

**ŽUPANIJSKO NATJECANJE IZ ENGLESKOGA JEZIKA
za 4. razred srednjih škola**

ŠKOLSKA GODINA 2016. / 2017.

TEST

Zaokruži broj (1 ili 2) liste u kojoj se natječeš:

- 1** Lista 4.A: gimnazije
- 2** Lista 4.B: ostale srednje škole

Zaporka:

(prepiši dobivenu riječ)

TEST

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Slušanje s razumijevanjem: | 10 bodova |
| Čitanje s razumijevanjem: | 20 bodova |
| Uporaba jezika: | 70 bodova |
| Ukupno: | 100 bodova |

Task 1: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Task 1: New Year's Resolutions

You will hear a recording on talking about New Year's resolutions. Listen carefully to the instructions. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences using no more than one word or a number for each gap. You will hear the exact words or numbers that you need to use. You do not need to change them. The answers will occur in the same order as the questions. You will hear the recording twice.

The task begins with an example (0).

After you hear the recording for the second time, you have 1 minute to check your answers and transfer them to the separate Answer Sheet.

- (0) Making New Year's resolutions seems to have been started during Roman times.
- (1) According to the research, the most popular New Year's resolution is connected with _____ .
- (2) _____ % of those interviewed resolved to save more money in the year ahead.
- (3) To be more _____ was the speaker's New Year's resolution.
- (4) Only one out of every _____ people is able to stick to the resolution they make.
- (5) According to the speaker, quitting _____ is the most difficult pledge to keep.
- (6) The speaker says the _____ you are, the more likely you are to keep to your New Year's resolution.
- (7) The New Year's resolutions that we make should be _____ if we are going to stick to them.
- (8) We should avoid _____ when setting New Year's resolutions, as such goals cannot be measured.
- (9) It's advisable to have specific targets to measure the _____ we have made in reaching our goal.
- (10) The speaker recommends a public _____ as a good way of helping us stick to our resolutions.

(10 points)

Task 2: READING COMPREHENSION

Task 2: Our Local Parks

Read the following texts in which people talk about their local parks. For questions 1-12 on the next page, choose one of the people A-F that best matches each question. Some choices will be required more than once. Write the corresponding letter A-F on the Answer Sheet.

The task begins with an example (0).

Remember to write your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

| | |
|---|---|
| A Amir The park is the centre of everything in our community. It's a place where I go angling, and where I can also do outdoor circuits to boost my stamina. Sometimes, I go down there with my whole family, and we have a picnic or even a barbecue. I love eating out in the fresh air. It's all good, clean fun. It's also the sort of place where you can take your kids and teach them something about the environment. I think it's vital to have such places in our towns and cities. | B Belle It's absolutely fantastic for my toddlers, as there's a roundabout and slide. In the summer, you can even rent a deckchair and umbrella if you want to keep out of the sun and read a book or just have a snooze, although it's not really what I go in for myself. I often go there with my colleagues from the office during our lunch break. We sit down on the grass and eat our sandwiches. I've caught glimpses of some undesirables loitering around in the evenings, though. |
| C Colin It's a place where people can get together for a kick-around on the grass. I really like the info boards they have on the park's fauna. I think that is money well spent. There's also a fete there once a year, which is always well organised. I think it would be a nice place to go for a jog. To be perfectly honest, I don't get that much time to spend there, but I'd like to take greater advantage of some of the facilities on offer. | D Dora I have to admit that they've put a lot of funds into trying to spruce it up, and on the whole it has had the desired effect. It's really pleasant to go to these days. They've even got places where you can grab a bite. There used to be a rock festival every year, but the neighbours complained about the mess that was left everywhere, not to mention the music blaring out all night. Apparently, some of the people who came got drunk and caused problems. |
| E Eddie I simply adore lazing beneath the oaks. There's even a little pond that is full of carp, which I'd love to have a go for if only it were permitted. I'm rather concerned about the glass shards around the children's swings though. What if they trip over something? The council really ought to think about spending some more money on upgrading the place. After all, it's not like there are plenty of places round here where people can go and unwind in the open air. | F Florence It's got a lot better since they started deploying park keepers to impose on-the-spot fines on those whose pets foul on the grass. After all, it's not very nice if you have small children. They could also think about having a few extra benches. There's nothing like sitting down in the park and watching the world go by if you have enough time on your hands. It's very popular with local people. The occasional recitals they organise at the weekend are always well attended. |

When talking about their local park, which person

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------|
| 0 | refers to being able to play football there? | <u> C </u> |
| 1 | appreciates that there is a children's playground? | <u> </u> |
| 2 | indicates that it is possible to purchase food there? | <u> </u> |
| 3 | is impressed by a small festival that is held there? | <u> </u> |
| 4 | mentions that they have tried to catch fish there? | <u> </u> |
| 5 | reveals it is a venue for classical music? | <u> </u> |
| 6 | says they have noticed disagreeable individuals there? | <u> </u> |
| 7 | speaks about the hygiene standards? | <u> </u> |
| 8 | states that a significant sum has been invested in it? | <u> </u> |
| 9 | takes pleasure in being in the shade provided? | <u> </u> |
| 10 | mentions the fitness facilities that are available? | <u> </u> |
| 11 | thinks part of the park might be dangerous for youngsters? | <u> </u> |
| 12 | welcomes the presence of educational content? | <u> </u> |

(12 points)

Task 3: Using L1 in the Language Classroom

Read the following article on Using L1 in the Language Classroom. Choose which of the sentences A-J from the box on the next page best fits into the numbered gaps 1-8. There are two extra sentences which do not fit any of the gaps.

The task begins with an example (0).

Remember to write your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Whether or not teachers should use the pupils' mother tongue, or L1, in the language learning classroom has been debated for many years. **0.....K...** As its name suggests, this relied heavily upon use of the pupils' own language in lessons.

However, the 1960s saw the advent of other approaches to language learning. **1.....** This emphasised learning exclusively through the medium of the target language, or L2. This in turn has been overtaken by newer methodologies, all of which have different takes on the place of the pupils' language in the classroom.

Many supporters of using L1 in the classroom argue that it is only natural for learners to use it. **2.....** Insisting on the exclusive use of L2 in these two situations is rather callous and probably counterproductive in the long-run.

In addition, so the argument goes, there are often clear benefits for the teacher. **3.....** Avoiding the use of L1 in this particular context could lead to needless and time-consuming repetition.

Besides allowing more economical explanations and even instructions, the use of L1 can also encourage more ambitious output on the part of the learners. **4.....** As a result, their final product will not be so rich, or they

might not even want to say anything at all in the first place.

Use of learners' own language also allows comparisons to be drawn between L1 and the target language. **5.....** Such understanding can be of great help in acquiring the language more proficiently.

On the other hand, there are plenty of strong arguments against promoting the use of L1 in the language learning classroom. Many critics point to how we learn our own language. **6.....** However, neither of these scenarios resemble the classroom, where contact with the target language might be limited to just a couple of hours a week.

The strongest argument however, is that use of the learner's language creates a dependence on it. **7.....** Given that most students have few chances to practise outside the lesson, it is vital that opportunities to use the target language in class are maximised in this way. At higher levels, L1 should not really be necessary anyway.

This is not to say that the pupil's own language should be completely disregarded in the language-learning process. **8.....** Perhaps the question we should be asking ourselves is not so much whether teachers should be using it, but to what extent and how.

- A.** As we have seen, there are circumstances in which it is both helpful and quicker to use it.
- B.** For instance, some explanations, particularly with beginners, can be given more effectively.
- C.** If pupils are prevented from using L1, they cannot ask how to say certain things in the L2.
- D.** Instead, learners should take risks with what they already know in L2 to express themselves.
- E.** The prevailing methodology was largely rejected in favour of the so-called Direct Method.
- F.** The natural way to learn a language is being exposed to it and classrooms should reflect this.
- G.** The problem is that this can lead to transfer errors as a result of the learner translating.
- H.** They also refer to how those who spend time where the L2 is spoken often pick it up faster.
- I.** This gives pupils insights into how the languages differ but also how they might be similar.
- J.** This would appear to be particularly true when learners tire or do not know what is going on.
- K.** For a long time, the grammar-translation method held sway in most methodological circles.

(8 points)

Tasks 4 - 8: ENGLISH IN USE

Task 4: Gap Filling

For questions 1-10, find one word which is appropriate for all three gaps in each of the following sets of sentences.

The task begins with an example (0).

Remember to write your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

- (0) Gymnasts need a good sense of balance if they are to avoid falling.
Now that I have internet banking, I am able to check my balance on-line.
For success in life, it's necessary to balance your work and family life.
- (1) With all _____ respect, I think you should calm down a bit.
Anne's baby is _____ some time in the middle of September.
It's my belief that we lost the match _____ to bad luck.
- (2) The company's American _____ made a huge profit last year.
Law enforcement carried out the _____ with great efficiency.
The new law will come into _____ at the beginning of the year.
- (3) After walking all day, we finally came across a mountain _____.
Sal said she's going to _____ an appeal against the court's decision.
Dan's decided to _____ with a host family when he goes to study abroad.
- (4) The government says that GDP has gone up two _____ in a row.
Soldiers often live with their spouses in married _____.
Pete used to live in one of the worst _____ of the city.
- (5) I felt completely out of my _____ at such a formal occasion.
Silicon is officially the Earth's second most common _____.
You can't remove the _____ of risk from any investment.
- (6) Bill gets on my nerves. He always goes and _____ everything.
Don's future lay in _____ after he lost all his money gambling.
You can see the _____ of an old castle just outside the village.

- (7) Dinner took ages to arrive but it was well _____ the wait.
It might be _____ while having a look in that shop.
Do you have any idea how much the company is _____?
- (8) When Sue writes an essay, she always likes to _____ a rough copy first.
I can feel a bit of a _____. Can you make sure the door's shut?
Phil said that he'd get his lawyer to draw up a _____ contract.
- (9) The troops were ordered to march in single _____.
Jan asked her secretary to _____ the documents away.
I'm going to _____ my nails when I get back tonight.
- (10) Dad will go _____ when he finds out what you've done.
I don't suppose you could _____ ten euros, could you?
If you stay with us, you can sleep in the _____ room.

(10 points)

Task 5: Paper Clips

Read the following text. In most of the lines 1-15, there is one extra word. Identify the extra words which are either incorrect grammatically or do not fit in with the text's meaning. Remember that some lines are correct.

If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) in the appropriate place on the answer sheet. If there is an extra word in the line, write the extra word in the appropriate place on the answer sheet.

The task begins with two examples, (0) and (00).

Remember to write your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

✓
from

- | | |
|------|---|
| (0) | Paper clips are pieces of steel wire that are bent into a shape, usually two |
| (00) | loops, which can hold pieces of paper fast together. Besides from steel wire, |
| (1) | they can also be made of the moulded plastic. Such clips frequently come in |
| (2) | different colours. It would appear that the very first paper clip has appeared in |
| (3) | the United States way ago back in the 1860s. However, the Norwegians also |
| (4) | lay claim to having invented this practical tool. Curiously, how it was worn in |
| (5) | the Nordic country and as a symbol of its resistance to the German |
| (6) | occupation during the Second World War. This is because it was seen as |
| (7) | representing a unity. For this reason, the occupying authorities banned them |
| (8) | both from being displayed. Other than fastening sheets of paper together, |
| (9) | paper clips can be employed for a variety of different purposes. Since they |
| (10) | are essentially just above a piece of wire, they can be used as a tool to do |
| (11) | things like getting a SIM card out of a mobile phone than if it has got stuck, or |
| (12) | they may be turned back into an attractive item of jewellery, such as a |
| (13) | necklace or broach. Thieves that have even been known to use paper clips in |
| (14) | order to pick inside locks. The humble paper clip also appears as a common |
| (15) | graphic or representation of an attachment when sending an e-mail message. |

(15 points)

Task 6: Blue

Read the following text and choose the answer (A, B, C or D) that best fits each numbered space.

The task begins with an example (0).

Remember to write your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Strangely, blue is one of the world's more recent colours in terms of language and the (0) B arts. In fact, certain languages do not even have a single lexical (1) _____ to describe the colour. For instance, Japanese uses the same word for both blue and green, which could be (2) _____ confusing for foreigners when talking about traffic lights.

In the ancient world, blue was not (3) _____ such a prestigious colour. For example, it was only the poor who would wear blue (4) _____, which were made with cheap dyes. Barbarian tribes would often (5) _____ themselves in blue in order to terrify their enemies in battle. However, by the Middle Ages, this (6) _____ of affairs had changed in Europe and blue came to be associated with the Virgin Mary, which greatly (7) _____ its importance, especially in art. By the 17th century, the colour was being (8) _____ as the main element of uniforms, a practice that is still common today, such as its use in police and navy uniforms.

There is a belief that is (9) _____ held in many cultures that blue is the colour of melancholy. For example, the artist Picasso had a so-called blue period in which he used the colour to (10) _____ this feeling. The word is even used in English to (11) _____ across the idea of unhappiness, as in when we say that someone is feeling blue. This gave rise to the name of a musical movement in the USA, the blues, whose (12) _____ and mood tell tales of longing and sadness.

Blue also symbolises royalty, as when we (13) _____ to aristocrats having blue blood. At the same time, it is a working class colour, as factory workers are often known as blue-collar, as (14) _____ to their white-colour office counterparts.

In sport, the colour is one of the most popular ones, and the national football (15) _____ of both France and Italy are known as the blues, because of the colour of their shirts.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| (0) A attractive | B decorative | C lavish | D patterned |
| (1) A item | B object | C point | D title |
| (2) A bit | B somewhat | C tad | D touch |
| (3) A deemed | B estimated | C perceived | D viewed |
| (4) A apparels | B attires | C garments | D vestments |
| (5) A apply | B blot | C daub | D stain |
| (6) A form | B shape | C situation | D state |
| (7) A acquired | B enhanced | C inspired | D uplifted |
| (8) A encompassed | B incorporated | C implicated | D involved |
| (9) A broadly | B greatly | C largely | D widely |
| (10) A convey | B deliver | C diffuse | D spread |
| (11) A get | B give | C bring | D set |
| (12) A lines | B lyrics | C texts | D verses |
| (13) A allude | B hint | C imply | D insinuate |
| (14) A against | B comparing | C contrasted | D opposed |
| (15) A representations | B players | C squads | D teams |

(15 points)

Task 7: Maths in Shanghai

Read the text below and think of the word that best fits each space. Use **ONLY ONE** word each time.

The task begins with an example (0).

Remember to write your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Educational institutions across the world (0) are sitting up and taking notice of how maths is taught in Shanghai. The reason for this is quite simple: as far as maths is concerned, in recent years Shanghai usually (1) _____ out top in the world. It seems that Shanghai kids are (2) _____ average two or three years ahead of their UK counterparts. Even (3) _____ interestingly, children from the city's poorest families are outperforming the richest British children. Researchers have tried to figure (4) _____ why Shanghai's results are so good, and the results have come as (5) _____ of a surprise. It appears that much of the learning that is (6) _____ place in the city's maths classrooms is teacher-centred, (7) _____ is in contrast to the prevailing philosophy in many western nations. Another difference is that Shanghai teachers insist on everyone in the class moving (8) _____ the same pace, a process that's known as 'lockstepping'. Only when everyone understands (9) _____ is being taught can the class move on.

Chinese maths teachers also benefit from receiving more pre-service training, which lasts (10) _____ to 5 years. Moreover, they need only deliver a couple of classes each day, as the rest of their time is devoted (11) _____ planning lessons and additional teacher training. It is not expected that they will teach anything other than maths, (12) _____ many western teachers, who often need to have more than one string to their bow .

Critics of the 'Shanghai method' claim that the system is like a factory and puts too much pressure on kids (13) _____ school day is longer than that of children in the west. However, research carried out as (14) _____ of the Pisa Survey suggests that they are more content than their peers in the UK. Perhaps we would be (15) _____ off asking ourselves if we should follow suit.

(15 points)

Task 8: Shackleton

Read the following text. Use the word given in CAPITALS at the end of each line to form a new word that best fits the gap in the same line.

The task begins with an example (0).

Remember to write your answers on the separate Answer Sheet.

Ernest Shackleton was an Anglo-Irish (0) polar explorer who is remembered for his (1)_____ exploits. In 1914, he gathered a team and set sail on a (2)_____ voyage in a ship called *The Endurance* to cross the continent of Antarctica from coast to coast.

However, as the ship sailed (3)_____, it came up against more and more ice. Eventually, it became trapped, which led to the abandonment of the vessel by Shackleton and his crew, who were now (4)_____. Before the ship was crushed and sank, the crew salvaged some (5)_____ and set off across the ice with the ship's lifeboats in tow. However, the ice began to break up, and they were forced to take to the sea and sail for the nearest land, Elephant Island, which was desolate and (6)_____.

The men (7)_____ made it to dry land after a five-day journey. Shackleton knew the chances of being rescued were practically (8)_____. Faced with the fact that his men faced certain death if they stayed on this (9)_____ island, Shackleton decided to sail 1,300 km across the ocean to the whaling station on South Georgia in order to get help. He (10)_____ the voyage with five companions. As a result of (11)_____ seamanship, the party arrived on South Georgia, but on the wrong side. Enduring yet more (12)_____, they walked 50 km over a mountain range to reach the whaling station, from where a rescue party was sent for the rest of the crew.

(13)_____, all 28 members of the crew of *The Endurance* survived the ordeal. Shackleton returned to Britain but became (14)_____. He decided to embark on one last adventure but died of a heart attack on South Georgia.

For many, Shackleton is a figure who (15)_____ inspirational leadership.

(0) POLE

(1) LEGEND

(2) PERIL

(3) SOUTH

(4) WRECK

(5) PROVIDE

(6) INHABIT

(7) MIRACLE

(8) EXIST

(9) HOSPITALITY

(10) TAKE

(11) SKILL

(12) HARD

(13) BELIEF

(14) REST

(15) EXAMPLE

(15 points)

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST