



Nacionalni centar  
za vanjsko vrednovanje  
obrazovanja

Идентификациона  
налепница

ПАЖЉИВО НАЛЕПИТИ

# ЕНГЛЕСКИ ЈЕЗИК

## ВИШИ НИВО

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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"/>	C	
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Преписан тачан одговор

Параф (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 (задаци 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.<sup>1</sup>

На 2. страници ове испитне књижице приказан је начин означавања одговора и начин исправљања грешака. Приликом исправљања грешака потребно је ставити параф (искључиво скраћени потпис, а не пуно име и презиме).

Употребљавајте искључиво хемијску оловку која пише плавом или црном бојом.

Када решите задатке, проверите одговоре.

Желимо Вам много успеха!

<sup>1</sup> 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 about food waste.

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→C).

## Food waste

### A Alan

Checking the production and use-by dates on the products prior to buying or consuming them is what I consider crucial in fighting the constant wasting of food, especially food that has a short shelf-life. I'm determined to do it every time I do grocery shopping, thus avoiding overspending. However, I find it very difficult to make a distinction between sell-by date and use-by date. One has to be an expert to understand this! Plus sometimes this date cannot be read due to very small, smudged or blurry print.

### B Ben

In the case of food waste, it is mostly considered a problem at the family level: parents buy too much food, mothers cook too much of it or family members often eat out. I think a lot can be done in the domain of consumers' behaviour. For instance, the family can plan their meals more carefully. Thus, food and money are not wasted. Also, a lot more can be done before the food actually comes to our table. For example, we can establish better standards in factories and transport, especially limiting CO<sub>2</sub> emissions or introducing other regulatory measures.

### C Celine

Contrary to my belief, most people consider food waste a minor modern-day issue, which can easily be solved by organising charities to raise awareness. Having done a lot of research into the problem at university, I can say that one of the main drivers of generating food waste is growing prosperity. This, combined with declining food prices, has enabled the citizens of the developed world to care less about the surplus food they buy and throw away. There has also been a lot of research about the rising number of single households – the percentage of food waste there is appalling.

### D David

In my opinion, food waste is more a product of irresponsible individuals or society as a whole than a technical or economic issue. Prevention is always the key. Small shops like butchers', groceries and bakeries can be encouraged to work together and redistribute the surplus food to those in need. It's highly likely that your – or a neighbouring town – has a food bank or a charity that will be more than

happy to help you transport food that has valid use-by date labels. In this way, safe, edible food will be consumed and not wasted.

**E Eve**

In my view, whatever the issue is, it is easier to deal with it before the problem snowballs. One of the measures I suggest is the abolition of financial subsidies on food. This will result in a rise in food prices. I always think twice when buying food and preparing meals, simply because I despise overspending and I'm a responsible citizen. When I read the city council's reports on how much food ends up in the landfill in my town on a daily basis I'm really angry. Obviously, other people are unaware of the economic impact on every household.

**F Fiona**

What I see daily in the apartment block where I live worries me. Surplus food is thrown away and put into the mixed rubbish bin. Why is it such a big problem for people to sort out biodegradable waste and put it in the proper bin? I'm sure the situation would improve if the city council imposed higher fines for those who do not sort out the garbage properly. What I'm trying to say is that we have good laws but they are ignored most of the time.

**Which person...**

**0** thinks food waste is a major problem of our civilisation? → C

**1** offers expert opinion on the food waste problem?

**2** thinks people should cooperate with local businesses to find the solution?

**3** always reads labels on food?

**4** is extra careful with the money they spend on food?

**5** is concerned about waste disposal?

**6** suggests food donation?

**7** finds information on food products confusing?

**8** thinks household members are responsible for food waste?

**9** blames both their neighbours and the local government for food waste?

**10** suggests that food should become more expensive?

**11** connects the food waste problem to the rich?

**12** suggests some legal changes concerning food production?

## 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.

### Huntresses of the sea

Four years ago, Bae Chong was commuting to her job on the Seoul subway. She spent her days working at a hair salon. It was a gruelling life: she had trouble finding time to care for her children, she was constantly sick, and interacting with indifferent strangers left her drained. And, bottom line, she never seemed to make ends meet. Now, like her mother before her, Bae spends her working days diving into the Korean Strait without an oxygen tank to gather seafood from the ocean floor.

Bae is a *haenyeo*, a member of a traditional profession on the Jeju island. Known for their independent spirit, iron will, and determination, the 'last mermaids' represent the long history of the semi-matriarchal structure of Jeju society. For centuries, these female divers have earned a living by plunging into the sea to gather its edible treasures and sell them. In the 1600s, women started taking over the diving work. Historians say they became experts in *sumbisori*: an ancient breathing technique, essential in their work, which their male counterparts could not match. Additionally, some of the Jeju men went deep-sea fishing and never came back. As women's earnings were free from the heavy taxes imposed by the king, and there was ever-increasing demand for the abalone or the ear shell, Jeju women earned a lot of money.

Bae says she didn't realise before she became a *haenyeo* that the women take pills to cope with motion sickness, which is intensified by the stink of their rubber suits and the disorienting fogging of their masks. She has found this to be the most challenging part of the job, and it took her too long to get accustomed to this. Some *haenyeo* report that they face strong currents and poor visibility and others have been washed out to sea or caught in riptides. The *haenyeo* must be careful not to push too far. Spending so much time under water, for inexperienced beginners, can lead to fatal heart problems.

The sheer amount of time spent under the sea means that the *haenyeo* have been first-hand witnesses to the environmental devastation of our oceans. Contamination will soon be the biggest problem. The seas off Korea's southern coast have warmed, which will lead to an influx of new species. On Jeju, the degradation of the existing underwater habitat has become increasingly severe because large seaweed has disappeared, causing marine life to die off. The occupation is becoming less viable. Changes in the environment are mainly to blame as they take away everything that is vital for a *haenyeo*. Some think that the barrier to becoming a *haenyeo* is set intentionally high so that the existing divers do not have to share diminishing resources. There is also the competition from farmed seafood, and cheap imports. Combine that with the

life-threatening nature of the job, and it is no surprise that it may soon become impossible to find new recruits. Moreover, young women are leaving Jeju and trying to find more stable jobs.

The Jeju government has started preservation measures for the *haenyeo*. They have recognised that the demand for *haenyeo* seafood could attract more tourists. Hopefully, this will help to create new jobs. The government wants to emphasise the historical importance of the *haenyeo*, who have been reimagined as Korea's pioneer feminists, and whose independent income has allowed them to have a voice in the predominantly patriarchal family structure. Their community-based, strictly hierarchical social structure has been linked to a model of democratic community governance and sustainable environmental practice.

- 13** The main reason Bae left her old job was
- A** low income.
  - B** chronic illness.
  - C** human alienation.
  - D** work-life imbalance.
- 14** According to historians, Jeju women took over the role of free divers because of
- A** excessive taxation.
  - B** the shortage of men.
  - C** high seafood demand.
  - D** their mastery of breath.
- 15** According to Bae, the hardest part of doing *haenyeo* is
- A** nausea.
  - B** the high health risk.
  - C** knowing your limits.
  - D** the unpredictable sea.
- 16** At this point, the biggest threat to marine biodiversity in the *haenyeo* area is
- A** water pollution.
  - B** over exploitation.
  - C** habitat destruction.
  - D** invasion of non-native species.

- 
- 17 *Haenyeo* culture is becoming extinct because of
- A migration.
  - B competition.
  - C global warming.
  - D labour conditions.
- 18 The government is trying to preserve *haenyeo* culture because *haenyeo* divers
- A attract tourists.
  - B are great role models.
  - C tackle unemployment.
  - D safeguard the environment.



**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**).

## Tomorrow's cars

“A technological tsunami has been upturning the automotive industry over the last decade”, says Patrick Breen, an industry CEO. Traditional patterns have been exploding as the digital revolution leads to a reinvention of all the hardware and software architecture on vehicles. It may well be that in a few years' time, a car will look nothing like it does today. (0) \_\_\_\_.

In the opinion of Mr Breen, this is a disruptive technology. The car of the future is well and truly on its way! Let us look at some of its main features.

Electric was the first phenomenon to transform cars. (19) \_\_\_\_\_. However, electric cars are now emerging as a must-have in all the market segments because they have many technological advantages. This trend has been greatly reinforced by environmental obligations to reduce particle and greenhouse gas emissions. In the years ahead, increasingly powerful hybrid or electric engines will replace the traditional internal combustion engine.

Next is the autonomous car, a most spectacular revolution. (20) \_\_\_\_\_. The first two stages of autonomous cars have already been completed. Cruise control has existed for several years: drivers can set a cruising speed and remove their feet from the pedals. The next step? 100% autonomy. Engineers are working to replace human eyes with a multitude of cameras, sensors and lasers that will reproduce the environment in 3D and allow the vehicle to make navigation decisions alone.

The car of the future will be fully connected with objects... and humans! In fact, in order to be autonomous and make the right decisions, cars must be able to exchange a variety of information with the outside world: traffic, weather, vehicle condition, service stations, accidents, etc. (21) \_\_\_\_\_. In addition, numerous online services will be available to passengers: Wi-Fi, cloud, media, entertainment, etc. In Mr Breen's opinion, this involves a total paradigm shift. Just imagine: a several-hour trip will become an opportunity to answer your emails, watch the latest film released in cinemas, or skype a friend on the other side of the planet.

The last major change concerns the industry itself. (22) \_\_\_\_\_. All the car's hardware and software architecture is in the process of being redesigned. It is not just that the body is slowly changing to incorporate new technologies – such as lightweight composite and 3D printing materials. (23) \_\_\_\_\_. This means completely overhauling the car's electronic architecture. (24) \_\_\_\_\_. It will bring a number of benefits to society: less pollution, more safety, more free time and services. And the end of it all? A paradigm revolution: cars will perhaps offer less pleasure driving on the open road but will offer real transport, safety and connectivity services.

- A** Tomorrow's cars will be able to do without their drivers.
- B** To sum up, the car of the future, built according to a new model, will be electric, autonomous and connected.
- C** Tomorrow's factories will be nothing like they are today.
- D** When it was first introduced, experts envisaged a specific use – for electric public transport for example.
- E** Such technology is quickly catching up on the autonomous car.
- F** But also, to ensure the connectivity and range of the vehicle, numerous smart devices will have to be connected and integrated.
- G** Eventually, through various sensors, it will be able to communicate with other vehicles but also with the infrastructure (roads, buildings, etc.).
- H** The car of the future is still too expensive for ordinary people.
- I** **This development will be in stages: we start without feet and then do without hands and eventually without eyes.**

## 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).

### Why are fairy tales important?

‘Once upon a (0) \_\_\_\_’ is the usual introduction to a fairy tale. A child who reads or listens to them imagines something that happened in the past. One of the main reasons why fairy tales are important is that they help in a child’s character (25) \_\_\_\_\_. In this way young children are able to better understand the world around them.

As adults we still remember the fantasy lands and fantastic characters such as kings, fairies and princesses who (26) \_\_\_\_\_ our life from an early age. Lessons about life are portrayed through these characters.

Fairy tales teach children how to deal with basic human dilemmas and conflicts. The stories abound in picturesque scenes and supernatural heroes, but on the other hand, they may be dangerous in (27) \_\_\_\_\_ of hidden messages. The versions of fairy tales that are known today are softened versions of some very old stories dating from ancient times. Original fairy tales were not (28) \_\_\_\_\_ for children. These stories were too cruel and had to be (29) \_\_\_\_\_, although they still have some intimidating features.

There has always been a conflict between good and evil, (30) \_\_\_\_\_ can be seen as the internal conflict in a person. Good always wins, but to achieve that the main character has to have a pure heart to defeat the obstacles in front of him or her. The hero or heroine (31) \_\_\_\_\_ a warrior, e.g., in *Little Red Riding Hood* a girl defeats a big bad wolf.

By identifying with characters who are defined by their virtue, a child can (32) \_\_\_\_\_ positive values and obtain emotional stability later in life. That is the reason why each fairy tale ends with the sentence: ‘And they lived happily ever after.’

0

- A hour
- B o'clock
- C time
- D year

**25**

- A** evolution
- B** advancement
- C** progress
- D** development

**26**

- A** are influencing
- B** have influenced
- C** had to influence
- D** should influence

**27**

- A** terms
- B** spite
- C** charge
- D** favour

**28**

- A** expected
- B** given
- C** meant
- D** aimed

**29**

- A** adapted
- B** adopted
- C** restricted
- D** reviewed

30

- A that
- B which
- C this
- D what

31

- A can't be
- B mustn't be
- C needn't be
- D couldn't be

32

- A receive
- B reach
- C acquire
- D win

**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**).

### Singing for body and mind

The physiological benefits of singing, and music more generally, have long been explored. Music (0) \_\_\_\_\_ exercises the brain as well as the body, but singing is particularly beneficial for improving breathing, posture and muscle tension. Listening to and (33) \_\_\_\_\_ in music has been shown to be effective in pain relief, too, probably due to the release of neurochemicals. An example is  $\beta$ -endorphin, a natural painkiller responsible for the feeling of satisfaction that is (34) \_\_\_\_\_ after intense exercise.

There's also some evidence to suggest that music can play a role in supporting a healthy immune system (35) \_\_\_\_\_ reducing the stress hormone cortisol and boosting the immunoglobulin A antibody.

Music has been used in different cultures throughout history in many (36) \_\_\_\_\_ rituals and is already used as a therapy in our own culture (for the relief of mental illness, breathing conditions and language impairment, for example). Everyone can sing, however much we might protest, (37) \_\_\_\_\_ that it is one of the most accessible forms of music making, too. Song is a powerful therapy indeed.

Regular choir members report that learning new songs is cognitively stimulating and helps their memory. The satisfaction of performing together is likely to be associated (38) \_\_\_\_\_ activation of the brain's reward system, which keeps people coming back for more.

Singing, (39) \_\_\_\_\_ if there is no audience, improves our sense of happiness and wellbeing. Research has found, for example, that people feel more positive after actively singing than they do after passively listening to music, or after chatting about positive life events. Our improved mood is likely to be (40) \_\_\_\_\_ by changes in our sense of social closeness with others. This comes directly from the release of positive neurochemicals such as dopamine and serotonin. So, join a choir and start singing!



- A** doing
- B** by
- C** influenced
- D** meaning
- E** even
- F** participating
- G** made
- H** saying
- I** experienced
- J** with
- K** healing
- L** making

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