



Nacionalni centar
za vanjsko vrednovanje
obrazovanja

Идентификациона
налепница

ПАЖЉИВО НАЛЕПИТИ

ENG A

ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК

ВИШИ НИВО

ИСПИТ ЧИТАЊА
(Reading Paper)

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Начин означавања одговора на листу за одговоре:

A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Начин исправљања грешака на листу за одговоре:

A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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C *UK*

↑ ↑
Преписан тачан одговор Скраћени потпис

ОПШТА УПУТСТВА

Пажљиво прочитајте сва упутства и следите их.

Не okreћите страницу и не решавајте задатке док то не одобри водитељ испитне просторије.

Налепите идентификационе налепнице на све испитне материјале које сте добили у сигурносној кесици.

Испит читања траје **70** минута.

Испит се састоји од задатака повезивања, задатака вишеструког избора и комбинованих задатака допуњавања.

- У задацима повезивања **сваки** садржај означен бројем повежите **само с једним** одговарајућим садржајем који је означен словом (задатак 1).
- У задацима вишеструког избора од више понуђених одговора одаберите **само један** (задатак 2).
- У комбинованим задацима одаберите **само један** садржај који најбоље надопуњава текст (задачи 3, 4 и 5).

При решавању ових задатака можете писати по страницама ове испитне књижице.

Одговоре морате означити знаком X на листу за одговоре. Сваки тачан одговор доноси један бод.¹

На 2. страници ове испитне књижице приказан је начин означавања одговора и начин исправљања грешака. При исправљању грешака потребно је ставити скраћени потпис.

Забрањено је потписати се пуним именом и презименом.

Употребљавајте искључиво хемијску оловку која пише плавом или црном бојом.

Када решите задатке, проверите одговоре.

Желимо Вам много успеха!

¹ Бодови у свакој од три испитне целине имају одређени удео у коначном резултату.

Ова испитна књижица има 20 страница, од тога 3 празне.

Task 1

Questions 1-12

You are going to read an article in which people talk about their experiences of leaving home.

For each question (1-12), choose one person from **A-F**.

Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

There is an example at the beginning (0→B).

Leaving home

A Ariel

Where I live is very beautiful, but there are no secondary schools, so I had to go to a school boarding house in the local town. It was horrible and I hated it. And completely chaotic as well. I just wasn't mature enough to look after myself, and I missed everything. And of course my grades took a nosedive. But little by little things changed for the better, I got used to other stuff. And now I really like it, and my grades are where they should be.

B Brendan

I live in Dublin, the capital city of Ireland. It's a great place, I wouldn't leave it for the world. But accommodation in Dublin is extremely expensive, so opportunities for young people to leave their parental home are rare. These days most of us have to stay at home till we're well into our twenties. By the time I could afford it, I couldn't wait to get away. And, to my satisfaction, I was pleased with the pace at which I was mastering all the tricks in the kitchen. One thing though, I miss Bonzo a bit.

C Carlito

I left my parent's home in a small rural town in western Spain to go to college in a big city, about three hours away by car. I'm quite a shy and introverted type, so it was very difficult for me. In fact, to be honest, it was not a happy experience at all. But, thankfully, nor was it very long either. The people were so strange, even my classmates. I hardly spoke to anyone, except my parents by phone. Then, after a few miserable months, my father lost his job, so we couldn't afford college anymore.

D Dorian

I was lucky enough to have a bunch of really good mates at school, we'd been together for four years. So when I left to go to university, as stimulated as I was, I found this a bit tough. No one likes stepping outside their comfort zone, do they? But, in time, I settled into my new life okay, met other people, made other friends. I feel independent now. Which is a good thing, really, because my parents have emigrated to Australia. And I can't see myself living there.

E Emil

Well, leaving home was a mix of many things for me. Mum and Dad were driving me crazy, they couldn't let go, ringing every second to check everything was okay. Though I must admit, in truth, I'm not the most orderly of people – dates, times, stuff to do. The thing about living at home is you can rely on a huge organisational structure. That was the biggest challenge for me. But I'll have to get there, or else go back and live at home forever.

F Freddie

It was a blast, one big thrill, I've never had so much fun in my life. I was lucky, I went off to uni with my two best friends, both of them seriously good musicians. And when the cat's away, the mice will play. So we played, and gigged, and partied. And did some studying too, of course. But I did miss my little sister, Emma, and the joy of my mother's cooking. But most of all, dear Jasper, my chameleon, who died shortly after I left. I wonder, did I break his heart?

Which person says...

0 housing is expensive in Dublin? → B

- 1** they were impatient to leave?
- 2** at first they were miserable?
- 3** they missed their pet most?
- 4** they missed their friends?
- 5** it was hard to make friends?
- 6** it was the most exciting time of their life?
- 7** their parents kept phoning too much?
- 8** they were too young to leave home?
- 9** they enjoyed learning how to cook?
- 10** the hardest thing was organising their days?
- 11** they don't think they will live with their family again?
- 12** they returned home soon after leaving?

Task 2**Questions 13-18**

Read the text below.

For each question (13-18), choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

How hard is living without plastic?

My name is Tamsin Walker and I made it my New Year's resolution to remove plastic packaging from my life. The plan was to get our fruits and vegetables from my local market; rice, beans and nuts from the city's only unpackaged food store; bread, cheese and meat from traders who would allow me to take my own containers to be filled. How hard could that be?

For a while, my efforts were all-consuming and often frustrating. I unintentionally blocked my kitchen sink with a wax and cocoa butter mix I'd melted to make body lotion, made several failed attempts to satisfy my kids' sweet teeth with dried apricots, and resorted to toothpaste in a metal tube with a plastic lid after my own attempt at a dental care mixture turned to liquid in the winter sun.

On the upside, I got hold of bamboo toothbrushes, refillable cleaning products, upcycled plastic bags and knew which shops within reasonable reach would let me take my own containers or bags to fill. There weren't many, and because the supermarket, so conveniently at hand, was not one of them, I no longer had to wander around it forgetting what I'd come for. Shopping became a more targeted experience.

Three months into the experiment I seemed to be losing the game. Although I'd continued to buy unpackaged products, in glass or paper, and although I hadn't surrendered with items like soap and shampoo, when I bought a new bottle of washing-up liquid, I could no longer deny just how aimless I'd become with a lot of other things. It just wasn't working. I had given up on my homemade creams and potions and I had also stopped making an unrealistically long trek to the plastic-free shop at the far side of the city.

As a result, rice and grains had reappeared on my shelves in plastic packets. Potato chips and cookies had also made a comeback. Though their return into the family was welcomed with sticky fingers and open mouths, separating the packaging was in the bottommost part of the favourite chores list. Every time I bought something packaged in the offending material, I felt a twinge of guilt. A sense of having failed.

But then a new unpackaged shop opened much closer to home. The fact that it was so close put the idea of plastic-free living within easier reach and my desire to make a proactive contribution to solving our global plastic problem was reborn. I could get things like grains and rice there, as well as the ingredients for round two of my attempt at my own line of imperfect homemade hygiene products. First up, an all-purpose household cleaning liquid that could also double up as washing-up liquid. Let's just say it came out smelling like it was what needed to be washed.

Since then, we've had family sessions making liquid soap using water and horse chestnuts. That didn't keep too well. But we've had great success with lip balm and hand cream. And because

things were going so well, I even decided to give a DIY toothpaste another try using a recipe that called for cacao and peppermint. It sounded like a bedtime dose of mint-chocolate-chip ice cream. Only when we came to test it out, nothing could have been further from the truth. It was a violent assault on the taste buds. Who'd have thought I'd get my ingredients jumbled?

The experiment made me consider the undeniable extent of our plastic usage. The realization was shocking, and the idea of finding alternatives was discouraging. But the truth is, what I buy, what we all buy, invariably becomes everyone's problem, because it's a problem for the planet.

13 What do we find out from paragraph 2?

- A** Tamsin made desserts with cocoa butter.
- B** Tamsin successfully made her own moisturizer.
- C** Tamsin's kids loved the home-made toothpaste.
- D** Tamsin experienced initial setbacks in the experiment.

14 Why did Tamsin stop going to the supermarket?

- A** It wouldn't let her use her own containers.
- B** She couldn't get upcycled plastic bags there.
- C** It was inconvenient because it was not nearby.
- D** She wanted a more targeted shopping experience.

15 What happened after Tamsin bought a bottle of washing-up liquid?

- A** She stopped going to the plastic-free shop.
- B** She realized her efforts were not consistent.
- C** She decided to give up on making homemade creams and potions.
- D** She decided to buy soap and shampoo instead of making it on her own.

16 How did Tamsin's family react to buying food in plastic wrapping again?

- A** They rejected eating food wrapped in it.
- B** They were happy to start recycling plastic again.
- C** They were happy to eat food that was not home made.
- D** They felt guilty of failing to proceed with the experiment.

17 How did a new unpackaged shop influence Tamsin?

- A** It made little difference in her buying habits.
- B** She started cooking grains and rice meals more.
- C** She became more dedicated to living plastic-free.
- D** She decided to buy their ready made cleaning liquid.

18 What happened with Tamsin's second attempt at making toothpaste?

- A** The peppermint couldn't keep long.
- B** She discovered a better DIY recipe.
- C** She did not follow the recipe precisely.
- D** The toothpaste tasted like mint-chocolate-chip ice cream.

Task 3

Questions 19-24

Read the text on the next page.

For each question (**19-24**), choose the sentence (**A-H**) that best fits the gap.

There are **two** sentences that you do **not** need.

Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

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

Are you an introvert?

According to Eysenck's theory, introverts are people who naturally have high levels of arousal. This is why they seek activities and environments where they can escape overstimulation. Do you ever feel exhausted after spending time with a lot of people? **(0)** _____. If your answers are affirmative, you might belong to an estimated 25 to 40 percent of the population with introverted personality type.

Contrary to common beliefs, introversion should be distinguished from social anxiety or shyness. **(19)** _____. Nevertheless, there are also plenty of them who enjoy mingling and hanging out with people. Many individuals who are considered to be "social butterflies" may in reality be quite introverted.

One of the most prominent features of this personality type is that encounters with others require introverts to expend energy, whereas extroverts gain energy when participating in such interactions. Another distinction is that while an extrovert might go to a party in order to make some new acquaintances, an introvert intends to use the occasion to spend quality time in the company of close friends. **(20)** _____.

To an introvert, the idea of spending a quiet afternoon in solitude, dedicated to pursuing their hobbies and interests, is always appealing. A few hours alone with a good book, a peaceful nature walk or a favorite television programme are great ways to help them feel recharged and energized. This does not mean that the average introvert wants to be alone all the time. **(21)** _____. However, after a long day of social activity, an introvert will probably want to retreat to a quiet place to think, reflect, and recharge.

Researchers have found that introverts can be quite picky when it comes to making friends. They will also much rather socialize on a one-on-one basis than in a large group setting and their closest relationships tend to be profound and significant. **(22)** _____. It's wise to curb your judgement – lack of constant conversation should not be mistaken for timidity and be prepared to sit in silence because your introverted friend will speak up when there is a genuine need for communication.

While extroverts typically learn through trial and error, introverts are visual when it comes to learning styles. **(23)** _____. It's no surprise that jobs involving a great deal of social interaction usually hold little appeal to people high in introversion. What they are likely to be drawn to professionally are careers excluding team-work and joint work responsibility.

Introversion is not an all-or-nothing characteristic. It exists on a continuum with extroversion and most people tend to lie somewhere between the two. **(24)** _____. Most importantly, we should refrain from labelling one personality type "better" than the other. By better understanding your personality, however, you can learn how to use the advantages of your uniqueness and play to your strengths.

-
- A** Evidently, the purpose of attending social events varies between these two personality types.
- B** Research in cognition and personality traits provides many answers.
- C** They like to watch others perform a task and practice replicating the actions privately.
- D** It is true that plenty of introverts would prefer to stay at home rather than attend a crowded event.
- E** The degree of each tendency in an individual can have both benefits and drawbacks.
- F** By adopting extroverted behaviour you can draw attention to yourself and your workspace.
- G** Nor does it imply that many introverts dislike interacting with familiar people in social situations.
- H** So, keep this in mind and don't expect a meaningless chit-chat.
- I** **Having interacted with others for a day, do you need to retreat to a quiet place and spend an extended amount of time all by yourself?**

Task 4

Questions 25-32

Read the text below.

For each question (25-32), choose the answer (A, B, C or D) that best completes the sentence.

Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

There is an example at the beginning (0→C).

Is technology making me stupider?

The fear of artificially intelligent beings turning on us is widely held. I think it will happen, (0) _____ not quite in the way that's been assumed. It will happen not so much because artificial intelligence becomes more and more intelligent, but (25) _____ because it's making us more stupid.

I base this conclusion on a study I've been conducting. It concerns a truly useful and (26) _____ function I recently discovered on my watch. It works like this: if I'm unable to recall where I (27) _____ my phone, I can merely press a button on the watch that makes the phone play a jaunty tune and reveal its location.

I estimated how many times a day I wasn't able to find my phone and how many hours I (28) _____ spend looking for it. All that wasted time I could now reclaim.

(29) _____ I was pressing my watch's find-phone button and I was overjoyed to hear it dinging away. (30) _____ the dinging would be distant. But over time the dings have come closer and closer. Frequently, they are so close they make me jump. The phone is often right under my nose.

If I press the find-phone button and it (31) _____ out the Bluetooth is off, I feel something close to panic. And the cruel irony is that, in the end, the phone-finding miracle on my wrist isn't (32) _____ saving any time. I'm pretty sure I now spend more time seeking out my dinging phone than in the days before it couldn't ding at all.

I'm convinced that we must call a halt to the development of these dangerously useful apps before it's too late. Otherwise, long before the machines get too clever for us, we'll all be too stupid for words.

0

- A since
- B because
- C but
- D therefore

25

- A** rather
- B** better
- C** most
- D** likely

26

- A** inefficient
- B** incompatible
- C** indispensable
- D** inadequate

27

- A** had left
- B** left
- C** leave
- D** will leave

28

- A** will
- B** would
- C** could
- D** should

29

- A** Before that
- B** Long ago
- C** Long before
- D** Before long

30

- A** Firstly
- B** First of all
- C** The first
- D** At first

31

- A gets
- B turns
- C brings
- D makes

32

- A even
- B just
- C likely
- D merely

Task 5**Questions 33-40**

Read the text on the next page.

For each question (**33-40**), choose the answer (**A-K**) that best completes the sentence.

There are **three** options that you do **not** need.

Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

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

Tourism history

People have always had a need to travel, be it to explore and discover new lands or for our (0) ____, as well. Tourism covers precisely the latter.

We can trace the origin of the modern concept of tourism back to the 17th century, when young nobles from western and northern European countries (33) ____ a tour around Europe with the main purpose of soaking up history, art and culture.

The first travel agencies were created in the 19th century. One of the pioneers was Thomas Cook & Son, the first to offer excursions and holidays for groups, including transport, accommodation and food tickets, thus (34) ____ costs cheaper. This would be the origin of what we now know as package holidays.

In the first half of the 20th century, the tourism industry continued (35) ____ thanks to the mass production of buses and cars. Coastal tourism began to gain importance and, after World War II, the Mediterranean coast quickly (36) ____ in popularity.

The tourism sector suffered a recession during the 1970s, mainly (37) ____ to the energy crisis, leading to lower costs and prices. That's when mass tourism emerged. Travelling went from being something only for an exclusive group to becoming a leisure activity (38) ____ the reach of many.

Today, the tourism sector has become one of the great economic engines in many countries. In recent years, with low-cost flights and the existence of alternative accommodations, it is much easier for tourists to afford to travel and they can design their itinerary and experiences (39) ____ their liking.

Tourism not only impacts the local economy, but it is (40) ____ starting to affect the social structures, culture and lifestyle of the destinations visited, therefore, the challenge now is to provide solutions by developing a tourism awareness that is respectful to the environment and the local way of living of its inhabitants.

- A** also
- B** make
- C** grew
- D** to
- E** within
- F** making
- G** growing
- H** due
- I** has grown
- J** by
- K** took
- L** enjoyment

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