of rebelling against existing societal constructs or a broader authority telling him or her what to do.
 - And the last is the dreamer, someone who lives in a fantasy world of their own creation. A dreamer often underestimates travel time or attempts to fit many tasks

into an unrealistic window.

- 7 Depending on the reasons behind someone's lateness, Sapadin tailors her guidance—she would advise a perfectionist to worry less about every last detail, for example, a crisis maker to seek out other sources of adrenaline (like athletic activities), a defier to act rather than react to a situation, and a dreamer to be more specific about expectations and time measurement. Once the cause of a person's lateness has been determined, fixing it requires targeting specific places in their schedule. After about one month of reinforcing a new habit, the impact of the old one begins to fade, says Sapadin, "As you build new habits, the old habits go down."

Adapted from The Atlantic

1. What do we learn in the first paragraph?
 - A. Anti-early birds rarely set an alarm on time.
 - B. Both early and anti-early birds want to be punctual.
 - C. Being right on time means you can't avoid being early.
2. Which proverb best supports the main idea in paragraph 4?
 - A. All's well that ends well.
 - B. After a storm comes calm.
 - C. No pain, no gain.
3. Which word is a synonym for 'incentive' as it is used in paragraph 5?
 - A. discouragement
 - B. motivation
 - C. prevention
4. Which statement would the author most likely **disagree** with?
 - A. Major changes in life enhance some people's motivation to address lateness.
 - B. Inflicting penalties for being late wouldn't affect people's eagerness to deal with lateness.
 - C. Detailed planning would certainly benefit the dreamer.
5. How does the purpose of the text switch after the sixth paragraph?
 - A. It goes from discussing the results of surveys to warning readers about bad habits.
 - B. It moves from personal to general explanations.
 - C. It changes from describing the causes of chronic lateness to giving advice.
6. Which best describes the author's tone in the text?
 - A. informative
 - B. sarcastic
 - C. surprised

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

2.3 Read the text. For questions 1-6 choose the answer which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answer to question 4 in the space provided.

MEET EARL, THE GATEKEEPER TO PARADISE



- 1 Paradise, population one, one of the roughest roads in the US West. This 163km primitive dirt track winds through the largest wilderness area in the continental US, climbing over steep mountains and crossing snow-fed streams along the Montana and Idaho border.
- 2 Along with his dogs, 64 year-old Earl is the only permanent resident during summer. He is the National Forest's camp host, welcoming the hikers, hunters, fishermen and river rafters. While his primary responsibility is handing out permits to boaters on the Selway River, he also gives free advice on the must-see trails through the wilderness. And if you offer him a second cup of coffee, he'll entertain you with stories of windsurfing in Puerto Rico, kayaking in New Mexico or a few of his other varied adventures around the globe.
- 3 A retired industrial electrician, Earl has spent nearly three decades backpacking the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, often using Paradise as a launch point. On one of his summer trips, the couple who used to host the Paradise campground told Earl they weren't coming back. "I asked how to apply for the job, and here I am. Six summers and counting. It's a dream come true," Earl said. Earl sees it as a way to live a portion of the year in the place he loves best.
- 4 In return for volunteering, the US Forest Service (USFS) provides Earl with a small food stipend, a work truck and an 80-year-old, one-room log cabin. Earl leaves his other home on the banks of the Mississippi River and heads for Paradise as soon as the snow melts from the Magruder Corridor, which could be as early as May but often isn't until mid-June. His wife joins him for a portion of the summer, but she prefers to stay closer to their kids and grandkids.
- 5 Once he arrives, Earl gets to work. He cuts grass around the campsites and clears the trails of fallen branches. And – perhaps most importantly – he greets visitors, introducing them to the opportunities and potential dangers in the surrounding woods. He showed us photos from past expeditions, including several of him standing atop knife-edge cliffs.

- 6 The Magruder Corridor hasn't changed much since the Nez Perce Indians travelled this east-west route centuries ago. When gold was discovered in 1861 in Elk City, Idaho, and Bannack, Montana, the traffic increased as traders and miners frequented the trail to navigate between mining outposts. In 1980, the Central Idaho Wilderness Act passed, encompassing the corridor.
- 7 Each week, Earl drives 100km each way to the nearest USFS office to collect a small stack of paper tags that he ties to each boat going down the river. Earl also reports daily on the river's flow level. After the Grand Canyon, the Selway is the second-most difficult river permit to obtain. Only one party is allowed to launch each day with a maximum of 16 people per group – a system put in place to protect the wilderness' natural resources as well as its unique solitude. So, the “Paradise Gauge” is the holy grail of serious boaters.
- 8 During our three-day stay in Paradise we hiked, watched songbirds and caught snakes. Our son threw rocks in the river while we rested on sandy shores. But the highlight of the trip was chatting with Earl. His tales rivalled the scenery, bringing the wilderness and all of its human and animal characters to life. Next time we visit Paradise, I'll be sure to throw in more coffee and beer to share with Earl. The reward of his company is well worth the extra supplies.

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

1. Based on the second paragraph, which of the following is true?
 - 1) *Earl's adventurous spirit took him to a number of foreign countries.*
 - 2) *People are willing to pay for Earl's advice.*
 - A. Only 1)
 - B. Both 1) and 2)
 - C. Only 2)
 - D. Neither
2. According to the third paragraph, which statement is **NOT** true?
 - A. Earl's backpacking trips frequently started in Paradise.
 - B. Earl applied for the job six years ago.
 - C. Earl doesn't mind working hard in Paradise.
 - D. Earl has been hosting the Paradise camp ground for 30 years.
3. According to paragraph 4, which statement would the author most likely agree with?
 - A. “Were it not for the USFS provisions, I'd look for an easier job.”
 - B. “I always feel sad about leaving my Mississippi home.”
 - C. “I can't wait for the snow to melt so that I can go to my favourite place.”
 - D. “Family ties keep my wife from joining me in Paradise.”

4. What is the purpose of the sixth paragraph?

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5. What **cannot** be concluded from the text?

- A. Earl has to check the Selway River's flow level every day.
- B. Earl likes coffee.
- C. Earl prefers caves to dangerous cliffs.
- D. Earl's duties at the camp are varied.

6. What does the author state in the last paragraph?

- A. Earl's stories didn't match the beauty of the scenery.
- B. The more supplies they bring next time, the more rewarding their stay will be.
- C. The most memorable part of their stay at Paradise camp was the variety of activities.
- D. They plan to bring more supplies to extend their stay next time.

→ 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.

THE LIFE-AND-DEATH HISTORY OF THE MESSAGE IN A BOTTLE



The earliest message in a bottle is thought to have been sent by Greek philosopher Theophrastus around 310 BC. Theophrastus developed a theory that the Mediterranean 1_____ (**form**) by an inflow of water from the Atlantic. In order to test his theory he dropped several notes sealed in bottles into the sea and waited 2_____ (**see**) where they ended up. If he ever received a response to his notes, it does not seem 3_____ (**record**).

On November 30, 1906, George Bidder of the Marine Biological Association in Plymouth released several bottles 4_____ (**contain**) numbered postcards into the North Sea. On April 17, 2015, 108 years and 138 days later, one of the bottles, number 57, was found by Marianne Winkler at Amrum Island, Germany. It was recorded by Guinness World Records as the oldest message in a bottle ever found.

Until the arrival of the wireless telegraph at the beginning of the 20th century, a ship that passed over the horizon and out of sight of land 5_____ (**lose**) communication with its home port for days, weeks or months at a time. Seafaring 6_____ (**be**) incredibly dangerous. A single storm could sink scores of vessels, or wipe out entire fleets. Those that 7_____ (**not sink**) could be blown off course, become lost, and run out of food and water.

Messages from the sea 8_____ (**remain**) newsworthy. If a message in a bottle sent from one side of the Atlantic is found on the other, it 9_____ (**generally make**) local newspapers and television bulletins. Each message 10_____ (**represent**) a fascinating story of personal drama.

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

WHY I MADE THE DECISION TO MOVE BACK TO PATAGONIA WITH THE KIDS

In Patagonia, I can work part-time online getting paid in dollars and get **1**____. I can be home when the kids get home from school. Medical care is fully covered by the government. I didn't even need a car right away because it's **2**____ practice on the mountain to hitchhike — **3**____ neighbor who passes is pretty much guaranteed to pick you up.

Here, my kids have freedoms that they wouldn't have in **4**____ places, which, as a single mom, frees me up. **5**____ though I don't have blood family here, there's a **6**____ sense of community so strong that I never feel alone. The local butcher sat my kids down once to let them know that if they ever need to use the phone, if they need **7**____ ride home, if they are hungry and want a sandwich, he has them covered. If my kids ever forget their bus money, I don't have to worry. The local bus driver would never not take them anywhere they needed to go. **8**____ a hand however you can is just what you do in this culture. I'm living the whole 'it takes a village' thing. So when people from the states tell me that I'm crazy for **9**____ three kids alone in Patagonia, two things come to **10**____. Honestly, I'd be a little crazy not to. And I'm definitely not alone.

1.	A by	B in	C nicely	D well
2.	A common	B good	C mutual	D rare
3.	A and	B because	C some	D any
4.	A another	B other	C unfamiliar	D lots
5.	A Even	B If	C Rarely	D So
6.	A formal	B genuine	C original	D literal
7.	A a	B an	C he	D -
8.	A Giving	B Lending	C Borrowing	D Offering
9.	A growing	B keeping	C raising	D rising
10.	A me	B mind	C reason	D thought

→ *Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.*

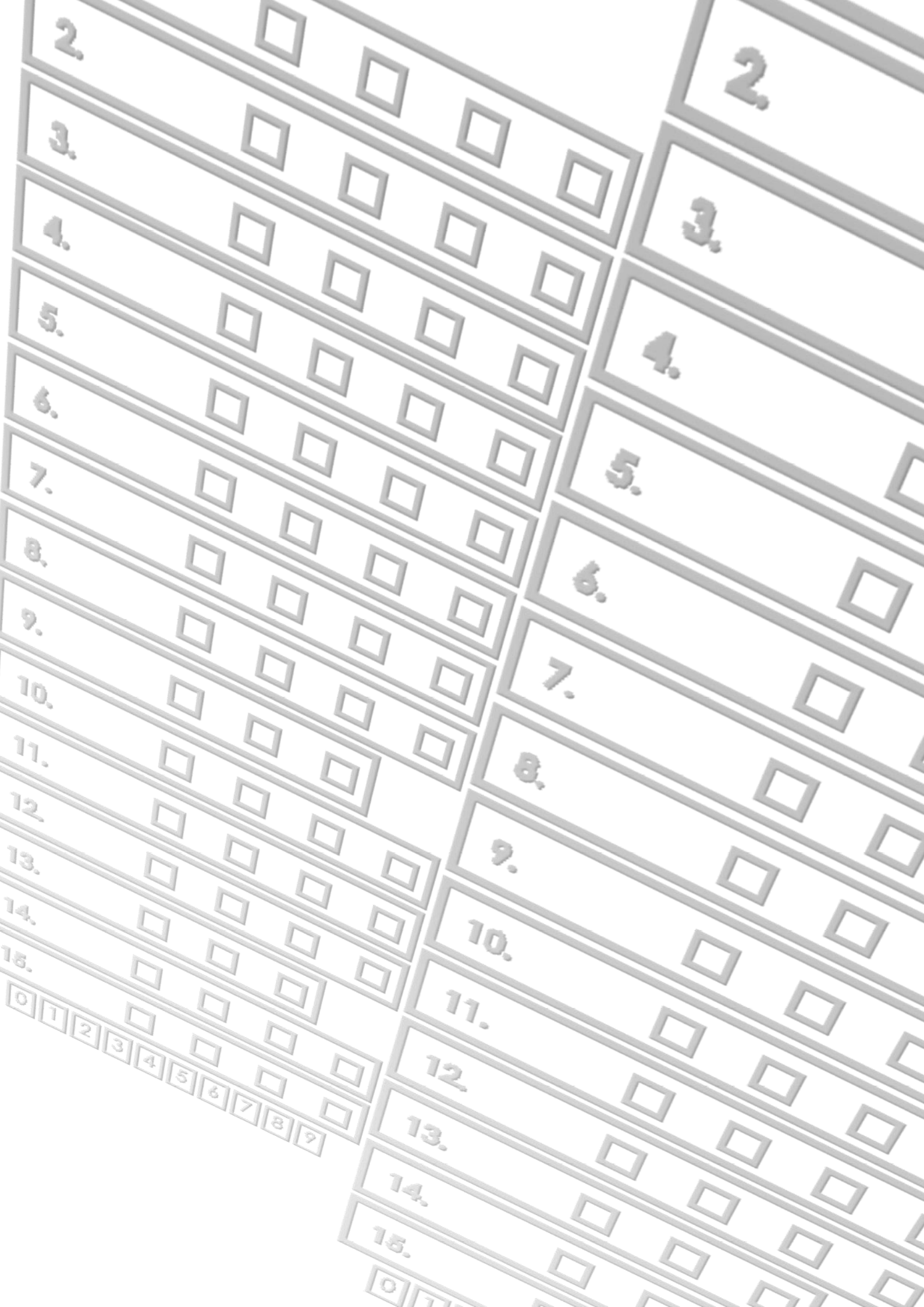
3.3 Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

SO YOU'RE LOST IN THE WILDERNESS — THESE TIPS COULD SAVE YOUR LIFE

Except in canyon country, walking downhill, **1**_____ (**special**) in forests and mountains, will often get you out. It won't be easy, and it will involve considerable bushwhacking, but eventually you'll hit a trail or old logging road. This is particularly true in the eastern US, where it is essentially **2**_____ (**possibility**) to ever be more than 10 miles from a road. Even if you're only moving at a crawl, keep going downhill and after, say, 10-20 hours, you'll reach some form of civilization.

Thousands of hikers get lost every year and manage to find their way out, usually with a great story about narrowly escaping **3**_____ (**disastrous**). A few navigational skills and the right **4**_____ (**equip**) are useful, but common sense is the most important thing. The truth is, getting lost doesn't kill anybody. You don't die from not knowing where you are – you die from bad **5**_____ (**decide**).

Adapted from *The Guardian*



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