

EKSTERNA MATURA
za učenike osnovne škole

VODIČ ZA PREDMET
ENGLESKI JEZIK
U ŠKOLSKOJ 2013/2014. GODINI

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1. OPĆI CILJEVI ISPITA I ISHODI 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.

1.1. ISHODI ZNANJA

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 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 biti u stanju primijeniti jezičko znanje u odgovarajućem kontekstu.

2. STRUKTURA TESTA

Nastavni plan i program devetogodišnje osnovne škole Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine, Nastavni plan i program devetogodišnje osnovne škole Kantona Sarajevo i udžbenici koje su odobrili Koordinacija ministara obrazovanja i nauke u Federaciji Bosne i Hercegovine i Ministarstvo za obrazovanje, nauku i mlade Kantona Sarajevo su osnova za izradu ovog Vodiča i pripremu učenika za Eksternu maturu.

Vodič sadrži sve potrebne informacije o sadržaju i obliku ispita, uputstva za testiranje, kao i literaturu koja je korištena.

Zadaci u Vodiču i ispitnom testu su podijeljeni u četiri nastavne oblasti, koje će u ispitnom testu biti bodovane na sljedeći način:

| Oblasti testa | Broj bodova |
|----------------|-------------|
| READING | 2 |
| VOCABULARY | 3 |
| GRAMMAR | 3 |
| COMMUNICATION | 2 |
| Ukupno: | 10 |

2.1 NASTAVNE OBLASTI SA PRIMJERIMA URAĐENIH ZADATAKA

READING: Tokom devetogodišnje osnovne škole, učenici su imali na raspolaganju tekstove, odabrane po principu zastupljenosti različitih tema koje se obrađuju. Uvažavajući principe interkulturalnosti, pored sadržaja vezanih za Bosnu i Hercegovinu, tekstovi se bave i različitostima i sličnostima sa zemljama engleskog govornog područja.

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 onaj 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.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Imenice | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pravilna i nepravilna množina• Brojive i nebrojive imenice• Rod, broj i padež |
| Zamjenice | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lične• Pokazne• Upitne• Prisvojne• Neodređene• Odnosne |
| Pridjevi Determinatori | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Članovi• Prisvojni pridjevi• Pokazni pridjevi• Pridjevi za neodređenu količinu i broj• Upitni pridjevi• Opisni pridjevi• Komparacija pridjeva |
| Glagoli | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present Simple• Present Continuous• Past Simple• Past Continuous• Present Perfect• Future Tense• <i>Going to</i> – forma• Present Perfect Continuous• Past Perfect |
| Prilozi | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mjesto, vrijeme, način, količina• Komparacija priloga |

| | |
|---|--|
| Prijedlozi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mjesto, vrijeme • <i>pridjev + prijedlog</i> (<i>afraid of, ready for</i>) |
| Veznici | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>and, but, because, or, etc.</i> |
| Brojevi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glavni i redni brojevi |
| Modalni glagoli | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>have to, not have to, must, mustn't, need, needn't, can, could, may, might, will, would</i> |
| Imperativ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Naredba, zabrana</i> |
| Vezni glagoli koji zahtijevaju dopunu pridjevom | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>appear upset, seem right, look nice, smell / taste / sound nice, etc.</i> |
| Glagole iza kojih slijedi gerund i/ili infinitiv | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>begin reading / to read, enjoy walking, want to walk, etc.</i> |
| Passive Voice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present simple, Past simple, Future simple |
| Rečenice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If</i> rečenice (zero, prvi i drugi tip) • Vremenske • Odnosne (restriktivne i nerestriktivne) • Red riječi (potvrdni, upitni i odrični oblik) |
| Direktni i indirektni govor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Izjave, zapovijesti, molbe, pitanja sa uvodnim glagolima <i>say, tell</i> i <i>ask</i> u <i>sadašnjem vremenu</i> |

COMMUNICATION:

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

Example 1

Read the text and circle the correct answers: a, b, c or d.

LOCATION, LOCATION

What do these places have in common: Temple Church in London, the Louvre Museum in Paris, the deserts of Tunisia and Krakow in Poland?

They are all locations for successful films. Some of the scenes in The Da Vinci Code are set in Temple Church in London and in the Louvre Museum in Paris. Film fans often visit the location of their favourite films. This has created a new form of travel called 'movie tourism'. Certain cities are capitals of movie tourism. For example, New York is used in hundreds of new films every year and it attracts movie fans from all over the world. London is also a very popular location for films including romantic comedies and action films. The James Bond film Die Another Day also has scenes in London, as well as Hawaii and Iceland!

Some travel agencies offer organised tours to movie locations. Director Peter Jackson chose New Zealand for The Lord of the Rings films because of its beautiful waterfalls, lakes and mountains. Now film fans can go on tours of these locations, travelling by coach, on foot and by plane.

1 What is the link between the places mentioned in the text?

- a) They have beautiful scenery.
- b) They have a lot of visitors.
- c) Scenes from popular films were made there.**
- d) Film directors like them.

2 Why are some cities movie capitals?

- a) Because they are capital cities.
- b) Because they have a lot of cinemas.
- c) Because tourists go there from all over the world.
- d) Because a lot of films are made there.**

3 Travel agents will now

- a) organise trips to movie capitals.
- b) organise meetings with the director of your favourite films.
- c) take you to the location of your favourite scene in a film.**
- d) organise tours of buildings in England.

4 What's the main reason that people visit film locations?

- a) Films are made in beautiful places.
- b) People feel good when they remember their favourite film.**
- c) Some film fans want to be actors.
- d) It's easy to imagine your favourite scene.

Example 2

Read the dialogue and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

ARRIVING

The four students arrive at Petergate School.

- Doug:* Right, here we are. This is the school.
Jasmin: It looks great, Mr Grant.
Doug: Call me Doug.
Jasmin: Righter, Doug.
Doug: That's Mr Bywater over there, one of the music teachers. And that's Mrs Tyler-Smith with her cat, Benson. She's the owner. Come and meet her.
Mrs T-S: Hello! Did you have a good trip?
Jasmin: Yes, thanks.
Mrs T-S: Are you Gwen?
Jasmin: No, I'm Jasmin. This is Gwen.
Gwen: Pleased to meet you.
Mrs T-S: So, you're an actress, Janet.
Jasmin: Jasmin. Well, I prefer dancing to acting. I really love dancing.
Mrs T-S: Oh. And you, Helen, sorry Gwen. You'd like to be a singer. Is that right?
Gwen: Well, I'd rather be a film director. That's my ambition and I like taking photos.
Mrs T-S: Really? Well, come in!
Sam: Hey, it's a big place!
Matt: I can't stand old houses. I'm allergic to dust.
Sam: Allergic to dust?
Matt: Yeah, and cats. I hate going near them. And I don't like dogs much, either.
Sam: Don't you like any animals?
Matt: I don't mind goldfish. They're okay.
Sam: Well, there's a cat over there. Look.
Matt: Oh, no! And who's that strange guy with the beard?
Sam: I think he's one of the teachers.
Matt: Really? He looks scary.
Sam: Come on. Let's go in.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Doug is friendly to Jasmin. | <u>T</u> |
| 2 | Mrs T-S has a good memory. | <u>F</u> |
| 3 | Matt doesn't like the place. | <u>T</u> |
| 4 | Matt is allergic to goldfish. | <u>F</u> |

VOCABULARY

Example 1

Complete the sentences using the words from the box.

clubs crime event pollution **international** park

There is a large **international** airport near the city.

Example 2

Find the odd one out.

minerals

proteins

overweight

vitamins

Example 3

Write the opposites of the given adjectives. Use: im- , in- or un- .

fit

unfit

GRAMMAR

Example 1

Read and underline the correct words.

Our team didn't play well so we supported their / **theirs**.

Example 2

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

The climbers **haven't reached** the top yet. (not / reach)

Example 3

Put the words in the right order to make sentences.

Sue / would / if / wait / was / her / for / late / I / , / .

If Sue was late, I would wait for her.

COMMUNICATION

Example 1

Match the sentences (1–4) with the responses (a–d).

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| 0 | Thank you. (e) | (a) That sounds a bit dangerous. | |
| 1 | Can I borrow your dictionary, please? | (b) It's a cheap hotel for young people. | <u>1c</u> |
| 2 | Jim wants to do a bungee jump. | (c) Yes, of course. | <u>2a</u> |
| 3 | Did you cycle here? | (d) No, I came by car. | <u>3d</u> |
| 4 | What's a youth hostel? | (e) <i>Not at all.</i> | <u>4b</u> |

Example 2

Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each gap.

A: Hi, Sue. How ⁽⁰⁾ A you?

B: I'm all right, ⁽¹⁾ B this letter came this morning from the university.

I think it's about my interview.

I ⁽²⁾ C it yet. I know I didn't do very well at the interview.

A: ⁽³⁾ A like me to open it for you?

B: Yes please.

A: Right ... Oh, Sue! They're offering you a place to study biology. Congratulations!

⁽⁴⁾ B brilliant! And you thought you'd done a bad interview!

B: Well, I was wrong about that!

⁽⁰⁾ A are B do C is

1 A so **B** but C and

2 A didn't open B don't open **C** haven't opened

3 **A** Would you B Do you C Will you

4 A There's **B** That's C What's

Example 3

Complete the dialogue. Use the words from the box. There is one extra word.

could what that's let's shall why

A: Hi, Sam! ⁽⁰⁾ Why don't we go to the cinema?

B: No, thanks. I went yesterday. ⁽¹⁾ What about going to Simon's party?

A: Yeah, ⁽²⁾ that's a great idea – we ⁽³⁾ could invite Michelle.

B: Good idea. ⁽⁴⁾ Let's call her now.

3. UPUTSTVA ZA TESTIRANJE

Ispit iz 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 90 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 ili 1 bod.

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. PRIMJER URAĐENOG TESTA

READING

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

DREKAVAC – MYSTERIOUS AND FEARFUL

It is a dark, foggy night. Nobody dares to be out, although it is only half past ten.

Hair-raising screams and cries from the nearby wood shatter the dead silence. The children decide: they are not going to school tomorrow.

You probably think this is a horror film scene, but the people in the villages around Drvar seem to be living in one. What do they say about it?

“The screams are spine-chilling indeed, but we are almost used to them. We hear them quite often, usually at night but sometimes in daylight. One thing that worries us, though, is that the cries appear to be closer than before.”

Who or what is making those screams? Nobody knows for sure, but most people believe it is a mythical crying beast known as Drekavac. For some, it's an undead that cannot be killed until it finds its peace, while others describe it as a very ugly animal with a large head and a long tail. A young man claims to have seen a horrifying black, hairy creature with long, claws and razor sharp fangs. It stood on two legs like a human and had muscular arms with a skinny body and visible rib cage. Drekavac is believed to be at lonely and dark places, such as cemeteries or thick woods. The victims have to carry the beast on their backs all night, until the break of dawn. If they refuse, the monster scratches them with its long, sharp claws.

The police have searched the area along with the local hunters, but they couldn't find anything. Strangely enough, their dogs appeared upset and refused to take part in the search. Nearly twenty dogs have already been slaughtered.

This is a story typical of remote rural areas. Every region has its own legends and its own monster. Someone sees a strange animal, the story is spread, and a myth is born. Drekavac is often used to scare children when parents want to prevent them from wandering far from home. It is enough for the children to hear an unusual sound of an animal to be convinced that Drekavac really exists. All attempts to find any of those creatures using cutting-edge technology have failed. As a matter of fact, most people living in those places laugh at these stories.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | The local schools have been closed because of the creature. | F |
| 2 | The noises are not only heard at night. | T |
| 3 | No-one has seen the creature yet. | F |
| 4 | The police stopped their search because some of their dogs were killed. | T |

(4 x 0.50 = 2 points)

VOCABULARY 1

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

fantastic boring terrible fun

We went to see Scary Annie last night. They're a brilliant rock group.

- 1 The concert started one hour late. We just sat and waited. It was really ⁽¹⁾ boring.
- 2 The first band was ⁽²⁾ terrible. I didn't like any of their songs. I'm never going to see them again.
- 3 But Scary Annie were the best. They were ⁽³⁾ fantastic.

(3 x 0.50 = 1.5 points)

VOCABULARY 2

Read the sentences. Choose and circle the best word (A, B, or C) for each gap.

- 1 I usually take care _____ my little brother on Saturdays.
A with B for C of
- 2 It's hot in here. Take _____ your jumper.
A off B over C out
- 3 Hurry up and get _____ the car.
A with B into C by

(3 x 0.50 = 1.5 points)

GRAMMAR 1

Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

- 1 He is a doctor. He works at the local Health Center. (work)
- 2 We haven't done our homework yet. (not / do)
- 3 While you were studying, I went out. (study)

(3x 0.50 = 1.5 points)

GRAMMAR 2

Put the words in the right order to make sentences.

- 1 eBay / sell / you / things / were / I'd / if / I / some / on / , / .
If I were you, I'd sell some things on eBay.
- 2 unknown / a pop star / donated / the money / still / name / was / by / whose / is / .
The money was donated by a pop star whose name is still unknown.
- 3 TV / used to / when / was / the time / a teenager / all / I / / I / watch / .
When I was a teenager, I used to watch TV all the time.

(3x 0.50 = 1.5 points)

COMMUNICATION

Complete the text with the words in the box.

take / moment / call / number

A: Hello, Can I speak to Brian, please?

B: Hold on a ⁽¹⁾moment. I'll see if he's here. I'm sorry, he's gone out.

Can I ⁽²⁾take a message?

A: Yes. My name's Don. Could you ask him to ⁽³⁾call me?

B: Of course. What's your ⁽⁴⁾number?

A: It's 0114 116113.

B: Okay, I'll tell him when he comes in.

A: Thanks, bye.

(4 x 0.50 = 2 points)

TOTAL/ 10 points

5. 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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