



MINISTARSTVO ZA ODGOJ I  
OBRAZOVANJE KANTONA SARAJEVO

# ISPITNI KATALOG

za polaganje eksterne mature  
iz nastavnog predmeta

## Engleski jezik

STRUČNI TIM

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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.

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

**S R E T N O !**

**Stručni tim**

## 1. OPĆI CILJEVI ISPITA I ISHODI ZNANJA

Polazna osnova za izradu Ispitnog kataloga pitanja za eksternu maturu iz 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.

## 2. 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:

Ispitne oblasti testa	Broj bodova
<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> <li>• Rod, broj i padež</li> </ul>
<b>Zamjenice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <li>• Komparacija pridjeva</li> </ul>
<b>Glagoli</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>• <i>and, but, because, or, etc.</i></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>• <i>have to/not have to, must, mustn't, needn't, can, could, may, have to, must, will, would</i></li> </ul>
<b>Imperativ</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Naredba, zabrana</i></li> </ul>

**Vezni glagoli koji  
zahtijevaju dopunu  
pridjevom**

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

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

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

**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.

### 3. 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.

## 4. ISPITNE OBLASTI SA ZADACIMA

### 4.1. LISTENING

#### 4.1.1. AT THE DOCTOR

Listen and decide if the statements are True or False.

*Example:*

*Tom's throat hurts.*      True / False

- |   |  |              |
|---|--|--------------|
| 1 | Tom has got a cough.                               | True / False |
| 2 | He's got a headache at the moment.                 | True / False |
| 3 | His temperature is normal.                         | True / False |
| 4 | Tom has an interview tomorrow.                     | True / False |
| 5 | The doctor gives him some medicine.                | True / False |
| 6 | The doctor advised him to stay in bed for 10 days. | True / False |

#### 4.1.2. A GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP

Listen and decide if the statements are True or False.

*Example:*

*Good sleep is very important before taking an exam.*      True / False

- |   |  |              |
|---|--|--------------|
| 1 | The guest in the studio is a teacher.                        | True / False |
| 2 | Doctor Baker is giving five top tips for a good sleep.       | True / False |
| 3 | Some people think they can sleep well with a television on.  | True / False |
| 4 | You should do easier homework in the morning.                | True / False |
| 5 | It is good to turn your cell phone off when you go to sleep. | True / False |
| 6 | Don't play too loud music.                                   | True / False |

**4.1.3. A HOLIDAY IN FRANCE**

Listen to Harry telling Linda about his holiday in France.

Circle the correct ending (A, B or C) for each sentence.

**Example:**

*The number of people who went on holiday including Harry was*

*A three.*

*B four.*

*C five.*

**1 They travelled to France by**

A car.

B plane.

C train.

**2 They arrived in France at**

A 07:00.

B 09:00.

C 10:00.

**3 They stayed**

A at a campsite.

B in a luxury hotel.

C in a youth hostel.

**4 They stayed for**

A seven days.

B ten days.

C two weeks.

**5 They decided to travel back by**

A train.

B bus.

C tram.

**6 They got home on**

A 13<sup>th</sup> May.

B 14<sup>th</sup> May.

C 15<sup>th</sup> May.

**4.1.4. FILMS**

Listen to the conversation and circle the correct answer to complete the sentences.

*Example:*

*Last night, Adam stayed at home and watched a \_\_\_\_\_ .*

*A quiz show.*

*B documentary.*

*C film.*

**1 Adam thought the *Dracula* film was**

A terrible.

B okay.

C fantastic.

**2 Rachel watched the *Dracula* film for**

A fifteen minutes.

B two minutes.

C five minutes.

**3 Rachel saw a good documentary film about**

A aliens and UFO.

B basketball.

C penguins.

**4 Tania went out with**

A her sister.

B her mum.

C her boyfriend.

**5 Tania watched a film about**

A lions.

B spaceships.

C a murder.

**6 Rachel didn't watch the video with her mother because**

A it's a bad film.

B she knows the story.

C she was tired.

**4.1.5. PROFESSIONS**

Listen to three people talking about themselves.

Circle the correct answer for the questions given below.

*Example:*

*What does Scott Macdonald do?*

- A *He is a shop assistant.*  
 B *He is an office keeper.*  
 C *He is a sales manager.*

**1 Where does Scott Macdonald do?**

- A He works in a record shop.  
B He works in a school.  
C He works at home.

**2 When does Scott Macdonald start his work?**

- A He starts his work at 10.  
B He starts his work at 5:30.  
C He starts his work at 8:45.

**3 What does Sandra do?**

- A She is a doctor.  
B She is a secretary.  
C She is a lawyer.

**4 What is Sandra doing at the moment?**

- A She is having lunch.  
B She is doing her project.  
C She is answering the phone.

**5 What does Peter Lombard do?**

- A He is a nurse.  
B He is a firefighter.  
C He is a teacher.

**6 Why does Peter like his job?**

- A He likes giving medicines to patients.  
B He likes to help people.  
C He likes long hours.

#### 4.1.1. TAPESCRIPT AT THE DOCTOR

- Doctor:** What can I do for you?
- Tom:** *Well, I've got a cough and a sore throat. And, well, I feel awful.*
- Doctor:** When did it start?
- Tom:** *Last weekend, I think.*
- Doctor:** Have you got a headache?
- Tom:** *Mmm, not at the moment, but I had one last night.*
- Doctor:** *Ok, I'll take your temperature. Yes, it's quite high. You've got flu, Tom.*
- Tom:** *Oh, some kids at school have got that, I think.*
- Doctor:** *Yes, well, a lot of people have it at the moment. You should go home and go to bed.*
- Tom:** *Oh dear, I have an interview tomorrow!*
- Doctor:** *Well, you can't go. Phone them up and tell them.*
- Tom:** *Right. Mmm, what about a prescription?*
- Doctor:** *You don't need one. Just drink lots of water and fruit juice and stay in bed for two or three days.*
- Tom:** *Oh, OK then. Thanks.*
- Doctor:** *OK. Bye, then.*

#### 4.1.2. TAPESCRIPT A GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP

- Host:** *At exam time it is important to sleep well. Today we have Doctor Baker with us in the studio and he is going to give us five top tips for getting a good night's sleep. Welcome to the show, Doctor Baker.*
- Dr Baker:** *Thank you. It's great to be here. Let's start with tip one. Don't go to bed with the television on. Some people think they can sleep well with the TV on, but the noise and lights mean you don't really sleep well, so turn it off!*
- Tip two:** *Don't think too much before bedtime. Do your hardest homework earlier in the evening. Do easier homework later. If your brain is too busy and full of ideas it takes longer to get to sleep.*
- Tip three:** *Don't play video games for an hour before you go to sleep. They also make your brain too busy and active.*
- Tip four:** *Turn off your cell phone when you go to bed. What is so important that it can't wait until the morning? If possible, leave your phone in another room.*
- Tip five:** *Play music if you like. But don't play it too loud. Turn the sound down low.*
- Host:** *Thank you, Doctor. That is very useful advice for our young listeners.*

**4.1.3. TAPESCRIPT  
A HOLIDAY IN FRANCE**

- Linda:** *Did you have a good holiday in France, Harry?*
- Harry:** *Yes, thanks. It was great.*
- Linda:** *Did you go with your mum and dad?*
- Harry:** *Yes. And they said I could take two friends, so Tom and Jim came. It was fun. We left on Jim's birthday, May 3<sup>rd</sup>.*
- Linda:** *Did you fly?*
- Harry:** *Yes – but there were problems at the airport and our plane took off late. So altogether our journey took eight hours. We were really tired and fed up when we got to France at nine o'clock that evening.*
- Linda:** *Oh dear! Did you stay in a nice hotel?*
- Harry:** *No. I wanted to stay at a youth hostel, but mum and dad said they're too old for that nowadays. So we were at a campsite. It was really good. We hired all the camping equipment and Dad hired a car, too, for going sightseeing.*
- Linda:** *Did you do a lot of sightseeing?*
- Harry:** *The others did, but I didn't. I went swimming every day. It was too hot for sunbathing.*
- Linda:** *How long were you there?*
- Harry:** *For ten days. We left on Tuesday. We decided to travel back by train so we could see more of the country. It was really interesting. There was a train at seven o'clock but we missed that and caught the next one an hour later.*
- Linda:** *So when did you get back home?*
- Harry:** *On my mum's birthday: May 15<sup>th</sup>.*

**4.1.4. TAPESCRIPT  
FILMS**

- Tania:** *So what did you do last night?*
- Adam:** *Me? Not much. I stayed in and watch TV.*
- Tania:** *What did you watch?*
- Adam:** *I saw an old Dracula film. It was okay.*
- Rachel:** *Oh, I watched that for five minutes-but I thought it was terrible.*
- Adam:** *Really?*
- Rachel:** *Mm, I can't stand Dracula films. Those old horror films are really boring.  
I saw a good documentary.*
- Adam:** *What was it about?*
- Rachel:** *It was about aliens and UFOs. It was really great.*
- Tania:** *Well, I went to the cinema.*
- Rachel:** *Oh, who did you go with, Tania?*
- Tania:** *I went with Bart actually.*
- Adam:** *With Bart? Was the film good?*
- Tania:** *It wasn't bad.*
- Rachel:** *What was it about?*
- Tania:** *It was about a murder. The police arrested this girl but she didn't do it.*
- Adam:** *So, what did you do after the film?*
- Tania:** *Oh, we went to that new Internet cafe.*
- Adam:** *I was there yesterday, too, in the afternoon. I played a great new game.*
- Tania:** *Well, we didn't play games. We talked. It's a nice place.*
- Adam:** *Yeah.*
- Rachel:** *Well, lucky you. After the documentary, my mum wanted to watch a video-that film  
Casablanca again for the fifteenth time!*
- Adam:** *Really? I like it.*
- Rachel:** *It's a good film, but it's boring because I know the story so I just listened to music.*
- Tania:** *Oh, well. Time for class. Come on.*

#### 4.1.5. TAPESCRIPT PROFESSIONS

- 1 *Hi. I'm Scott Macdonald. I'm a shop assistant. I work in a record shop. At the moment, I'm serving a customer. I start work at quarter to nine and I finish at half past five. I work on Saturdays, but I don't work on Sundays because the shop's closed. I don't like the job very much. It's a bit boring. But I need the money.*
- 2 *Hi. I'm Sandra Watson. I'm a secretary. I work in an office. At the moment I'm answering the phone. I start work at nine o'clock and I finish at 5 o'clock. I don't work at the weekend. I like my job, but I don't want to be a secretary all my life. I want to go to university.*
- 3 *Hi. I'm Peter Lombard. I'm a nurse. I work in a hospital. At the moment I'm giving a patient his medicine. I don't work regular hours. I often work at night and I sometimes work at the weekend too. I like my job because I like to help people, but I don't like the long hours.*

## 4.2. READING

### 4.2.1. PEACE

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

**Presenter:** Next Saturday is an important day all over the world. The 21<sup>st</sup> September is a special day because the 21<sup>st</sup> of September is an *International Peace Day*.

Here to tell us what International Peace Day is all about is Scott Carter.

Scott, when did Peace Day begin?

**Scott:** The first year that people celebrated *International Peace Day* was 2001.

**Presenter:** Who had the idea for it?

**Scott:** It was Jeremy Gilley's idea. Jeremy is an English filmmaker and, in 1999, he was at an international music festival when he had an idea that the world needed one day when all the countries stopped all violence for that day.

**Presenter:** How did he do it?

**Scott:** Well, he started meeting important people – politicians, world leaders, people from the United Nations. He contacted people like the Dalai Lama, who thought it was a brilliant idea, and then Nelson Mandela, Kofi Anan. He made a film of all his trips and meetings, and he called it *Peace One Day*.

**Presenter:** And the United Nations made it the official *International Peace Day*?

**Scott:** Yes, that's right. The United Nations thought it was a good idea so they helped.

**Presenter:** Does Jeremy Gilley still work on this project?

**Scott:** Yes, he does. He wants everybody to know about International Peace Day and to celebrate it. *Peace One Day* does a lot of work with students and schools. And a lot of famous people help him, people like Angelina Jolie, David Beckham and Jude Law. Jude Law actually appears in Jeremy's second film, *The Day After Peace*.

**Presenter:** One final question. Does one day of non-violence really help?

**Scott:** Oh, yes. Definitely. On *International Peace Day* in 2007 and 2008 three million children received medical help. *International Peace Day* helps everybody to remember how important peace is. The United Nations thinks that, in 2007, 100

million people around the world did something to celebrate *International Peace Day*. That's a lot of people! I think it's a great idea.

**Example:**

*The first International Peace Day was in 1999.*

F

- 1 Jeremy Gilley is an English film actor. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Gilley made a film of the process of starting *International Peace Day*. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 The United Nations didn't help Gilley with his idea. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 *International Peace Day* gave a lot of medical help to children in 2007 and 2008. \_\_\_\_\_

### 4.2.2. AN ORDINARY HERO

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

*Ben Smithson is a waiter who did something extraordinary: he saved somebody's life.*

*It happened in May last year.*

Ben finished his busy day at a restaurant in the centre of Manchester and left for home. It was already late at night and there were not many people in the streets. Ben walked quickly towards his home, which was not far from his place of work.

Suddenly, he heard a noise from a house on his left. The sound was followed by a loud explosion and, the next moment, the house burst into flames. There were horrible sounds all around: windows cracking, walls collapsing. Ben's first reaction was to run away but somehow, he couldn't. Instead, he moved even closer and looked into the house. Then he saw him: a small boy in pyjamas struggling to escape from under pieces of furniture and rubble in the downstairs sitting room. Ben knew what to do. His reaction was quick. He rushed into the burning house. He couldn't see anything and the heat was horrible but he somehow managed to find the child and dragged him outside. There were some members of the boy's family out there, and Ben simply left the child and went home. It all happened so quickly that the family had no time to thank him.

Now, one year later, Ben has just met the boy and his family. They want to thank him but all he has to say is: 'I didn't do anything special. It was a natural thing to do.' This only proves that Ben Smithson is a truly ordinary hero.

**Example:**

*A Stranger in the Night* is the best title for this text.

**F**

- 1 In Ben's professional life there are not many opportunities to save somebody's life. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Ben saw the fire and then the explosion followed. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Ben didn't go away although he wanted to. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 After he had saved the boy, Ben waited for the boy's family to say „Thank you“. \_\_\_\_\_

### 4.2.3. PIZZA

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

The modern pizza was originally invented in Naples, Italy but the word pizza is Greek in origin, derived from the Greek word *pēktos* meaning ‘solid’ or ‘clotted’. The ancient Greeks covered their bread with oils, herbs and cheese. The first major innovation that led to flat bread pizza was the use of tomato as a topping. It was common for the poor of the area around Naples to add tomato to their yeast-based flat bread, and so the pizza began.

While it is difficult to say for sure who invented the pizza, it is however believed that modern pizza was first made by baker Raffaele Esposito of Naples. In fact, a popular urban legend holds that the archetypal pizza, Pizza Margherita, was invented in 1889, when the Royal Palace of Capodimonte commissioned the Neapolitan pizzaiolo Raffaele Esposito to create a pizza in honor of the visiting Queen Margherita. Of the three different pizzas he created, the Queen strongly preferred a pie swathed in the colors of the Italian flag: red (tomato), green (basil), and white (mozzarella). Supposedly, this kind of pizza was then named after the Queen as Pizza Margherita.

Later, the dish has become popular in many parts of the world:

- The first pizzeria, Antica Pizzeria Port’Alba, was opened in 1830 in Naples.
- In North America, The first pizzeria was opened in 1905 by Gennaro Lombardi at 53 1/3 Spring Street in New York City.
- The first Pizza Hut, the chain of pizza restaurants appeared in the United States during the 1930s.

Nowadays, many varieties of pizza exist worldwide, along with several dish variants based upon pizza.

**Example:**

*The word pizza has an Italian origin.*

**F**

- |   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
| 1 | Historians know who invented the pizza.                  | ___ |
| 2 | Pizza Margherita was invented in 1889.                   | ___ |
| 3 | Raffaele Esposito was the first to prepare modern pizza. | ___ |
| 4 | The first pizzeria was opened in New York City.          | ___ |

#### 4.2.4. THE ICE HOTEL BY IZZIE HINCKS

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

I didn't want a party for my fourteenth birthday, so the day after it, my parents took me on holiday to Sweden instead. I didn't know much about Sweden, so it was a wonderful surprise when they showed me pictures of The Ice Hotel and said that was where we were staying.

The hotel is built from ice and snow, and everything inside the rooms is ice as well – even the beds. We had to leave our luggage in another area of the hotel which is warmer, because it would turn to ice if you keep it in the bedrooms! We were given special sleeping bags to sleep in and we kept our daytime clothes on when we went to bed. I was glad I had my very warm snowsuit on. The low temperature in the bedrooms didn't stop me from going to sleep, but it was lovely in the morning to have a hot shower.

The next day, we went for a ride on a sledge – you sit on it and are pulled along by a team of dogs. The dogs weren't very big but I couldn't believe how strong they were as they raced along while it was snowing. There was a frozen lake by the hotel. We rode to the middle of it to have hot chocolate and delicious cake around the campfire.

**Example:**

*Izzie was 14 years old when she stayed at The Ice Hotel.*

**T**

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Izzie and her parents chose where to go on holiday.       | — |
| 2 | The bed Izzie slept in at the hotel was made from ice.    | — |
| 3 | The hotel staff gave Izzie warm clothes to wear at night. | — |
| 4 | Izzie had hot chocolate in the middle of a frozen lake.   | — |

#### 4.2.5. ORANGE BALL VIRTUOSO

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

When Mirza Delibašić became junior tennis champion of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the age of 14, everybody was sure they were looking at a boy with an exceptional talent. They knew this young man was going to be world famous. However, none of them could dream of what would happen in the future: Mirza would be selected among the greatest European basketball players of all time! A minor incident changed Mirza's career path, and forty years later he was voted the country's best sportsperson of the century.

It all started when Mirza suddenly decided to give up tennis and start playing basketball for his hometown club. His talent didn't go unnoticed, and he was soon invited to play for the nation's biggest and most successful club at that time. Once again, Mirza showed that he was like no other sports star. He refused to stay in Belgrade and play for the famous Partizan club. Instead, he opted for a relatively unsuccessful club, KK Bosna in Sarajevo. Six years later, he helped this team reach the European throne. The whole basketball world was amazed at the never before seen skills that Mirza showed in the final game. For the people in the whole country, he was already a living legend.

At the age of 28, Mirza shocked the world again. After two successful years spent at the great Real Madrid, he signed for the best Italian club, but he never played. He had a stroke, and doctors said he would never play again. Sadly, his brilliant playing career came to a premature end.

In short, Mirza Delibašić didn't just play basketball. He lived it. He showed that basketball is much more than throwing the ball into the basket. Mirza's character became a model for many generations to come: he always found the people around him as important as his own career. As a sign of appreciation, a street in Tuzla, his hometown, and a sports hall in Sarajevo have been named after him.

**Example:**

*Mirza Delibašić became junior tennis champion of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the age of 13.*

**F**

- 1 Mirza first played basketball for a team in the town where he was born and grew up. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 KK Bosna became European champions when Mirza was playing for them. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Mirza played basketball in Italy. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The Mirza Delibašić sports hall is in Tuzla. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4.2.6. WHY IS CHARLIE SO COOL?

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

In April 2007, a 16-year-old boy named Charlie McDonnell was studying for his exams. But he was bored, so he turned on his laptop computer. He found a website called YouTube and watched a video of another teenager like him. The teenager was sitting in his bedroom and talking about how bored he was. “I can do better than that!” thought Charlie. So he used his laptop and webcam to make his first video, and posted it on YouTube under the name Charlieissocoollike.

YouTube is now the world’s largest video website. More than 3 billion videos are watched every day on YouTube and a large number of those are video blogs. These are simply videos of people talking to a camera about their lives or things that interest them. Two days after Charlie posted his first video, he had 150 subscribers, so he decided to make more videos. He soon became quite popular. A few months later, Oprah Winfrey, the famous American TV host, showed one of his videos called “How to Be English” on her programme. In this video, Charlie wears a suit and tie and talks in a funny accent. He shows viewers how to make a cup of tea. Charlie suddenly became very famous in the United States too. To say thank you to all his fans he made a video called “Challenge Charlie”, asking people to suggest funny or difficult things for him to do in his videos.

Challenges included drinking tomato ketchup, wearing all of his clothes at once and painting himself purple! Charlie is also a singer and songwriter. His most popular videos are of him singing and playing the ukulele. In “Duet with Myself”, he uses special effects to sing a duet with himself about what a boring person he is. This has now been watched over 7 million times! Charlie’s best friend, Alex Day, is also a musician and video blogger. They met through YouTube and started a band together. The band is called Chameleon Circuit, and they have made two CDs and performed several concerts. With more than one and a half million subscribers, Charlie is the most popular video blogger in the UK. He has now made enough money to buy a house with his friend Alex.

But what is the secret of his success? “I make the kind of videos that I want to watch,” he says. And when asked how fame has affected him, Charlie says, “I still sit in my bedroom talking to my camera, and that’s what I want to do.” Oh, and how did Charlie do in his exams back in

2007? Well, he passed with nine A grades and one B! He says that he wants to go to university in the future but decided to try and make a career on YouTube before that. So, far, it's going very well!

**Example:**

*Charlie's first video was called Charlieissocoollike.*

**T**

- 1 Charlie made his first video in 2005. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 More than 3 billion videos are watched on YouTube every day. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Oprah Winfrey showed one of Charlie's videos on her programme. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Charlie plays the piano. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4.2.7. MAN VS. WILD – BEAR GRYLLS

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

##### *Part of the biography of Bear Grylls*

Bear Grylls was born in 1974. In the 1990s, he was in the British SAS (Special Air Services), but he had a bad accident. He jumped from a plane and his parachute didn't work. He broke his back in three places and was in hospital for a long time. But, after that he became the youngest British man to climb Everest! He was just 23. Later, he started making a TV series about how to survive in extreme conditions. 1.2 billion people worldwide watched the series, *Man vs. Wild*.

##### *An internet review of a Bear Grylls DVD*

This must be Bear's best programme yet! He fights an alligator in Louisiana and wins! And he comes face to face with a bear in the forests of Transylvania. But his biggest problem comes from a simple bee in Mexico. The bee stings him on his face and he can't see anything because he can't open his eyes! Later, he jumps down waterfalls. I hope Bear isn't going to stop making brilliant programmes like this one!

##### *An advert for a novel by Bear Grylls*

In this incredible story, Beck Granger and his friend, Peter, join Uncle Al for a holiday in Africa. They have no idea that they are going to find themselves in the middle of an adventure in the Sahara Desert. They discover a secret criminal organisation and have to jump out of the plane over the desert. It isn't going to be easy to survive. They must find their way back, but first they have to survive snakes, scorpions and the hot sun! This is a great African adventure which includes real survival details. What are Beck and Peter going to do? Read or miss all the excitement.

##### **Example:**

*Bear Grylls had a bad accident in an aeroplane.*

**T**

- |   |  |     |
|---|--|-----|
| 1 | Bear Grylls was 20 when he climbed the highest mountain in the world.                    | ___ |
| 2 | In one of his programmes, an insect creates more problems for him than a bear.           | ___ |
| 3 | Beck Granger and his friend go to Africa because they want an adventure.                 | ___ |
| 4 | In the novel, there are ideas for how to live through difficult situations in real life. | ___ |

#### 4.2.8. POLAR BEARS

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

At present, polar bears are not an endangered species. There are thought to be 25,000–40,000 polar bears in the world. Polar bears are found in the northern areas of Alaska, Greenland, Canada, Russia and on the Arctic islands of Norway.

The polar bear's whole body is furred, even the bottom of its paws. That helps to prevent bears from slipping on the ice. Male polar bears generally weigh 350–680 kg. Polar bears are exceptional swimmers. They also have an excellent sense of smell and can locate seals up to 64 km away. The most important time for a polar bear is from April to July when there is a huge seal population for them to hunt. They usually kill a seal every five to six days at this time. The bears can then store fat to give them energy later, when they may have to wait days or even months between meals.

Polar bears travel an average of 24 km a day and are the most nomadic of all bear species. As the ice moves north in the summer months, polar bears travel with it and continue to hunt. The biggest threat facing polar bears today may be global warming. Longer ice-free periods mean that polar bears are left onshore and unable to get food. They must wait until the ice freezes and they can hunt again. Another globally produced danger comes from chemical pollutants that get into the Arctic system and into the seals that the bears eat. A third threat comes from plans for gas and oil developments in north-eastern Alaska, which is a favourite area for female polar bears to build their dens and have their cubs.

**Example:**

*Polar bears are not an endangered species.*

**T**

- 1 Fur on the bottom of the polar bear's feet makes them slip on the ice. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Polar bears are the most nomadic of all bear species. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Global warming is a danger for polar bears. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Polar bears live in one country. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4.2.9. SURFING HOLIDAY

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

Hi Ellie,

I'm so pleased you can come surfing in August! Paul, Rose and Kevin are coming too, so there will be five of us. We've decided to return to New Sands, because the surf board hire is so cheap there. I'm starting to think about accommodation. We won't camp again after last year! I hated staying in a tent in all that rain!

Kevin wants to hire a caravan. There are some nice ones with 3 bedrooms, showers and cooking facilities. The problem is, none of the caravan parks take short bookings in the summer. The minimum stay is a week. It's a shame because there are several nice parks near the beach.

There's a youth hostel in New Sands. It's the cheapest option after camping, and there's a big kitchen and dining room where we can cook. The problem is, accommodation is in dormitories and I don't really want to sleep with strangers.

There are a few guest houses in New Sands. Some have triple rooms, so we'd only need to book two rooms. They're not expensive, but we wouldn't be able to cook there. We'd have to eat out at restaurants, or eat sandwiches for every meal! We'll have to book soon if we choose that option, because many guest houses are already full. The hotels in New Sands are far too expensive, even though I'd love to stay at the Sunrise Pavilion with its rooftop pool!

Love,  
Natalie

**Example:**

*Ellie, Natalie, Paul, Rose and Kevin go surfing in*

*A August.*

*B July.*

*C September.*

- 1 Last year the friends stayed in a**  
A caravan.  
B tent.  
C youth hostel.
  
- 2 Natalie doesn't want to stay in the youth hostel because**  
A it is too expensive.  
B she doesn't want to share with people she doesn't know.  
C it does not have any self-catering facilities.
  
- 3 Natalie chose this cottage because**  
A it is cheaper than the other cottages.  
B everyone can sleep in a different room.  
C it allows people to stay for less than a week.
  
- 4 The problem with the cottage is**  
A cooking.  
B price.  
C drinks.

#### 4.2.10. SLEEPING

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

Why are typical teenagers never tired at 11 p.m. but they hate getting up in the morning? Are they lazy? No, the good news is that it's natural.

Everyone has a natural body clock which tells them when to wake up and fall asleep. In teenagers, the chemical that controls sleep, melatonin, is in their brains between 11.00 p.m. and 8.00 a.m. The result is that teenagers don't feel tired late in the evening but, when they get up before 8 a.m., their brain is telling them to sleep. This lack of sleep means they are often unhappy, angry, can't learn and get bad marks. In the US, a lot of high schools start at about 7.30 in the morning. This means the students are at their desks after only five or six hours of sleep. However, they need 9-10 hours because their bodies and brains are still developing so they are very tired. Tiredness means twenty percent of high school students fall asleep during their first two hours of school.

Sleep scientists are researching the problem. They say that it is crazy to fight nature so the only answer is for schools to start later. As one scientist said, "At 7.30 a.m. students are at their desks but their brains are at home in bed."

Luckily, some head teachers listened to the new scientific advice and changed their school hours. The results are very interesting: teachers and parents say students behave better, learn more, get better marks and fewer students drop out.

**Example:**

*When students are tired, they are*

*A irritable.*

*B pleasant.*

*C creative.*

**1 Teenagers are tired in the morning because**

A they are lazy.

B they don't want to go to school.

C they need more sleep.

**2 It is difficult for teenagers to get up early because**

A they don't have clocks.

B their body clocks are different.

C their beds are warm.

**3 Teenagers need a lot of sleep because they**

A work hard.

B are learning a lot.

C are growing.

**4 The new school hours are**

A successful.

B mysterious.

C disappointing.

## 4.3. VOCABULARY I

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

*Example: Is he good \_\_\_\_\_ remembering things?*

A in

 B at

C on

4.3.1. Have you heard? Jane is going \_\_\_\_\_ with Dave. I don't know what she sees in him.

A out

B in

C for

4.3.2. I respect \_\_\_\_\_ people. I think it's important to tell the truth.

A patient

B ambitious

C honest

4.3.3. She's \_\_\_\_\_ busy to have lunch with us.

A too

B to

C more

4.3.4. Emily's very \_\_\_\_\_. She understands how other people feel.

A relaxed

B sensitive

C sensible

4.3.5. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the East and sets in the West.

A raises

B rises

C arises

4.3.6. Excuse me, where can I \_\_\_\_\_ dollars for euros?

A exchange

B switch

C transform

4.3.7. One of the natural landmarks \_\_\_\_\_ Sarajevo is Vrelo Bosne.

A off

B of

C to

4.3.8. Could you tell me the \_\_\_\_\_ to Picadilly circus, please?

A path

B way

C street

4.3.9. He ate his dinner very \_\_\_\_\_.

A quick

B quickly

C quicker

4.3.10. I wasn't quite satisfied \_\_\_\_\_ the exam results.

A at

B for

C with

4.3.11. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ in ghosts?

A hear

B believe

C scared

4.3.12. I'm going to buy a new pair of sun \_\_\_\_\_ for my holiday.

A glasses

B glass

C shades



#### 4.4. VOCABULARY II

Read the sentences. Underline or circle the correct answer.

*Example: I'm doing quite good / well.*

- 4.4.1. Her bag was *stolen* / *robbed* at the airport.
- 4.4.2. We are going to a pop *exhibition* / *festival* by the lake.
- 4.4.3. Are you going to *celebrate* / *celebration* your birthday?
- 4.4.4. She is fond *of* / *in* writing poetry.
- 4.4.5. Does your company *earn* / *make* a lot of money?
- 4.4.6. He's not into fashion, so he doesn't *spend* / *save* much money on clothes.
- 4.4.7. Julia told me some *fun* / *funny* stories.
- 4.4.8. I like taking *photographs* / *photographers*.
- 4.4.9. You look *as* / *like* your mother.
- 4.4.10. I'm really sorry. I didn't do it *by* / *on* purpose.

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

review      crosswords      forecast      ~~have~~

*Example: Hannah doesn't want to have the party for her birthday.*

- 1 John is good with words. He usually completes the \_\_\_\_\_ in the paper in less than an hour.
- 2 Listen to the weather \_\_\_\_\_ to find out if it's going to be cold and wet tomorrow.

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

feelings    ~~break~~    think    feel

**Example:** *Why did you break your promise?*

- 1 They shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ guilty. It wasn't their fault.
- 2 She really hurt my \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

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

weigh    online    boarding pass    take

**Example:** *You need to show a boarding pass before you get on the plane.*

- 1 I don't drive. I \_\_\_\_\_ public transport.
- 2 Nowadays, a lot of people make friends by chatting \_\_\_\_\_.

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

get on    interested    ~~open~~    interest

**Example:** *Could you open the window, please? Sure. It is very hot in here.*

- 1 He has always been \_\_\_\_\_ in history of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 2 They \_\_\_\_\_ well with other people at work.

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

keep    ~~fascinating~~    responsibility    global

*Example: That TV documentary on Channel 4 was fascinating.*

- 1 Pollution causes \_\_\_\_\_warming.
- 2 I play sport to \_\_\_\_\_ fit.

## 4.5. GRAMMAR I

Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct form.

*Example: We were studying when they called us. (study)*

4.5.1. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ two spoons of sugar in my tea.

(put)

4.5.2. They \_\_\_\_\_ a really good film at the cinema last night.

(watch)

4.5.3. Ben \_\_\_\_\_ his breakfast yet.

(not / eat)

4.5.4. When I woke up this morning, it \_\_\_\_\_.

(snow)

4.5.5. Rita \_\_\_\_\_ an actress since she left university.

(be)

4.5.6. She \_\_\_\_\_ her office now.

(leave)

4.5.7. I cannot remember his name because I \_\_\_\_\_ him for years.

(not / see)

4.5.8. When I got to the party, everyone \_\_\_\_\_.

(dance)

4.5.9. We \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi to the hotel yesterday.

(take)

4.5.10. I am feeling ill. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the party tomorrow.

(not / go)

4.5.11. We \_\_\_\_\_ up the mountain when I found a camera.

(climb)

4.5.12. They're happy because they \_\_\_\_\_ lot of money in a competition.

(just / win)

4.5.13. He \_\_\_\_\_ married when he was twenty-five years old.

(get)

4.5.14. I think it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

(rain)

4.5.15. He always \_\_\_\_\_ his MP3 player in his bag.

(carry)

4.5.16. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ when he suddenly fell through the ice.

(skate)

4.5.17. She \_\_\_\_\_ in London for four days.

(be)

- 4.5.18. It is hot in the Sahara desert. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
(shine)
- 4.5.19. I was late for class, so I \_\_\_\_\_ run all the way.  
(have to)
- 4.5.20. Ssh! They \_\_\_\_\_ to the weather forecast for Bosnia and Herzegovina.  
(listen)
- 4.5.21. We \_\_\_\_\_ them for a long time.  
(know)
- 4.5.22. They often \_\_\_\_\_ picnics on holiday.  
(have)
- 4.5.23. It started to snow while we \_\_\_\_\_ the match.  
(watch)
- 4.5.24. A: What is your brother doing? B: He \_\_\_\_\_ down.  
(lie)
- 4.5.25. My nephew \_\_\_\_\_ to school because he's only three.  
(not / go)
- 4.5.26. The post \_\_\_\_\_ yet today.  
(not / arrive)
- 4.5.27. Ema \_\_\_\_\_ her leg when she was on holiday last winter.  
(break)
- 4.5.28. Please be quiet! I \_\_\_\_\_ a very interesting article about Bosnian hospitality.  
(read)
- 4.5.29. Last Sunday, we went to the beach. The weather was nice.  
They \_\_\_\_\_ while Karen was reading her favourite book.  
(swim)
- 4.5.30. A: Irene plays the violin so beautifully.  
B: Yes. I think she \_\_\_\_\_ a great musician one day.  
(become)

## 4.6. GRAMMAR II

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

*Example:* have / of / ~~Could~~ / a / water / glass / I / ? /

Could I have a glass of water?

4.6.1. country / and / is / ~~Bosnia~~ / a / Herzegovina / medieval / . /

Bosnia \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.2. she / comes / , / James / to / won't / the / her / ~~If~~ / see / answer / door / . /

If \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.3. many / United States / parents / times / ~~My~~ / the / to / have / been / . /

My \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.4. accident / was / the / ~~His~~ / told / mother / about / . /

His \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.5. my / mum / ~~If~~ / job / move / will / gets / a / new / we / have / to / , / . /

If \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.6. please / pass / you / the / ~~Could~~ / salt / me / , / ? /

Could \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.7. Martin / ~~Are~~ / you / to / going / invite / party / to / your / ? /

Are \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.8. were / Olympic / fourteenth / Winter / held / Games / ~~The~~ / Sarajevo / in / . /

The \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.9. without / travelling / family / like / ~~He~~ / doesn't / his / . /

He \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.10. in / highest / ~~Maglić~~ / the / Bosnia and Herzegovina / mountain / is / . /

Maglić \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.11. every / languages / ~~Foreign~~ / taught / in / school / are / . /

Foreign \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.12. heat / it / , / water / boils / ~~If~~ / 100° C / you / to / . /

If \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.13. garden / seen / this / beautiful / was / ~~A~~ / morning / in / the / bird / . /

A \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.14. finish / our / out / homework / go / we / ~~If~~ / will / we / , / . /

If \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.15. day / meals / should / ~~Teenagers~~ / eat / three / a / . /

Teenagers \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.16. Alexander / ~~Penicillin~~ / discovered / Fleming / by / was / . /

Penicillin \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.17. bodies / who / ~~People~~ / live / look / longer / after / their / . /

People \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.18. plants / water / you / don't / ~~If~~ / grow / they / don't / , / . /

If \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.19. old / ~~She~~ / vote / is / enough / to / not / . /

She \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.20. them / play / ~~She~~ / on / to / tells / the / not / grass / . /

She \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.21. exam / ~~You~~ / during / mustn't / an / talk / . /

You \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.22. English / hard / I / think / was / used / very / to / grammar / that / . /

I \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.23. built / next / modern / ~~A~~ / will / hotel / be / year / new / there / . /

A \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.24. open / please / you / me / ~~Would~~ / door / for / the / , / ? /

Would \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.25. me / go / advises / library / ~~He~~ / to / the / to / . /

He \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.26. doctor / ill / ~~A~~ / person / looks / a / people / is / who / after / . /

A \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.27. dog / found / and / ~~The~~ / safe / well / was / . /

The \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.28. says / was / ~~She~~ / that / she / tired / . /

She \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.29. Austria / is / in / ~~German~~ / spoken / . /

German \_\_\_\_\_

4.6.30. truth / doesn't / her / ~~If~~ / , / he / she 'll / be / angry / the / tell / very / . /

If \_\_\_\_\_

## 4.7. COMMUNICATION

### 4.7.1. SHOPPING

Complete the dialogue using the words from the box.

enough    changing    ~~try~~    size

*Eddie:* Excuse me. Can I <sup>0</sup> try these jeans on, please?

*Assistant:* Yes, the <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ rooms are over there.

*Eddie:* I'm sorry, they aren't big <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

Have you got them in a larger <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

*Assistant:* Yes, here you are.

*Eddie:* These are fine, I'll take them.

### 4.7.2. SPORT

Complete the dialogue using the words from the box.

difficult    **training**    What about school?    do

*Peter:* When did you start <sup>0</sup> training?

*Susan:* Well, I started training when I was about nine.

At first, only for about an hour every day.

*Peter:* But now you <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ five hours every day.

*Susan:* That's right.

*Peter:* Do you enjoy training?

*Susan:* Oh, yes! I love it. I really love swimming.

*Peter:* <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

*Susan:* Well, I don't mind going to school.

*Peter:* Is it <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to train so much and do your schoolwork?

*Susan:* It's difficult, yes, but it's not impossible. I stopped going out with my friends so much. Now I have more time to train.

**4.7.3. TRAVELLING**

Complete the dialogue using the words from the box.

returns expensive ~~help~~ how

*Assistant:* Good afternoon. How can I <sup>0</sup> help you?

*Lucy:* Can you tell us <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to get to the Exhibition Centre, please?

*Assistant:* You can take the train or go by bus.

The train is quicker but it's more <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

The buses go every twenty minutes.

*Lucy:* How much are the bus tickets?

*Assistant:* Six euros for a single and ten euros for a return.

*Lucy:* Thanks very much. We'll have two <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, please.

*Assistant:* Ok. Thank you. Good luck!

**4.7.4. SCHOOL**

Complete the conversation between two friends.

Underline or circle the correct word or phrase (A, B or C) for each gap.

*Scott:* Hi <sup>0</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Chris. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

*Chris:* Not bad. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_?

*Scott:* Pretty bad, I'm afraid. My computer's broken so I can't finish my project.

*Chris:* Oh, no!

*Scott:* I've got to hand it in on Monday morning.

*Chris:* Well, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ because you can use my computer this weekend.

*Scott:* Oh, that's great. Thanks.

*Example:*

0 A there

B you

C that

1 A How are things?

B How are you going?

C How are you?

2 A Are you?

B What about you?

C Do you?

3 A I hope so

B that's a pity

C don't worry about it

## 4.7.5. ECOLOGY

Complete the interview.

Underline or circle the correct word or phrase (A, B or C) for each gap.

*Interviewer:* Right, Sam. <sup>0</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ you're interested in joining our environmental group.

<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, can you tell me how you protect the environment in your own everyday life?

*Sam:* <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, no problem. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, I recycle things and I try to save energy.

*Interviewer:* Thank you, that's interesting.

- |   |             |                 |                 |
|---|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | A Then      | B Okay          | <u>C So</u>     |
| 1 | A You start | B You can start | C To start with |
| 2 | A Sure      | B Certain       | C Definite      |
| 3 | A At first  | B First         | C For the first |

## 4.7.6. TELEVISION

Complete the conversation between friends with the words from the box.

do   ~~home~~   Sure   I'll do that

*Sara:* Hi, Tony. Are you at <sup>0</sup> home this evening?

*Tony:* Yes, I think so. Why?

*Sara:* Can you <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ me a favour?

*Tony:* <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. What is it?

*Sara:* Well, I'm out this evening and my video has broken. So, can you record the documentary about climate change for me, please? It's at 8 o'clock.

*Tony:* Okay, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. It sounds interesting. I might watch it myself.

**4.7.7. AT THE DOCTOR**

Complete the dialogue with the words from the box.

prescription    ~~do~~    headache    weather

*Doctor:* Hello, Annie. Come in and sit down.

*Annie:* Thank you.

*Doctor:* What can I **do** for you?

*Annie:* I'm a bit under the <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ .

*Doctor:* What's the matter?

*Annie:* I feel tired and I've got a terrible <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ all the time.  
I've also got a bit of cough.

*Doctor:* I think you've got a virus. Here's a <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for some medicine.

**4.7.8. FREE TIME**

Complete the dialogue using the words from the box.

I promise    ~~with~~    That's    careful

*Andy:* Can I go camping with Nick and his brother next weekend, please?

Nick says his parents won't mind.

*Dad:* Well, I think you should check <sup>0</sup> **with** them first.

*Andy:* <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a good idea. I'll ring them this evening.

*Dad:* And if you go, be <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ where you camp. I mean, if you camp on land belonging to a farmer, make sure you ask his permission.

*Andy:* Yes, we will. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

**4.7.9. EVERYDAY LIFE 1**

Match the sentences with the correct response.

- 0 *Are you coming to the cinema with us?* D
- 1 What do you like doing in your free time? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I don't know where the museum is. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I'm really tired. \_\_\_\_\_

- A I'll show you.
- B I like walking with my friends.
- C You should go to bed earlier.
- D Yes, I'm really looking forward to it.*

**4.7.10. EVERYDAY LIFE 2**

Match the sentences with the correct response.

- 0 *Where are you from?* D
- 1 Our neighbours have complained about the music. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Do you want a piece of cake? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 You'd like to be an actor. Is that right? \_\_\_\_\_

- A Well, I'd rather be a singer.
- B Yes, it looks so delicious.
- C You shouldn't play it so loud.
- D I'm from Bosnia and Herzegovina.*

## 5. RJEŠENJA ZADATAKA

### 4.1. LISTENING

<b>4.1.1. AT THE DOCTOR</b>	<b>1 T 2 F 3 F 4 T 5 F 6 F</b>
<b>4.1.2. A GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP</b>	<b>1 F 2 T 3 T 4 F 5 T 6 T</b>
<b>4.1.3. A HOLIDAY IN FRANCE</b>	<b>1 B 2 B 3 A 4 B 5 A 6 C</b>
<b>4.1.4. FILMS</b>	<b>1 B 2 C 3 A 4 C 5 C 6 B</b>
<b>4.1.5. PROFESSIONS</b>	<b>1 A 2 C 3 B 4 C 5 A 6 B</b>

### 4.2. READING

<b>4.2.1. PEACE</b>	<b>1 F 2 T 3 F 4 T</b>
<b>4.2.2. AN ORDINARY HERO</b>	<b>1 T 2 F 3 T 4 F</b>
<b>4.2.3. PIZZA</b>	<b>1 F 2 T 3 T 4 F</b>
<b>4.2.4. THE ICE HOTEL BY IZZIE HINCKS</b>	<b>1 F 2 T 3 F 4 T</b>
<b>4.2.5. ORANGE BALL VIRTUOSO</b>	<b>1 T 2 T 3 F 4 F</b>
<b>4.2.6. WHY IS CHARLIE SO COOL?</b>	<b>1 F 2 T 3 T 4 F</b>
<b>4.2.7. MAN VS. WILD – BEAR GRYLLS</b>	<b>1 F 2 T 3 F 4 T</b>
<b>4.2.8. POLAR BEARS</b>	<b>1 F 2 T 3 T 4 F</b>
<b>4.2.9. SURFING HOLIDAY</b>	<b>1 B 2 B 3 C 4 B</b>
<b>4.2.10. SLEEPING</b>	<b>1 C 2 B 3 C 4 A</b>

### 4.3. VOCABULARY I

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

### 4.4. VOCABULARY II

- 4.4.1. stolen
- 4.4.2. festival
- 4.4.3. celebrate
- 4.4.4. of
- 4.4.5. make
- 4.4.6. spend
- 4.4.7. funny
- 4.4.8. photographs
- 4.4.9. like
- 4.4.10. on
- 4.4.11. 1 crosswords      2 forecast
- 4.4.12. 1 feel              2 feelings
- 4.4.13. 1 take                2 online
- 4.4.14. 1 interested        2 get on
- 4.4.15. 1 global              2 keep

## 4.5. GRAMMAR I

- 4.5.1. put
- 4.5.2. watched
- 4.5.3. has not eaten / hasn't eaten / 's not eaten
- 4.5.4. was snowing
- 4.5.5. has been / 's been
- 4.5.6. is leaving / 's leaving
- 4.5.7. have not seen / haven't seen / 've not seen
- 4.5.8. was dancing
- 4.5.9. took
- 4.5.10. will not go / won't go / 'll not go
- 4.5.11. were climbing
- 4.5.12. have just won / 've just won
- 4.5.13. got
- 4.5.14. will rain / 'll rain
- 4.5.15. carries
- 4.5.16. was skating
- 4.5.17. has been / 's been
- 4.5.18. shines
- 4.5.19. had to
- 4.5.20. are listening / 're listening
- 4.5.21. have known / 've known
- 4.5.22. have
- 4.5.23. were watching
- 4.5.24. is lying / 's lying
- 4.5.25. does not go / doesn't go
- 4.5.26. has not arrived / hasn't arrived / 's not arrived
- 4.5.27. broke
- 4.5.28. am reading / 'm reading
- 4.5.29. were swimming
- 4.5.30. will become / 'll become

## 4.6. GRAMMAR II

- 4.6.1. Bosnia and Herzegovina is a medieval country.
- 4.6.2. If James comes to see her, she won't answer the door.
- 4.6.3. My parents have been to the United States many times.
- 4.6.4. His mother was told about the accident.
- 4.6.5. If my mum gets a new job, we will have to move.
- 4.6.6. Could you pass me the salt, please?
- 4.6.7. Are you going to invite Martin to your party?
- 4.6.8. The fourteenth Olympic Winter Games were held in Sarajevo.
- 4.6.9. He doesn't like travelling without his family.
- 4.6.10. Maglić is the highest mountain in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 4.6.11. Foreign languages are taught in every school.
- 4.6.12. If you heat water to 100° C, it boils.
- 4.6.13. A beautiful bird was seen in the garden this morning.
- 4.6.14. If we finish our homework, we will go out.
- 4.6.15. Teenagers should eat three meals a day.
- 4.6.16. Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming.  
Penicillin was discovered by Fleming Alexander.
- 4.6.17. People who look after their bodies live longer.
- 4.6.18. If you don't water plants, they don't grow.
- 4.6.19. She is not old enough to vote.
- 4.6.20. She tells them not to play on the grass.
- 4.6.21. You mustn't talk during an exam.
- 4.6.22. I used to think that English grammar was very hard.
- 4.6.23. A new modern hotel will be built there next year.
- 4.6.24. Would you open the door for me, please?
- 4.6.25. He advises me to go to the library.
- 4.6.26. A doctor is a person who looks after ill people.  
A person who looks after ill people is a doctor.
- 4.6.27. The dog was found safe and well.  
The dog was found well and safe.
- 4.6.28. She says that she was tired.
- 4.6.29. German is spoken in Austria.
- 4.6.30. If he doesn't tell her the truth, she'll be very angry.

## 4.7. COMMUNICATION

<b>4.7.1.</b>	<b>SHOPPING</b>	<b>1</b> changing	<b>2</b> enough	<b>3</b> size
<b>4.7.2.</b>	<b>SPORT</b>	<b>1</b> do	<b>2</b> What about school?	<b>3</b> difficult
<b>4.7.3.</b>	<b>TRAVELLING</b>	<b>1</b> how	<b>2</b> expensive	<b>3</b> returns
<b>4.7.4.</b>	<b>SCHOOL</b>	<b>1</b> A	<b>2</b> B	<b>3</b> C
<b>4.7.5.</b>	<b>ECOLOGY</b>	<b>1</b> C	<b>2</b> A	<b>3</b> B
<b>4.7.6.</b>	<b>TELEVISION</b>	<b>1</b> do	<b>2</b> Sure	<b>3</b> I'll do that
<b>4.7.7.</b>	<b>AT THE DOCTOR</b>	<b>1</b> weather	<b>2</b> headache	<b>3</b> prescription
<b>4.7.8.</b>	<b>FREE TIME</b>	<b>1</b> That's	<b>2</b> careful	<b>3</b> promise
<b>4.7.9.</b>	<b>EVERYDAY LIFE 1</b>	<b>1</b> B	<b>2</b> A	<b>3</b> C
<b>4.7.10</b>	<b>EVERYDAY LIFE 2</b>	<b>1</b> C	<b>2</b> B	<b>3</b> A

## 6. PRIMJER URAĐENOG TESTA

### LISTENING

**I Listen to three phone messages and underline the correct answer to complete the sentences.**

**Example:**

**Message 1**

The first message is for Sue / Steve / Brown / Dad.

**Message 1**

1 The jazz concert starts at *Thursday* / *Saturday* / *Tuesday* / *Wednesday*.

**Message 2**

2 Sue Brown wants to see Mr Clark, the *engineer* / *director* / *manager* / *assistant*.

**Message 3**

3 Sue is going to see her parents at *5:30* / *6:30* / *7:30* / *7:00*.

(3 x 0.50 = 1.50 points)

**Tapescript:**

**1**

*Hi, Steve. It's Sue. Just wanted to let you know I've got our three tickets for the jazz concert on Tuesday. The tickets are £16 each. The concert starts at half past seven, so I'll meet you and John at seven o'clock outside the theatre. Okay? Bye for now*

**2**

*Good morning. It's Sue Brown here. I'd like to make an appointment to see the manager, Mr Clark, please. It's about my trip to China next month. He asked me to see him before I go. Any time either Thursday or Friday morning this week would be good for me, but I'm not free in the afternoons. My number is 01323 695 711. That's 01323 695 711. And it's Sue Brown. Thanks very much.*

3

*Hello, Dad. It's Sue. Just phoning to wish you a very happy birthday. I'll see you and mum this evening. I'll come round at about half past six then I can see all your cards and presents. I've booked a table for us at your favourite French restaurant for half past seven. See you later. Enjoy your day.*

## READING

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

### TRANSPORTATION

#### ROADS

Vehicles in Britain and Ireland travel on the left of the road, so the steering wheel is on the right. Why is this? When people travelled on horses, everybody travelled on the left, so your right arm was free to use a sword. You normally get on and off a horse on the left side, too, so your left side had to be close to the side of the road. However, in the 18th century farmers in France started to use carts with teams of horses. The driver sat on the left-hand horse so that his right hand was free to control the other horses. He needed to travel on the right so that he was in the middle of the road and could make sure that he didn't hit other carts. Slowly most countries changed to the right, but several European countries, including Portugal, Italy, Hungary and (former) Czechoslovakia still travelled on the left until 1920s and 1930s.

The most important roads in Britain are the motorways. In some countries you have to pay a toll to use the motorways, but in Britain and Ireland most of them are free.

#### RAILWAYS

Britain has got the oldest railway system in the world. It began in the 1840s. The main railways connect London to the other cities in Britain. Like many large cities, London hasn't got a central station. This is because different companies built the railways, and they all had their own station in London. Victoria and Waterloo, for example, are the stations for trains to the south. If you want to go to the west, however, you have to go from Paddington. Today, Britain hasn't got a national railway company. Instead, over 20 private companies run the trains.

You can also take a train from London through the Channel Tunnel to Paris and Brussels on a Eurostar train. These trains go from the Eurostar terminal in St Pancras.

## AIRPORTS

There are several big airports in Britain. London has got five airports. Heathrow is the biggest. It's the busiest airport in Europe. A plane takes off or lands there every 75 seconds.

- 1 All European countries changed to the right in the 18th century. **F**
- 2 Britain's oldest railway system was introduced in the 1840s. **T**
- 3 There is a train from London through the Channel Tunnel to Paris. **T**
- 4 London has got two airports. **F**

(4 x 0.50 = 2 points)

## VOCABULARY I

III Read and underline the correct answer.

Example: *The lecture was so bored / boring. I nearly fell asleep.*

- 1 Do you go skiing in / *on* winter?
- 2 He's got some really *annoyed* / annoying habits!

(2x 0.50 = 1 point)

## VOCABULARY II

IV Complete the text with the words from the box. There is one extra word.

recipe ingredients **today** make

Example: *What are we going to do today?*

- 1 Let's make some cakes.
- 2 There is a good recipe in this magazine.

(2x 0.50 = 1 point)

**GRAMMAR I****V Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.***Example: I was reading while she was making dinner. (read)*1 Tony bought a new shirt last Monday. (buy)2 If we don't control global warming, the ice caps will melt. (not / control)3 I have already seen this film twice. (already / see) (3 x 0.50 = 1.50 points)**GRAMMAR II****VI Put the words in the correct order to make the sentences.***Example: pancakes / have / made / never / I . /***I have never made pancakes.**

1 more / were / the / school / There / at / boys / girls / than / . /

**There were more boys than girls at the school.****There were more girls than boys at the school.**

2 this / me / Let / programme / watch / ! /

**Let me watch this programme!**

3 to / never / lose / It / money / pleasant / is / . /

**It is never pleasant to lose money.**

(3 x 0.50 = 1.50 points)

**COMMUNICATION****VII Complete the interview. Choose the correct word or phrase (A, B or C) for each gap.***Interviewer:* Right, Sam. <sup>0</sup> C you're interested in <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_ a talk at our next meeting, are you?*Sam:* <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_. I'd like to tell the group something <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_ energy in our homes.*Interviewer:* That sounds interesting.

0 A Then

B Okay

C So1 A giving

B having

C making

2 A I agree

B That's right

C So do I.

3 A by saving

B how to save

C about saving

(3 x 0.50 = 1.50 points)

**TOTAL: 10 POINTS**

## 7. LITERATURA

### Nastavni planovi i programi:

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