



NACIONALNI CENTAR ZA VANJSKO
VREDNOVANJE OBRAZOVANJA

Identifikacijska
naljepnica

PAŽLJIVO NALIJEPI

ENGLISKI JEZIK

viša razina
ISPIT ČITANJA
(Reading Paper)

ENG A IK-1 D-S011

ENGA.11.HR.R.K1.16



Engleski jezik

Prazna stranica

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UPUTE

Pozorno slijedite sve upute.

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

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

Ispit traje 70 minuta bez prekida.

U dijelu u kojem se ispituje čitanje od Vas se očekuje:

- da u zadacima povezivanja svakoj čestici pitanja označenoj brojem pridružite odgovarajuću česticu odgovora označenu slovom (zadatci 1 i 3)
- da u zadacima višestrukog izbora između četiriju ponuđenih odaberete jedan odgovor (zadatci 2 i 4).

Odgovore obavezno prepisite na list za odgovore.

- U zadatku dopunjavanja dopunite praznine odgovarajućim riječima (zadatak 5).

Odgovore upišite na predviđeno mjesto u ispitnoj knjižici i ne prepisujte ih na list za odgovore. Pišite jasno i čitko.

Kada riješite ispit, provjerite odgovore.

Želimo Vam puno uspjeha!

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

Ako ste pogriješili prilikom pisanja odgovora, ispravljate ovako:

a) zadatak zatvorenog tipa

Dobro



Ispravljanje pogrešnog unosa



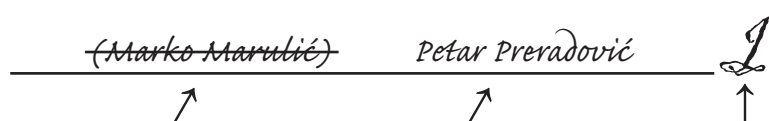
Prepisani točan odgovor

Loše



Paraf (skraćeni potpis)

b) zadatak otvorenog tipa



Precrtan netočan odgovor u zagradama

Točan odgovor

Paraf (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 their time at school.
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).

Schooldays

Did you enjoy your schooldays?

We asked some people to tell us about their time at school.

A Alexander	B Bethany
I hated school. I didn't fit in and wasn't accepted by the others. My French teacher called me stupid, so I couldn't even listen to the language after that. And because my parents were poor, I didn't have much choice as to what to wear, so I went to school in the same clothes most days. The only person who understood me was my Physics teacher; he was my favourite teacher and it was because of him that I studied physics and got into university.	I didn't enjoy school. The teachers were very strict. My Chemistry teacher in particular was very mean, and I'm sure she didn't like me, and if it hadn't been for having extra lessons at home I probably wouldn't have passed the final exam. And I knew that my parents would be very disappointed in me if I didn't have excellent result, so I often cheated in tests to get a better mark. I wish I could have that time again, because, knowing what I do now, I would do things very differently.
C Callum	D Daisy
They say your schooldays are the best time in your life. Myself, I couldn't wait to move on to university. I lived for the breaks, when I'd be out in the schoolyard, kicking a ball around. The best was the lunch break, when we had an hour to run around after lunch, though this meant that my mother didn't cook me anything when I got home because I'd had a cooked meal, which I didn't like. My final results weren't bad, but though my parents never said it, I'm sure they felt I could have done better.	I wasn't expected to stay on at school after the minimum school-leaving age. For my mum, the best thing about school was that it gave me a hot meal every day. I never told her I couldn't stand the food and took sandwiches to school. I wasn't a good student, and for me the best was when we had physical education. My English teacher for some reason treated me better than the others and wanted me to stay at school, which I probably would have if I hadn't had to look for work.

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Reading Paper

E	Edward	F	Freya
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I remember school as this place society made me go to until I was sixteen, to keep me off the streets. It's ironic that none of my classmates lived near me, and I had no one to play with in the streets anyway. The best thing I remember was being in the school play – rehearsing for that was much better than being in class. And I enjoyed travelling on Saturdays to play football for the school against other schools in the city. Otherwise, there was nothing for me there, and once my sixteenth birthday arrived, I was off.

We were a crazy bunch at my school. We had all sorts of restrictions on how we could behave and what we should wear, so we were like rebels. We wore special bracelets or funky socks, or anything to show we had some individuality. And we cheated massively in class. Everyone did. And then the time came when it was all over and we'd all go in our different directions. Crazy as it was, I didn't want it to end. We're going to have a reunion next summer, and I am looking forward to seeing how they're all getting on.

Which person...

- 0 had parents who were not rich?
- 1 was good at sport?
- 2 felt he/she disappointed his/her parents?
- 3 disliked school meals?
- 4 disliked a subject because of the teacher?
- 5 was sorry to leave school?
- 6 felt under pressure to cheat?
- 7 enjoyed playtime most?
- 8 went to a school with a strict dress code?
- 9 wanted to leave school as soon as he/she could?
- 10 did not have friends at school?
- 11 would like to go to school again?
- 12 was a teacher's favourite?

	A	B	C	D	E	F
0	X					
1						
2						
3						
4						

	A	B	C	D	E	F
5						
6						
7						
8						

	A	B	C	D	E	F
9						
10						
11						
12						

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Reading Paper

Task 2

Questions 13-18

Read the article about swimming.

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

Mark your answer on the answer sheet.

Going for a Swim

It is always something of a surprise to people who know me that I didn't learn to swim until I was eleven. Not only was my father a police diver, but I was born and raised on the coast. Of course, the English Channel is not the best sea for bathing in with its strong currents, though plenty of people do actually swim in it. Neither can I say that water held any particular terror for me. My parents just didn't see learning as a priority, despite the fact that, besides the sea, there was hardly a lack of swimming facilities in our town.

When I was eleven, the school started organising swimming classes. We were divided into groups according to our ability. Of course, I was among the non-swimmers. I can't say I felt any embarrassment about it, unlike some of the other kids, who seemed to feel less sure of themselves as a result. To be honest, although I wanted to succeed, I wasn't all that bothered. I showed my determination at school in other areas.

As it turned out, I actually learnt pretty easily and started to reasonably enjoy swimming classes. I even started going to the local pool in my free time. I was soon able to swim considerable distances, though my overall progress was limited by my poor diving skills. When we moved and I started at another school, I thought I'd be able to maintain my interest, but it was not to be, as I changed and fell in with a different crowd who were into other things and thought that swimming was as dull as it was uncool.

Years would pass before I swam again. In fact, it was when I was on holiday in Greece. I was content to read in the shade until the constant pleading of my fiancée forced me to give in and try the water. The sea was a beautiful blue and clear as daylight. I also discovered that it provided welcome relief from the scorching heat of a Greek summer, as well as helping me avoid putting on too many extra kilos as a result of all those kebabs I was eating.

When we had children, I was keen for them to learn. I hadn't expected that it wouldn't be part of the physical education curriculum, so we invested in a course. The speed with which they succeeded justified what, in my opinion, were rather high prices. What's more, they had a thoroughly good time and my son, who could be a bit of a loner, made a couple of good friends.

Funnily enough, my son has now started swimming competitively. After overcoming a pulled muscle sustained at the beginning of the year, which his coach was a bit worried about, he went on to have quite a successful first season. For now, he seems to be coping with the stress of competitive sport, though for how long this will continue remains to be seen. My only doubt is the possible impact on his academic progress, as training can be time-consuming and his marks are borderline. His friends, on the other hand, say that he's missing out on going out, though there'll doubtless be plenty of time for that kind of thing later on in life.


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<p>13 The author believes he didn't learn to swim at an early age because</p> <p>A the sea where he lived was too rough. B he was too afraid of getting into water. C there were no local swimming pools. D his parents were not interested in him learning.</p>	<p>A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>14 How did the author feel about being in the group for those unable to swim?</p> <p>A He was ashamed. B He did not care. C He felt unconfident. D He became more determined.</p>	<p>A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>15 Why did the author give up swimming?</p> <p>A He thought it was boring. B He had stopped making progress. C He went to live in another town. D He gave into peer pressure.</p>	<p>A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>16 What made the author take up swimming again?</p> <p>A The beautiful Greek sea. B Pressure from his girlfriend. C The unbearable heat on holiday. D A need to lose weight.</p>	<p>A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>17 What surprised the author when he wanted his children to learn to swim?</p> <p>A The fact that there were no swimming lessons at school. B How quickly they were able to learn how to swim. C The price he had to pay for the swimming lessons. D How much they enjoyed themselves when swimming.</p>	<p>A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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Reading Paper

18 In the final paragraph, the author expresses concern about his son's

- A** social development.
- B** ability to deal with pressure.
- C** school grades.
- D** swimming injuries.

A

☐

B

☐

C

☐

D

☐

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Engleski jezik

Reading Paper

Task 3

Questions 19-24

You are going to read an article about citizenship education.
Seven sentences have been removed from the article.
Choose from the sentences **A-H** the one which best fits each gap (**19-24**).
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

Don't get rid of citizenship education

Why are we talking about getting rid of citizenship education? Few subjects have been so laughed at by so many. When the last government introduced "citizenship" as a subject in secondary schools in 2002, it was sneered at by politicians, teachers, students, parents and the public. (0) _____. For many head teachers it was simply an extra timetabling and staffing headache.

Too many teachers of the subject were not specialists and had not received sufficient training. (19) _____. And this year, education secretary Michael Gove indicated that the subject may no longer be compulsory. Its removal would once again leave Britain as the only developed country in the world that fails to teach its young people about the workings of its political system.

Most adults didn't study any form of citizenship themselves, and there is a general feeling that "if I didn't do it at school, it can't be important". (20) _____. Voter turnout is low, dislike for those who dedicate their lives to politics is high, while people who are members of political parties or trade unions are an oddity.

Democracies need active, informed and responsible citizens; citizens who are willing and able to take responsibility for themselves and their communities and contribute to the political process. (21) _____. They do not develop unaided. They have to be learnt.

The Prime Minister is speaking of the need for young people to understand their responsibilities. The government is talking of the need for a society in which everybody works to improve their communities. (22) _____. These are hardly joke or non-academic areas of learning, nor areas that can be squeezed into other curriculum subjects, such as history.

While a certain amount may be picked up through ordinary experience in the home or at work, it can never in itself be sufficient to equip citizens for the sort of active role required of them in today's complex and diverse society. (23) _____. Primary schools should teach the basics of voting or other areas of citizenship as part of personal, social and health education.

If we catch children while they are still keen, ensuring that they are all involved and that their ideas are at least sometimes acted upon, they can grow up with a sense of community and the belief that they can make a positive difference. (24) _____. Thus they would make a more active and responsible citizenry, willing to participate in the life of the nation and to play their part in the democratic process.

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Reading Paper

- A** However, citizenship education should not be limited to schools.
- B** The removal of citizenship education from our education system takes away one of the few ways the state can encourage such forms of behaviour.
- C** In this way, they are more likely to make a positive contribution to their communities and in society at large.
- D** Meanwhile, the handful of enthusiastic citizenship teachers that existed found their subject given little status by their colleagues.
- E** The teaching methods encourage students to form their own opinions on current affairs and teach them how to have their say.
- F** These are strong arguments against abandoning citizenship education, which teaches about the way democracy, politics, education and the law work.
- G** Yet too many British adults struggle to understand this country's politics, and far fewer know how to contribute to it or make their voice heard.
- H** Instead of doing away with citizenship education, we should be starting it earlier and making it compulsory for all.
- I** **It was said to be a waste of money and a waste of schools' precious time.**

	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

You are going to read a text about protection from the sun.
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**).

Protection from the sun

It is a well-known fact that the ozone layer is being damaged (**0**) D CFCs and other chlorine-based gases in the atmosphere. CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) are chemical compounds used in refrigerators and aerosol cans and have a lifetime of about 20-100 years and can therefore continue to (**25**) ____ the ozone layer for a long period. Normally, the ozone layer should act as a barrier for solar radiation, but it is thin and its effectiveness is (**26**) _____. UV rays penetrate (**27**) ____ this protective layer, causing great harm to our skin and eyes. As a result, a huge rise in cases of skin cancer (**28**) ____ reported recently, especially in areas such as Australia or the Mediterranean, where people tend to spend a lot of time outdoors.

Experts say that this trend could easily be reversed if people (**29**) ____ sensible enough not to expose themselves too much to the sun. It all of course depends on the time of day and how hot (**30**) _____. It is considered dangerous, for example, to spread yourself (**31**) ____ on the sand for 2 hours in the middle of the day. Instead, you should stay in the shade whenever possible and wear (**32**) ____ protection like a t-shirt and hat together with sunscreen and sunglasses.

0

- A** from
- B** with
- C** of
- D** by

- A** ☐
- B** ☐
- C** ☐
- D** ☒

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Engleski jezik

Reading Paper


25 A affect B effect C infect D reflect	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
26 A descending B decreasing C destroying D deteriorating	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
27 A down B to C across D Ø	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
28 A is B were C has been D had been	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
29 A were B are C will be D should be	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
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Reading Paper

30 A is it B it is C it would be D would it be	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
31 A over B along C out D up	A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
32 A a B one C the D some	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 this exam booklet.

There is an example at the beginning (0).

Saving daylight

The idea of daylight saving was first conceived by Benjamin Franklin (0) ____ serving as US ambassador to France in 1784. One morning, he woke up at 6am, much earlier than he usually (33) ____, and realized, (34) ____ his surprise, that the sun had already risen. He was allegedly the first person (35) ____ suggest the concept of daylight savings, realizing it would be beneficial to society to (36) ____ better use of daylight. However, he didn't really know how to implement it.

More than a century later, William Willett, a builder from London, became obsessed with the idea that everybody (37) ____ to get up earlier in summertime. He argued that summer evenings were not long (38) ____ for outdoor recreation. His proposal was to advance the clocks by eighty minutes in April and to reverse them by the same amount in September.

A Daylight Saving Bill was introduced in 1909 in Britain but it didn't become law. Two years after World War I (39) ____ out, Daylight Saving Time was introduced as a wartime measure of economy in Germany and, within a week or so, in nearly all countries. Sadly, William had died the previous year so (40) ____ saw his idea put into effect.

0 while _____

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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