



MINISTARSTVO ZA ODGOJ I OBRAZOVANJE  
KANTONA SARAJEVO

# ISPITNI KATALOG IZ ENGLESKOG JEZIKA

ZA POLAGANJE EKSTERNE MATURE

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**U V O D**

**Dragi učenici/ce,**

Ispitni katalog pitanja je namijenjen za uvježbavanje zadataka, a samim time i pripremu za polaganje eksterne mature u osnovnoj školi.

Zadaci u Ispitnom katalogu se sastoje iz pet oblasti: Listening, Reading, Grammar, Vocabulary i Communication. Svaka oblast sadrži različite tipove zadataka sa kojima ste se već susretali na časovima redovne nastave.

Ponudeni zadaci će vam pomoći da steknete više samopouzdanja i budete spremni za predstojeći ispit.

**S R E T N O!**

**Stručni tim**

## OPĆI CILJEVI ISPITA I ISHODI ZNANJA

Polazna osnova za izradu Ispitnog kataloga pitanja za eksternu maturu iz nastavnog predmeta Engleski jezik su:

- Nastavni plan i program devetogodišnje osnovne škole Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine;
- Nastavni plan i program devetogodišnje osnovne škole Kantona Sarajevo;
- Udžbenici koje su odobrili Koordinacija ministara obrazovanja i nauke u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine i Ministarstvo za obrazovanje, nauku i mlade Kantona Sarajevo;
- Zajednička jezgra nastavnih planova i programa za strane jezike definirana na ishodima učenja (ZJNPP, 2014.) kojeg je izradila Agencija za predškolsko, osnovno i srednje obrazovanje po uzoru na Zajednički evropski referentni okvir za jezike (ZEROJ) s ciljem definiranja jasnih, mjerljivih i konkretnih ishoda znanja.

Ispitni ciljevi su zasnovani na jezičkim kompetencijama definiranim Nastavnim planom i programom devetogodišnje osnovne škole Kantona Sarajevo.

Cilj izvođenja nastave iz engleskog jezika, kao prvog stranog jezika u devetom razredu je potpuno dostizanje nivoa A2.2. Evropskog okvira za strane jezike - CEFR za sve četiri jezičke vještine. Sve četiri jezičke vještine se ovom prilikom neće provjeravati na Eksternoj maturi iz tehničkih razloga, ali je potrebno naglasiti da ih i dalje treba sistematski razvijati, njegovati i usavršavati. Na eksternoj maturi će se provjeravati znanje iz sljedećih oblasti:

### **LISTENING, READING, VOCABULARY, GRAMMAR i COMMUNICATION.**

Očekivani rezultati/ishodi znanja će pokazati da učenici poznaju engleski jezik na predviđenom nivou morfologije, semantike, sintakse i leksike, da vladaju određenim vokabularom, te da se snalaze u različitim tipovima zadataka.

Učenici bi trebali bez poteškoća da slušaju, čitaju i razumiju glavne misli i neke detalje u srednje teškim tekstovima iz svakidašnjice i u tekstovima baziranim na činjenicama, da mogu naći novu predvidivu informaciju u jednostavnom i jasno strukturiranom tekstu o poznatim temama, te da mogu povremeno otkriti značenje nepoznatih riječi prema njihovom obliku u kontekstu.

Također bi trebalo da prepoznaju i identificiraju gramatičke strukture i prepoznaju odgovarajuće jezičke strukture na nivou riječi, fraza, rečenica, kao i odgovarajuće idiome i kolokacije. Pored toga, učenici bi trebali primijeniti jezičko znanje u odgovarajućem kontekstu.

**STRUKTURA TESTA**

Zadaci u Ispitnom katalogu pitanja i ispitnom testu su podijeljeni u pet oblasti, koje će u ispitnom testu biti bodovane na sljedeći način:

<b>Ispitne oblasti testa</b>	<b>Broj bodova</b>
<b>LISTENING</b>	<b>1.50</b>
<b>READING</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>VOCABULARY I</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>VOCABULARY II</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>GRAMMAR I</b>	<b>1.50</b>
<b>GRAMMAR II</b>	<b>1.50</b>
<b>COMMUNICATION</b>	<b>1.50</b>
<b>Ukupno:</b>	<b>10</b>

**LISTENING**

Tokom devetogodišnje osnovne škole učenici su imali priliku slušati tematski različite komunikacijske modele. Slušajući navedene modele učenici su rješavali različite tipove zadataka na određenu temu.

**READING**

Odnosi se na razumijevanje tekstova odabranih po principu zastupljenosti različitih tema. Uvažavajući principe interkulturalnosti, teme tekstova se bave različitostima i sličnostima različitih zemalja. Tekstovi vezani za Bosnu i Hercegovinu su sastavni dio ove oblasti.

**Teme:** porodica, škola, svakodnevni život, zdravlje, ekologija, kultura i umjetnost, vrijeme, životinje, nauka i tehnologija, tradicija, moja domovina, zabava i praznici.

**VOCABULARY**

Odnosi se na vokabular koji su učenici učili ili ponavljali iz datih tema definisanih u modularnom načinu organizacije udžbenika, uključujući i tvorbu riječi, upotrebu složenih glagola, kolokacija, idioma, sinonima i antonima, složenica i slično.

**GRAMMAR**

Obuhvata sve strukture predviđene Nastavnim planom i programom devetogodišnje osnovne škole.

<b>Imenice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pravilna i nepravilna množina</li> <li>• Brojive i nebrojive imenice</li> </ul>
<b>Zamjenice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rod, broj i padež</li> <li>• Lične</li> <li>• Pokazne</li> <li>• Upitne</li> <li>• Prisvojne</li> <li>• Neodređene</li> <li>• Odnosne</li> </ul>
<b>Pridjevi: Determinatori</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Članovi</li> <li>• Prisvojni pridjevi</li> <li>• Pokazni pridjevi</li> <li>• Pridjevi za neodređenu količinu i broj</li> <li>• Upitni pridjevi</li> <li>• Opisni pridjevi</li> </ul>
<b>Glagoli</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Komparacija pridjeva</li> <li>• Present Simple</li> <li>• Present Continuous</li> <li>• Past Simple</li> <li>• Past Continuous</li> <li>• Present Perfect</li> <li>• Future Tense</li> <li>• <i>Going to</i> – forma</li> </ul>
<b>Prilozi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mjesto, vrijeme, način, količina</li> <li>• Komparacija priloga</li> </ul>
<b>Prijedlozi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mjesto, vrijeme</li> <li>• <i>pridjev + prijedlog</i> (<i>afraid of, ready for</i>)</li> </ul>
<b>Veznici</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• and, but, because, or, itd.</li> </ul>
<b>Brojevi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Glavni i redni brojevi</li> </ul>
<b>Modalni glagoli</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have to/not have to, must, mustn't, needn't, can, could, may, have to, must, will, would</li> </ul>
<b>Imperativ</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Naredba, zabrana</li> </ul>

**Vezni glagoli koji  
zahtijevaju dopunu  
pridjevom**

- appear upset, seem right, look nice, smell /taste /sound nice, itd.

**Glagole iza kojih slijedi  
gerund i/ili infinitiv**

- begin reading/to read, enjoy walking, want to walk, itd.

**Passive Voice**

- Present simple, Past simple,  
Future simple

**Rečenice**

- *If* rečenice (zero i prvi)
- Vremenske
- Red riječi  
(potvrđni, upitni i odrični oblik)

**Direktni i  
indirektni govor**

- Izjave, zapovijesti, molbe, pitanja sa uvodnim glagolima *say, tell* i *ask* u sadašnjem vremenu

**COMMUNICATION**

Obuhvata najvažnije jezičke strukture u različitim životnim situacijama, kao što su savjeti, upute, dogovaranje, predlaganje, traženje pomoći, izražavanje stava, intervjuiranje i slično.



**UPUTSTVO ZA TESTIRANJE**

Ispit iz nastavnog predmeta Engleskog jezika će se održati u isto vrijeme, pod jednakim uslovima i na isti način za sve učenike koji pristupe eksternoj maturi.

- Na ispitu, koji traje 60 minuta, dozvoljena je upotreba grafitnih olovaka i gumica tokom rješavanja testa.
- Konačna verzija urađenog testa koji se predaje, mora biti napisana (neizbrisivom) hemijskom olovkom, crne ili plave boje.

Vrednovanje zadataka:

- Ukupan broj bodova finalnog testa je 10 bodova.
- Zadaci se boduju sa 0.50 bodova.

Nije dozvoljeno:

- nepridržavanje uputa datih od strane dežurnog nastavnika;
- lažno predstavljanje;
- ometanje drugih učenika;
- prepisivanje;
- osvrtnje, razgovaranje, odnosno sporazumijevanje;
- upotreba mobilnih telefona i drugih elektronskih uređaja, i
- upotreba rječnika.

Zadatak će se vrednovati sa 0 bodova ako je:

- netačan;
- zaokruženo više ponuđenih odgovora, a traži se jedan, i
- nečitko i nejasno napisan.



**Ispitne  
oblasti sa  
zadacima**

**4. ISPITNE OBLASTI SA ZADACIMA****4.1. LISTENING****4.1.1. STOP WASTING TIME**

**Listen and decide if the statements are True or False.**

**Example:**

*Tom doesn't know how to start studying.*

True / False

**1** Tom's mum thinks that music helps people study.

True / False

**2** Tom puts the dog outside.

True / False

**3** Tom's mum recommends having a sandwich on the desk.

True / False

**4** Tom doesn't want to turn off his phone at first.

True / False

**5** Tom doesn't need the internet to study.

True / False

**6** Tom thinks his mum has helped him.

True / False

**4.1.2. A TRIP TO REMEMBER**

**Listen to a girl called Melanie and decide if the statements are True or False.**

**Example:**

*Melanie went with her class on her first school trip about four years ago.* True / False

**1** There were about 50 students on her first school trip.

True / False

**2** The coach didn't arrive on time.

True / False

**3** The name of the hotel was Berri.

True / False

**4** The hotel was renovated and new.

True / False

**5** Melanie didn't say a word in French on her trip.

True / False

**6** She was sad to leave Paris.

True / False

**4.1.3. AQUA PARK INFORMATION**

Listen to the conversation and decide if the statements are True or False.

**Example:**

*The woman is calling a bank for some information.*

True / ~~False~~

**1** The aqua park is open every day from 7 until 6.

True / False

**2** They close the Aqua Park much later on Wednesdays.

True / False

**3** Family tickets are cheaper.

True / False

**4** They don't have car parks.

True / False

**5** They have a restaurant for hot food.

True / False

**6** You can buy some books there.

True / False

**4.1.4. MISSING A CLASS**

**Listen to a student explain why she can't come to class. Circle or underline the correct ending.**

**Example:**

*Diana can't come to class because*

A she has a different class.

B she has a mid-term exam.

C she has a doctor's appointment.

**1 The teacher checks her**

A her notebook.

B her wallet.

C her pocket.

**2 For homework, she has to read**

A chapters 17, 18, 19 and 20.

B chapters 17, 19, and 20.

C chapters 17 and 20.

**3 The articles and video are available**

A in the library.

B via email.

C online.

**4 The deadline for the homework is**

A Wednesday.

B Friday.

C Sunday.

**5 The teacher can give Diana the practice test**

A on Friday.

B after the mid-term exam.

C by email.

**6 The office needs**

A a certificate from the doctor.

B an email from Diana.

C the mid-term exam.

**4.1.5. TOWN HAS CHANGED**

Listen to Robert talking about how his town has changed. Circle or underline the correct ending.

Example:

*Robert's home town Farley is*

*A in the south east of England.*

*B on the coast.*

*C close to a river.*

**1 When Robert was young,**

A the fishing industry already declined.

B the town was an important fishing port.

C the town was an important port for many products.

**2 For most of the year, Farley is**

A busy.

B expensive.

C quiet.

**3 Robert says that the restaurants are now**

A closed more often.

B more expensive.

C more crowded.

**4 Robert says that the river is now**

A less polluted.

B more peaceful.

C dirtier.

**5 Robert says the houses are now**

A cleaned less often.

B looked after better.

C bigger, with smaller gardens.

**6 Robert sometimes gets work as a**

A cleaner.

B gardener.

C fisherman.

**4.1.1. TAPESCRIPT  
STOP WASTING TIME**

**Tom:** *I don't know what to do. I start off studying but I always end up doing something else.*

**Mum:** *I'll help you but please listen to me.*

**Tom:** *Of course! Go on!*

**Mum:** *Now first, you need to take away all of the things that stop you working.*

**Tom:** *What do you mean?*

**Mum:** *First, turn off your music. Music doesn't help you study.*

**Tom:** *OK. No music.*

**Mum:** *And put the dog outside!*

**Tom:** *What?*

**Mum:** *Well, every time the dog goes into your room, you stop studying to pat it. Spot stops you working!*

**Tom:** *OK. Bye, Spot!*

**Mum:** *Have an apple and a glass of water on your desk before you start. Here you are.*

**Tom:** *Why?*

**Mum:** *Because then you don't need to go to the kitchen for something to eat or drink.*

**Tom:** *OK.*

**Mum:** *Turn off your phone.*

**Tom:** *No way!*

**Mum:** *Yes. It stops you working. If you turn it off, it's easier to concentrate. You can read your messages later.*

**Tom:** *OK, but I can't turn off the internet on my computer. I need it to look up information.*

**Mum:** *OK, but you can turn off your instant messages.*

**Tom:** *I know! Mum?*

**Mum:** *Yes?*

**Tom:** *Thanks.*

#### 4.1.2. TAPESCRIPT A TRIP TO REMEMBER

*About 2 years ago I went with my class on our first school trip - five days in Paris. There were about 30 of us and 4 teachers. We all went in one big coach from our school in London. The teachers told us to be at school at 4.30 in the morning. Everyone was there on time, but the coach didn't arrive until 5 o'clock and we didn't leave until 5.30. We were very cold and tired.*

*Anyway, the coach was very comfortable and we watched a video and listened to some CDs on the journey. We had some sandwiches and drinks with us so we went straight to Paris without stopping. The trip was quite expensive. It cost 240 pounds and we wanted to save money so we didn't stop at motorway cafes. It only took us 8 hours to reach Paris. The name of the hotel in Paris was the hotel Berri. That's B-E-R-R-I. It was very old, but our room was nice and the bed was great, really soft. I shared the room with three other girls.*

*When we went shopping I tried to practice my French a few times, but sometimes I didn't know the right words and spoke in English instead. The shops were great. I bought lots of presents even a T-shirt for my little sister. I think what I most enjoyed was the river trip. I took lots of photos of my friend and also of Notre Dame Cathedral and wonderful Art Galleries. I was sad to leave Paris. I had a lovely time there. We came home by coach and this time the journey was much shorter. We even arrived back half an hour early.*



### 4.1.3. TAPESCRIPT

#### AQUA PARK INFORMATION

**Man:** Hello, Aqua Park, can I help you?

**Woman:** Yes, please. I'd like some information. Are you open on Saturdays?

**Man:** We're open every day from 9 in the morning until 6, but on Saturdays, we close much later, at 10.

**Woman:** Okay and how much does it cost?

**Man:** Adults are 15 pounds and children 10 pounds, but families can get in more cheaply with a family ticket only 50 pounds.

**Woman:** And do you have a large car park? I'm coming from London.

**Man:** We have four car parks. From London, it's much easier for you to park in the one in Glendennan road.

**Woman:** I'll write that down. Can you spell the name of the road for me?

**Man:** It's G-L-E-N-D-E-N-N-A-N.

**Woman:** And is there any way to get food and drink?

**Man:** Yes, there's a restaurant for hot food. There's also a café for ice cream and drinks.

**Woman:** Is there anything else I need to know? Do you have a shop?

**Man:** Yes, it sells sweets, newspapers and you can get books there, too.

**Woman:** That's great, thank you.

**4.1.4. TAPESCRIPT  
MISSING A CLASS**

*Student: Excuse me, Ms. Henderson?*

*Teacher: Yes, Diana. How can I help you?*

*Student: I'm sorry, but I can't come to class next Wednesday. I have a doctor's appointment.*

*Teacher: OK. Thanks for letting me know.*

*Student: Is there anything to do at home?*

*Teacher: Let me just check my notebook. OK, first of all ... you need to read chapters 17, 19 and 20 in the book. There are also some articles and a video to watch – those are online. I'll post the links online in the usual place.*

*Student: Chapters 17 to 20.*

*Teacher: Yes, except chapter 18. Chapters 17, 19 and 20.*

*Student: Ah, OK. Um ... is there a deadline?*

*Teacher: Yes, this Friday. But there's something else. I was going to give you all a practice test.*

*Student: A practice test?*

*Teacher: Yes, to help people prepare for the mid-term exam.*

*Student: Ah. All right.*

*Teacher: Don't worry, I can send you the practice test by email on Wednesday.*

*Can you send it to me before Friday?*

*Student: Sure, no problem.*

*Teacher: And don't forget to bring a certificate from the doctor to the office.*

*Student: Thanks, Ms. Henderson! I'll do that.*

*Teacher: You're welcome, Diana. Take care.*

**4.1.5. TAPESCRIPT****TOWN HAS CHANGED**

*I live in a small town called Farley. It's in the south-west of England. It's near the mouth of a river, about six miles from the coast. There aren't any beaches in the town itself, but there are some not far away, about eight miles. The town was an important fishing port when I was young.*

*My dad worked in the harbour, bringing fish off the boats and selling them to the local shops, restaurants and traders from further away. In my grandad's time, the port was even more important. Back then, coal, food, wood, cloth and all kinds of things were brought here by sea. That's why there are so many small houses beside the river. They were built about 130 years ago for the port workers and fishermen. Now they are empty for most of the year. They were bought as second homes. The owners stay in them for a few weeks a year and rent them out for the summer, but for the rest of the year, nobody lives there. It's such a shame.*

*This busy, important town is now silent. It's terrible for the local businesses. Our local restaurants only open for a few months and then they close too. Lots of young people have moved away because they can't get jobs, the houses are too expensive and there's nothing for them to do here. It's really sad. I guess there are some positives though. The river is a lot cleaner than it used to be when I was a boy. I remember going fishing with my dad sometimes. The river was really smelly and full of rubbish.*

*Now it's much more pleasant and I catch a lot more fish. And out of season, the beaches are empty. The houses are better maintained now too. The houses are better maintained now too. The owners keep them nicely painted so that tourists want to stay in them, and there's work for the people who remain here as gardeners, cleaners. I do that sort of work myself, vacuuming and changing the sheets and towels between guests.*

## 4.2. READING

### 4.2.1. MICHAEL FRED PHELPS

**Read the text and decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F).**

Michael Phelps is a winning athlete. He has more Olympic gold medals for swimming than any other athlete in the world. He was born in the United States of America, in Baltimore on June 30, 1985 and he began swimming when he was five years old because he had ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder). When you are ill with this illness, you cannot sit quietly and think for a long time about things.

Because of this, things weren't easy for Michael at school. He could not learn well and his teachers were not happy with him. One day they called his mother and said: "Michael will never be any good at things!" The boys and girls in his school laughed at him and sometimes they bullied him. At home Michael's mother and father had problems too. They were not happy together, and when Michael was nine years old his father left home. Michael felt very bad when that happened.

Michael's mother asked a doctor for help with Michael. Michael's two sisters were good swimmers and the doctor said to his mother: "Take Michael swimming with his sisters. It's going to be good for him." Michael loved going to the pool because there he did not hear his parents talking angrily or his friends laughing at him. Michael became a very fast swimmer. He began to win all of his races. No one could swim faster than him.

At 15, he became the youngest American boy to swim in an Olympic Games. Nine months later he became the youngest swimmer to become a world swimming champion. But, Michael had a dream. He wanted to get more gold medals in one Olympic Games than Mark Spitz. Mark got seven gold medals in the 1972 Munich Olympic Games. On August 17, 2008, at the Olympic Games in Beijing, Michael's dream came true. He won eight gold medals and made the fastest time ever in seven races - and he was only 23 at the time! Michael loves swimming and he says: "I only eat, sleep and swim!" Today Michael is rich and famous, but he wants his story to help children all over the world with problems to be successful too.

**Example:**

*Michael Phelps began swimming when he was six.*

F

**1** Swimming helped Michael with his problems.

\_\_\_\_\_

**2** Soon, he became a faster swimmer than his sisters.

\_\_\_\_\_

**3** When Michael was ten, his father left home.

\_\_\_\_\_

**4** In 2008, Phelps won eight Olympic gold medals.

\_\_\_\_\_

### 4.2.2. BODY LANGUAGE

Read the text and decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F).

Everybody wants to make a good impression when they meet someone for the first time, but did you know that 80 % of the impression you give comes not from the words you say but from your body language? Following these tips will help you to feel more confident and able to create a positive impact when meeting strangers.

Make eye contact, but don't stare. Too much eye contact may seem aggressive or suggest romantic interest. Not enough eye contact, on the other hand, might make you seem unconfident or uninterested. Something in the middle will indicate that you are interested and relaxed. If you are in a group of several people, shift your eye contact between the people you are with since this will show respect for everybody in the group.

Smile, but not too much. A smile can make you look more warm, friendly and confident even when you're feeling nervous. Smile when you are introduced to someone, but don't keep a smile on your face permanently or you'll seem insincere. If smiling feels unnatural to you, just relax your facial muscles, but it will also help you to feel it. Laugh when someone makes a joke, but avoid laughing at your own jokes, otherwise you'll seem nervous.

Use your hands more confidently. Instead of fidgeting with your hands, use them to add emphasis to what you are saying. Exaggerated hand movements, however, might make you seem nervous or uncontrolled.

Remember that improving your body language will not only increase your attractiveness, but it will also make you feel more positive. However, it needs to be taken one step at a time. Attempting to change all your habits at once might feel overwhelming.

**Example:**

*80 % of the impression you give comes from the words.* F

1 If you are with several people, it is a good idea to make eye contact with everybody. \_\_\_\_\_

2 If smiling feels false, you should relax your facial muscles. \_\_\_\_\_

3 You should always laugh at your own jokes. \_\_\_\_\_

4 You should quickly improve your body language. \_\_\_\_\_

### 4.2.3. PLASTIC BAGS

**Read the text and decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F).**

Twelve years ago, an oceanographer Captain Charlie Moore was skippering his yacht *The Alguita* in the North Pacific. He sailed into a mass of floating plastic rubbish which took him and his crew a week to cross. This floating rubbish dump is now called the Great Pacific Garbage Patch and doubles the size of the USA.

The United Nations says there are now 18,000 pieces of plastic in every square kilometre of sea everywhere in the world. A walk along any beach will give you some idea of the seriousness of plastic pollution.

The trouble is, when we throw out plastic with the trash, the plastic doesn't go away. Plastic does not biodegrade. It photodegrades into smaller and smaller particles which then enter the food chain. Plastics contain cancer-causing chemicals such as vinyl chloride which travel along the food chain in increasing concentrations and end up in our fish and chips, along with hormone disruptors such as bisphenol A. Scientists try to tell us that we are killing ourselves as well as other animals. At least 200 species are, as I speak, being killed by plastic. Whales, dolphins, turtles and albatross confuse floating plastic, especially shopping bags and six-pack rings, with jellyfish. A dead Mince whale, washed up on a Normandy beach, was found to have eaten plastic bags from supermarkets and died a dreadful death.

8% of all the world's oil production is for plastic. According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, companies manufacture 5 billion plastic bags a year. Of all the plastic produced annually, half is for packaging which gets thrown out with the trash a few minutes after purchase. And 10% of all rubbish is plastic bags which take from 400 to 1000 years to degrade. Less than 1% of plastic bags are recycled and only 4% of all other plastic waste, the reason being it is simply too expensive to do.

Some countries have rebelled and banned plastic bags. And the first was brave Bangladesh. Then China took the same decision and, according to CNN Asia, saves itself 37 million barrels of oil a year. Botswana, Canada, Israel, Kenya, Rwanda, Singapore and South Africa have also banned plastic bags. Notice how many of the world's richest countries are not on this list. It's an absolute disgrace.

Alright, then. If we can't use plastic bags, how do we carry home the shopping? Take a back pack or a folding shopping trolley. Change supermarket to one that provides biodegradable bags, made from potato starch for example. Use consumer power.

Think globally, act locally. A small Australian town is now one step ahead of the rest of the world. The inhabitants of Bundanoon in New South Wales have banned plastic bottles from the town. We need to follow their example and eliminate plastic from our lives, take care of the earth and vote for people we think will do the same.

**Example:**

*We can get an idea of how much plastic rubbish there is in the oceans by taking a walk along any beach.* **T**

- 1 Toxic chemicals get into our food when plastic becomes small enough to enter our food chain. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Five million plastic bags are produced every year. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Many of the world's richest countries have banned plastic bags. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The writer advises us to take individual action. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4.2.4. THE SARAJEVO OLYMPICS 1984

Read the text and decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F).

My name is Jasmina. My favourite sport is skiing. What's yours? I love it and I can't wait to put them on when the first snow falls each winter.

It seems incredible that almost 30 years ago in 1984 my city, Sarajevo, hosted the Winter Olympic Games. It was a huge honour for everyone living here. It was only the 14<sup>th</sup> winter games and over 1,200 athletes arrived to take part from 49 countries. Millions of people watched the games on TV in their own homes across the world.

My parents were children at the time. My mum remembers everyone's delight when it snowed just before the games started, so the conditions were perfect. She can still describe the opening ceremony in detail and how Sandra Dubravčić, the figure skater, lit the Olympic Flame. She told me she thought: "These games are ours." It was so exciting for everyone because the events were taking place on the mountains around the city. Mum was eleven, and she remembers how lively the city was and how happy people were. Her favourite event was figure-skating. The gold medal for this event was won by Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean from the UK. They received the highest points anyone has ever got in this event.

I get my love of skiing from my father. His favourite event is always the Giant Slalom. In 1984, this event was won by a Swiss skier, Max Julen. However, the silver medal went to Jure Franko, who became a national hero. In 2006 he organized a trip for 43 children from poorer homes, including some from Sarajevo, to go to the Winter Olympics in Turin, Italy.

After those Olympic Games my dad took up skiing. So, it's thanks to him that I now do this sport 30 years later. But sadly, I don't think I'll get into the next Olympic team.

**Example:**

*The 14<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympic Games were held in Sarajevo in 1984.*

T

1 Jasmina's favourite sport is figure-skating.

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Just before the games started, it snowed in Sarajevo.

\_\_\_\_\_

3 The Olympic Flame was lit by a skier, Jure Franko.

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Jasmina's love for skiing comes from her mother.

\_\_\_\_\_



### 4.2.5. IRELAND

**Read the text and decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F).**

The Republic of Ireland (Eire) has a population of about three and a half million people. The official language is Irish but people usually speak English. People call Ireland the “Emerald Isle” because it is a very green island. It often rains in Ireland. The countryside is beautiful and Irish people are very friendly.

#### DUBLIN – A GREAT CAPITAL

Have a great time in Dublin! There are wonderful shops, restaurants, music and night life. Walk around the busy streets, visit the museums or relax in one of the parks. Go to Trinity College Library. In the library, you can see the amazing *Book of Kells* from the 8<sup>th</sup> century.

#### GREAT WRITERS

Some of the best writers in the English language are from Ireland, for example, Jonathan Swift, Oscar Wilde and James Joyce. See their portraits and letters in Dublin’s Writer’s Museum.

#### LEGENDS

Go to Blarney Castle and see the famous Blarney Stone. People say this stone has got magic powers and you become a brilliant speaker when you kiss it!

#### AROUND IRELAND

Explore Ireland: drive, walk or cycle around the beautiful coast and the green countryside. Stop in wonderful old towns and villages and visit historic castles and churches.

Horse riding, fishing, cycling and walking are popular activities. There are fantastic beaches, too. Try surfing or scuba diving – or just have a swim!

#### Example:

*Ireland is very green.*

**T**

1 Irish people are not very friendly.

\_\_\_\_\_

2 The stories of Swift, Wilde and Joyce are in English.

\_\_\_\_\_

3 There are not many historic buildings in Ireland.

\_\_\_\_\_

4 The beaches are very good.

\_\_\_\_\_

### 4.2.6. WILD WEATHER

Read the text and decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F).

#### What is happening to our weather?

What is ‘extreme’ weather? Why are people talking about it these days? ‘Extreme’ weather is very unusual rain, heat, storms etc. For example, in 2010, 33 centimetres of rain fell in two days on Nashville, USA. According to weather experts, that was a ‘once in 1000 years’ event. But these days, extreme weather events are more frequent. Also in 2010, 28 centimetres of rain fell on Rio de Janeiro in 24 hours, and there was record rainfall in Pakistan.

The effects of this kind of rain are dramatic. In Rio de Janeiro, landslides followed the rain. Hundreds of people died. In Pakistan, it caused floods that affected 20 million people. The opposite situation is drought, when no rain falls. Australia, Russia and East Africa have suffered major droughts in the last ten years. Another example of extreme weather is a heat wave, such as in the summer of 2003. In Europe, 35,000 people died from heat-related problems.

So, what is happening? Are these extreme events part of a natural cycle? Are they happening because human activity affects the Earth’s climate? The answer, Peter Miller says, is: probably a mixture of both of these things. On the one hand, the most important influences on weather events are natural cycles in the climate. Two of the most famous cycles are called El Niño and La Niña. They start in the Pacific Ocean, but they affect weather all around the world. On the other hand, the Earth’s oceans are changing: their temperatures are increasing. And this is a result of human activity. The greenhouse gases we produce mean the atmosphere warms up. Warmer oceans produce more water vapour – think about what happens when you heat a pan of water in your kitchen. Information from satellites tells us that there is four percent more water vapour in the atmosphere than 25 years ago. This warm, wet air turns into rain, storms, hurricanes and typhoons.

Michael Oppenheimer, a climate scientist, says that we need to accept reality. Our weather is changing and we need to act to save lives and money.

#### Example:

*The article says that extreme weather is more common nowadays.* **T**

- 1 One cause of extreme weather is water vapour in the atmosphere. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 A lot of rain fell over a long time period in Nashville, USA. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 After the extreme rain in Rio de Janeiro there were many deaths. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The oceans temperatures are getting colder. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4.2.7. THE ICE HOTEL

**Read the text. Choose and circle or underline the correct answers: A, B or C.**

I'm Vanesa, I'm 16 and I'm Canadian. I live in Quebec, the eastern province of Canada. Quebec's weather is often very bad and cold in winter with abundant snowfalls. I like winter weather and winter sports, in particular skiing and snowboarding, so I like living here! I'm a very good skier and I'm in the local snowboarding team, too.

My dad works at the Ice Hotel. It's a wonderful hotel made of snow and ice! It's only five minutes away from Quebec City, where I live with my family. It's the first ice hotel in North America and it is open only in winter from January to April. In the hotel there is a church, a theatre, a restaurant and a bar. Everything in the hotel is made of ice: the pillars, the sculptures but also the furniture, for example the beds, the tables and the shelves. It is very strange and so people from all over the world come here to sleep in one of its 51 rooms. In the hotel guests sleep in Arctic sleeping bags at a temperature of about  $-8^{\circ}$ ! Staying at The Ice Hotel is really expensive: a room for a night costs about \$ 300. The Ice Hotel is also open to visitors from 10 a.m. to midnight and there are guided tours.

My dad works in the big hall of the hotel, he is a receptionist there: he welcomes and helps visitors and answers the phone at the reception of the hotel. Every morning he gets up at half past six, he has a big breakfast and then he drives to the hotel. He has lunch at the hotel, in the kitchen. He usually comes home at eight o'clock in the evening. He never sleeps at the hotel but he sometimes works on Sunday afternoons.

**Example:**

*Winters in Canada are usually*

A very cold.

B mild.

C warm and windy.

**1 Everything in The Ice Hotel is made of**

A concrete and stones.

B ice and compact snow.

C bricks and wood.

**2 Staying for a night in a room at The Ice Hotel is**

- A quite cheap.
- B not very expensive.
- C really expensive.

**3 Vanessa's dad is**

- A the manager of the hotel.
- B the receptionist of the hotel.
- C the visitor of the hotel.

**4 You can go on a guided tour of the hotel**

- A from 10 o'clock in the morning.
- B after midnight.
- C before 10 o'clock in the morning.

#### 4.2.8. HOW MY LIFE HAS CHANGED?

**Read the text about how Sarah's life was in the past and how it is now.  
Choose and circle or underline the correct answers: A, B or C.**

I used to work on cruise ships as a musician. I travelled a lot! I spent the month before the first lockdown in four continents! I used to get up really early, drive to the airport and fly to a port across the world and get on a ship just to get to work! Then I used to spend between three and fourteen days on the ship. The ships were great. The food was excellent, and the staff were brilliant. The ship stopped at fantastic places, and I often used to spend the afternoon at the beach drinking cocktails or sightseeing. But there were disadvantages too. I often didn't know anyone on the ship. But the passengers all knew me, and they used to talk to me every time I left my cabin. I didn't have any privacy. Of course, I had to chat to them politely even when I wasn't in the mood.

But now, everything has changed. The cruises aren't running now, and I don't know when they will run again, and I've been in my flat for a year. I never used to spend much time here, and I haven't spent a whole year in England for over twenty years! But I've enjoyed it. I bought a bike last year, and I've found some great beach cafes that I never used to know about. I also bought a campervan, and I drove around the coast. I always used to prefer beaches in the Caribbean and the Mediterranean to British beaches. The weather is much better for a start! But I found some beautiful places last year. I could park on the beach in some places and run straight into the sea! They were much less touristy and more peaceful than the places where the cruise ships go.

I'm spending a lot more time alone now. I didn't use to be alone much when I was working. But since the pandemic started, I have developed new relationships with people who I didn't use to know very well. I always used to prefer the company of entertainers and people who like to travel. I used to think that people with normal jobs were boring. But since last year, I've got to know some really interesting, strong, kind and caring people! So that's been really valuable.

**Example:**

*Sarah didn't use to have to*

*A travel long distances to work.*

*B get up early.*

*C manage staff on the ship.*

**1 Sarah used to \_\_\_\_\_ around the world.**

- A drive a campervan
- B take her bike
- C relax on beaches

**2 She is spending \_\_\_\_\_ at home than before.**

- A more time
- B less time
- C about the same amount of time

**3 She went on bike rides and found some nice**

- A cafes.
- B beaches.
- C parks.

**4 Talking about relationships, Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ now than in the past.**

- A isn't spending a lot more time alone
- B appreciates normal people more
- C is less kind and less caring

#### 4.2.9. THE NATIONAL PARKS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Read the text. Choose and circle or underline the correct answers: A, B or C.

There are many more people wanting places to live and work than even ten years ago. An increase in air pollution from traffic and industry traps harmful gases in the atmosphere, which act as a greenhouse around the Earth. This greenhouse effect contributes to climate change as the Earth gets warmer. Deforestation adds to these problems by reducing the amount of trees which help to consume carbon dioxide, a major greenhouse gas.

The aim of a national park is to protect the wildlife and wilderness of an area. Bosnia and Herzegovina has three. Sutjeska National Park was created in 1962. It covers 17,350 hectares and contains our highest mountain, Mount Maglić. Part of the park, Perućica Forest, is particularly important. Scientists believe it is about 20,000 years old, and has been left as a completely natural environment, unused by humans, all that time. Today, people are kept out of the forest so they don't harm it.

Kozara National park was created in 1967. It only covers 3,520 hectares, but it is important for the conservation of wildlife as well as recreation. There are good walking, skiing and mountain biking trails. It is also an excellent place to go birdwatching.

Una is a new national park. It was founded in 2008 and is the biggest of the three parks covering over 19,000 hectares. It has some of the biggest lichens in Europe growing on its trees, meaning the air in the park is extremely clean as lichens are very sensitive to pollution and won't grow where there is any. The park is also home to rare wild animals such as bears, lynx, wolves and chamois.

Apart from these national parks, there are many things that people can do to improve their environment. Reducing waste, recycling rubbish, walking and cycling instead of driving all help to protect our environment and preserve the beauty and natural richness of Bosnia and Herzegovina for future generation.

**Example:**

*Traffic and industry*

*A trap harmful gases in the atmosphere.*

**B cause air pollution.**

*C cause deforestation.*

**1 A national park is**

- A an area where scenery and wildlife are protected.
- B a small area where scenery and wildlife aren't protected.
- C a large area where people live and work.

**2 Scientists believe that**

- A Perućica Forest has been used by humans all the time.
- B people aren't kept out of the Perućica Forest and they harm it.
- C Perućica Forest is about 20,000 years old and it is a completely natural environment, unused by people.

**3 Kozara National Park**

- A is the biggest national park in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- B has good walking, skiing and mountain biking trails.
- C isn't famous for recreation.

**4 There are many things that people can do to improve their environment. They can**

- A pollute rivers, mountains, air, lakes ....
- B reduce the amount of trees.
- C reduce waste, recycle rubbish and cycle instead of drive.



**4.2.10. THIS IS WHAT IT'S LIKE TO LIVE IN A TREE HOUSE**

**Read the text. Choose and circle or underline the correct answers: A, B or C.**

*Luke Jackson and his parents moved from their apartment in Vancouver, Canada, to a tree house in the forest.*

Earlier this year, I moved into a tree house. My parents read an article on a website about people who live in unusual homes and decided to design our new home without the help of an architect. They spent hours watching online videos and reading library books to get ideas for our tree house. Now that we've finished it, it's exactly how we wanted to have it.

Our tree house is built around a very strong tree, so it can support the two floors that surround it. I used to have a big bedroom in our old apartment, but now my room is pretty small. However, I don't mind that at all because now it has an incredible view of the forest in every direction. It's fantastic – I really couldn't imagine living anywhere else now. Our next project is to finish the garden – it's going to be amazing one day.

I'll never forget the first night we spent in the tree house. When I was in bed, I started to notice how the tree house actually felt. I didn't expect it to move in the wind like a boat on the ocean. However, it was quite relaxing and didn't take long to get used to. It was also really dark, because there are no street lights.

We don't have any neighbours nearby, so I spend a lot of time on my own painting and playing music in my room. What's great is that I can make a noise when I play my guitar up there since I live in the middle of the forest! I only wish more of my paintings could fit on my wall, instead of being in a big pile on the floor! My friend's coming to stay next weekend and I can't wait to welcome him to my home! I've already warned him that it'll be a bit crowded in my room, but that won't stop us from having fun together!

**Example:**

*Luke used to live in*

*A a tree house.*

*B a bungalow.*

*C an apartment.*

**1 Luke's family got the idea to build a tree house from**

- A talking to another family member.
- B an architect.
- C the internet and library books.

**2 What Luke likes most about the design of the tree house is**

- A what he can see from his room.
- B the size of his room.
- C the tree it's built around.

**3 On his first night in the tree house, Luke was**

- A afraid of the noises he heard.
- B surprised by the way it moved.
- C worried because there were no lights.

**4 Now, Luke says his bedroom**

- A is too close to his nearest neighbour.
- B is a good place to play a musical instrument.
- C has plenty of room when friends come and visit him.

## 4.3. VOCABULARY I

Read the sentences. Circle or underline and the correct word (A, B or C) for each gap.

**Example:** *Who are you waiting \_\_\_\_\_?*

**A** *for*

**B** *from*

**C** *about*

**4.3.1.** How does she \_\_\_\_\_ on with her new boys?

**A** go

**B** keep

**C** get

**4.3.2.** The gate was 2 metres high and 1,5 metres \_\_\_\_\_.

**A** flat

**B** wide

**C** round

**4.3.3.** We need a \_\_\_\_\_ of flour.

**A** piece

**B** bag

**C** slice

**4.3.4.** I am like my father. I am very \_\_\_\_\_ to him.

**A** different

**B** similar

**C** the same

**4.3.5.** Are you going \_\_\_\_\_ for your holidays this year?

**A** abroad

**B** absent

**C** outside

**4.3.6.** I didn't look \_\_\_\_\_ the words in the dictionary.

**A** out

**B** after

**C** up

**4.3.7.** Agatha Christie wrote her first detective story in 1920 and became very \_\_\_\_\_.

**A** success

**B** successor

**C** successful

**4.3.8.** We need to \_\_\_\_\_ some money for our winter skiing holiday.

**A** afford

**B** buy

**C** save

**4.3.9.** This maths problem is too \_\_\_\_\_ for me.

**A** hard

**B** noisy

**C** heavy

- 4.3.10.** Andy \_\_\_\_\_ happy. He is smiling.  
**A** does    **B** sound    **C** looks
- 4.3.11.** Look \_\_\_\_\_ the camera. I'm going to take your photo.  
**A** to    **B** at    **C** for
- 4.3.12.** When my sisters are in trouble, they always \_\_\_\_\_ me for support and comfort.  
**A** turn at    **B** turn on    **C** turn to
- 4.3.13.** Can you pick \_\_\_\_\_ some milk from the supermarket when you're out, please?  
**A** out    **B** over    **C** up
- 4.3.14.** On holidays we saw where the \_\_\_\_\_ runs into the sea.  
**A** lake    **B** river    **C** ocean
- 4.3.15.** There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on the road because of the heavy rain.  
**A** floods    **B** melting ice    **C** droughts
- 4.3.16.** How do you go to work? \_\_\_\_\_ car.  
**A** In    **B** On    **C** By
- 4.3.17.** The children got \_\_\_\_\_ the bus and ran into school.  
**A** on    **B** off    **C** out
- 4.3.18.** The player who plays against your team is \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** your substitute    **B** your a trainer    **C** your opponent
- 4.3.19.** Would you \_\_\_\_\_ my dog for me this weekend?  
**A** look    **B** look after    **C** look up
- 4.3.20.** Everybody got \_\_\_\_\_ of the building very quickly.  
**A** through    **B** past    **C** out

## 4.4. VOCABULARY II

Read the sentences. Underline or circle the correct answer.

Example: We had a very *relaxed* / *relaxing* holiday.

4.4.1. Listen! Can you *hear* / *see* the music?

4.4.2. One of the *natural* / *nature* landmarks of Sarajevo is Vrelo Bosne, the spring of the Bosna River.

4.4.3. They fell *in* / *for* love when they met at a party.

4.4.4. We must speak *out* / *up* against drugs.

4.4.5. What time does it get *dark* / *light* in the evenings?

4.4.6. Do they like skiing *in* / *on* winter on Bjelašnica?

4.4.7. She is fond *of* / *in* writing poetry.

4.4.8. You can finish the task. Don't *give* / *drop* up.

4.4.9. The firefighters managed to put *down* / *out* the fire.

4.4.10. You need a *stick* / *bat* to play hockey.

4.4.11. Complete the sentences with a word from the box. There is an extra word.

~~find out~~ take part in come across take up

Example: Please *find out* where he is.

1 Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ a film?

2 I think I might \_\_\_\_\_ acting.

**4.4.12. Complete the sentences using the words from the box. There is an extra word.**

**large** second three had

**Example:** *We saw a strange animal in the jungle. It was very large.*

- 1 It was about \_\_\_\_\_ metres tall.
- 2 It \_\_\_\_\_ a black hairy face.

**4.4.13. Complete the sentences using the words from the box. There is an extra word.**

several an office **music** office

**Example:** *He is always listening to music in the evening.*

- 1 My brother works in a big company. He is \_\_\_\_\_ worker.
- 2 She plays \_\_\_\_\_ musical instruments.

**4.4.14. Complete the sentences using the words from the box. There is an extra word.**

**river** airport art gallery ice rink

**Example:** *Let's walk by the river.*

- 1 Our flight was late so we had to wait at the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 I like skating at the \_\_\_\_\_.

4.4.15. Complete the sentences with the words from the box. There is an extra word.

annoying    tasty    **sunny**    tasteless

**Example:** *It was a warm sunny day.*

- 1 I like this food. It's really\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 How\_\_\_\_\_! I can't find my favourite pen.

## 4.5. GRAMMAR I

Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct form.

Example: He is going to have his holiday in Greece. (*have*)

4.5.1. That's an interesting article. It \_\_\_\_\_ you a lot about Bosnian teenagers. (**tell**)

4.5.2. Derrick always \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at a restaurant. (**have**)

4.5.3. She \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish in school every Friday. (**study**)

4.5.4. We \_\_\_\_\_ often \_\_\_\_\_ horror movies. (**not watch**)

4.5.5. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ an e-mail to their friend now. (**send**)

4.5.6. Mr Jones \_\_\_\_\_ the lawn in his front yard now. (**not mow**)

4.5.7. Hurry! The bus \_\_\_\_\_ now. (**come**)

4.5.8. What are they doing? \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ the garbage? (**take out**)

4.5.9. Bill often loses his key. He \_\_\_\_\_ one last week. (**lose**)

4.5.10. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ after your younger sister an hour ago? (**look**)

4.5.11. Last weekend she \_\_\_\_\_ some photos. (**take**)

4.5.12. George fell off the ladder while he \_\_\_\_\_ the ceiling. (**paint**)

4.5.13. They \_\_\_\_\_ for me when I arrived. (**wait**)

4.5.14. It began to rain while I \_\_\_\_\_ home. (**walk**)

4.5.15. The sun was rising when we \_\_\_\_\_ the hill. (**reach**)

4.5.16. She was brushing her hair while he \_\_\_\_\_ on his clothes. (**put**)

4.5.17. My sisters \_\_\_\_\_ the floor while John was making the beds. (**sweep**)

4.5.18. I \_\_\_\_\_ Carol at the party. She was wearing a new dress. (**see**)

4.5.19. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ happy when she finds out the truth. (**not be**)



- 4.5.20. I think we \_\_\_\_\_ more glass and plastic in the future. (**recycle**)
- 4.5.21. I promise that I \_\_\_\_\_ secrets from you anymore. (**not keep**)
- 4.5.22. Have you got any plans for tomorrow? Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents. (**visit**)
- 4.5.23. I hope the weather in Tuzla \_\_\_\_\_ nice next time. (**be**)
- 4.5.24. Why do you want so many oranges? I \_\_\_\_\_ an orange juice. (**make**)
- 4.5.25. She is bleeding because she \_\_\_\_\_ her finger. (**cut**)
- 4.5.26. \_\_\_\_\_ he ever \_\_\_\_\_ to Bosnia and Herzegovina? (**be**)
- 4.5.27. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ a cold since last Thursday. (**have**)
- 4.5.28. I can't join you now because I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework yet. (**not do**)
- 4.5.29. I \_\_\_\_\_ my girlfriend for two months. (**know**)
- 4.5.30. They \_\_\_\_\_ me any money since March. (**not give**)

## 4.6. GRAMMAR II

Put the words in the correct order to make the sentences.

Example:

*past / generations / more / to / teenagers / the / older / in / polite / to / used / the / be / , / . /*

**In the past, teenagers used to be more polite to the older generations.**

4.6.1. in / France / **The** / produced / cheese / best/ is / . /

The \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.2. will / a / **The** / woman / taken / hospital / be / to / . /

The \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.3. make / birds / every/ amazing / **Many** / year / journeys / . /

Many \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.4. she / **Who** / for / waiting / is / ? /

Who \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.5. make / I / **If** / you / hungry / sandwich / you / will / are / a / , / . /

If \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.6. arrested / murder / man / **The** / who / a / of / was / police / guilty / . /

The \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.7. tried / before / you / this / **Have** / ever / ? /

Have \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.8. tells / play / in / football / **Karen** / the / not / garden / me / to / ! /

Karen \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.9. **Sarajevo City Hall** / the / designed / architect Karel Parik / by / Czech / was / . /

Sarajevo City Hall \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.10. my / **I** / old / decisions / think / 'm / I / enough / make / to / own / . /

I \_\_\_\_\_

- 4.6.11. will / ~~If~~ / gets / new / father / job / my / house / a / move / have to / we / , / . /  
If \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.12. the / well / get / play / into / 'll / ~~I~~ / team / if / I / . /  
I \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.13. gets / Mary / 'll / here / as / you / soon / call / as / ~~I~~ / . /  
I \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.14. ~~Before~~ / I / about / Sarajevo / finish / arrives / home / this / dad / 'll / essay / , / . /  
Before \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.15. of / down / farmers / by / ~~A~~ / have / trees / cut / been / lot / . /  
A \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.16. next / ~~Hundreds~~ / built / new / of / be / year / homes / will / here / . /  
Hundreds \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.17. by / films / Steven Spielberg / ~~The Harry Potter~~ / directed / weren't / . /  
The Harry Potter \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.18. listen / shouldn't / loud / ~~You~~ / headphones / with / to / music / . /  
You \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.19. during / mustn't / ~~Students~~ / their / use / mobile / lessons / phones / the / . /  
Students \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.20. be / early / we / leave / ~~If~~ / we / won't / late / home / for / school / , / . /  
If \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.21. ~~I~~ / about / Bosnia and Herzegovina / watching / film / the / history / enjoyed / of / the / . /  
I \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.22. English / study / says / she / ~~She~~ / wants / to / that / . /  
She \_\_\_\_\_

- 4.6.23. through / name / the / ~~What's~~ / flows / Sarajevo / of / river / the / that / ? /  
What's \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.24. life / people / don't / in / ~~Some~~ / take / enough / risks / . /  
Some \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.25. ~~We~~ / resources / our / natural / must / preserve / . /  
We \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.26. ~~Are~~ / tall / your / now / you / as / father / as / ? /  
Are \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.27. is / ask / ~~They~~ / the / where / museum / . /  
They \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.28. ~~A~~ / cancelled / tells / spokesman / all / that / trains / us / were / . /  
A \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.29. a / living / island / on / imagine / ~~Can~~ / desert / you / ? /  
Can \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.6.30. ~~Una National Park~~ / of / part / is / in / the / western / located / Bosnia and Herzegovina / north / . /  
Una National Park \_\_\_\_\_

## 4.7. COMMUNICATION

## 4.7.1. FREE TIME

Complete the dialogue using the words from the box.

**like** sleeping camp holiday

A: Do you **like** it here?

B: Well, I like being on <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ but I don't like living in this <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Oh? That's interesting. Why don't you like being here?

B: Because it's so cold.

I don't mind the food or the other people but I can't stand <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the freezing tent.

A: I'm surprised. I didn't mind sleeping in the cold when I was young but things were different then.

## 4.7.2. FREE TIME

Complete the dialogue using the words from the box.

don't mind **like** What about That's okay

A: Do you **like** dancing, Chris?

B: Well, I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it, but I'm not very good at dancing. Sorry.

A: <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. What sort of music do you like?

B: Almost everything. I love pop music and jazz.

A: <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ going to the pop concert in the park next Saturday?

B: That'd be really cool. Thanks. Why don't we have a pizza first?

A: Great idea.

**4.7.3. AT THE SHOP**

Complete the dialogue in the shop with the words from the box.

like much ~~help~~ Certainly

A: Good morning. Can I help you?

B: Yes, I'd <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ this newspaper, please.

A: <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

B: How <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ are the packets of peanuts?

A: They're one pound fifty.

B: Well, I'd like two, please.

**4.7.4. NEW SHOES**

Complete the dialogue using the words from the box.

worth much ~~idea~~ comfortable

A: Let's go jogging.

B: That's a good idea.

A: I bought some new shoes.

B: Are they <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

A: They're very comfortable.

B: How <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ were they?

A: They were on sale for \$80.

B: Do they help you run faster?

A: No, but my feet don't hurt anymore.

B: Then they're <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ every penny.

A: You might want to buy a pair.

B: I'll wait until I wear this pair out.

**4.7.5. TRAVELLING 1**

Complete the dialogue with words from the box.

sounds      trips      **do**      wondering

*Clerk:* Hello. Is there anything I can **do** for you?

*Tony:* We're staying in Derby next month.

We were <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ if there's anything interesting to do around there.

*Clerk:* Yes, there are day <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ to the Alton Towers theme park.

*Tony:* That <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ good.

Could you give me some information about the cost?

*Clerk:* It's £ 30 per person for adults.

*Tony:* That's not bad.

Can you tell me if we need to book that?

*Clerk:* Yes. I'll do it for you if you like.

*Tony:* Yes, please. Thank you.

**4.7.6. TRAVELLING 2**

Complete the conversation at the Tourist Information Office with these words.

by      discounts      **help**      ticket

*A:* Good afternoon. How can I **help** you?

*B:* I'd like some information about travelling <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ train in England, please.

*A:* Right. What would you like to know?

*B:* Are there any <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ for students?

*A:* Yes, there are at some times of the day. You can buy a special student <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

Here's some information about it.

*B:* Thank you.

**4.7.7. SCHOOL**

Complete the dialogue with the words from the box.

think    sure    **webpage**    should

*Nick:* Do we have to choose one poster for the school **webpage**?

*Kate:* Yes. What do you <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of this one?

*Nick:* It's quite well-designed, but I'm not <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ about the message.

It isn't very clear.

*Kate:* It <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ definitely have more text. It shouldn't have so many photos.

*Nick:* Yes, I agree. But it isn't very interesting.

*Kate:* You might be right.

**4.7.8. HELPING 1**

Complete the dialogue using the words from the box.

**questions**    explain    something    weren't

*Reporter:* Can I ask you some **questions**, please?

*Mark:* Sure, no problem.

*Reporter:* To start with; can you tell us <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ about yourself?

*Mark:* Well, my name is Mark Trent and I'm 17.

I'm at King's High School and my favourite hobby is hill walking.

*Reporter:* Right, you were walking in the hills yesterday, <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you?

*Mark:* Yes, that's right. And I saw a young boy in trouble.

*Reporter:* Trouble? Can you <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that?

*Mark:* Well, he was having real problems. He was lost.

I called his mum and dad, gave him some food and water and then helped him back down the hill.



**4.7.9. HELPING 2**

Complete the dialogue with the words from the box.

I told you so    **Really**    Honestly    Suddenly

*Diane:* Our friend Ian is a hero.

*Greg:* Is that true? **Really?**

*Diane:* Yes, he helped a little boy. Are you okay after seeing that accident?

*Ian:* Yes, I'm fine. <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

*Diane:* You were very helpful. Come on, tell us what happened.

*Ian:* Well, I was walking home after school. That road is always very busy with traffic.

*Greg:* That's true!

*Ian:* <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, a little boy ran into the road in front of a bike.

The boy was knocked down and he cut his head. I called the ambulance and waited with the boy until they arrived.

*Greg:* Wow! You didn't panic at all!

*Diane:* <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. Ian is a hero!

**4.7.10. FUN**

Complete the dialogue using the words from the box.

Let's    don't    What about    **shall**

*A:* What **shall** we do to celebrate the end of term?

*B:* We could go on a trip to London.

*A:* Yes, but that's very expensive.

*C:* <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_going to the beach?

*A:* Mm, a bit boring. We do that every week.

*B:* Why <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_we go to the theme park?

*C:* That's a good idea. Shall we invite everyone in the class?

*A:* Yes, okay. <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_do some invitations on the computer.

LEARN ENGLISH



**RJEŠENJA  
ZADATAKA PO  
OBLASTIMA**



## RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA

## 4.1. LISTENING

4.1.1.	STOP WASTING TIME	1 F	2 T	3 F	4 T	5 F	6 T
4.1.2.	A TRIP TO REMEMBER	1 F	2 T	3 T	4 F	5 F	6 T
4.1.3.	AQUA PARK INFORMATION	1 F	2 F	3 T	4 F	5 T	6 T
4.1.4.	MISSING A CLASS	1 A	2 B	3 C	4 B	5 C	6 A
4.1.5.	TOWN HAS CHANGED	1 B	2 C	3 A	4 A	5 B	6 A

## 4.2. READING

4.2.1.	MICHAEL FRED PHELPS	1 T	2 T	3 F	4 T
4.2.2.	BODY LANGUAGE	1 T	2 T	3 F	4 F
4.2.3.	PLASTIC BAGS	1 T	2 F	3 F	4 T
4.2.4.	THE SARAJEVO OLYMPICS	1 F	2 T	3 F	4 F
4.2.5.	IRELAND	1 F	2 T	3 F	4 T
4.2.6.	WILD WEATHER	1 T	2 F	3 T	4 F
4.2.7.	THE ICE HOTEL	1 B	2 C	3 B	4 A
4.2.8.	HOW MY LIFE HAS CHANGED?	1 C	2 A	3 A	4 B
4.2.9.	THE NATIONAL PARKS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	1 A	2 C	3 B	4 C
4.2.10.	THIS IS WHAT IT'S LIKE TO LIVE IN A TREE HOUSE	1 C	2 A	3 B	4 B

## 4.3. VOCABULARY I

- 4.3.1. C  
 4.3.2. B  
 4.3.3. B  
 4.3.4. B  
 4.3.5. A  
 4.3.6. C  
 4.3.7. C  
 4.3.8. C  
 4.3.9. A  
 4.3.10. C  
 4.3.11. B  
 4.3.12. C  
 4.3.13. C  
 4.3.14. B  
 4.3.15. A  
 4.3.16. C  
 4.3.17. B  
 4.3.18. C  
 4.3.19. B  
 4.3.20. C

## 4.4. VOCABULARY II

- 4.4.1. hear  
 4.4.2. natural  
 4.4.3. in  
 4.4.4. out  
 4.4.5. dark  
 4.4.6. in  
 4.4.7. of  
 4.4.8. give  
 4.4.9. out  
 4.4.10. stick  
 4.4.11. 1 take part in                      2 take up  
 4.4.12. 1 three                              2 had  
 4.4.13. 1 an office                            2 several  
 4.4.14. 1 airport                                2 ice rink  
 4.4.15. 1 tasty                                    2 annoying

## 4.5. GRAMMAR I

- 4.5.1. That's an interesting article. It **tells** you a lot about Bosnian teenagers.
- 4.5.2. Derrick always **has** lunch at a restaurant.
- 4.5.3. She **studies** Spanish in school every Friday.
- 4.5.4. We **don't / do not** often **watch** horror movies.
- 4.5.5. The girls **are sending / 're sending** an e-mail to their friend now.
- 4.5.6. Mr Jones **is not / isn't mowing** the lawn in his front yard now.
- 4.5.7. Hurry! The bus **is coming**. / The **bus's coming** now.
- 4.5.8. What are they doing? **Are** they **taking** out the garbage?
- 4.5.9. Bill often loses his key. He **lost** one last week.
- 4.5.10. **Did** you **look** after your younger sister an hour ago?
- 4.5.11. Last weekend she **took** some photos.
- 4.5.12. George fell off the ladder while he **was painting** the ceiling.
- 4.5.13. They **were waiting** for me when I arrived.
- 4.5.14. It began to rain while I **was walking** home.
- 4.5.15. The sun was rising when we **reached** the hill.
- 4.5.16. She was brushing her hair while he **was putting** on his clothes.
- 4.5.17. My sisters **were sweeping** the floor while John was making the beds.
- 4.5.18. I **saw** Carol at the party. She was wearing a new dress.
- 4.5.19. My mother **won't be / will not be** happy when she finds out the truth.
- 4.5.20. I think we **'ll / will recycle** more glass and plastic in the future.
- 4.5.21. I promise that I **will not keep / won't keep / 'll not keep** secrets from you anymore.
- 4.5.22. Have you got any plans for tomorrow? Yes, **I'm / I am going to visit** my grandparents.  
Have you got any plans for tomorrow? Yes, **I'm / I am visiting** my grandparents.
- 4.5.23. I hope the weather in Tuzla **will be** nice next time.
- 4.5.24. Why do you want so many oranges? I **'m / I am going to make** an orange juice.
- 4.5.25. She is bleeding because she **has cut / 's cut** her finger.
- 4.5.26. **Has** he ever **been** to Bosnia and Herzegovina?
- 4.5.27. Mike **has had / 's had** a cold since last Thursday.
- 4.5.28. I can't join you now because I **have not done / I've not done / I haven't done** my homework yet.
- 4.5.29. I **have known / 've known** my girlfriend for two months.
- 4.5.30. They **have not given / haven't given / 've not given** me any money since March.

**4.6. GRAMMAR II**

- 4.6.1.** The best cheese is produced in France.
- 4.6.2.** The woman will be taken to a hospital.
- 4.6.3.** Many birds make amazing journeys every year.  
(Many amazing birds make journeys every year.)
- 4.6.4.** Who is she waiting for?
- 4.6.5.** If you are hungry, I will make you a sandwich.
- 4.6.6.** The police arrested a man who was guilty of murder.
- 4.6.7.** Have you ever tried this before?
- 4.6.8.** Karen tells me not to play football in the garden!
- 4.6.9.** Sarajevo City Hall was designed by the Czech architect Karel Parik.
- 4.6.10.** I think I'm old enough to make my own decisions.
- 4.6.11.** If my father gets a new job, we will have to move house.
- 4.6.12.** I'll get into the team if I play well.  
(I'll play well if I get into the team.)
- 4.6.13.** I'll call you as soon as Mary gets here.
- 4.6.14.** Before dad arrives home, I'll finish this essay about Sarajevo.
- 4.6.15.** A lot of trees have been cut down by farmers.
- 4.6.16.** Hundreds of new homes will be built here next year.
- 4.6.17.** The Harry Potter films weren't directed by Steven Spielberg.
- 4.6.18.** You shouldn't listen to loud music with headphones.
- 4.6.19.** Students mustn't use their mobile phones during the lessons.
- 4.6.20.** If we leave home early, we won't be late for school.
- 4.6.21.** I enjoyed watching the film about the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 4.6.22.** She says that she wants to study English.
- 4.6.23.** What's the name of the river that flows through Sarajevo?
- 4.6.24.** Some people don't take enough risks in life.
- 4.6.25.** We must preserve our natural resources.
- 4.6.26.** Are you as tall as your father now?
- 4.6.27.** They ask where the museum is.
- 4.6.28.** A spokesman tells us that all trains were cancelled.
- 4.6.29.** Can you imagine living on a desert island?
- 4.6.30.** Una National Park is located in the north western part of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**4.7. COMMUNICATION**

<b>4.7.1.</b>	<b>FREE TIME 1</b>	<b>1</b> holiday	<b>2</b> camp	<b>3</b> sleeping
<b>4.7.2.</b>	<b>FREE TIME 2</b>	<b>1</b> don't mind	<b>2</b> That's okay	<b>3</b> What about
<b>4.7.3.</b>	<b>AT THE SHOP</b>	<b>1</b> like	<b>2</b> Certainly	<b>3</b> much
<b>4.7.4.</b>	<b>NEW SHOES</b>	<b>1</b> comfortable	<b>2</b> much	<b>3</b> worth
<b>4.7.5.</b>	<b>TRAVELLING 1</b>	<b>1</b> wondering	<b>2</b> trips	<b>3</b> sounds
<b>4.7.6.</b>	<b>TRAVELLING 2</b>	<b>1</b> by	<b>2</b> discounts	<b>3</b> ticket
<b>4.7.7.</b>	<b>SCHOOL</b>	<b>1</b> think	<b>2</b> sure	<b>3</b> should
<b>4.7.8.</b>	<b>HELPING 1</b>	<b>1</b> something	<b>2</b> weren't	<b>3</b> explain
<b>4.7.9.</b>	<b>HELPING 2</b>	<b>1</b> Honestly	<b>2</b> Suddenly	<b>3</b> I told you so
<b>4.7.10</b>	<b>FUN</b>	<b>1</b> What about	<b>2</b> don't	<b>3</b> Let's

# DODACI I LITERATURA





**6. PRIMJER URAĐENOG TESTA****LISTENING****ONLINE SAFETY CONVERSATION**

**I Listen to the text and circle or underline the correct option A, B or C.**

**Example:**

*A Charlie's mother doesn't want to protect him.*

**B** *Charlie's mother wants to protect him.*

*C Charlie's mother makes him happy.*

**1 Charlie's mum**

A isn't changing his privacy settings.

**B** **is changing his privacy settings.**

C is playing computer games.

**2 If you don't change your privacy settings,**

A nobody can see your information.

B you can't see your information.

**C** **everyone can see your information.**

**3 What are the privacy settings for?**

**A** **To make you safe online.**

B To log in.

C To upload a photo.

*(3 x 0.50 = \_\_\_\_ / 1,50 points)*

**Tapescript****ONLINE SAFETY CONVERSATION**

**Charlie:** Mum! That's my computer!

**Mum:** I know, I know. Don't worry, I'm changing your privacy settings.

**Charlie:** Privacy settings?

**Mum:** Yes. There are privacy settings on your social networking sites. Your account is totally public at the moment, and you're logged in!

**Charlie:** Oh. What are the privacy settings for?

**Mum:** To make you safe online. You want to be safe, don't you? And for the right people to see your information, not EVERYONE.

**Charlie:** Everyone?

**Mum:** Yes. If you don't change your privacy settings, when you upload a photo, anyone can see it. It's important to change them so only your friends can see them. You don't want everyone to see everything, do you?

**Charlie:** No! But I can delete things, can't I?

**Mum:** Well, you can, but it's very difficult. Some things stay there forever.

**Charlie:** That's really scary, Mum.

**Mum:** Don't worry, but you must learn how to stay safe. You mustn't tell anyone your password!

**Charlie:** I won't!

**Mum:** Crazy Charlie one two one, isn't it?

**Charlie:** Mum! Yes, it is. How ...

**Mum:** It's on your notebook. Right there. On your desk. It isn't a very secret place, is it?

**Charlie:** No, it isn't.

**READING**

**II Read the text and decide if the statements are True (T) or false (F).**

**MY COUNTRY - BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

Welcome to Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is a small country which is located on the Balkan Peninsula. Its next-door neighbours are Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro. In the heart of this small country are people who love it. Traces of many cultures can be seen everywhere you look.

It has some spectacular scenery. There are mountains covered with forests, meadows, fast-flowing rivers and waterfalls. There are so many things to see, but if you only have a little time, you really should go to Bihać, in the far north-west. Little is known about the town before the mid-13th century, as there aren't any documents referring to it before 1260. Today, one of the town's biggest attractions is the River Una and its clear water. It's so clean that 28 different types of fish live there. While along the banks of the river over 170 types of medicinal herbs grow. Every year in July tens of thousands of people visit the town for the Una Regatta. Some of them are happy to watch and enjoy the carnival atmosphere, but a lot of people also enter the races in all kinds of boats and kayaks.

Don't forget to visit Sarajevo, our capital. It lies in the Sarajevo Valley and the River Miljacka flows through its centre. It's surrounded by the mountains used in the 1984 Winter Olympics. Few people dislike Sarajevo, so spend a bit time here and get to know it. In the old part of Sarajevo, Baščaršija, you can still find traditional shops selling local crafts and eat delicious foods such as ćevapi, a meat pie, and sweets like baklava. This area is also the location of a great summer arts festival, Baščaršija Nights. The people of Sarajevo are very proud of their city.

Mostar, Počitelj, Čapljina and Neum are best known for their sunshine. If you haven't got much time, my final suggestion is Počitelj, in the south-west of the country. It's a small town on the River Neretva, but it's a historical treasure and a UNESCO heritage site. You can see Ottoman and central European styles in the buildings and above the town on a hill is the Sahat-kula, a round clock tower. In the past, it housed watchmen and soldiers who guarded the town against invasion. There are a few other interesting sites, like the Hadži –Alija Mosque, and hammam (public baths). No wonder artists from all over the world come to paint here. Enjoy its natural wealth. Welcome to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**Example:** *Bosnia and Herzegovina is located on the Balkan Peninsula.*

T    F

1 If you have a little time you shouldn't go to Bihać.

T     F

2 The Una Regata is famous for its carnival atmosphere, too.

T    F

3 Bašćaršija Nights is a famous summer festival.

T    F

4 The 1984 Winter Olympics were held in Mostar.

T     F

(4 x 0.50 = \_\_\_\_ / 2 points)

## VOCABULARY I

**III Read and underline the correct answer.**

**Example:** *I get on / up late on Sunday.*

1 What are you talking at / about?

2 I was very surprised / surprising when I saw him.

(2 x 0.50 = \_\_\_\_ / 1 point)

## VOCABULARY II

**IV Complete the sentences with a word from the box. There is an extra word.**

charity    ~~Fame~~    takes    recognized

**Example:** *Fame doesn't always bring happiness.*

1 He's just started a new job in a supermarket and no one recognized him.

2 He is not popular and no one takes his photographs now.

(2 x 0.50 = \_\_\_\_ / 1 point)

**GRAMMAR I**

**V Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.**

**Example:** *Dad is talking to Mum at the moment. (talk)*

**1** Two weeks ago, my sister **bought** a rather expensive blue hooded sweatshirt. (**buy**)

**2** I **have not seen / I haven't seen / I've not seen** him since he changed his job. (**not /see**)

**3** Young people often **read** books or magazines. (**read**)

(3 x 0.50 = \_\_\_\_ / 1,50 points)

**GRAMMAR II**

**VI Put the words in the correct order to make the sentences.**

**Example:**

*book / in / published / 2007 / was / ~~This~~ / . /*

**This book was published in 2007.**

**1** drink / ~~What~~ / you / would / like / to / ? /

**What would you like to drink?**

**2** were / on / ~~We~~ / newspapers / reading / morning / Sunday / . /

**We were reading newspapers on Sunday morning.**

**3** it / home / will / ~~If~~ / stay / he / rains / at / , / . /

**If it rains, he will stay at home.**

(3 x 0.50 = \_\_\_\_ / 1,50 points)

## COMMUNICATION

## FREE TIME

VII Complete the dialogue using the phrases from the box.

~~Let's~~ what about on I don't like

David's family are talking about what to do this evening ...

Dad: Let's go and see a film this evening.

Mum: What's <sup>1</sup> on?

Dad: Well, *Sleepless in Seattle* is on again at the Odeon for one night.

David: Oh no! <sup>2</sup> I don't like romantic films.

Mum: Well, <sup>3</sup> what about TV?

Sophie: There's „Friends“ at nine o'clock.

I'd like to watch that.

David: That's a good idea. *Friends* is funny and I like Jennifer Aniston.

She's very talented.

Dad: Ok. Let's do that.

(3 x 0.50 = \_\_\_\_ / 1,50 points)

**TOTAL: 10 POINTS**

**LITERATURA****Nastavni planovi i programi:**

- Nastavni plan i program devetogodišnje osnovne škole Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine
- Nastavni plan i program devetogodišnje osnovne škole Kantona Sarajevo

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