



NACIONALNI CENTAR ZA VANJSKO
VREDNOVANJE OBRAZOVANJA

Identifikacijska
naljepnica

PAŽLJIVO NALIJEPI

ENGLISKI JEZIK

viša razina

ISPIT ČITANJA

(Reading Paper)

ENG A IK-1 D-S030



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Engleski jezik

Prazna stranica

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OPĆE UPUTE

Pozorno pročitajte sve upute i slijedite ih.

Ne okrećite stranicu i ne rješavajte zadatke dok to ne odobri dežurni nastavnik.

Nalijepite identifikacijske naljepnice na sve ispitne materijale koje ste dobili u sigurnosnoj vrećici.

Ispit *Čitanja* traje **70** minuta.

Ispit se sastoji od zadataka povezivanja, zadataka višestrukoga izbora i zadatka dopunjavanja.

- U zadacima povezivanja **svaki** sadržaj označen brojem povežite s odgovarajućim sadržajem koji je označen slovom (zadatci 1 i 3).
- U zadacima višestrukoga izbora od više ponuđenih odgovora odaberite samo jedan (zadatci 2 i 4).

Za pomoć pri rješavanju ovih zadataka možete pisati po stranicama ove ispitne knjižice.

Točne odgovore morate označiti znakom X na listu za odgovore.

- U zadatku dopunjavanja dopunite praznine upisivanjem sadržaja koji nedostaje (zadatak 5).

Odgovore upišite **samo** na predviđeno mjesto u ovoj ispitnoj knjižici. Pišite čitko. Nečitki odgovori bodovat će se s nula (0) bodova.

Upotrebljavajte isključivo kemijsku olovku kojom se piše plavom ili crnom bojom.

Kada riješite zadatke, provjerite odgovore.

Želimo Vam mnogo uspjeha!

Ova ispitna knjižica ima 16 stranica, od toga 2 prazne.

Ako ste pogriješili u pisanju odgovora, ispravite ovako:

a) zadatak zatvorenoga tipa

Ispravno



Ispravan pogrešnog unosa



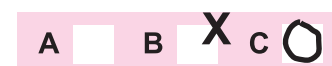
C



Prepisan točan odgovor

Skraćeni potpis

Neispravno



b) zadatak otvorenoga tipa

~~(Marko Marulić)~~

Petar Preradović



Precrtan netočan odgovor u zagradama

Točan odgovor

Skraćeni potpis

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Engleski jezik

Reading Paper

Task 1

Questions 1-12

You are going to read an article in which people talk about banning proms.
For questions **1-12**, choose from the people **A-F**.
Mark your answer on the answer sheet.
There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Banning proms?

A Ashton	B Ben
There are definitely two different ways of looking at it. On the positive side, a prom is something to be remembered – you may feel like you’ve missed out on a part of life if you don’t go. On the negative side, there are a lot of things that go on at proms you should not be involved in, alcohol being just one of them. Personally, I don’t know. Isn’t it better to advise teenagers to be safe and make smart decisions? Give them a chance to choose. And hide your check books!	The principal at my son’s school decided that they would no longer have proms! And here’s why: alcohol and drugs swamp the event. In addition, there are exaggerated expenses. It all starts with fancy clothes, continues with limousines and goes on to all kinds of questionable forms of entertainment. “Financial decadence and vanity,” he said. At first, we were furious, of course. But then we organized a teacher-parent-student meeting and discussed all the pros and cons. In the end we all saw he was right. No more proms! And the kids all survived!
C Carlie	D Deanne
There is a lot of negative media hype about proms. However, is there any truth there? Alcohol, for example. The idea that students drink more during the prom than on any other weekend is just wishful thinking. Teenagers drink every weekend, don’t they? Then, there’s the excessive expenditure connected to it. It’s okay if girls want to dress up because proms are a reflection of a generation’s current “fashions and dance” – in the same way that it is a reflection of our larger culture. No, don’t take away students’ proms. They need them, as much as they need any aspect of their future adult life.	Simply outlawing something never works with teenagers. Telling them to “just say no to the prom” would inevitably lead to secret “illegal dances” and renting tuxedos from unlicensed suppliers. Is that what we want for our teenagers? It’s important to keep on organizing the proms. Why? Because a lot of teenagers seem increasingly alienated, distant and even depressed. They also seem to be paralyzed with self-esteem and self-importance. A prom is a great way to help them learn to deal with these issues.

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Reading Paper

E Ethan	F Faith
Society and the media have contributed to the idea that proms have to be outrageous. It's not just about celebrating accomplishments anymore. Apparently, it's about glamour, not merits. What is unfortunate is that there are students who just want to celebrate the end of their high school lives and enjoy a night out with their classmates, but cannot afford it. So what to do then? I think schools should set limits and say what is acceptable and make it affordable for all, right? Because the prom is an unforgettable event as they all begin a new chapter in their young adult lives.	In my opinion, the prom could use a makeover. It is the Goliath of school dances, a ritual that exposes those awful (or wonderful) and intense themes of high school: popularity, glamorous beauty, wealth or lack of it. It has always been part of our culture, a big deal, whether or not you want it to be. The prom is a ritual in need of transformation. I would advocate a big non-prom party instead, unburdened by excessive expectation. I'd lose the gowns, the up-dos and the limos and celebrate how awesome it is to be almost finished with high school.

Which person...

- 0** talks about personal experience?
- 1** finds the prom a regular feature of social life?
- 2** agrees the prom equals unacceptable behaviour?
- 3** believes alcohol is not a problem only at proms?
- 4** thinks proms have little to do with achievement?
- 5** mentions teenagers' mental health?
- 6** proposes a new kind of celebration?
- 7** raises the question of social inequality?
- 8** thinks the choice should be left to teenagers?
- 9** thinks banning proms could lead to unlawful activities?
- 10** sees no problem in the costs of a prom?
- 11** puts the responsibility on educational institutions?
- 12** thinks a prom mirrors social trends?

	A	B	C	D	E	F
0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C	D	E	F
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	A	B	C	D	E	F
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Engleski jezik

Reading Paper

Task 2

Questions 13-18

Read the article about the Armenian primary school curriculum.
For questions **13-18**, choose the correct answer (**A, B, C or D**).
Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

Armenia makes chess compulsory in schools

Tiny Armenia, tucked away in a corner between Turkey and Iran, is an obsessive chess-playing country and a big player in world chess. Their first laureate was Tigran Petrosian, who won the world championship in 1963 and successfully defended his title three years later. In 2011 a six-person national squad came first at the World Team Chess Championship in Russia. That group included up-and-coming player Levon Aronian, 28, currently third in the World Chess Federation's rankings. These contemporary exploits have fostered a recent craze for this mind-training board game. Indeed, a new move could make it even bigger: mandatory chess in school. The educational authorities of this former Soviet republic have made the game part of the primary school curriculum, along with such standards as maths and history, for children between the ages of seven and nine.

Armenian authorities say teaching chess in school is about building character, not breeding chess champions. The education minister says taking the pastime into the classroom will help nurture a sense of organisation among schoolchildren and will teach them the importance of taking care of their duties. "We hope that the Armenian teaching model might become among the best in the world," said Rehan Ashotyan. Half a million dollars were allocated to the national chess academy to draw up a course, create textbooks, train instructors and buy equipment. A further \$1 million was paid for furniture for chess classrooms.

Continuing the line of successful chess players, Armenia now has an eight-year-old champion, David Ayrapetyan. His parents are hoping that the programme will give him an opponent worthy of his skills. The chess whiz finds the local retirees and fellow children to be pushovers. Only his classmate Aren can give him a run for his money. David's parents say chess is good for him, no matter what the future holds. Their assumption is that, even if he doesn't become a grandmaster or doesn't join the national chess team, chess will certainly teach him to think logically and improvise, as those are indispensable qualities in life.

Wendi Fischer, executive director of the US Foundation for Chess, has campaigned for the game to be taken up in American classrooms and labels Armenia's programme as undoubtedly positive. "By playing chess in class, the children think they're playing, while they are actually doing some serious thinking all the time," she said. "So it is a great way to cross over between having a true hard-core curriculum that's mandatory and giving young children the chance to play and explore and have fun."

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Unlike so many addictive computer games with hardly any upsides, chess is said to teach problem-solving skills, self-discipline and the sheer pleasure of competition. Some classroom observations in primary schools proved that the children do love playing it, though there are some objections to outbursts of bad temper when they lose, and sometimes tears. Adults have acquired the ability to cope with such strong emotions or at least to conceal them, which children have yet to master. They ought to be taught that being gracious in defeat is an important part of the game.

The newly introduced chess curriculum might even help the children beat the odds against artificial intelligence. A £30 chess program can now beat the world champion. But for the ordinary mortal, trying to fathom the best move in each situation, to arrive at what grandmasters call the "truth" of a position, is endlessly demanding. There lies the real joy of winning a game of chess. The Armenians believe that they are giving their children a useful tool with which to approach life.

13 The Armenians are very much into chess in modern times because

- A** chess has always been a national obsession.
- B** they wish to beat other former Soviet states.
- C** it is an obligatory part of the primary school curriculum.
- D** their chess players have been successful.

A	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	<input type="checkbox"/>

14 Why did the Armenians decide to introduce chess in primary school?

- A** To maintain Armenia's status as one of the strongest chess-playing countries.
- B** To honour their long chess-playing tradition.
- C** To develop schoolchildren's awareness of responsibility.
- D** To make the Armenian school system the best in the world.

A	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	<input type="checkbox"/>

15 What does David's family expect from their son's chess playing?

- A** To bring him and his family more money in the future.
- B** To make him part of the national chess team.
- C** To enable him to beat the local chess whiz kid.
- D** To help him make rational choices and be resourceful.

A	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Reading Paper

<p>16 What does the US chess expert think about Armenia's primary school curriculum?</p> <p>A It is well balanced. B It is very difficult. C It has a good campaign. D It puts focus on children's fun.</p>	<p>A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>17 A drawback of children playing chess at an early age is that it can</p> <p>A teach children to hide their emotions. B lead to children developing an obsessive addiction. C lead to children behaving poorly when defeated. D result in children playing like adults.</p>	<p>A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>18 According to the last paragraph, computers nowadays</p> <p>A bring joy into chess. B are the best chess players. C help the grandmasters. D are pretty demanding.</p>	<p>A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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Engleski jezik

Reading Paper

Task 3

Questions 19-24

Read the article about the death of email.

For questions **19-24**, choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which best fits the gap.

Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

There are two letters which you do not need.

There is an example at the beginning (**0**).



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Engleski jezik

Reading Paper

Why email no longer rules

When the CD-ROM arrived, people predicted the death of the printed book. (0) I. If not communication, then at least the end of grammar, spelling and punctuation. And so on, until we reach the current prediction that an explosion of tweets, status updates and messaging on social networking sites heralds the death of email – and this time it might be for real.

Email has had a good run as king of communications. But its reign is obviously over. In its place, a new generation of services is starting to take hold. (19) _____. Just as email did more than a decade ago, this shift promises to profoundly rewrite the way we communicate – in ways we can only begin to imagine.

We still use email, of course. But email was better suited to the way we used to use the internet – logging off and on, checking our messages in bursts. (20) _____. Being online all the time has created a host of new ways to communicate that are faster than email, and more fun.

Why wait for a response to an email when you get a quicker answer with instant messaging? Thanks to social networks, some questions can be answered without even asking them. (21) _____. Email, stuck in the era of attachments, seems boring compared to services which allow users to share photos plus other information and to enter comments in near real-time.

So how will these new tools change the way we communicate? Let's start with the most obvious: they make our interactions that much faster. Years ago, we were frustrated if it took a few days for a letter to arrive. A couple of years ago, we'd complain about a half-hour delay in getting an email. (22) _____. In a few months, we may be complaining that our cell phones aren't automatically able to send messages to friends within a certain distance, letting them know we're nearby.

These new services also make communicating more frequent and informal – more like a blog comment or a throwaway aside, rather than a crafted email sent to one person. There is no need to spend time writing a long email to your half-dozen closest friends about how your vacation went. (23) _____. Instead of sending a few emails a week to a handful of friends, you can send dozens of messages a day to hundreds of people who know you, or just barely do.

Meanwhile, one big question remains: will the new services save time, or eat up even more of it? You can argue that, because we have more ways to send more messages, we spend more time doing it. (24) _____. We get lured into wasting time, telling our bosses we are looking into something, instead of just doing it, for example. And we will no doubt waste time communicating stuff that isn't meaningful, maybe at the expense of more meaningful communication – such as, say, talking to somebody in person.

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Reading Paper

- A** If you want to know the latest news about your friends, just check their latest status update.
- B** This hardly makes us more productive.
- C** Now it enables you to communicate with anybody at any given moment.
- D** Today, we fuss about it taking an extra few seconds for a text message to go through.
- E** Having this in mind, your boss does not have to be concerned about you wasting time at work.
- F** Whether we are sitting at a desk or talking on a mobile phone, whether working or travelling to work, now we are always connected.
- G** If they're interested, they can watch it unfold in real time online.
- H** Countless social networks and messaging services are fighting for a piece of the new world.
- I** **A few years later, the explosive growth in text messaging was thought to herald the End of Communication As We Know It.**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
0									X
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									
24									

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Reading Paper

Task 4

Questions 25-32

Read the text about food in Hong Kong.

For questions **25-32**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) that best fits each space.

Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

Get stuffed in Hong Kong

Among its numerous attractions, China has always boasted a long culinary tradition. There are (**0**) **A** many cuisines in China as there are regions, which gives a huge variety of colours and tastes, (**25**) ____ of which are considered extremely exotic by visiting tourists.

Due to its rich history, Hong Kong has always been particularly food conscious. It is hard to have a conversation in Hong Kong (**26**) ____ mentioning food, especially when many still greet each other by asking, "Have you eaten yet?" Cantonese is by far the most popular Chinese cuisine in Hong Kong, but Chiu Chow, Shanghainese, Sichuanese and Northern Chinese are also widely available.

Cantonese cuisine is famously fresh: there is an emphasis on (**27**) ____ fresh meat. Simple techniques such as steaming and stir-frying (**28**) ____ the ingredients to retain their delicate and well-balanced flavours. The cuisine is famous (**29**) ____ goose and seafood dishes. Shanghainese cooking, (**30**) ____, uses a lot of salted and preserved foods. It relies on stewing, braising and frying. Sichuanese is the most fiery, (**31**) ____ great use of chillies and pungent peppercorns. Northern Chinese food uses a lot of oils (e.g. sesame and chilli) coupled with ingredients such as vinegar, garlic, spring onions, bean paste and dark soy sauce. Steamed bread, dumplings and noodles are (**32**) ____ to rice, and lamb and mutton, seldom seen on other Chinese menus, are also popular.

0

- A** as
- B** so
- C** very
- D** much

- | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
| A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| B | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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Reading Paper

25 A few B lot C some D more	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
26 A on B by C during D without	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
27 A a B / C the D any	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
28 A allow B make C take D let	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
29 A after B with C for D by	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
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Engleski jezik

Reading Paper

30 A moreover B on the other hand C furthermore D in contrast to	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
31 A taking B putting C making D giving	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
32 A preference B to prefer C preferring D preferred	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
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Engleski jezik

Reading Paper

Task 5

Questions 33-40

Read and complete the text below.

Fill each space (33-40) with **one** word. Write your answer **only** here in the exam booklet.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

Midnight ban on gamers

In its effort to control game addiction among adolescents, South Korea pulled the plug this weekend on young gamers after midnight, putting a hotly debated law (0) ____ practice. The new system, called the "Shutdown Law", also referred (33) ____ as the "Cinderella Law", blocks those under the age of 16 from accessing gaming websites after midnight. This has fuelled heated anger (34) ____ younger gamers.

As South Korea, (35) ____ has one of the world's richest online gaming cultures, tries to battle gaming addiction that has led to serious consequences, it struggles to find effective means to selectively help those in need. (36) ____ government is heavily involved in treating people for gaming addiction (37) ____ holding workshops on prevention and offering counselling.

However, internet users have flooded the government's website with postings, calling the new measure "a waste of money", "idiotic" and "useless", and questioning (38) ____ it will prevent young gamers from playing into the late hours.

The controversial shutdown system already faces a petition in court. "The bottom line is that, (39) ____ the parents' point of view, it violates their right to educate their children", said Lee Byung-chan, the lawyer who filed the petition (40) ____ behalf of a group of parents. The fate of the petition is to be decided upon next Monday.

0 ____ into

33 _____

34 _____

35 _____

36 _____

37 _____

38 _____

39 _____

40 _____

1 bod (popunjavanje ocjenjivač)

33

34

35

36

1 bod (popunjavanje ocjenjivač)

37

38

39

40

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Engleski jezik

Prazna stranica

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