



ŠIFRA
UČENIKA



MATURSKI/STRUČNI ISPIT
JUN 2026.
ENGLISKI JEZIK

VIŠI NIVO



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VAŽNO!

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

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



UPUTSTVO

**Vrijeme rješavanja testa je 180 minuta.
Pažljivo pročitaj uputstvo.**

Dozvoljen pribor: grafitna olovka, gumica i hemijska olovka.

Test mora biti čitko napisan hemijskom olovkom.

Za vrijeme rada na testu nije dozvoljena upotreba rječnika i elektronskih uređaja. Učenik/učenica ne smije na bilo koji način otkrivati u testu svoj identitet ili se direktno obraćati ocjenjivaču.

Pažljivo pročitaj svaki zadatak.

Provjera razumijevanja slušanog teksta sastoji se od dva zadatka. Svaki tekst slušaćeš dvaput. Imaćeš dovoljno vremena da pročitaš pitanja prije nego što čuješ tekst kao i da provjeriš svoje odgovore. Za vrijeme slušanja možeš da zapisuješ odgovore.

Uz test si dobio/dobila list za odgovore za zadatke višestrukog izbora. Potrebno je da na odgovarajuće mjesto pažljivo prepíšeš svoje odgovore.

Zadatak će se vrednovati s nula bodova:

- ako je odgovor netačan
- ako odgovor na zadatak višestrukog izbora NIJE prenijet na list za odgovore
- ako je zaokruženo više ponuđenih odgovora
- ako je nečitko i nejasno napisan
- ako je rješenje napisano grafitnom olovkom
- ako funkcionalni tekst/esej NIJE napisan na predviđenom mjestu, već samo na listovima za koncept (pisanje koncepta nije obavezno).

Ukoliko pogriješiš, prekriži i rješavaj ponovo.
Nije dozvoljena upotreba korektora.

Želimo ti puno uspjeha!

1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1.1 Listen to a short talk about creativity and different ways people think.

For each sentence (1-7), tick (✓) which type of creative thinker it refers to.

This person	A. LATERAL THINKER	B. INSPIRATIONAL THINKER	C. DIVERGENT THINKER	D. SYSTEMATIC THINKER
1) sees ideas as sudden insights.				
2) values originality more than familiar concepts.				
3) thinks of more possible solutions to a problem.				
4) is an excellent organiser.				
5) understands how hierarchy works.				
6) feels stimulated by brainstorming.				
7) may experience creativity in sleep.				

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

1.2 Listen to a story about a chance meeting in a café and fill in the gaps in the sentences below using no more than ONE word from the listening.

1. Each morning, Mr. Howard returned to the same café spot, exchanging few words with the _____.
2. One day, Rammy entered the café looking visibly _____ down, carrying the weight of recent loss and uncertainty.
3. With limited money and no clear plan, he chose the cheapest coffee and sat alone, _____ that this ordinary moment would soon matter deeply.



4. Mr. Howard noticed him and approached, and Rammy looked up, _____ that a stranger had chosen to speak to him.
5. To ease the moment, Mr. Howard admitted that he had once been _____ himself and understood what it felt like to lose everything.
6. Instead of sharing comfort, he revealed a notebook filled with _____.
7. Mr. Howard understood how Rammy felt because, "mistakes speak the _____ language".
8. One piece of advice Mr. Howard shared was to surround yourself with people who _____ you.

2. READING COMPREHENSION

2.1 Read the text. Then, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) which best fits according to the text.

Fika, four-week holidays – and zero overtime: Sweden’s stunningly healthy work culture



Gym classes, massages, mood boosting hobbies; it’s no secret that staying “well” can be prohibitively expensive. But not necessarily in Sweden, where many employers offer their workers a so-called “wellness allowance” to spend on pre-approved wellbeing-based activities.

Perhaps the best-known of Sweden’s enviable workplace practices is the tradition of fika (derived from the Swedish word for coffee, *kaffe*), which involves stepping away from your desk to share coffee and cake or pastries with colleagues. Unlike in other countries, where a coffee run may more commonly be carried out by one person, or used to facilitate a work meeting, in Sweden the focus tends to be on taking a collective break. “It’s not a time to talk about work – it’s a pause from work, to talk about other things,” says Lotta Henrysson, head of HR at Vattenfall Sweden, a state-owned energy company. “Some people are strict with it: every morning at 9a.m. and every afternoon at 4p.m. That’s kind of the old culture, I would say – how it was 20 years ago. Now, it can also be more ad hoc.”

The lack of overtime is also significant. Swedes value work-life balance and, unless the job necessitates it, will avoid letting professional commitments seep into their personal lives. Most employers also offer flexible work hours. “We focus on what is to be delivered and not just on how long it takes,” says Hans Celander, head of competence at Trafikverket, the Swedish Transport Administration. “Maybe you work a little longer today and shorter tomorrow, but the work gets done.” Trust, he says, is key. “You do what you’re supposed to do. No one is going to bother you about how you do it.”

It will come as little surprise, then, to learn that the Swedes are also generous with their holiday allowances: the minimum annual leave entitlement for full-time employees is 25 days a year (the UK and EU standard is 20 days) – plus an extra nine public holidays, bringing the total to 34.

“You have the legal right to take off four weeks in a row,” says Wessel, citing the Swedish Annual Leave Act. “It’s very important, especially for us – we have this terrible weather. So in summer it’s good to be able to take a long holiday during that time. It’s something I would really miss if I didn’t have it.”

The Swedish concept of “flat hierarchies” may also be something that is felt more acutely by non-natives. Egalitarianism is integral to the way in which many

Swedish businesses operate; job titles are rarely used and decisions are often made by consensus. "Everyone's included in the conversation at least, regardless of your level of seniority," says Sarah, a British expat who has been working in Sweden for five years.

Steinunn Ásgeirsdóttir, who was a director at Patientnämnden, says it is the combination of these elements that creates an innovative and creative workplace culture in Sweden. "It's not only about the physical work environment, but the social and psychological environment," she says. "It's all connected: the self-leadership, productivity, knowledge sharing, innovation, respect for each other, trust, and encouraging each other."

Adapted from: www.theguardian.com

1. What is the main idea of the opening paragraph?

- A. Swedish companies care for their employees' personal wellbeing.
- B. Sweden was the first country to introduce wellness programmes.
- C. Wellness activities in Sweden are cheaper than in other countries.
- D. Gym classes and massages are free for all employees in Sweden.

2. The example of *fika*

- A. shows that all coffee breaks are strictly scheduled at most companies.
- B. highlights the importance of separating social time from work tasks.
- C. proves that Swedish people tend to spend less time working.
- D. reflects how, in general, Swedes prefer to work individually.

3. Which best summarizes how *fika* has changed over time?

- A. It has become a formal part of everyday work meetings.
- B. It is less fixed and more flexible and spontaneous now.
- C. It is no longer observed or practiced in most workplaces.
- D. It is now compulsory for all employees, everywhere.

4. The paragraph about overtime and flexibility emphasizes that

- A. Swedish employers allow employees to choose their projects.
- B. employees are monitored closely to ensure productivity.
- C. work-life balance is more valued than strict schedules.
- D. most Swedes are not in favour of working on Fridays.

5. When it comes to holidays,

- A. it is optional whether you take days off in Sweden.
- B. Swedes prefer to work overtime during their cold summers.
- C. Swedish employees use their holiday mainly to travel abroad.
- D. Swedish workers take more time off than most Europeans.

6. The idea of "flat hierarchies" shows that

- A. supervisors hesitate to involve employees in the decision-making process.
- B. managers make all important decisions, since they are the responsible ones.
- C. there is a strong sense of equality and shared decision-making.
- D. promotions are based only on seniority and personal integrity.

7. According to the text, the overall impression of working in Sweden is that

- A. it prioritizes employees' wellbeing, balance, and equality.
- B. it's demanding, highly competitive and very intense.
- C. it offers many benefits but restricts personal freedom.
- D. there isn't enough focus on individual development.

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

2.2 Read the text about the future of travel. Then match each paragraph (1–7) with the correct heading (A–H). There is one extra heading.

How travel will look in 2026—here's what you need to know

This year is shaping up to be one of travel niches. Night owls will be embracing their dark sides, while literary types will be looking to plan bookish getaways. Meanwhile, all-inclusives are making a comeback (with a difference), and more of us are set to experience life on the farm. These are the latest trends set to shape how we see the world.

1. ____

For night owls, travel has never been more exciting. ‘Noctourism’, or nocturnal tourism, is booming, covering everything night-time safaris to after-dark city tours and museum lates. More people are choosing nighttime activities while travelling to avoid the heat of the day. “I travelled to Japan in August and found the 40°C temperatures unbearable,” says Margaret Abigail, a 34-year-old project manager from Kent. “So instead of exploring Kyoto’s in the middle of the day, when it was also at its busiest, I went when it cooled down after dark and had it practically to myself.”



2. ____

Club Med opened as the world’s first all-inclusive back in 1950. Fast forward 75 years and all-inclusives have become one of the most popular ways to travel. But the experience has changed, too — more hotels are upgrading what they offer to give a more authentic stay. For example, Sensoria in the Dolomites is increasingly keeping things hyper-local. “On a recent trip to Sensoria, even the ingredients for the house-made bread came from the chef’s Italian grandmother”, says Willow Tunnicliffe, an events coordinator from Yorkshire.

3. ____

Books have provided travel inspiration for centuries, whether that’s for Jane Austen’s Bath, Gerald Durrell’s Corfu or even Bram Stoker’s Transylvania. And now, literary travel is on the rise, in part thanks to social media and a growing movement to reject digital screens. “It’s no surprise that reading is a source of wanderlust,” says Rebecca Sinclair, chief brand officer at Penguin Books UK.

4. ____

Cruise passengers are getting younger. In 2019, the average age of UK cruise passengers was 57. By 2024, it had fallen to 54.3. Cruise lines have worked hard for it, increasingly offering experiences aimed at younger generations. Roller coasters and Broadway-style theatre shows have been introduced for Royal Caribbean passengers.

5. ____

Furthermore, travel is becoming increasingly personalised. "Gone are the days of group style, uniform, impersonal holiday travel packages," says Josh Dickson of Resurface. "Travel is becoming precision-focused on who we are and travellers now want experiences that actively improve their mental health."

6. ____

According to Sport England, the number of people taking part in physical activity has never been higher — and interest in active breaks is also sky-rocketing. In particular, more people are lacing up their running shoes. As a result, a trend has emerged: the 'runcation'. Research suggests that more and more Gen Zers are seeking a rural 'runcation' with scenic countryside trails.

7. ____

With the movement to reject digital screens ongoing, travellers are becoming increasingly green-fingered. Research has found that agrotourism is getting more popular. But agrotourism these days has matured to offer a number of different experiences. The Farmer's Arms in the Lake District, for example, runs an annual gardening school, while at Mantel Farm in East Sussex, guests can learn what it takes to become a beekeeper.

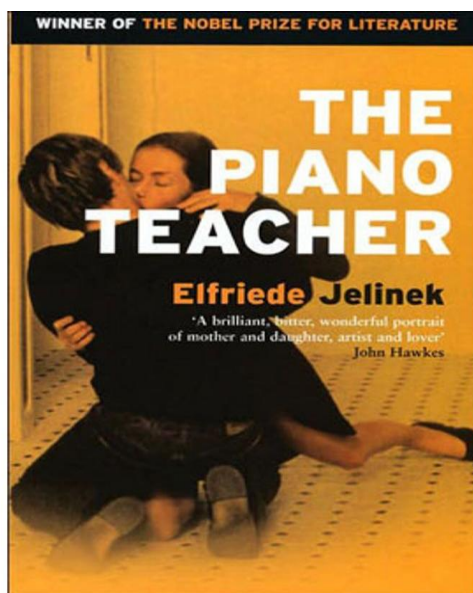
Adapted from: www.nationalgeographic.com

- A) *A Shift in the Tide – Voyages Now Sway for a New Generation***
- B) *After the Sun Sets, the World Takes on Another Face***
- C) *Exploring Life Beyond the City***
- D) *Imagination Travels Further Than Any Map***
- E) *One Journey Doesn't Fit All – Rethinking Travel Packages***
- F) *Group Travelling Takes the Central Stage***
- G) *The World is Best Seen on the Move***
- H) *Where Luxury Meets Authenticity***

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

2.3 Read the text below. For questions 1– 9 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think is the best according to the text.

Elfriede Jelinek
The Piano Teacher



The piano teacher, Erika Kohut, bursts like a whirlwind into the apartment she shares with her mother. Mama likes calling Erika her little whirlwind, for the child can be an absolute speed demon. She is trying to escape her mother. Erika is in her late thirties. Her mother is old enough to be her grandmother. The baby was born after long and difficult years of marriage. Her father promptly left, passing the torch to his daughter. Erika entered, her father exited. Eventually, Erika learned how to move swiftly. She had to. Now she bursts into the apartment like a swarm of autumn leaves, hoping to get to her room without being seen. But her mother looms before her, confronts her. She puts Erika against the wall, under interrogation – inquisitor and executioner in one, unanimously recognized as Mother by the State and by the Family. She investigates: Why has Erika come home so late? Erika dismissed her last student three hours ago, after heaping him with scorn. You must think I won't find out where you've been, Erika. A child should own up to her mother without being asked. But Mother never believes her because Erika tends to lie. Mother is waiting. She starts counting to three.

By the count of two, Erika offers an answer that deviates sharply from the truth. Her briefcase, filled with musical scores, is wrenched from her hands – and Mother instantly finds the bitter answer to all questions. Four volumes of Beethoven sonatas indignantly share cramped quarters with an obviously brand-new dress. Mother rails against the purchase. The dress, pierced by a hook, was so seductive at the shop, so soft and colorful. Now it lies there, a droopy rag, pierced by Mother's glare. The money was earmarked for their savings account. Now it's been spent prematurely. The dress could have been visible at any time as an entry in the bank book – if you didn't mind going to the linen closet, where the bank book peeks out from behind a pile of sheets. But today, the bank book

went on an outing, a sum was withdrawn, and the result can now be seen. Erika should put this dress on whenever they wonder where the nice money went. Mother screams: You've squandered your future! We could have had a new apartment someday, but you couldn't wait. All you've got now is a rag, and it'll soon be out of fashion. Mother wants everything "someday." She wants nothing right now – except the child. And she always wants to know where she can reach the child in an emergency, in case Mama is about to have a heart attack. Mother wants to save now in order to enjoy someday. And then Erika goes and buys a dress, of all things! Something more fleeting than a dab of mayonnaise on a sardine sandwich. This dress will soon be totally out of fashion – not even next year, but next month. Money never goes out of fashion.

They are saving to buy a large condominium. The cramped apartment they now rent is so ancient, you might as well just abandon it. When they decide on the condominium, they will be allowed to specify where to put the closets and partitions. You see, an entirely new construction system is being used. Every aspect is custom-designed, according to your precise wishes. You pay your money and you get your choice. Mother, who has only a tiny pension, gets her choice and Erika pays. In the brand-new, state-of-the-art condominium, mother and daughter will each have her own realm, Erika here, Mother there, both realms neatly divided. However, they will have a common living room to meet in. If they wish. But of course they do, because they belong together. Even here, in this dump, which is slowly falling to pieces, Erika already has her own realm, her own roost, which she rules and is ruled in. It is only a provisional realm; Mother can walk in at any time. There is no lock on Erika's door. A child has no secrets from her mother.

1. Erika's mother gave birth to Erika

- A. when she finished school.
- B. after several unsuccessful attempts.
- C. after many years of an unhappy marriage.
- D. during the first year of her marriage.

2. Erika's father left the family

- A. when she was a toddler.
- B. before she was born.
- C. when she was a teenager.
- D. soon after she was born.

3. Erika rushes into the flat "like a whirlwind" because she

- A. is avoiding a row with a neighbour.
- B. is excited about finishing her workday.
- C. wants to show her mother a new purchase.
- D. hopes to get to her room before her mother sees her.

4. For Erika's mother, the brand-new dress is

- A. a waste of money.
- B. a gift she never asked for.
- C. a sign of Erika's rebellion.
- D. a symbol of Erika's independence.

5. The behavior of mother towards Erika is

- A. supportive.
- B. respectful.
- C. controlling.
- D. indifferent.

6. Erika's mother controls their finances strictly because

- A. she has to pay her debts.
- B. she fears Erika will quit her job.
- C. she plans to send Erika abroad.
- D. she saves for a new apartment.

7. Erika does not have full privacy in her room because

- A. it is separated by a curtain.
- B. her room does not have a lock.
- C. she shares her room with her mother.
- D. the apartment is too old to be locked.

8. "Mother wants everything 'someday'" suggests that Erika's mother

- A. lives solely in the present.
- B. spends money with no regrets.
- C. sticks to long-term saving plans.
- D. refuses to think about the future.

9. Erika lies

- A. to hide hatred towards her mother.
- B. to protect a secret romantic relationship.
- C. because her mother disapproves of her actions.
- D. because she has never had a criminal background.

Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

3.1 Read the text and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).



Prince William and Prince Harry reportedly **1.** _____ a prank on their grandmother, the Queen. They recorded a **2.** _____ message on her answering machine.

The young princes, who were asked to help with the machine, recorded the following:

"Hey, wassup! This is Liz. Sorry I'm away from the throne. For a line to Philip, press one. For Charles, press two. And for the corgis, press three."

The Queen has been taught by Prince William and Prince Harry how to send text messages on her mobile phone. She was given her first mobile phone in 2001 by the Duke of York. But she **3.** _____ the servants at the royal palaces from carrying phones on duty, after becoming annoyed at their ringtones. The guards weren't allowed to use them **4.** _____, even though they needed to stay alert at all times. The prohibition was caused by servants' mobile phones **5.** _____ were ringing during a major banquet held for foreign dignitaries.

The Queen was very upset **6.** _____ first, Britain's Sky News reported. **7.** _____, she saw the humor in the message while thinking about who may have heard it.

8. _____ Queen Elizabeth's private secretary was not amused and he almost fell out of his chair when he heard the message. He reportedly expressed concern over how such a **9.** _____ could affect the image of the monarchy, especially if it had reached foreign dignitaries or members of the government. Although the Queen eventually laughed about it, **10.** _____ staff remained cautious about letting the princes near official equipment again—just in case they decided to make another joke.

1	A) did	B) made	C) told	D) pulled
2	A) wrongful	B) incorrect	C) untrue	D) fake
3	A) banned	B) refused	C) denied	D) warned
4	A) either	B) neither	C) nor	D) too
5	A) who	B) which	C) where	D) whose
6	A) in	B) on	C) at	D) by
7	A) Eventless	B) Eventual	C) Eventful	D) Eventually
8	A) But	B) Although	C) Even though	D) However
9	A) records	B) recorder	C) recording	D) recordings
10	A) the	B) an	C) a	D) -

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

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

Spain's La Tomatina festival

Spain's iconic tomato-throwing festival has existed for 80 years. Noopur Jambhekar, **1.** _____ (**go**) through a hard time after a break-up, travelled from India to take part.



As I sat down at the desk in my hostel to write this piece, I forced myself to stop thinking about the reality I **2.** _____ (**live**) in that moment.

"It's going to be the experience of a lifetime," my friends said as they **3.** _____ (**see**) me off at the airport a couple of days ago. If only I **4.** _____ (**know**) – but I didn't – just how hard it was going to hit me every time I experienced things and didn't have anyone there to share it with.

I'd travelled more than 7,000km from my native India to Valencia, Spain, **5.** _____ (**witness**) one of the world's most famous festivals, La Tomatina.

I woke up the morning of the event at 4.30am. As I left the hostel, the staff member at the front desk said to me in a sleepy tone: "Tomatina is no longer a Spanish festival; it **6.** _____ (**belong**) to the world now."

Walking towards the bus stop that would take me the 40km from Valencia to Bunol, where the festival takes place, I saw two guys around my age heading in the same direction. "**7.** _____ (**you, go**) to the festival too?" I asked. They nodded, and we fell into step and easy conversation. They were both from Japan, but they said that they **8.** _____ (**travel**) around Europe without stopping for several months.

"I came to Spain to forget that my backpack **9.** _____ (**steal**) in Slovenia two weeks ago," one of them told me, seeming incredibly calm, even though his bag contained his work laptop and more. "I'm just grateful for this life and the experience I'm about to have here."

The story of La Tomatina, as a local teacher explained to us on the bus, is about more than just throwing tomatoes. "It started as a fight," she told me, her eyes proud with the memory of a festival she **10.** _____ (**attend**) for the past 20 years. "It began in 1945 when a fight broke out during a parade, and frustrated youths started throwing vegetables from a nearby market." In other words, it was a spontaneous, rebellious act.

Adapted from: www.independent.co.uk

3.3 Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

The film *Hamnet* explores sorrow, memory, and quiet love rather than big historical events. It feels slowed down, but this creates deep and **1.** _____ (**meaning**) experience for the viewer.

The story focuses on the emotional world of ordinary people, showing how losing someone can feel overwhelming. Instead of dramatic speeches, the film is built on small details and moments that are shown to us **2.** _____ (**gradual**).



Some viewers may initially **3.** _____ (**understand**) its silence, expecting something more dramatic. However, the film's **4.** _____ (**strong**) lies in its emotions. And many of those emotions are invisible, although they are not seen, they are deeply felt.

By avoiding spectacle, *Hamnet* reminds us that grief is often private, intense and shaped by **5.** _____ (**person**) experiences.

4.2 Choose one of the following writing tasks.

1.

If I Could Speak to My Future Self

If you could speak to your future self, what would you say? Write what advice you would give to yourself or what you would teach yourself. Include at least three things you would say and explain why your future self needs to hear that.



2.

Are all people born good?



People often ask whether humans are naturally good. In your essay, write whether people are born knowing what is right and wrong, or if society and experience shape our behavior. Use examples from your own life, history, or stories you know to support your opinion.

