



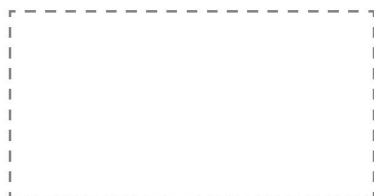
ŠIFRA
UČENIKA



MATURSKI/STRUČNI ISPIT
JUN* 2026.

ENGLISKI JEZIK

OSNOVNI NIVO



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)*



Vrijeme rješavanja testa je 150 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).

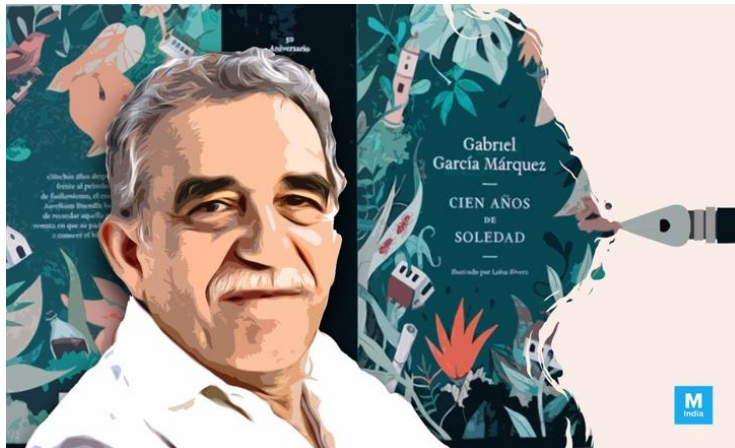
Ukoliko pogriješiš, prekriži i rješavaj ponovo.

Nije dozvoljena upotreba korektora.

Želimo ti puno uspjeha!

1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1.1 You will hear an excerpt from a podcast about Gabriel García Márquez and his early life and work that earned him a Nobel Prize.



For sentences 1–8, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box.

		TRUE	FALSE
1)	García Márquez grew up with his grandparents in Colombia.		
2)	His grandfather used to be a soldier.		
3)	He discovered his interest in literature in high school.		
4)	He never looked up to anyone from the literary world.		
5)	Journalism was only a short phase in his life.		
6)	His first novel wasn't an immediate bestseller.		
7)	After publishing <i>One Hundred Years of Solitude</i> , he stopped writing.		
8)	Magical realism combines everyday life with unreal elements.		

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

1.2 Listen to the story about the history of coffee. Then choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) for each question below.



1. Kaldi was

- A. a rich merchant.
- B. a curious scientist.
- C. a simple shepherd.

2. What made Kaldi realize something unusual was happening?

- A. His goats went wild.
- B. His goats refused to eat.
- C. His goats became aggressive.

3. The goats behaved strangely because of

- A. small red fruits.
- B. rocky forest flowers.
- C. mountain honey bees.

4. The berries made Kaldi

- A. sick.
- B. nervous.
- C. energetic.

5. At first, the monks thought the berries were

- A. a gift from God.
- B. a work of Satan.
- C. a cure for insomnia.

6. When thrown into fire, the berries

- A. turned into ash.
- B. released a pleasant scent.
- C. lost their original shape.

7. According to the story, great discoveries

- A. are usually carefully planned.
- B. always come from science.
- C. often begin by chance.

8. The true home of coffee is

- A. the modest monastery.
- B. the country of Yemen.
- C. the highlands of Ethiopia.

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

2. READING COMPREHENSION

2.1 Read the text and complete the gaps 1-8 with the sentences given (A-H).



When Ralph Fiennes entered the audition room for Steven Spielberg's *Schindler's List* in 1992, no one expected what would happen next.

1. _____ Fiennes, then a quiet British stage actor known for Shakespeare, carried no trace of menace. He was soft-spoken, polite, and precise. But when he began reading as Nazi commandant Amon Goeth, something shifted. His breathing slowed, his eyes

turned cold, and the room seemed to shrink around him. Spielberg sat frozen.

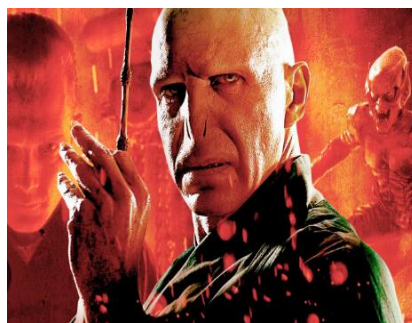
2. _____ Moments later, he returned, pale and shaken, and said quietly, "I think I've just met evil."

Fiennes didn't even want the part. "I was afraid of that Nazi commandant," he admitted years later. "I didn't want to live in that man's head." **3.** _____ "I only accepted because I wanted to understand how a human being could become so empty."

The transformation was brutal. He wore Goeth's uniform even off-camera, not out of ego, but because he needed to feel his weight, his ugliness. Crew members avoided him. Survivors visiting the set couldn't meet his eyes. One woman started crying when she saw him. **4.** _____ You look exactly like him."

When the film premiered, his performance was hailed as haunting and unforgettable. **5.** _____ His portrayal captured the banality of evil, showing a terrifying blend of casual cruelty and entitlement. But it left scars. "I was disgusted by how easy cruelty can look," Fiennes said. "That stayed with me for years."

6. _____ But Fiennes refused to be boxed in. "I don't want to be understood," he said. "Mystery is the only power an actor has left." So he went from monsters to lovers, priests, poets, and spies. From the broken soul in *The English Patient* to the unhinged killer in *Red Dragon*. Then came *Harry Potter*. At first, he laughed at the idea of playing Lord Voldemort. "I don't do fantasy," he said. But his sister's children begged him. **7.** _____ "I didn't want him to be a cartoon. I wanted him to feel like death had learned to walk." He studied cobras to shape Voldemort's eerie grace, breathing so quietly that his voice became "like air leaking through glass." Daniel Radcliffe once said, "When Ralph walked on set, you didn't need special effects, the room just froze."



Behind that darkness, though, is a man of silence. **8.**_____ "Fame is noise," he says. "I like silence." During *The Constant Gardener*, he refused a stunt double. "If there's no risk, there's no truth."

- A.** *When Fiennes tried to comfort her, she said, still shaking, "It's not you, it's him."*
- B.** *He writes poetry, avoids fame, and doesn't own a smartphone.*
- C.** *When the scene ended, he didn't applaud — he simply walked out.*
- D.** *His extraordinary acting earned him an Oscar nomination.*
- E.** *He accepted only when he found a way to make the fantasy character real.*
- F.** *Least of all, did Spielberg expect what he was about to see.*
- G.** *But Fiennes agreed, not out of ambition, but curiosity.*
- H.** *Hollywood tried to label him — the new sophisticated villain, the cold-eyed charmer.*

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

2.2 Read the text about the Statue of Liberty and its early history. Then, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) according to the text.

The construction of the Statue of Liberty was a joint project between France and the United States. France was supposed to build the copper statue of a woman raising a torch, and the United States was supposed to build its pedestal. But for a while, it wasn't clear if the statue would go up in New York City at all. When the Statue of Liberty arrived in pieces in New York Harbor in June of 1885, the pedestal was still under construction, and fundraisers were still collecting the money to finish it.



Discussions about France building a statue for the United States started 20 years before the Statue of Liberty arrived in New York. The French historian Édouard de Laboulaye first proposed the idea around 1865, the year the Civil War ended, and the United States began abolishing slavery.

De Laboulaye, an abolitionist and advocate for democracy, believed that funding a statue celebrating the United States' victory would strengthen support for democracy in France, which was then under the dictatorship. The French sculptor F.A. Bartholdi agreed to design the statue, which was called *Liberty Enlightening the World*.

When Bartholdi campaigned for public support of the statue in the United States, he promoted the statue as a commemoration of the U.S. centennial on July 4, 1876, which marked a century since the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. The statue wasn't anywhere near ready by the time of the hundredth anniversary, but even when the statue arrived in New York City nearly a decade later, the American Committee of the Statue of Liberty still hadn't raised the roughly \$250,000 to \$300,000 necessary to build the pedestal. Most of the money the committee had raised so far had probably come in the form of donations from wealthy Americans. There wasn't any federal funding for the pedestal, because the U.S. Congress couldn't agree on a spending package.

There was a lot of disagreement and a lot of arguing over who should put up the money. Some were all in favor of statues of Lafayette and George Washington, and didn't want the Statue of Liberty because they thought the concept of liberty was a little bit too abstract.

Joseph Pulitzer, a wealthy newspaper publisher, was in favor of erecting the statue in New York City. He asked readers of his newspaper, *the New York World*, to send in donations. "We must raise the money!" he wrote in his New York paper. "*The World* is the people's paper, and now it appeals to the people to come forward and raise the money. Let us not wait for the wealthy to give us this money. It is not a gift from the millionaires of France to the millionaires of America, but a gift of the whole people of France to the whole people of America." Soon afterward, he printed the names of people who donated in the newspaper and often included details that the donators would send him. Despite his

criticisms of millionaires, it's not clear if he donated any of his own money to the cause.

The newspaper's fundraising drive succeeded: By August 1885, more than 120,000 New Yorkers had donated upward of \$100,000, enough money to complete the pedestal. Pulitzer continued to promote his role in raising funds for the statue. The people of New York City realized the role that Pulitzer had played, and Pulitzer never hesitated to remind them of that. Because after all, he was a man with a newspaper to sell.

1. What responsibility did the United States have in the Statue of Liberty project?

- A. Shipping the statue from Europe.
- B. Designing and installing the statue.
- C. Building the base it would stand on.
- D. Paying for the copper and raw materials.

2. Why was it uncertain whether the statue would be installed in New York City?

- A. Because France reconsidered the gift.
- B. Because no space for it was provided.
- C. Because it was damaged during transport.
- D. Because funding and construction were unfinished.

3. De Laboulaye thought that funding the Statue of Liberty

- A. would encourage democracy in France.
- B. was important for American abolition.
- C. would suppress France's democracy.
- D. could improve trade with the U.S.

4. The Statue of Liberty was meant to celebrate

- A. the 100th anniversary of American independence.
- B. the founding of New York City as a major port.
- C. the signing of the U.S. Constitution.
- D. the end of the American Civil War.

5. Most of the early money for the base came from

- A. the U.S. Congress.
- B. rich Americans.
- C. French citizens.
- D. local U.S. taxes.

6. Some people opposed funding the Statue of Liberty because

- A. they considered the concept of partnership fake.
- B. they believed the statue would be too shiny.
- C. they wanted some other people's sculptures.
- D. they disliked all monuments sent from France.

7. Joseph Pulitzer invited

- A. all New York citizens to participate.
- B. U.S. Congress to provide the funds.
- C. millionaires from France to donate the money.
- D. millionaires from the U.S. to provide all the money.

8. According to the text, it is unclear if Pulitzer

- A. published the donators' names.
- B. opposed erecting the statue.
- C. asked readers to donate.
- D. donated his own money.

9. The people of New York

- A. were unaware of Pulitzer's position.
- B. realised Pulitzer's contribution.
- C. hesitated about Pulitzer's role.
- D. ignored Pulitzer's involvement.

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

3. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

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

A Little Red Swedish House Is Heading to the Moon



Swedish artist Mikael Genberg **1.** _____ (**hope**) to put a toy red house on the Moon for 25 years until January 15, 2025, when his "Moonhouse" set off for the Moon on a rocket with the Resilience lunar lander. The lander **2.** _____ (**build**) by the Japanese company Ispace in 2023.

It **3.** _____ (**expect**) to reach the Moon in about four months from now. When the lander **4.** _____ (**get**) there, a rover will transport the miniature house to a sunlit area in the Moon's northern hemisphere. People believe that Moonhouse **5.** _____ (**become**) the first artistic structure on the lunar surface.

Genberg first **6.** _____ (**think**) of the unusual project in 1999. The artist was inspired by Sweden's role in building the first European lunar probe. Over the years, his red structures, **7.** _____ (**resemble**) classic Swedish cottages, have been seen on treetops, underwater, and even on the Great Wall of China.

Genberg said he hoped that he **8.** _____ (**send**) a much larger structure to the Moon. But the high cost of transporting forced him **9.** _____ (**create**) a palm-sized version instead.

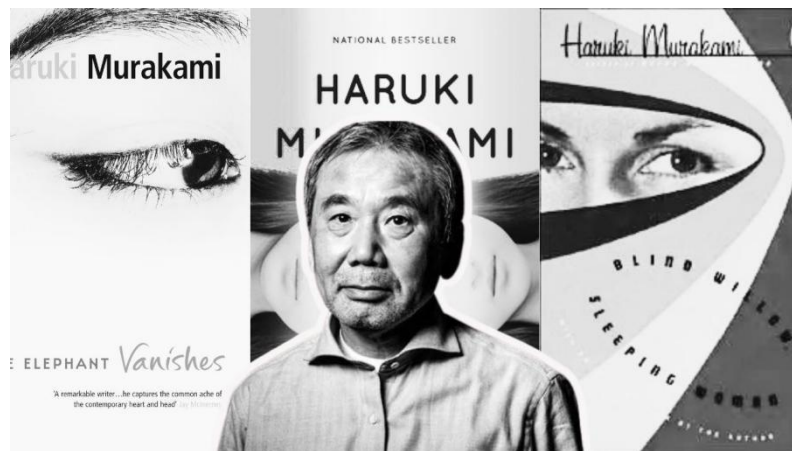
Genberg also says he **10.** _____ (**work**) with the symbol as an artist for years and years. But in the end, it was all about narrowing in towards that ultimate piece of art, putting a house on the moon.

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

Haruki Murakami for Beginners

Haruki Murakami was born in Kyoto, Japan, in 1949. He **1.** _____ up in Kobe, then moved to Tokyo where he attended Waseda University and studied drama. His first novel, *Hear the Wind Sing*, won the Gunzou Literature Prize in 1979.

Murakami's writing style is distinct. The common themes in his work are **2.** _____. His books center around a male character who goes through metaphysical borders in order to discover the truth about himself and the world.



Murakami's work **3.** _____ by his love for Western music, film, and literature. His most famous novel, *the Norwegian Wood* follows Toru and Naoko, both college students, **4.** _____ mutual passion is marked by the death of their best friend years before. *The Norwegian Wood*, ironically, for **5.** _____ massive popularity, is not an accurate representation of Murakami's style. The author himself stated that **6.** _____ book was his attempt at writing "normally". *The Norwegian Wood* also happens to be the first book I read by the author and also the one I struggled with the **7.** _____.

Most of all, remember that Murakami is not for **8.** _____. His writing is not easy to understand or to like. **9.** _____ all his charm, Murakami does include scary and uncomfortable truths about our world. So, if you find him not to be your **10.** _____ of tea, that's a valid opinion and there is no need to read what you do not enjoy.

1.	A. put	B. grew	C. raised	D. brought
2.	A. repeat	B. repetition	C. repetitive	D. repeatedly
3.	A. will influence	B. is influenced	C. has influenced	D. had influenced
4.	A. who	B. that	C. which	D. whose
5.	A. it's	B. its	C. her	D. their
6.	A. /	B. a	C. an	D. the
7.	A. much	B. more	C. most	D. lots
8.	A. none	B. no one	C. everyone	D. someone
9.	A. Despite	B. Even though	C. In spite	D. Moreover
10.	A. pot	B. cup	C. drop	D. flavour

→ Prenesite rješenja na list za odgovore.

3.3 Write the correct form of the words in brackets.

As people grow older, many begin to admire the calm and balance that their grandparents once showed. Modern life can be **1.** _____ (**noise**), making older ways of living seem more attractive.

Grandparents often faced trouble with a careful attitude, focusing on what truly mattered rather than constant **2.** _____ (**succeed**). Their routines were simple but deeply **3.** _____ (**value**).



In contrast, because of today's fast pace, younger generations often disconnect from themselves and others. Looking back, people start to realise that **4.** _____ (**patient**) was not a weakness but a strength.

By slowing down and living more **5.** _____ (**open**), many find a new sense of direction and quiet belief.

4.2 Choose one of the following writing tasks.

1.

One ordinary morning, I woke up and the world knew my name



You wake up one morning and realize that you are famous. Paparazzi are taking photos of you in the street, your face is on billboards, and people recognize you everywhere.

In your essay, explain what you think you did to become famous and what qualities helped you get there. Feel free to imagine things (all your dreams have finally come true!). Describe how this sudden fame makes you feel.

2.

A Door You Chose Not to Open



Describe an opportunity that you ignored or refused. Discuss what you learned from not taking that path by using specific examples.

Write your essay in 100-150 words

