



ŠIFRA
UČENIKA

MATURSKI I STRUČNI ISPIT
ŠKOLSKA 2023/2024.

ENGLISKI **JEZIK**

OSNOVNI NIVO



* E 1 3 2 1 6 6 1 *

Želimo vam puno uspjeha!



UPUTSTVO

Vrijeme rješavanja testa je 150 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.

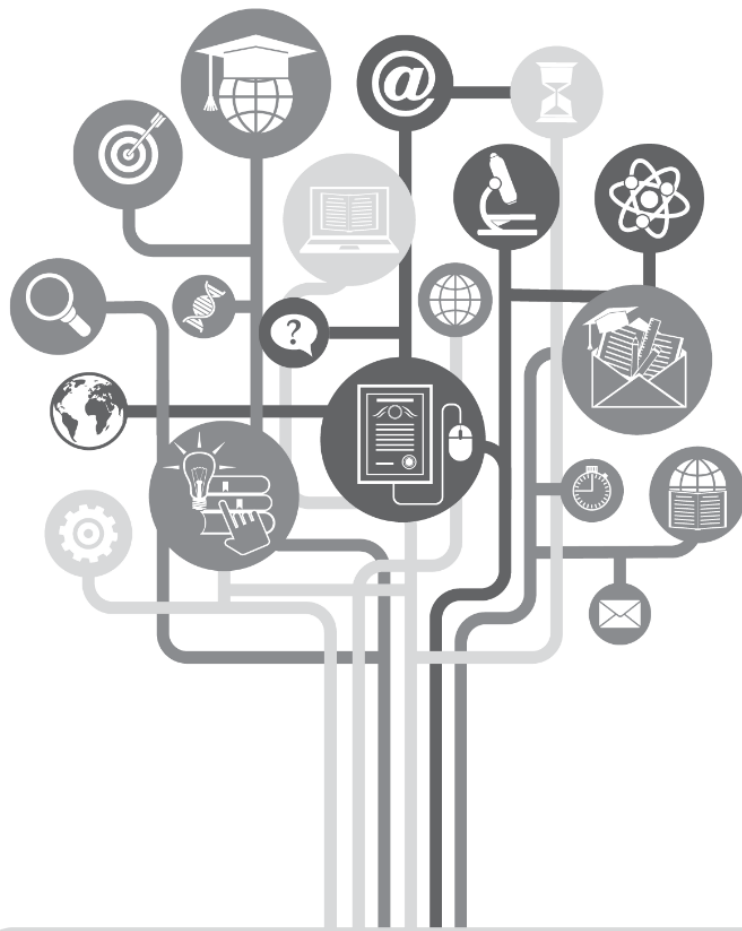
Kod pisanja sastava dozvoljeno je pisanje koncepta na listovima za koncept. Vodite računa o broju riječi, jezičkoj pravilnosti i čitljivosti teksta. Konačna verzija se čitko prepisuje na predviđeno mjesto u testu i ona će biti bodovana.

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 Listen to James Cameron talking about his childhood. For sentences 1–8, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box.

		TRUE	FALSE
1)	Most of the time on the school bus James Cameron spent joking with his schoolmates.		
2)	James's tried to understand the world by studying nature around him.		
3)	During that period people were exploring space and deep oceans.		
4)	Jacques Cousteau's specials had a great influence on James Cameron.		
5)	Video games and science fiction movies were very popular in that time.		
6)	James Cameron's artistic abilities helped him visualize the science fiction worlds he read about.		
7)	In math class James Cameron was caught drawing sketches in his notebook.		
8)	James Cameron lived in a small village 6 miles from the ocean.		

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

1.2 Listen about Frida Kahlo and circle the correct answer (A, B or C) for the questions 1-7.

1. Who helped Frida Kahlo meet influential people in the art world?

- A. Her mother.
- B. Diego Rivera.
- C. Pablo Picasso.

2. Some critics believe that Kahlo's success was

- A. due to her husband's fame.
- B. based entirely on her skill.
- C. due to bright colors in her pictures.

3. Where was Frida Kahlo's first solo exhibition?

- A. in Paris.
- B. in New York.
- C. in Mexico City.

4. What did the Time Magazine writer dislike about Kahlo's paintings?

- A. Their realism.
- B. Their bright colors.
- C. Their historical references.

5. Which painting by Kahlo includes Aztec imagery?

- A. The Broken Column.
- B. The Love Embrace of the Universe.
- C. Self-Portrait with Thorn Necklace.

6. What grows from Cihuacoatl's arms?

- A. Rivers and water.
- B. Mountains and stones.
- C. The vegetation of Mexico.

7. In Aztec mythology Cihuacoatl was known as

- A. the mother goddess.
- B. the goddess of love.
- C. the water goddess.

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

2. READING COMPREHENSION

2.1 Read the text and complete it with sentences A-G. There is one extra sentence that you do not need to use.

How forest schools boost children's immune systems

Scandinavian-style forest schools and nurseries are spreading all around the world. Outdoor learning is increasing, seen as an important way of connecting children with nature.



A wealth of studies have shown that spending time in natural spaces has many health and psychological benefits for children. 1 _____ A notable aspect of cognitive development among children who take part in outdoor learning is a sense of responsibility towards local spaces. "These children will understand much more easily why it's important to recycle and pick up trash," says Annina Kuusisto, a professor in early childhood education at the University of Helsinki. "It's a small thing but it's important as it helps build respect for the environment. They will be more likely to take action in the future to protect nature and fight climate change."

When the ground is frozen, from November to March, the Samoojat children eat lunch and take a nap in a nearby house. Even then they are outside for five to six hours, often in freezing cold weather. Much of the day runs along a well-established routine, with well over half of the time dedicated to free play when the children roam free in the forest and along the seaside. 2 _____ They are supervised by three teachers in orange high-vis jackets, who they know they always have to keep within sight.

Forests contain a higher diversity of species and microbes in their soil than other environments. 3 _____ A Finnish study found that playing in grass and forest undergrowth, such as heather and blueberry planted in nursery yards at four day-care centres, boosted the immune systems of three to five-year-old children within 28 days.

Kuusisto says outdoor education in winter brings the same benefits as in summer. She shrugs off suggestions that the children get cold. "There's no such thing as bad weather, only bad clothing," she says, blurting out Finns' standard reply to foreigners questioning the sanity of staying outside in freezing weather.

Ensuring that children have appropriate protection is crucial as they are more resistant to cold than adults. 4 _____ Children also have less fat tissue, which acts as an

insulator, and a lower amount of muscle mass, which means that children are less effective than adults at producing body heat through shivering," says Tiina Ikäheimo, professor at the Arctic University of Norway in Tromsø.

So, how is it possible that children don't freeze? They need to be adequately dressed and supervised at all times, says Ikäheimo.

How can children living in concrete jungles benefit from outdoor education?

5 _____ But these schools are not within easy reach for everyone: according to the World Bank, 56% of the world's population now lives in densely populated urban areas. Biodiversity in a city is never going to be as rich as in the forest – but it's still important. Still, experts say children growing up in cities are not necessarily excluded from the benefits of outdoor education.

Looking after plants has developmental benefits, says Kuusisto. "Feeding pets and watering plants helps develop children's respect for the environment. 6 _____ This awareness builds their relationship with nature which is very important to them."

Kuusisto says she's come across some very young children with climate anxiety. "When they have a caring relationship with nature, they'll see that there are things they can do. Encouraging that active role is the best we can do to help them build resilience to ease these worries."

Adapted from www.bbc.com

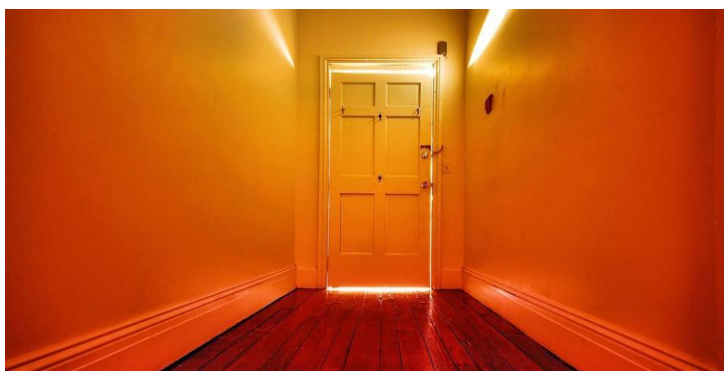
- A** Forest schools are rising in popularity around the globe.
- B** They build bridges from branches, pick berries, climb trees and observe sea life.
- C** They also had a greater number of T cells, which play an important role in our immune response.
- D** The benefits include improved mental wellbeing and they foster cognitive development.
- E** Even very young children will understand that plants and animals need care to live and grow.
- F** Children's skin in proportion to their weight is larger than that of adults, which significantly affects thermoregulation.
- G** Coming into contact with friendly bacteria has been shown to be beneficial to children roaming in the forest.

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

2.2 Read the text. For sentences 1–6, decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F) and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box.

Doorway Effect

Forgetting why you entered a room is called the "Doorway Effect", and it may reveal as much about the strengths of human memory, as it does about the weaknesses, says psychologist Tom Stafford.



We've all done it. Run upstairs to get your keys, but forget that it is them you're looking for once you get to the bedroom. Open the fridge door and reach for the middle shelf only to realise that we can't remember why we opened the fridge in the first place. Although these errors can be embarrassing, they are also common. It's known as the "Doorway Effect", and it reveals some important features of how our minds are organised.

Any action has to be thought of at multiple levels if you are going to carry it out successfully. As we move through our days our attention shifts between these levels – from our goals and ambitions, to plans and strategies, and to the lowest levels, our concrete actions. When things are going well, often in familiar situations, we keep our attention on what we want and how we do it seems to take care of itself. If you're a skilled driver then you manage the gears, indicators and wheel automatically, and your attention is probably caught up in the less routine business of navigating the traffic or talking to your passengers. When things are less routine we have to shift our attention to the details of what we're doing, taking our minds off the bigger picture for a moment. Hence the pause in conversation as the driver gets to a tricky junction, or the engine starts to make a funny sound.

Imagine that we're going upstairs to get our keys and forget that it is the keys we came for as soon as we enter the bedroom. Psychologically, what has happened is that the plan ("Keys!") has been forgotten even in the middle of implementing a necessary part of the strategy ("Go to bedroom!"). Probably the plan itself is part of a larger plan ("Get ready to leave the house!"), which is part of plans on a wider and wider scale ("Go to work!", "Keep my job!", "Be a productive and responsible citizen", or whatever).

The Doorway Effect occurs because we change both the physical and mental environments, moving to a different room and thinking about different things. That hastily thought up goal, which was probably only one plate among the many we're trying to spin, gets forgotten when the context changes. It's a window into how we manage to coordinate complex actions, matching plans with actions in a way that – most of the time – allows us to put the right bricks in the right place to build the cathedral of our lives.

		T	F
1.	Forgetfulness only occurs when we're in unfamiliar situations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	The Doorway Effect sheds light on how our minds organize information.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Successful execution of tasks often requires considering multiple levels of action.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Shifting our attention to the details of what we're doing is unnecessary when things are less routine.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	The Doorway Effect occurs only because of the changes in the physical environment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	When the situation and context shifts, the quickly devised goal slips from our memory.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

I went with a very good friend of **1** _____ to a zoo. It was called animal expedition of our Emboyant Beach and we were very **2** _____. We were **3** _____ animal lovers. We just love the animals and the place was a **4** _____ property owned by the Bakers. We had to **5** _____ a basic fee just to walk around and see the animals. But if you wanted interaction with animals the fees went up. There were different types of interactions whatever. But we were just interested **6** _____ going around and seeing the animals.



Well we started out. We saw a zebra and a camel. The porcupine was huge. I didn't realize the porcupines were so big. We went through but **7** _____ were no tigers or bears. I think the camel was **8** _____ biggest one. And they had places with the goats and you could feed them with grass and that was fun. Then we came to the kangaroo environment. The male kangaroos were kept separately **9** _____ they are huge. The female kangaroos hopped around on a pavilion, **10** _____ was so much fun. There was food for them so they didn't bother us. There was plenty of food for them.

1.	A. myself	B. mine	C. my	D. me
2.	A. excitement	B. exciting	C. excited	D. excite
3.	A. every	B. each	C. none	D. both
4.	A. privately	B. privatize	C. private	D. privacy
5.	A. charge	B. spend	C. buy	D. pay
6.	A. for	B. off	C. in	D. on
7.	A. nowhere	B. there	C. where	D. here
8.	A. the	B. an	C. a	D. -
9.	A. however	B. because	C. whether	D. but
10.	A. which	B. whose	C. that	D. who

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

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

The Greedy Twins

Once upon a time, in a small village, there lived two twins, Lily and Liam, who **1.** _____ (**know**) for their greed. They always wanted everything for themselves and never shared with others. One sunny afternoon, while they were playing in the garden, they found a treasure chest filled with gold coins.

They were really excited. But they started arguing about how **2.** _____ (**divide**) the treasure. As they **3.** _____ (**argue**), an old man approached them. He looked wise and kind. "Children, why **4.** _____ (**you, fight**)?" he asked.

"We found this treasure and we want it all to ourselves!" Lily replied.

The old man smiled and said, "I **5.** _____ (**meet**) many children like you in my life. Those who learn to share are the happiest." But the twins were too busy **6.** _____ (**count**) their gold to hear him.



Days passed, and the twins bought many toys and sweets. However, they soon realized they were not happy. They were lonely because they had no friends to play with or share their treats. One day, while sitting in their room, Liam said that he **7.** _____ (**not, feel**) happy.

Lily nodded. "Me neither. We have everything, but we are still unhappy."

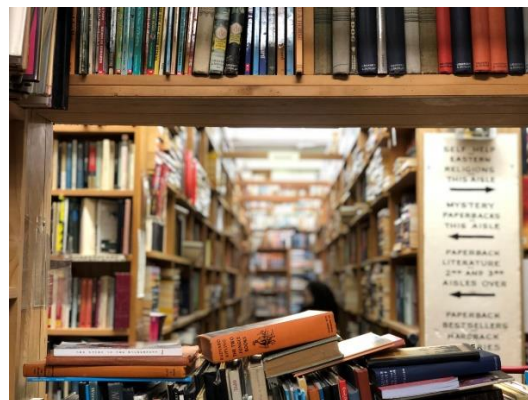
Just then, they **8.** _____ (**hear**) laughter outside. Their friends were playing together, sharing their simple toys and having fun. Lily and Liam looked at each other and understood. They decided to share their treasure with their friends. The next day, they invited everyone and said, "We promise that from now on we **9.** _____ (**share**) our toys and sweets with you."

The friends were delighted, and when they got home later that day they all said that they **10.** _____ (**had**) a great time. Lily and Liam learned that happiness comes from sharing, not from hoarding. They made many new friends and were never lonely again.

3.3 Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

What Kind of Bookstore Browser Are You?

Booksellers have seen it all.

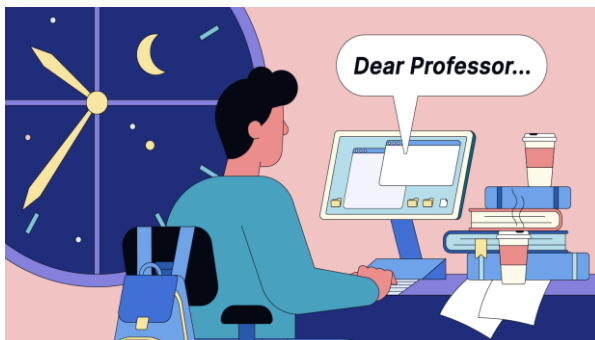


The good bookstore sells books, but its **1** _____ (**prime**) product is the browsing experience. One of the great benefits of browsing is the deep thinking it encourages. Creating a space filled with books is meant to provide **2** _____ (**intellect**) and literary stimulation. That space is **3** _____ (**total**) devoted to books, whether it's a bookstore, library, or personal collection. Its purpose is to understand the fulfillment provided by the **4** _____ (**active**) of reflection.

There are many forms of browsing, and many types of browsers. The list of those we see includes the seeker – who searches for **5** _____ (**wise**) without knowing exactly what or where it is, the chef – who uses senses to find the best books; the newcomer – who hopes to belong soon; the stargazer – who observes with keen attention etc.

4. WRITING

4.1 You are late with your school project, and you must write an email to Andrew Garfield, your science teacher to ask him for an extension.



In your email, you should

- apologize for writing to him in the last minute;
- explain why you are late with your project;
- state how much of the project you have completed so far;
- ask for and propose a new deadline.

Write 50–100 words. Do not write your name.

Subject:

4.2 Choose one of the following writing tasks and write your essay in 100-150 words.

1. Why is adopting pets preferable to buying them from pet stores?



Write an essay on why adopting pets is preferable to buying them from pet stores.

Use a specific example from your own or someone else's experience illustrating how the adoption saved a life of an abandoned or stray animal.

2. If I could change one school rule, it would be...



Is there a pointless or unnecessary rule at school that you simply don't understand or disagree with?

If you had a chance to get rid of any rule you don't like, which one would it be and why?

A large rectangular area with a dashed border, containing 30 horizontal lines for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across most of the width of the page.

Handwriting practice paper with 24 horizontal lines. The page is enclosed in a dashed border.

A large rectangular area enclosed by a dashed border, containing 30 horizontal lines for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across most of the width of the page.

