

ŠIFRA UČENIKA

MATURSKI ISPIT

JANUAR 2021

ENGLLESKI JEZIK

UPUTSTVO

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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P R A Z N A S T R A N A

1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1.1 The British singer *Tracey Horn* of the duo *Everything but the Girl* describes how her parents met.

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.	Tracey's father was called Richard.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Tracey's father was a member of the Royal Air Force.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Tracey's mother wrote letters to her future husband before she met him.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Tracey grew up in central London.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ *Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.*

5. How long did Tracey's father keep the photograph of his wife in his wallet?

.....

1.2 The Indian Nobel-prize winning molecular biologist Venki Ramakrishnan talks about his arrival to the USA from India.

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

		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Ramakrishnan was still a teenager when he moved from India to the United States.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Ramakrishnan says that he was a nerd when he was young.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Ramakrisnan attended a rally against the war in Iraq.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	He used to buy his clothes in Benetton stores.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ *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. Write your answer to question 7 in the space provided.

'Emma and Dexter'



"The important thing in life is to make a difference – to make a change to something," the girl said. "Ah – you mean we have to change the world?" the boy replied. "No, not all of the world, we just have to change the bit of it around us," the girl said. She was silent for a moment, then she laughed at herself. "I can't believe I said that. It's such a predictable thing to say, isn't it? But what are you going to do with your life? What's your plan?" "Well, my parents are coming to collect me later today," he told her. "Then I'll go to France for a few weeks and after that, maybe I'll go to China." "Oh, you're going travelling," she said wearily. "You're predictable too. You've got too much money, that's your problem, Dexter. What you really mean is that you're running away from real life." "Travelling broadens the mind, Emma," he said slowly. He was trying to copy the girl's accent. Suddenly, he leaned over her and kissed her. "I think you're too broad-minded now," the girl said, quickly turning her face away from him.

The girl was from Yorkshire, in the north of England. She was used to rich boys from the south making fun of her soft northern accent. Sometimes she didn't care, but now she suddenly felt annoyed with the boy. Everything was going wrong tonight. "Anyway, I'm not talking about the immediate future," she told him. "I'm not asking about tomorrow. I'm asking what you want to be in twenty years from now." At first, the best answer he could think of was "I want to be rich and famous". But then he thought a bit more and spoke seriously. "I don't ever want to be different from this," he said. "I'd like to stay exactly as I am now. Every fifteenth of July, I want to be just like this."

The girl was called Emma Morley. The boy's name was Dexter Mayhew. They were lying on the narrow bed in Emma's room in a shared flat. It was four o'clock in the morning. The two young people didn't know each other very well, but certainly this was a night for thinking about the future.

It was the last night of their university life in Edinburgh. Earlier in the day, after four years, they had finally graduated. Soon they would go in separate directions.

adapted from ***One Day*** by David Nickols

- 1 What did Emma say was the important thing to do in life?
 - A. To change the whole world.
 - B. To change one's country.
 - C. To change the part of the world in which a person lives.
 - D. Not to make any changes in the world.

- 2 Dexter plans to travel to
 - A. Europe and Asia
 - B. Europe and Australia
 - C. America and Asia
 - D. America and Australia

- 3 Who of the two young people is wealthy?
 - A. Dexter
 - B. Emma
 - C. both
 - D. none

- 4 In which season is the story taking place
 - A. spring
 - B. summer
 - C. autumn
 - D. winter

- 5 Emma and Dexter were?
 - A. best friends
 - B. neighbours
 - C. cousins
 - D. acquaintances

- 6 Emma and Dexter are in their early
 - A. teens
 - B. twenties
 - C. midlife years
 - D. retirement years

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

- 7 What are the differences between Emma and Dexter?
-

2.2 Read the text. For questions 1-8 choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think fits best according to the text. Write your answer to question 9 in the space provided.

People in Japan are renting cars but not driving them

1 Most people who spend money on car-sharing services do so because they have a destination in mind. They need transportation, and driving a car is an incredibly popular and efficient method of travel between two locations. But occasionally, a car is not a mode of travel, but an indoor space in a world where indoor spaces are increasingly privatized and inaccessible to many people.

2 Japanese car-sharing service Orix discovered **this** recently after finding out that many of its customers were renting its cars but not driving them. As reported by some newspapers, the company reviewed mileage records and learned that a certain number of its vehicles were being returned after having “travelled no distance.” Times24 Co., a leading automobile-sharing service provider with more than 1.2 million registered users, reported the same.

3 To find out what was going on, both companies conducted surveys of its customers. What they discovered says a lot about our modern concepts of work and private space as well as the ever-present need to charge our electronic devices. One respondent to the company’s survey said they rented vehicles to **nap** in or use for a workspace. Another person stored bags and other personal belongings in the rental car when nearby coin lockers were full.

4 In the aftermath of the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunami, rental cars were also used to recharge cellphones. “I rented a car to eat a boxed meal that I bought at a convenience store because I couldn’t find anywhere else to have lunch,” said a 31-year-old male company employee who lives in Saitama Prefecture, close to Tokyo. “Usually the only place I can take a nap while visiting my clients is a cybercafe in front of the station, but renting a car to sleep in is just a few hundred yen (several dollars), almost the same as staying in the cybercafe.”

5 Car-sharing is widely popular in Japan, despite still gathering momentum in the US. The cars are accessible and easy to locate. Customers can reserve them for a few hours or a whole day on their smartphones. It only costs around 400 yen (less than \$4) to use one for 30 minutes, and a car can be picked up at one of the firm’s more than 12,000 parking places across Japan.

6 The idea of using a car as a nap pod, a phone booth, or even a private YouTube studio to record a rap session is fascinating, and it highlights how the primary function of a service is always up for interpretation. The question is: how will the car-sharing companies react? Will they market their cars as a cheap and easy way to catch some shut-eye? It’s unlikely since most companies make money based on how far their cars are driven. So do they charge an extra fee for renting the car but not driving it as a way to deter this trend?

7 Hopefully not. Most cars spend something like 90 percent of their existence just sitting around, parked, waiting to be driven. Uber, Lyft, and the ride-hailing industry were supposed to fix this problem, but those companies ended up adding more — not fewer — cars on the road. If they’re just going to sit there parked, customers might as well put them to good use.

Let the people decide how to use your product, not the other way around.

1. What is stated in paragraph 1?

- A. Car-sharing services offer exciting destinations.
- B. Travelling is on the increase.
- C. A car ride is the most effective way of transportation.

2. What does “this” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Car as a mode of travel.
- B. Car as an indoor space.
- C. Inaccessible space.

3. According to paragraph 2, how many sources confirmed that some rented cars were not driven anywhere?

- A. One.
- B. Two.
- C. No information in the text.

4. Based on paragraphs 2 and 3, which statement is NOT true

- A. Times24 Co. has fewer registered users than Orix.
- B. Rented vehicles can serve as offices.
- C. Rented cars can be a substitute for a coin locker.

5. Which is NOT synonymous in meaning to “nap” in paragraph 3?

- A. Snooze.
- B. Awake.
- C. Doze.

6. Which statement best expresses the meaning of “Car-sharing is widely popular in Japan, despite still gathering momentum in the US.” (paragraph 5)?

- A. Car-sharing is more popular in Japan.
- B. Car-sharing is more popular in the US.
- C. Car-sharing is equally popular in Japan and the US.

7. According to paragraph 5, which is NOT true?

- A. The car-sharing service offers a wide choice of parking places across Japan.
- B. The renting price for half an hour is not high.
- C. Renting a car can be a slow and tiring process.

8. Paragraph 6 explores:

- A. Creative ways of turning a car into a YouTube studio.
- B. Possible future reactions of the car-sharing companies.
- C. The introduction of extra fees for all customers.

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

9. What is the main conclusion/message in the final lines of the text?

2.3 Read the text below. For questions 1-7 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.



1. Recent research from the University of Kansas gives an indication of how long it takes to forge friendship bonds: to move from acquaintance to casual friend takes approximately 50 hours of socialising and it takes 200 hours to cement a “close” friendship. If an average social event takes two hours, that’s 25 interactions to make a casual mate: far more if your preferred mode of interaction is a quick coffee. How, in adulthood, with families, work and partners, can we ever reach that threshold?

2. We should be investing time in friendship: that much is clear. The science on the damaging effects of social isolation (and the positive ones of connectedness) is **persuasive**. Loneliness increases the risk of high blood pressure and of heart disease and stroke and increases the likelihood of mortality by 26%. It’s unclear exactly why loneliness is so harmful, but it seems that immune responses are altered in those who perceive themselves as lonely.

3. Friendships also make us feel good, chemically: social touching produces oxytocin and social contact promotes endorphin release. We produce less cortisol in stressful situations when we are with a friend and can withstand discomfort for longer after socialising. If we’re willing to exercise, or eat healthily, shouldn’t we also commit to maintaining relationships that keep us well? I’m making it sound like a joyless chore: eat your greens, see your friends. Of course it isn’t, but the 21st-century cliché that we’re relieved when plans are cancelled exists for a reason. Perhaps acknowledging that maintaining friendships takes work, but that work benefits us concretely, could shift my attitude?

4. Research from America showed that renewing contact with former friends can generate concrete social benefits and is, in the cold language of an academic paper abstract, “fairly efficient” (quick and easy) compared to making new ones. Social scientists have also shown that the more often you see someone, the more likeable you find them, even if they are not a person but a giant black bag. In the original 1968 research on the topic, a person entirely wrapped in a black bag joined a class; the other students’ attitudes evolved over time “from hostility to the Black Bag to curiosity and finally to friendship”.

5. The classic advice on making friends – join a group doing something you enjoy – is backed by evidence that friends display similar preferences and personality traits, and by research this year demonstrating that friends have similar neural responses to a range of videos. The research finding that resonates with me most is a 2008 study that found that long-lasting friendships were those where both parties reciprocated contact. This is where I have failed in the past and where I am most determined to improve.

6. Yes, friendships take time, work and kindness. But the handful I have are good for more than my health; they are good for my soul. An hour with a friend is pure oxygen, the relief of being seen and known and seeing and knowing in return. I cherish that, in my own **clumsy**, careless way, but now I'm determined to cherish it more actively and more carefully. If I were my friends, I'd be sourly sceptical about **this miraculous conversion**; thankfully, they're far better friends than I am.

Adapted from the Guardian

1 According to paragraph 1, which statement is NOT true?

- A. Making a "close" friendship takes the same amount of time as making four "casual" friends.
- B. The amount of time we invest in forging friendship bonds depends on the type of friendship.
- C. The number of interactions we need to make a casual friend is determined by our preferred socialising routine.
- D. It takes way more than two dozen meetings to make a casual friend unless you hate a 'quick coffee' mode of interaction.

2 Which word would best replace *persuasive* as it is used in the second paragraph?

- A. plausible
- B. inconclusive
- C. debatable
- D. dubious

3 Based on the fifth paragraph, which of the following is true?

- 1) *Sustaining friendships is tedious.*
 - 2) *One of contemporary banalities is that we're put at our ease when arrangements are called off.*
- A. Only 1)
 - B. Both 1) and 2)
 - C. Only 2)
 - D. Neither

4 What point does the writer highlight in the fourth paragraph?

- A. Friendship develops more quickly through social benefits.
- B. Academic papers use cold language.
- C. Frequent contacts eventually result in more affection for someone.
- D. Curiosity leads to forming new friends.

5 What do we learn in paragraph 5?

- A. Friends may have similar preferences but they rarely share distinguishing qualities.
- B. The 2008 research finding appealed to the author in a personal way.
- C. The author's past failures were caused by a mutual effort in maintaining contact with a friend.
- D. The author is determined to improve her knowledge of the research findings.

6 Which of the following is not similar in meaning to "*clumsy*"?

- A. ungainly
- B. awkward
- C. graceful
- D. gawky

7 What does "*this miraculous conversion*" in the final paragraph refer to?

- A. The author's affection for the handful of her friends.
- B. Spending an hour with a friend.
- C. The author's scepticism.
- D. The author's determination to improve.

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore

3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

Don't take a picture. It'll last longer



Smartphones **0**.....**TRICK**..... **(trick)** us into looking at the present moment as if it **1**..... **(be)** already past. We are no longer remembering; we're pre-membering.

About a decade ago, medical experts started **2**.....**(warn)** the public about so-called "text neck," a condition that **3**.....**(result)** from too much screen time. The concern is that the continuous overbending of our necks to allow us to look at our hand-held devices is actually degenerating our spines and affecting our posture. Our screens are physically changing us. Something similar **4**.....**(happen)** with our vision.

Armed with smartphones, we **5**.....**(increasingly obsess)** with documenting events we never truly experience. Internet critic Nathan Jurgenson **6**.....**(write)** about this phenomenon in a recent series of essays on Instagram. Social media, he writes, "forces us to view our present as increasingly a potentially documented past." He calls this "documentary vision." It's kind of like how photographers look at everything as a potential photograph.

There **7**.....**(seem)** to be a risk that the constant recording of information on digital devices makes us less likely to commit this information to long term memory. In other words, pre-membering allows us **8**.....**(take)** the dynamic, startling, unfamiliar experiences of life and reduce them to systematic, shareable, clickable content.

How many misunderstandings **9**.....**(avoid)** if we made an effort to look at each other eye to eye, without the mediation of screens? If we retrained our eyes to see as they once **10**.....**(do)** before they were habituated to documentary vision? We can and should take pictures of experiences – but only after we experience them. Otherwise, all we're left with is a collection of images showing ourselves having experiences that we never actually felt.

3.2 Write the correct form of the words in brackets.



The region is dealing with the affects of what could be the most 1. _____ (**signify**) storm of this winter. This is all because of a storm system that's affected more than 60 million people in some way. That's roughly one-fifth of America's population. When the snow 2. _____ (**emerge**) is declared in places like Boston, you know the weather is bad. Blizzard conditions, whiteouts, more than 1,600 flight cancelations, the 3 _____ (**close**) of the largest school district in the United States, and the warnings to people not to leave their homes . Now, we have very warm water in the Gulf of Mexico and Florida. That warm air is going to clash with very cold air coming from the north. It`s also going to cause beach erosion, as well as 4. _____ (**coast**) flooding and very, very rough ocean conditions.

Moreover, 5. _____ (**forecast**) predicted eight to 12 inches of snow in New York, with wind gusts of 50 miles per hour. Boston was expected to get 12 to 15 inches of snow.

And yesterday, in Massachusetts and Connecticut -- thundersnow. Pretty unusual event when a winter snowfall brings the thunder.

Adapted from: <https://edition.cnn.com/>

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

How Long Does It Take to Form a Habit?

Conduct a quick Google search about habit formation and you'll probably learn that it takes a **1.....** 21 days to form a habit. Or maybe 18, or 28, or even 31. The numbers **2.....**, but the standard advice does not. Many self-help specialists suggest that, if you simply repeat a behaviour for a specific number of days, you're destined to develop the habit.

But habit formation is not so **3.....**. After all, many of us know from personal experience that some habits are remarkably easy to develop. If, for a few nights in a **4.....**, you tune in to a Netflix crime drama, you'll start bingeing night after night. Try to establish a daily gym habit, **5.....**, and the cravings may not come so quickly. Why do some habits form easily while others seem so **6.....** to last?

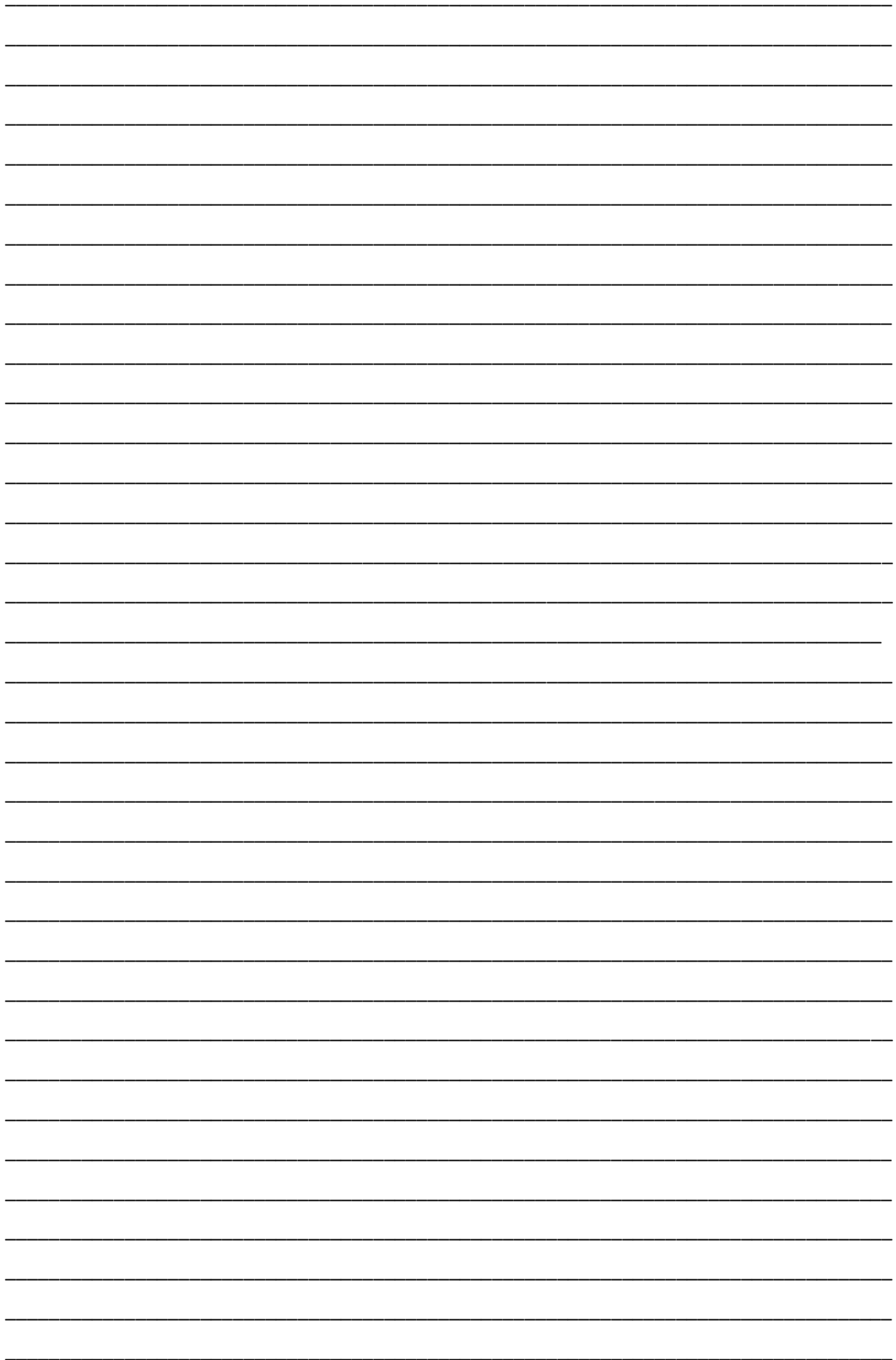
How long it takes to form a new habit depends on the strength of the old behaviour. Creating a healthy eating habit will take longer for someone who's been eating ice cream every day for 10 years **7.....** for someone who eats ice cream once a week. Establishing a twice-weekly gym routine will be easier if you already have a once-weekly gym routine.

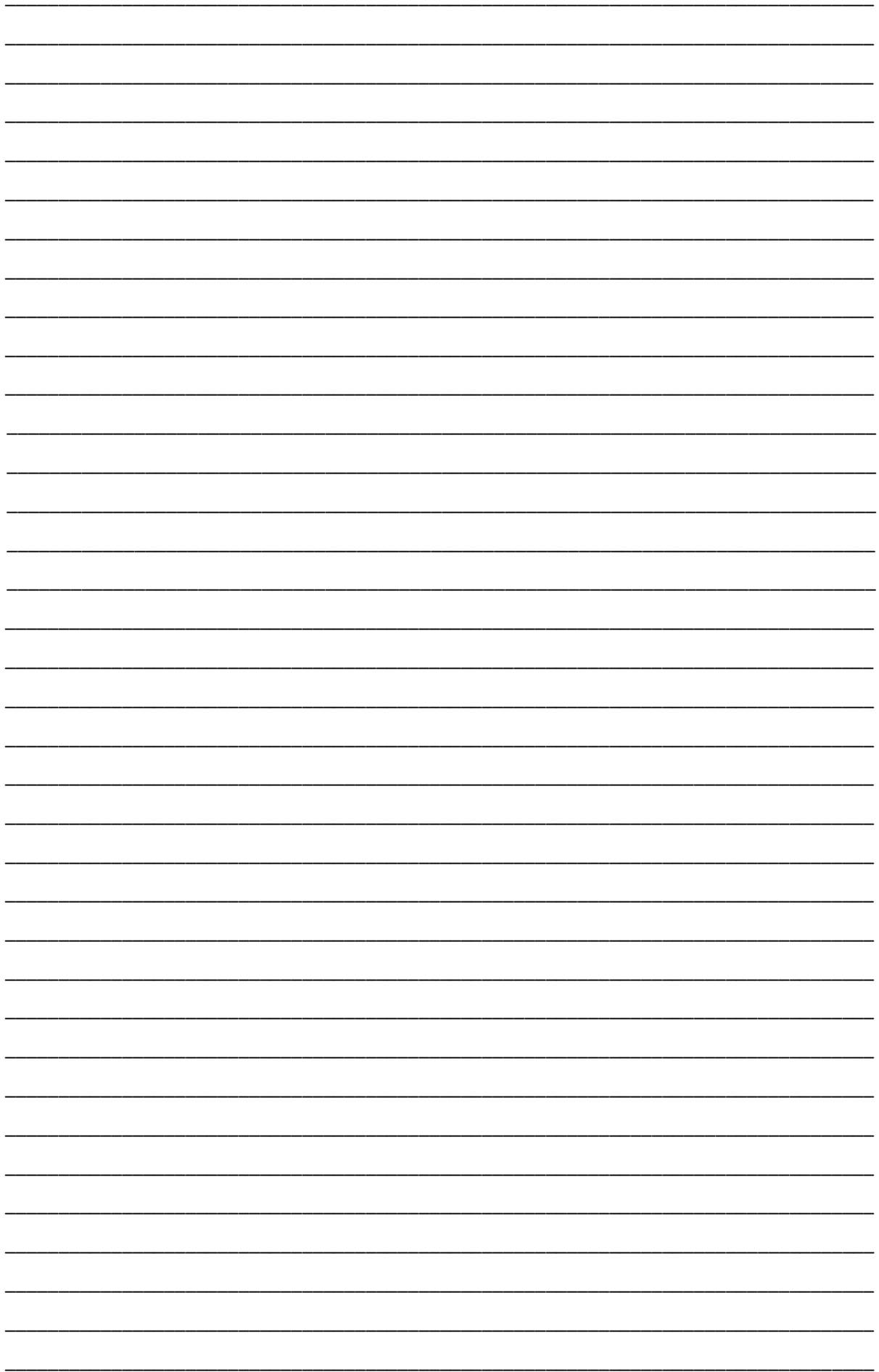
8..... of focusing on a specific deadline, take the habit formation process one day at **9.....** time. By employing the following strategies, you'll speed up the process and ensure your new habit **10.....**

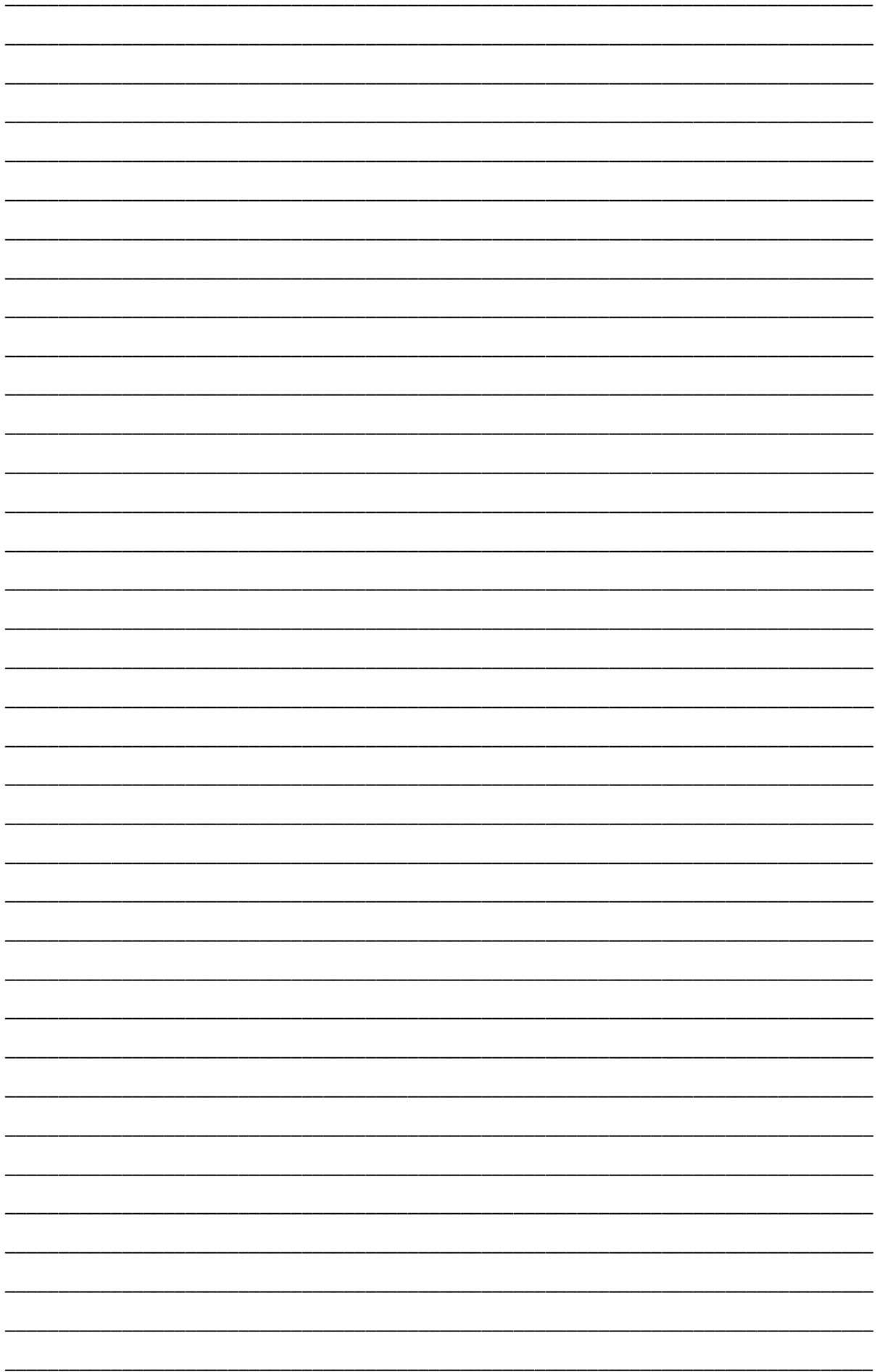
<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/>

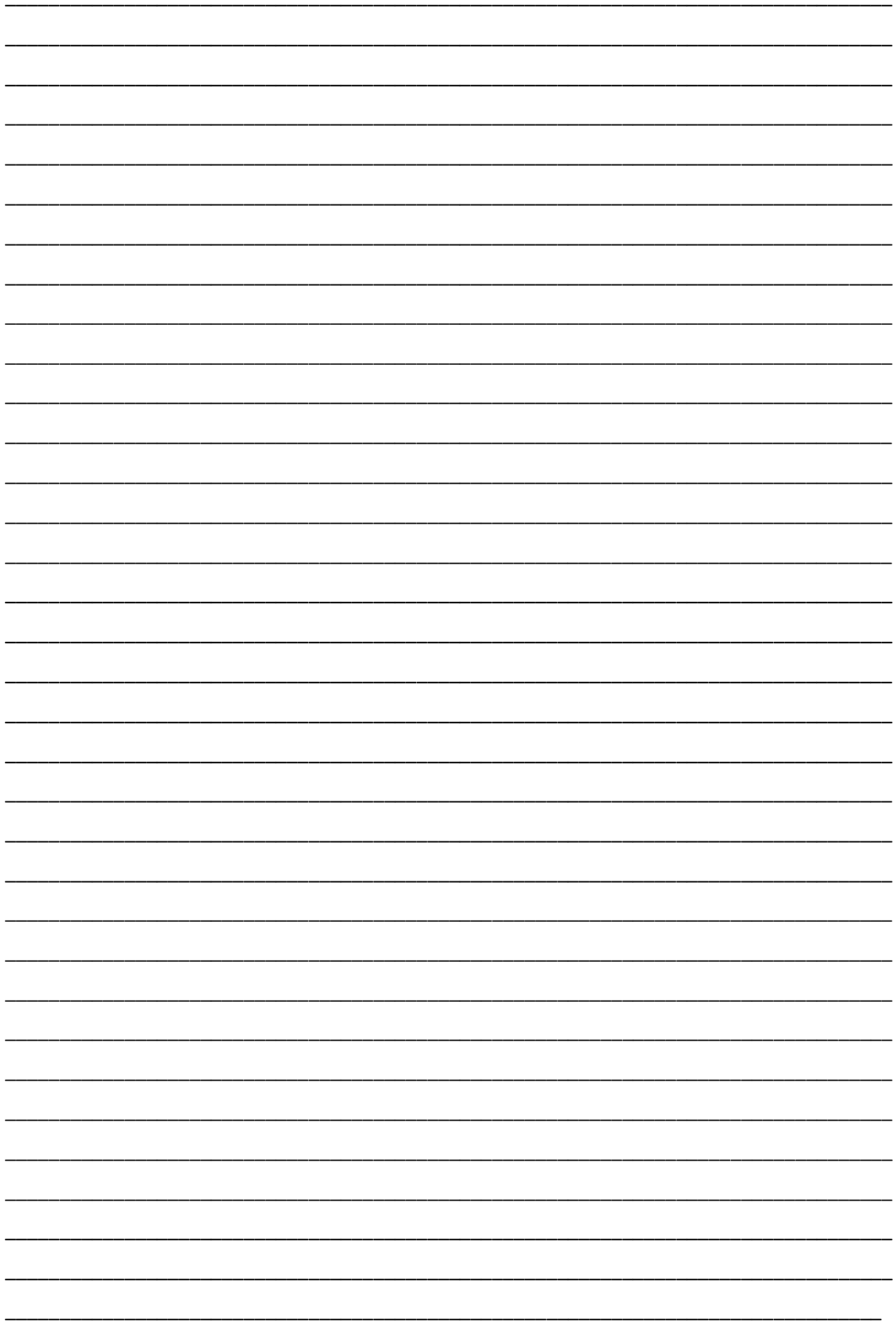
1.	A mere	B single	C whole	D long
2.	A change	B rise	C confuse	D vary
3.	A complex	B simple	C dull	D fast
4.	A time	B row	C month	D period
5.	A although	B despite	C however	D somehow
6.	A unlikely	B easy	C determined	D rare
7.	A then	B but	C less	D than
8.	A Despite	B Tired	C Instead	D Sick
9.	A a	B an	C the	D /
10.	A keeps	B sticks	C improves	D roots

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









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