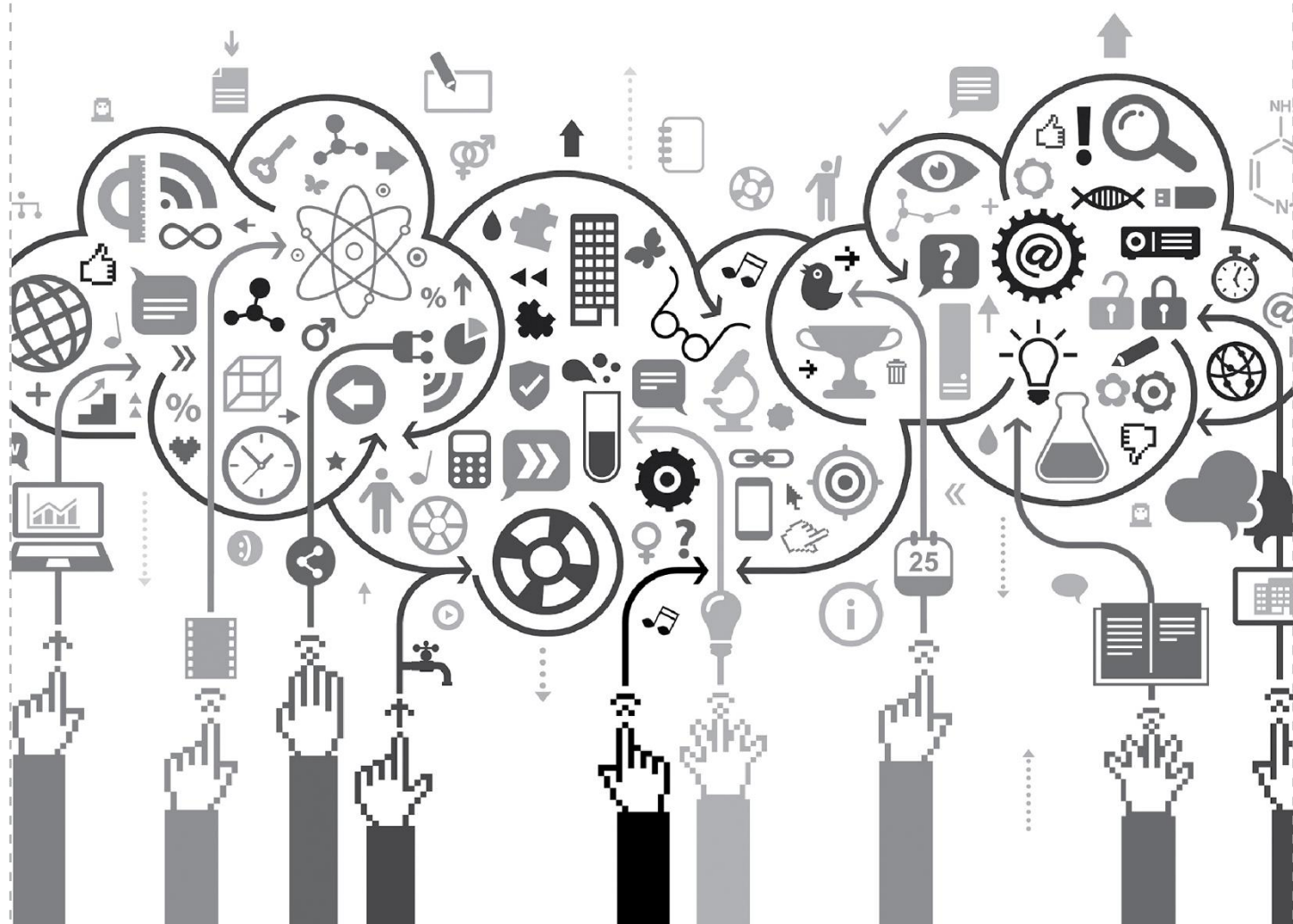


ŠIFRA
UČENIKA



MATURSKI/STRUČNI ISPIT
ENGLISKI JEZIK - viši nivo

ŠKOLSKA 2022/2023.



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Vrijeme rješavanja testa je 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 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. Zadatak će se vrednovati sa 0 bodova ako je:

- netačan
- zaokruženo više ponuđenih odgovora
- nečitko i nejasno napisan
- rješenje napisano grafitnom olovkom

Ukoliko pogriješite, prekrižite i rješavajte ponovo.

Želimo vam puno uspjeha!



VAŽNO!

**„KANDIDAT GUBI PRAVO
POLAGANJA ISPITA,
U TOM ISPITNOM ROKU,
KADA SE U TOKU, ODNOSNO
POSILIJE ISPITA, UTVRDI DA SE
SLUŽIO NEDOZVOLJENIM
SREDSTVIMA, DA JE PREPISAO
TUĐI ZADATAK ILI DA JE DAO
SVOJ ZADATAK DRUGOM.“**

*(član 24 Pravilnika o načinu, postupku i vremenu
polaganja maturalnog ispita u gimnaziji,
odnosno član 27 Pravilnika o načinu i postupku
polaganja stručnog ispita za učenike
koji nastavljaju obrazovanje)*

1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1.1 You will hear the British author Neil Gaiman reading an extract from his fantasy novel *The Ocean at the End of the Lane*. The novel follows an unnamed man who returns to his hometown and starts to remember forgotten incidents from the past.

Complete the following summary with the information heard on the recording. Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD** for each answer and **RELY HEAVILY** on what has been said in the podcast.

In this extract, Neil remembers his seventh birthday party to which nobody came. He had a cake with a book drawn on it, in **1** _____.

He had a bite of the cake along with his younger sister and one of her friends, who were also there as **2** _____ not guests, before they ran off to the garden.

Neil was pleased that he had a Batman figure and a boxed set of the Narnia novels, which he carried upstairs. He **3** _____ on the bed and lost himself in the stories.

That evening Neil's father brought a cardboard box with him and in it there was a soft-haired black kitten of uncertain **4** _____, which Neil named Fluffy.

Fluffy slept on Neil's bed at night. He talked to it, half expecting it to answer in a **5** _____ tongue, but it never did. Neil describes the kitten as affectionate and interested and a good **6** _____.

Neil does not remember ever asking any of the other children in his class at school why they had not come to his party. But, as he says, they were not his friends, after all. They were just the people he went to school with.

1.2 In a cave in Indonesia, archaeologists have uncovered an ancient painting of a hunting party.

For questions 1–5 choose the answer (A, B or C) which you think is the best according to the extract.

1. The discovery of the paintings _____ what people used to believe about the origins of art.

- A. upheld
- B. reinforced
- C. undermined

2. How did Adam Brumm’s team figure out the age of the paintings?

- A. They analysed the shadows of a human hand.
- B. They dated the cow’s remains found in the cave.
- C. They examined the sediments that covered the paintings.

3. What is astonishing about the paintings?

- A. Their age.
- B. Their colour.
- C. Their realism.

4. The mixture of human and animal features in the paintings indicates that these ancient people were

- A. religious.
- B. predictive.
- C. imaginative.

5. A paleoanthropologist of the University of Victoria in Canada _____ that they knew how to do art before leaving Africa.

- A. was absolutely certain
- B. was pretty convinced
- C. was inclined to think

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

2. READING COMPREHENSION

2.1 Read the following excerpt and for questions 1–8 choose the answer (A, B, C) which you think is the best according to the passage.

Kabuliwala

My five-year old daughter Mini is a chatty girl and likes to ask a lot of questions. Often her mother chides her to keep quiet, but I can never do that. Seeing the girl mute even for an instant seems so odd and unusual to me that I find it unbearable. That's why my conversation with Mini is often feisty. Stopping her game abruptly, Mini ran to the window which overlooked the main road and began calling out at the top of her voice, 'Kabuliwala, O Kabuliwala!'

A tall, shabbily clothed Afghan street vender, with a turban on his head, a bag over his shoulder and a few boxes of dry grapes in his hands was passing through the street slowly. I have no idea what flashed through my daughter's mind at the sight of this man, but the moment she saw him she began yelling. I thought, this nuisance with a sack over his shoulder will show up in a moment and I won't be able to finish writing the seventeenth chapter of my novel.

But the moment the Kabuliwala, at hearing Mini's call, turned around with a smile and approached the house, she dashed inside and couldn't be found anywhere. She had this childish fear that if someone looked through the bag of this Afghan man, several living children like herself would be found in there.

Meanwhile, the Kabuliwala stepped into the compound and stood at the door with a smile and an Islamic salute. I bought a few items and soon I was involved in a rambling conversation with him on various topics.

Finally, as he was about to leave the house, he asked, 'Sir, where is your little girl?' To break Mini's unfounded fear, I called her from inside the house. She came and stood nervously, pressing against my body, and looking suspiciously at the Kabuliwala and his bag. The Kabuliwala took out some raisins and apricots from inside the bag and gave it to Mini, but she refused to take them and remained pressed against my knees with a redoubled suspicion. That was how their first meeting ended.

A few days later, as I was leaving the house in the morning for some important work, I saw my tiny daughter sitting on the bench next to the door and speaking nonstop with the Kabuliwala Rahamat, who was parked next to her feet and listening to her with a grin and interjecting now and then in broken Bengali to give his opinion. In her short five-year life, Mini had never found a more intent listener before other than her father.

Every year, in January or February, Rahamat would go back to his home country to visit his family. A money-lender, he was unusually busy during this period collecting dues from his clients before the trip. He had to rush from house to house to raise the collectibles, and yet he found time to visit Mini. One morning I was sitting in my room and reading some proofs. Looking out, I saw our Rahamat in handcuffs, escorted by two policemen. I stepped out and accosted the policemen, demanding to know what was going on. Putting together details from Rahamat as well as the policemen, I understood that one of our neighbours was indebted to Rahamat and when the man denied his debt, an argument broke out between them. In the heat of the argument Rahamat took out a knife and stabbed the man.

Charged with grievous injury, Rahamat was sent to jail for several years. We almost forgot about him. Living our days through our daily routines in the security of our home, it never occurred to us

once how this free-spirited man from the mountains was spending his years within the secluded walls of the jail. And the way Mini's inconstant little heart behaved was embarrassing even to her father. She easily forgot her old friend and found a new one in Nabi, the syce. Then, as she continued to grow up, she replaced all her elderly male friends, one after another, with girls of her own age. She was hardly to be seen in her father's studio. In a way, I had almost ended all friendship with her.

Rabindranath Tagore

Kabuliwala - someone who comes from Kabul in Afghanistan, a travelling fruit salesman, street vender
Syce - (especially in India) a person who takes care of horses

1. What is Mini like?

- A. Shy and mute.
- B. Noisy and rebellious.
- C. Talkative and curious.

2. Kabuliwala approached the house because

- A. Mini called his name.
- B. he was the family's friend.
- C. he wanted to sell some raisins.

3. How did Mini feel at the first meeting with Kabuliwala?

- A. Scared and hesitant.
- B. Happy and excited.
- C. Shy and confused.

4. What did Mini think about Kabuliwala's bag?

- A. It was packed with sweets.
- B. It was packed with weird things.
- C. It was packed with living creatures.

5. Why did Mini become a friend with Kabuliwala?

- A. Because he was a good listener.
- B. Because he gave her presents.
- C. Because he played games with her.

6. Where does Rahamat's family live?

- A. In a nearby town.
- B. In another country.
- C. In the same town as Mini.

7. Rahamat got in trouble with the law because

- A. He robbed a house.
- B. He assaulted someone.
- C. He owed money to somebody.

8. While Rahamat was in jail Mini

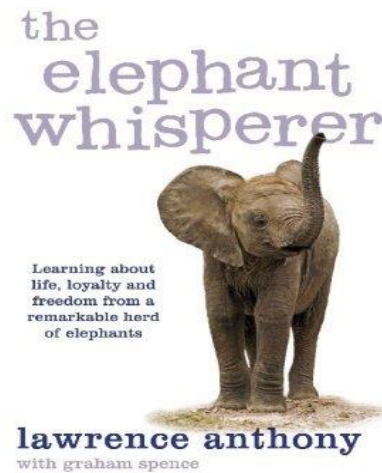
- A. mourned for a long time.
- B. slipped him of her memory.
- C. waited anxiously to see him again.

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

2.2 Read the text and complete the sentences with given clauses or phrases A-I. There is one extra clause/phrase.

Wild elephants gather inexplicably, mourn death of "Elephant Whisperer"

Author and legendary conservationist Lawrence Anthony died March 7. His family tells of a solemn procession that defies human explanation.



For 12 hours, two herds of wild South African elephants slowly made their way through the Zululand bush until they reached the house of late author Lawrence Anthony, the conservationist who saved their lives. The formerly violent, rogue elephants, **1)** _____, were rescued and rehabilitated by Anthony, who had grown up in the bush and was known as the "Elephant Whisperer."

2) _____ – to say good-bye to the man they loved. But how did they know he had died March 7?

3) _____, Anthony had become a legend. He is the author of three books, Baghdad Ark, detailing his efforts to rescue the animals at Baghdad Zoo during the Iraqi war, the forthcoming The Last Rhinos, and his bestselling The Elephant Whisperer.

There are two elephant herds at Thula Thula. According to his son Dylan, both arrived at the Anthony family compound shortly after Anthony's death.

"They had not visited the house for a year and a half and it must have taken them about 12 hours to make the journey," Dylan is quoted in various local news accounts.

Elephants have long been known to mourn their dead. In India, baby elephants often are raised with a boy who will be their lifelong "mahout." The pair develop legendary bonds – **4)** _____.

But these are wild elephants in the 21st century, not some Rudyard Kipling novel.

The first herd to arrive at Thula Thula several years ago were violent. They hated humans.

5) _____, which he detailed in The Elephant Whisperer:

"It was 4:45 a.m. and I was standing in front of Nana, an enraged wild elephant, pleading with her in desperation. Both our lives depended on it. The only thing separating us was an 8,000-volt electric fence **6)** _____.

"Nana, the matriarch of her herd, tensed her enormous frame and flared her ears.

“Don’t do it, Nana,’ I said, as calmly as I could. She stood there, motionless but tense. The rest of the herd froze.

“This is your home now,’ I continued. ‘Please don’t do it, girl.” I felt her eyes boring into me.

“They’ll kill you all if you break out. This is your home now. You have no need to run any more. ”

“Suddenly, the absurdity of the situation struck me,” Anthony writes. “Here I was in pitch darkness, talking to a wild female elephant with a baby, the most dangerous possible combination, as if we were having a friendly chat. But I meant every word. ‘You will all die if you go. Stay here. I will be here with you and it’s a good place.’

“She took another step forward. I could see her tense up again, preparing to snap the electric wire and be out, 7) _____.

“I was in their path, and would only have seconds to scramble out of their way and climb the nearest tree. I wondered if I would be fast enough to avoid being trampled. Possibly not.

“Then something happened between Nana and me, some tiny spark of recognition, flaring for the briefest of moments. Then it was gone. Nana turned and melted into the bush. The rest of the herd followed. I couldn’t explain what had happened between us, but 8) _____.”

Adapted from: www.beliefnet.com

- A and it is not uncommon for one to waste away without a will to live after the death of the other
- B Anthony found himself fighting a desperate battle for their survival and their trust
- C destined to be shot a few years ago as pests
- D For two days the herds loitered at Anthony’s rural compound on the vast Thula Thula game reserve
- E it gave me the first glimmer of hope since the elephants had first thundered into my life
- F Known for his unique ability to calm traumatized elephants
- G that she was preparing to flatten and make her escape
- H until it snaps, or takes the pain and smashes through
- I the rest of the herd smashing after her in a flash

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

2.3 Read the text. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think is the best according to the text.

From FOMO to JOMO: The Joy of Missing Out



1 I'm lucky to live in a city where lots of stuff happens. There's always a conference, an exhibition, small meetups. I never really struggle to find something to do. I also spend a lot of time on the Internet, so there are talks, live streams, and chats happening online. And then, of course, there are friends and family. It's exciting to have all these opportunities to interact with great people, but of course I can't do it all. It has happened to all of us. You can't help but wonder: what am I missing out on? Are they having lots of fun without me? Are they going to bond over conversations I'm not able to join?

2 As we all have come to know it, this is called FOMO, or fear of missing out. It's especially prevalent among people who spend quite a bit of time online. With the ability to easily see what everyone is doing all the time comes the curse of knowing exactly what we may be missing out on. Associated with a fear of regret, FOMO is the apprehension that others might be having rewarding experiences from which you are absent.

3 While research has found that FOMO is, at its core, caused by a low life satisfaction, with low moods and the feeling that your needs aren't met, there are some specific factors that have a direct impact on your likelihood to experience it. Social media comes first. It allows people to see all the fun things their friends have done throughout the last day, causing FOMO to set in. The fear is exacerbated by the fact that people tend to share a more polished version of their lives on social media, often centred on social activities and fun experiences.

4 Another one is loneliness. I wrote about the benefits of being alone before. But the main difference between loneliness and solitude is that the latter is a conscious decision. Solitude can be beneficial. Loneliness, on the other hand, is associated with a bunch of negative effects, such as depression, suicide, and even cardiovascular disease. Being alone hurts more when you don't want to be alone, and where people you know seem to be enjoying themselves together.

5 Then there's anxiety. This state of inner turmoil, which often comes with nervous behaviour, is also an underlying cause of FOMO. To make things worse, social media is often used as a coping strategy by people who suffer from anxiety, with the idea that mindless scrolling is a good way to relax the mind. But it actually has the opposite effect.

6 What’s interesting is that this anxiety may prevent you from doing things you would actually enjoy doing, just because others may currently be having fun without you. When you give into FOMO, you become addicted to the knowing, the instant gratification of the likes and the short-term attention, the meaningless busyness, and you keep going back for more. You may even end up joining people for activities you don’t actually care about, just for fear of missing out. Ultimately, it’s your life you’re missing out on.

7 Instead of yielding to the social pressure to be at the right place with the right people, and comparing our lives to others, we should practise tuning out the background noise and becoming intentional with our time. Freeing up that anxious and competitive space in your brain gives you more time and energy to tackle your true priorities.

8 While other people spend their time running around to watch the latest movie, try the latest workout, or attend the latest exhibition, embracing JOMO—the joy of missing out—which means relishing to stay in, enjoying your own company, and getting to work on your own projects. In essence, JOMO is a way to live an intentional life. It’s realising that FOMO is distracting you from your life’s purpose, and that you don’t need more time. You just need to use your time in a way that allows you to act on intent-based ideas, such as creative projects or spending time with the people you care about the most. Spending time in a meaningful way will help you stop worrying about how others spend their time.

Adapted from *the NessLabs*

1. The purpose of paragraphs 1 and 2 is to

- A. describe the dullness of city life.
- B. complain about the author’s busyness.
- C. give insight into the author’s preferences.
- D. explain the background of experiencing FOMO.

2. As used in paragraph 2, the word “prevalent” is closest in meaning to

- A. widespread.
- B. confined.
- C. infrequent.
- D. traditional.

3. Based on paragraph 3, which statement is true?

- 1) Social media causes better life satisfaction.**
- 2) People usually present a perfected account of their lives.**

- A. Only 1).
- B. Only 2).
- C. Both.
- D. Neither.

4. The information in paragraph 4 does NOT imply that:

- A. Solitude causes depression.
- B. We ourselves ever choose solitude.
- C. Solitude has more advantages than loneliness.
- D. Loneliness affects people’s physical and mental health.

5. What can be inferred from paragraph 5?

- A. Nervous people quickly develop FOMO.
- B. Automatic scrolling can alleviate anxiety.
- C. The mind is further strained by meaningless scrolling.
- D. Social media proves to be the 'best medicine' for anxiety.

6. What is the purpose of paragraph 6?

- A. It provides examples of different addictions.
- B. It emphasizes the role of the short-term attention.
- C. It warns about the hardships of an overly busy person.
- D. It explains the follow-up consequences of developing FOMO.

7. *Tuning out the background noise* means

- A. to tackle your inner self fears.
- B. to be in tune with environment.
- C. stop paying attention to imposed pressures.
- D. increase the volume of time spent scrolling.

8. The tone of paragraph 8 is

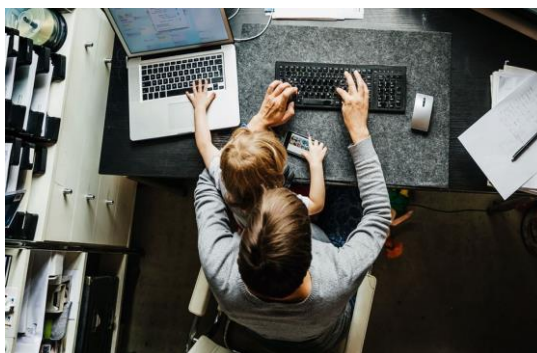
- A. critical.
- B. cheerful.
- C. speculative.
- D. encouraging.

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

3.1 Read the text below and fill in each gap using ONE word only. Answers are expected to be spelled correctly and, if necessary, capitalized.

Stressed by parenting? Evolution can explain why



What can ants and meerkats teach us about parenting? Nichola Raihani, a biologist, uncovers the ancient social instincts that still shape our families today.

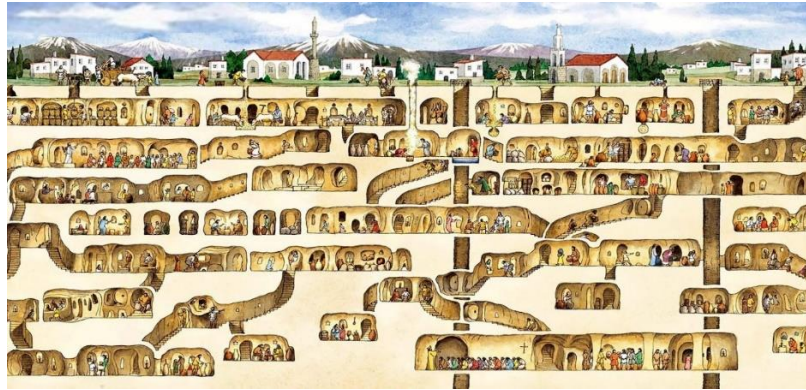
I wrestled the remote control off my children and perched on the sofa, bracing myself for **1** _____ was coming. It was March 2020, and caseloads of a novel and dangerous coronavirus **2** _____ rising quickly here in the UK. Our Prime Minister was about to announce a lockdown. Schools and nurseries were going to close. As millions of other parents, I was about to become my young **3** _____ de facto school teacher. The idea filled me **4** _____ dread.

I wasn't the only one feeling **5** _____ this. Over the months that followed, many parents felt a crushing toll on their mental and physical health. Many asked **6** _____ why this was so hard. Aren't we supposed to be naturally good at **7** _____ up our young without outside help? Didn't humans cope without schools and daycare in the past, after **8** _____?

As a biologist, I do not hold the answers to all pandemic-related family crises, but I can say one thing for certain: as a species, humans are spectacularly ill-equipped **9** _____ deal with parenting in isolation. The reality is that we would often **10** _____ from other people's help to raise our offspring. For much of human history, extended families provided that help.

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

Derinkuyu- Mysterious underground city in Turkey found in a man's basement



In 1963, a Cappadocia resident's renovation attempt **1** _____ (**lead**) to the discovery of a lifetime. He knocked down a wall in his basement and ended up **2** _____ (**discover**) a gigantic underground city. He sledgehammered his wall and a hole in his wall opened up to a tunnel, allowing archaeologists at the Turkish Department of Culture **3** _____ (**inspect**) the newly-discovered city firsthand. Exploration would later reveal it **4** _____ (**found**) in the 3rd century, 18 stories deep, complete with chapels, schools and stables.

Known as Derinkuyu, the city **5** _____ (**abandon**) for centuries before the man finally hammered his way in. Work on the city, may **6** _____ (**begin**) as far back as the 8th–7th centuries BC, according to archaeologists at the Turkish Department of Culture.

Over the last 50 years of the discovery, many scientists **7** _____ (**hear**) about the new tunnels being found there. A Cambridge archaeologist Dawkins hopes that he **8** _____ (**manage**) to visit the site next month and can't wait to explore the place. In his excitement, he added if that Cappadocian resident hadn't decided to renovate his house, probably nothing **9** _____ (**know**) about the ancient town.

This location **10** _____ (**be**) one of the most visited attractions in Turkey today.

3.3 Write the correct form of the words in brackets.



Cooperative breeding has a crucial advantage over more solitary forms of child-rearing: it can make a species more **1** _____ (**resilience**) and likely evolved as a means to weather adversity. This collaborative way of raising children makes us unique among great apes. It is more similar to how seemingly more distant species like meerkats and even ants and bees live and it has given us crucial **2** _____ (**evolution**) advantages.

Cooperatively breeding species live in large family groups where individuals work together to raise offspring. Perhaps **3** _____ (**surprise**), other apes, such as chimpanzees, do not parent that way. Although humans and chimpanzees both live in complex social groups, comprising kin and non-relatives, a closer inspection **4** _____ (**revelation**) some stark differences. Chimpanzee mothers raise their infants alone, with little or no **5** _____ (**assist**) from anyone else, not even the father. The same goes for gorillas, orangutans and bonobos. What's more, female apes remain fertile all their lives. As a result, it is quite common for a mother and a daughter to be raising their own offspring at the same time. This limits the potential for ape grandmothers to help with their grandchildren.

4. WRITING

4.1 You have seen an advertisement on a billboard ,TV or you have heard it on the radio. You find the content of the ad to be insensitive or offensive. Write **a formal email** to Mr Sheldon Cooper, the PR manager of the company/organization which published the ad in question and

- explain why you think the ad is inappropriate
- suggest what the company should do to resolve the situation
- offer an example of good advertising campaign

Write an email (**80-120 words**) and apply for this project. Do not write your name.

Subject: _____

4.2 Choose one of the following writing tasks. Write your essay in 120-180 words.

1.



The saying 'A little knowledge is a dangerous thing' means that a small amount of knowledge can mislead people into thinking that they are more expert than they really are. It can lead to mistakes being made.

Do you agree with this saying? Use specific reasons from your personal experience to explain your answer.

2.



It is said that you should be careful what you wish for, because you just might get it. Describe a situation when you wished for something and got it—and then wished you hadn't.

A series of 28 horizontal lines for writing, enclosed in a dashed border.

CONCEPT _____

Lined writing area with 30 horizontal lines.

