



# DRŽAVNO NATJECANJE IZ ENGLESKOGA JEZIKA

## za 2. razred srednje škole

ŠKOLSKA GODINA 2021./2022.



Ime i prezime učenika: \_\_\_\_\_

Zaporka: \_\_\_\_\_  
(dobivena riječ)

Kategorija (zaokružiti): **a) 2A** (gimnazije), **b) 2B** (ostale srednje škole), c) **Lista C**

### DRUGI DIO TESTA

Slušanje s razumijevanjem:	10 bodova
Čitanje s razumijevanjem:	10 bodova
Uporaba jezika:	30 bodova
<b>Ukupno:</b>	<b>50 bodova</b>

#### Napomena:

Svi odgovori moraju biti prepisani na List za odgovore.

Sadržaj ove testne knjižice NEĆE se bodovati.

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION

### Task 1 – More losers than winners as Kamila Valieva's Winter Olympics end in tears

You will hear a text about ice-skating at the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics.

For each of the statements **1-5**, write the correct answer: **T** for **true** or **F** for **false**. Remember to **copy your answers (T or F)** onto the separate Answer Sheet. You will hear the recording **twice**, and there will be a short pause between the two recordings. You can write your answers during both the first and the second listening. After hearing the recording for the second time, you will have 1 minute to check your answers and copy them onto the Answer Sheet. The task begins with an **example (0)**.

(0)	Everything went smoothly with the figure skating competition.	T	<u>F</u>
(1)	The author believes that gymnastics as a whole is struggling to remain relevant and gracious.	T	F
(2)	Kamila Valieva was the dark horse of the competition.	T	F
(3)	Kamila's coach seemed indifferent after the performance.	T	F
(4)	Alexandra Trusova was exhilarated after finishing in second place.	T	F
(5)	Kamila Valieva exited the ice rink without giving a statement.	T	F

(5 points)

**Task 2 – Balkanatolia: Discovery of ‘lost’ continent may solve mass extinction mystery**

You will hear a recording about the discovery of a lost continent which might explain animal migrations in prehistoric times. For each of the items **1-5** choose **ONE** answer **A, B** or **C** that fits best according to the recording. Remember to copy your answer **A, B** or **C** onto the Answer Sheet. You will hear the recording **twice**, and there will be a short pause between the two recordings. The task begins with an example **(0)**.

<b>(0)</b>	Balkanatolia: a) served as a passageway from Asia to Europe for rare birds. <b>b) <u>facilitated the annihilation of native European animal species.</u></b> c) helped the exchange of species between Asia, Africa, and Europe.
<b>(1)</b>	Native Asian mammals included: a) predecessors of whales, wolves and mammoths. b) successors of early apes and carnivorous panthers. c) predecessors of rodents, rhinos and horses.
<b>(2)</b>	Researchers tracked animal migrations: a) working with turkey fossils found on the Balkan peninsula. b) by analysing fossils found in Turkey and on the Balkan peninsula. c) utilising strips of trace DNA found in Balkanatolia.
<b>(3)</b>	According to palaeontologist Beard, the research explains how: a) native Asian mammals were related to one another. b) mammals were scattered around Eurasia during the Eocene Epoch. c) non-endemic mammals got to replace the native European ones.
<b>(4)</b>	A major climate change 40 million years ago caused: a) significant tectonic movements and considerable oscillations in sea levels. b) melting ice caps and a rise in sea levels. c) shrinkage of ice sheets and stagnant sea levels.
<b>(5)</b>	The change in sea levels led to: a) the formation of land connections that acted as walkways. b) an exodus of animals to the neighbouring landmasses. c) a discovery of fossil fragments belonging to a large mammal.

**(5 points)**

**Task 3 – Mirrored lives in fiction**

Read the text about fictional mirrored lives. Match the titles of the literary works (A-K) with the statements 1-10 that refer to them. Write your answers on the separate Answer Sheet. The task begins with an **example (0)**.

**Top 10 mirrored lives in fiction**

**(A) Introduction**

Novels may hold up a mirror to society, but they can also contain mirrors within themselves. Some authors set up characters to reflect one another – there’s something compelling about two people who share the same name or same features, come from the same place, experience the same life-shattering event. This concept is often an exercise in compare and contrast: give two people the same stimulus and watch how differently they react.

But mirrored lives can also become a vehicle for subtler themes. Nature and nurture, for example – not in opposition, but as coterminous and confused. My debut novel “Violets” is set at the end of the Second World War. The narrative is split between two women with the same name. It begins as one of them discovers she is pregnant, at the same time as the other finds she has miscarried. The book follows the two Violets to the point where their paths cross. The forces of nature and nurture combine in the son they share, forged by the desires of the mother who gives birth to him and the longing of the mother who adopts him.

It is what mirrored lives illuminate about time, fate and, crucially, choice and possibility, that I find appealing. Whether drawn for contrast or convergence, here’s a selection of other fictional mirrored lives.

**(B) The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson**

Perhaps the ultimate mirrored life in fiction, representing the fight between good and evil within us all. Stevenson’s enduring creation – particularly Dr Jekyll’s reckless alter ego, Mr Hyde – is totemic of our fascination with what lies beneath civilised order and control.

**(C) The God of Small Things by Arundhati Roy**

Twins are an irresistible vehicle for mirrored lives, embodying sameness and difference at once. Rahel and Estha, the “two-egg twins” at the centre of Roy’s family drama, are separated by the cruelties of social systems. Flipping back and forth between the tragic events that shape the twins’ childhoods and their reunion as adults, their bond becomes the culmination of all the bonds broken before.

**(D) Sisters by Daisy Johnson**

Are they sisters? Is one a figment of the other’s imagination? Something is slightly out of sync in Daisy Johnson’s unsettling novel. Born close together, September is the more dominant sister, while July craves protection. But, as the novel progresses, it becomes difficult to separate the strands of a shared summer, a shared house, a shared sense of self.

**(E) Tipping the Velvet by Sarah Waters**

Ideas about passing, imitation, appropriation and exploitation are central to Waters’ bildungsroman set in Victorian London. When Nancy Astley’s sexual desire is awakened by Kitty, a male impersonator, it is she who begins a process of transformation. By the time the novel comes full circle, Nan has surpassed any act of imitation to assert her true self.

**(F) The Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde**

Dorian Gray swaps the sadness of his soul for the eternal beauty fixed within a flawless portrait of himself. It is the portrait, locked away in an attic, that becomes ugly with age and despair, while Dorian lives a parallel life of sensuality and lust.

**(G) Orlando by Virginia Woolf**

A mirrored life is reflected back to us the other way round. So it is for the intrepid, gender-flipping hero(ine) of Woolf's 1928 novel. Transcending time, it begins with the youthful exuberance of a young nobleman dallying in the court of Elizabeth I, until he becomes a woman at the age of 30 and lives on for 300 years. Her naked body, as it transforms, is a new form combining strength and grace, her clothing is androgynously exotic, her pronouns briefly neutral. Through multiple genders mirrored in different times, Woolf explores the opportunities and constraints that shape us all.

**(H) My Brilliant Friend by Elena Ferrante**

Elena Ferrante's Neapolitan Quartet follows two childhood friends as their lives take different paths, weaving in and out of one another's influence and affections. The first book explores their relationship growing up in postwar Naples, a place of casual violence, sexual threat and a grinding lack of opportunities for escape. Elena and Lila make different choices, framed by the constraints of their circumstances, but also by their different capabilities and fears. Their friendship has the sense of a quiet, calculated game, with one always a step ahead of the other.

**(I) On the Black Hill by Bruce Chatwin**

"For 42 years, Lewis and Benjamin Jones slept side by side, in their parents' bed, at their farm which was known as 'The Vision'." So begins Chatwin's brooding life of twin brothers living very much in devotion to one another, but also in suppression of their differences and frustration of their individual desires. The Welsh borders in the early 20th century is a place of harsh manual labour, local feuds, everyday violence and shameful transgressions, and the twin brothers bear their scars and disappointments in different ways.

**(J) A Ghost in the Throat by Doireann Ní Ghríofa**

There are two lives and two literary works mirroring each other in this avowedly "female text". The author's account of love and motherhood is refracted through her project to translate an 18th-century poem written by an Irish noblewoman, Eibhlín Dubh Ní Chonaill. It is Ní Ghríofa's imagined relationship with this other, spectral author that is most compelling.

**(K) Wide Sargasso Sea by Jean Rhys**

The mirroring of Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre in Jean Rhys's 1966 prequel holds up a mirror to the legacies of slavery, the inequalities within marriage, and the interlocking oppressions of race, class and gender that are lurking in Brontë's cherished work. In Wide Sargasso Sea, Rhys tells the story of Antoinette Cosway, Mr Rochester's first wife, Brontë's "mad woman in the attic". Beginning in Jamaica and ending in Rochester's British home Thornfield Hall, the overlapping narrative restores complexity to a character who in Brontë's world is expelled as the dangerous, sensuous other to Jane Eyre's pragmatism and restraint.

<b>(0)</b> The main conflict arises due to an issue related to childbearing.	<b>A</b>
<b>(1)</b> The direction of the storyline keeps alternating in this work of fiction.	
<b>(2)</b> This story is described as apparently the best example of stories that include a reflection between characters.	
<b>(3)</b> The story relies on another historical novel.	
<b>(4)</b> The story speaks of divergence between family members' affection and disguised yearnings.	
<b>(5)</b> The story describes the relationship between characters as one being contrived to accomplish a purpose.	
<b>(6)</b> There is a physical rendering of the main character that plays a central role in the story.	
<b>(7)</b> A character from this story replicates another one to the point of no return.	
<b>(8)</b> The storyline is supported by a grammatical feature used by the protagonist.	
<b>(9)</b> The story suggests a delusion being experienced by a character.	
<b>(10)</b> A character from this story undertakes an intellectual task.	

**(10 points)**

**Task 4 – Iceland's unsung "herring girls"**

Read the following text. Fill the gaps **1-10**, with **one** word that best fits each numbered space. The first letter of each word is given and definitions are provided. The task begins with an **example (0)**. Remember to **copy your answers** onto the separate Answer Sheet.

When June arrives in North Iceland, the midnight sun bounces on the horizon, never fully setting. And in the town of Siglufjörður, it signals the start of new adventures. Here in Siglo, as it's called by locals, summer is marked by the greening of scenic mountain **(0) t r a i l**, the flowering of purple lupines and the reedy sounds of accordions filling the warm air on weekends. Follow the music and you'll likely step into a scene straight from the 1940s: women dressed in **(1) p \_ \_ \_** shirts, yellow aprons and red headscarves, salting and packing fish by the **(2) b \_ \_ \_**. Known as the "herring girls", these locals regularly draw a crowd – not only for their lightning-speed hands but also for their live re-enactments of a lesser-known part of Icelandic history.

During the "herring adventure", the Icelandic fishing industry's equivalent of the goldrush, from 1910 to 1969, thousands of **(3) s \_ \_ \_ \_ \_** workers from across Iceland flocked to the herring capital of Siglo to work every summer. With herring accounting for as much as 40% of Iceland's total exports, it was all hands on deck. The women who worked on the piers cleaning, sorting, filleting, brining and packing Atlantic herring were just as **(4) v \_ \_ \_** as the fishermen at sea. Icelanders credit them for paving the way for the country's exemplary **(5) c \_ \_ \_ \_ \_** to gender equality.

The herring adventure marked the first time Icelandic women held a prominent role in the workforce. By the 1920s, the herring girls established Iceland's first women's **(6) u \_ \_ \_** and fought for higher wages. Unlike other professions at the time, herring girls **(7) e \_ \_ \_ \_ \_** had the opportunity to earn equal money as men because they were paid at a rate of around £0.18 per unit. By working quickly and efficiently, they could earn up to around £7.50 per day, which empowered them to buy homes or vehicles, study, travel and have a sense of **(8) i \_ \_ \_ \_ \_**.

Siglufjörður's population **(9) p \_ \_ \_ \_** in the 1940s and 1950s at 3,000 people, but when the fishermen came back empty-handed in 1969 due to the collapse of the herring stocks, almost everyone left.

It wasn't until the 1990s, when a group of volunteers, mainly teachers from the local high school, rallied together to restore the **(10) a \_ \_ \_ \_ \_** old salting station and create the museum, did the town start to rebound. And after winning a European Museum Award in 2004, it solidified Siglo's position as a must-visit stop along North Iceland's scenic Arctic Coast Way driving route.

"Even though we don't fish for herring anymore, preserving and sharing our history has made us capable of somehow rising again and turning into a popular destination," she said. "People from all over the world now come here year-round."

(0)	<b>paths or unpaved lanes or roads</b>
(1)	chequered or crisscross patterned cloth
(2)	a cylindrical container traditionally made of wooden planks held together with metal hoops
(3)	relating to or characteristic of a particular time of the year
(4)	of great importance, essential
(5)	a strong belief in an idea or a system
(6)	an alliance of workers who share a common interest
(7)	in the end, especially after encountering some difficulties
(8)	the state of not having to rely on others for livelihood
(9)	reached its highest level or its highest value
(10)	deserted, no longer used or occupied

**(10 points)**

### Task 5 – Women apply in their thousands to drive trains in Saudi Arabia

Read the following text. For each gap **1-10**, think of **one** word which best fits into the text. Use only **one word** in each gap. Write the correct answer on the Answer Sheet. The task begins with an **example (0)**.

#### **Women apply in their thousands to drive trains in Saudi Arabia**

Rail company advertised 30 positions and received 28,000 applications in the kingdom  
(0) where women couldn't drive cars until 2018.

A job advert to recruit 30 female train drivers in Saudi Arabia has attracted 28,000 applicants, highlighting the scale (1) \_\_\_\_\_ pent-up demand as the conservative kingdom loosens some restrictions on women's employment.

The Spanish railway operator Renfe said an online assessment of academic background and English language skills (2) \_\_\_\_\_ helped it to reduce the number of candidates (3) \_\_\_\_\_ around a half, and it would work through the rest by mid-March.

The 30 selected women will drive bullet trains between the cities of Mecca and Medina after a year of paid training. Renfe, which said it was keen (4) \_\_\_\_\_ create opportunities for women in its local business, currently employs 80 men to drive its trains in Saudi Arabia, and has 50 more under instruction.

Job opportunities for Saudi women have until recently been limited to roles such as teachers and medical workers, as they had to observe strict gender segregation rules. It went so far that women were not (5) \_\_\_\_\_ allowed to drive in the kingdom until 2018.

Female participation in the workforce (6) \_\_\_\_\_ nearly doubled in the last five years to 33% amid a drive by the Saudi crown prince to open up the kingdom and diversify the economy, and women are now taking up jobs once restricted to men and migrant workers.

But the proportion of women working in the kingdom was still around half (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of men in the third quarter of 2021, at 34.1%, and female unemployment was well (8) \_\_\_\_\_ three times higher (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for men, at 21.9%.

Saudi Arabia is highlighting progress on gender issues at a time of scrutiny in the west over its human rights record, including a crackdown (10) \_\_\_\_\_ dissent that ensnared dozens of women's rights activists and the 2018 murder of journalist Jamal Khashoggi.

**(10 points)**



**Task 6 – Reasons to be cheerful: optimists live longer, says study**

Read the following text. For items 1-10, use the word in brackets to form a new word which best fits in each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. The task begins with an **example (0)**. Write the correct answer on the separate Answer Sheet.

**Those with a positive attitude to life may lower their anxiety levels by avoiding arguments**

People who have a rosy (0) outlook (LOOK) on the world may live healthier, longer lives because they have fewer stressful events to cope with, new research suggests. Scientists found that while optimists reacted to, and recovered from, stressful situations in much the same way as pessimists, the optimists fared better emotionally because they had fewer stressful events in their daily lives.

How optimists (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (MINIMUM) their dose of stress is still unclear, but the researchers believe they either avoid arguments, lost keys, traffic jams and other irritations, or simply fail to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (PERCEPTION) them as stressful in the first place.

The researchers suspected that the optimists might bounce back more swiftly than pessimists, and return to a good mood faster following a stressful event. But the data did not bear this out. "We found that more optimistic men reported having fewer daily stressors, which partly explained their lower levels of negative mood," Lee said.

"That suggested to us that perhaps more optimistic men either limited their (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (EXPOSE) to stressful situations, or that they were less likely to view or label situations as stressful."

Although the study published in the Journals of Gerontology focused on older men, Lee said she expected all the possible (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (FIND) to hold for older women, too. "Less is known about age differences in the role of optimism in health," she added.

Levels of optimism or pessimism tend to be (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (FAIR) stable across people's lives, but Lee believes there are ways to foster a more optimistic view for those who want to.

"Oftentimes our automatic reaction involves a negative evaluation, or a worst-case scenario. It will be useful to catch ourselves doing that, and then try to come up with different ways of approaching the situation.

"A more optimistic thought does not mean being utterly carefree or ignoring risks, which is a common (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (CONCEIVE) about optimism. It may involve identifying and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (KNOWLEDGE) our strengths to ourselves, past examples of success, and areas over which we have control, so that we can arrive at a more positive and confident outlook," she added.

Prof Andrew Steptoe, head of behavioural science and health at UCL, who was not involved in the study, said optimists may genuinely lead more hassle-free existences than pessimists.

They may be easier to get on with than pessimists and so run into conflict less often, for example. Or they may simply be less likely to view daily incidents as stresses.

"If you have an optimistic (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (POSITION), it seems quite plausible that you won't regard all those relatively trivial (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (OCCUR) in your life as stressful," he said.

“There is evidence that greater optimism and less pessimism is linked with reduced risk of future ill-health.

“This could be related to lifestyle - greater physical activity, better diet, less smoking – though optimism also has biological correlates, such as lower systemic

(10) \_\_\_\_\_ (INFLAME), that may be health protective.”

**(10 points)**

**THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST**