

**DRŽAVNO NATJECANJE U ZNANJU ENGLESKOG JEZIKA**  
**za 4. razrede srednjih škola**

<b>SLUŠANJE S RAZUMIJEVANJEM</b>
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Good morning. May I have your attention, please? The listening part of the test will start now. Open your tests to page 2. As you can see, the listening task and questions are on this page.

You will hear a recording about Lexicographers.

You will hear the recording twice, and there will be a short pause between the two listenings.

You can write your answers during both the first and second listening.

Listen to the recording. For each of the questions 1-5, choose ONE answer (A, B, C or D) that fits best according to the recording.

Write the corresponding letter (A, B, C or D) on the Answer Sheet.

The task begins with an example (0).

Remember to write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

While you are listening, write your answers on the task itself. You can cross out your answers, change them, make notes or underline words if you wish.

After the second listening, you will have 1 minute to check your answers.  
During this time, you should write your final answers on the Answer Sheet.

Now, let's begin. You have 30 seconds to read through the questions.

[Count silently to 30 – and then say the following:]

Now you will hear the recording.

## Lexicographers

The position of a lexicographer brings along a lot of competitive pressure. Especially on the internet, there are so many online dictionaries, some of them specializing in classical or technical terminology and references, and in my opinion, nearly all of them with a limited selection of standardized entries, while a few others have a seemingly limitless number of entries, both standardized and let's say 'slang', emphasizing very candid, as well as euphemistic, usage, such as Urban Dictionary does. You're not going to find the same definitions or even the same terminology or words accepted by Cambridge or Macmillan publishers, either online or in print dictionaries. As a contracted dictionary compiler, I feel under a lot of professional pressure from the publishing companies to maximize the income that I and other colleagues make from compiling entries for a wide range of dictionaries. So, of course, one necessary way to do that is to keep them as up-to-date as possible. It's a shrinking business, and the stress to make enough money to keep everyone afloat is constantly niggling me, pushing me to stay two steps ahead.

If we talk about World Englishes, and the contribution, or the influence of each unique cultures' contribution, I would have to say that, for better or worse, the impact of the U.S. is very strong because of television programs, movies, music, Silicon Valley — the internet. Then, you combine American and British domination of the English-speaking media (ironically, owned and controlled by Australian tycoons), it naturally means that there are a lot of new words continually coming from those cultures. However, there have been, let's say in the past two decades, more new words from Caribbean, even South African and Indian Englishes that have become standardized. And, for me, this is crucial. If I research and see that a word is globally used in everyday interactions, it's a definite new entry. The English language is constantly being enriched. It must be pointed out that since English is a Latinate, Germanic, and Celtic blend of languages, it continues to evolve. What's also interesting is that formerly considered foreign words, stemming from Russian, Turkish, Chinese, are becoming part of standardized English, albeit the pronunciation and spelling may vary from the original.

But if we focus specifically on the internet and new technology, the actual easiness of tracking a word must be acknowledged as having revolutionized our way of life and methods of work. Various teams of lexicographers can now do data-gathering at a much higher speed; this has been the most substantial aspect of technology for me and my colleagues, allowing us to do what we do so efficiently. Authenticating a new word is not only at our finger tips, but anyone else's as well. So, broadly speaking, the internet has also improved the compiling process because all the stages are done electronically, and the equipment will continue developing. With new words being created (it seems like) almost daily, people often ask me if lexicographers might slip in their own invented word, accidentally on purpose; you know, just one to show off and see if anyone notices or if they feel entitled with their linguistic backgrounds and skills.

To this, I can assure you that never, ever, has the thought occurred to me or anyone of integrity that I know. The pleasure and satisfaction we experience from our accomplishments is too great; in our esoteric circles, it goes without saying that it is against everything we stand for.

However, I must express that updating or compiling dictionaries is not a totally objective profession. It's very interesting when you see all the new dictionaries that keep popping up. I mean, there is a huge number of them relating to alternative medicine, pop culture and fine arts, but fewer in specific areas, such as fishing or farming, created to provide technical terminology in those fields. Perhaps this reflects on, ultimately, the individual lexicographer's own interest on some level—how much someone emphasizes and elaborates on one term rather than on another; but with all of the new words to capture and document, it's safe to say that there is at least an attempt to give equal focus to each entry, regardless of the field — anything extra is the cherry on top.

[Count silently to 5 and then say the following:]

**Now you will hear the recording again.**

[After the second reading, say the following:]

**You now have 1 minute to check your answers and copy them onto the Answer Sheet.**

[Count silently to 60 – and then say the following:]

**This is the end of the listening task. You may now go on to do the other parts of the test.**