



ispitni centar

**EKSTERNA PROVJERA ZNANJA UČENIKA  
NA KRAJU TREĆEG CIKLUSA  
OSNOVNE ŠKOLE**

# **ISPITNI KATALOG ENGLLESKI JEZIK**

## ISPITNI KATALOG – ENGLISKI JEZIK

### Ispitni katalog 2012/2013. pripremili

**mr Ljiljana Subotić**, Zavod za školstvo  
**mr Dragiša Vukotić**, OŠ „Luka Simonović“ Nikšić  
**Maja Dragojević**, OŠ „Štampar Makarije“  
**Sanja Golubović**, Gimnazija „Tanasije Pejatović“ Pljevlja  
**Divna Paljević Šturm**, Ispitni centar

**Recenzent**  
**dr Igor Lakić**

## ISPITNI KATALOG – ENGLISKI JEZIK

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# 1. UVOD

*Eksterni ispit za učenike IX razreda osnovne škole (mala matura) standardizovana je eksterna provjera školskih postignuća učenika na kraju trećeg ciklusa osnovnoškolskog obrazovanja. Ovakva odluka našla je utemeljenje u Zakonu o osnovnoj školi, član 56 („Sl. list RCG”, br. 64/02 od 28. 11. 2002, 49/07 od 10. 08. 2007. i 45/10 od 04. 08. 2010) a način i postupak provjere znanja regulisan je Pravilnikom o načinu i postupku provjere znanja učenika na kraju obrazovnog ciklusa („Sl. list RCG”, br. 62 od 14. 12. 2012).*

*Zadatke priprema Ispitni centar, dok provjeru znanja vrši Ispitni centar u saradnji sa školom. Način i postupak provjere znanja učenika propisuje Ministarstvo prosvjete.*

*Provjeravaju se znanja, sposobnosti i vještine koje se zasnivaju na ključnim djelovima Predmetnog programa a treba da ih posjeduju učenici na kraju devetog razreda osnovne škole.*

*U Ispitnom katalogu navedeni su opšti ciljevi ispita, opisana je struktura ispita, a formom ispitnih ciljeva precizno je naveden sadržaj koji će se ispitivati. Ponuđen je i primjer testa sa shemom za ocjenjivanje.*

*Ispitni katalog namijenjen je učenicima i nastavnicima.*

## ISPITNI KATALOG – ENGLISKI JEZIK

## 2. STRUKTURA ISPITA

DIO	JEZIČKA VJEŠTINA	BROJ ZADATAKA	TIP ZADATAKA	TRAJANJE	BODOVI
1	Čitanje	2 - 4 zadatka od 300-500 riječi/oko 15 pitanja	višestruki izbor alternativni izbor dopunjavanje popunjavanje tabele povezivanje ređanje kratak odgovor	25 minuta	35%
2	Upotreba jezika	3-4 zadatka, 15 pitanja	dopunjavanje sa ponuđenim odgovorima dopunjavanje bez ponuđenih odgovorima povezivanje transformacija	20 minuta	35%
3	Pisanje	1 zadatak, 50-100 riječi	e-mail poruka ili vođeni sastav	15 minuta	30%
<b>UKUPNO</b>				<b>60 minuta</b>	<b>100</b>

## 3. ISPITNI PROGRAM

### TEME

- porodica, prijatelji;
- moj dom;
- škola, obrazovanje i životni pozivi;
- kućni ljubimci, biljni i životinjski svijet;
- hrana i zdravlje, tijelo i odjeća;
- vještine i sposobnosti;
- praznici;
- saobraćajna sredstva;
- godišnja doba i vremenski uslovi;
- svakodnevni život;
- slobodno vrijeme (hobiji, sport, zabava, putovanja);
- moje okruženje (selo, grad, moja zemlja), orijentacija u prostoru;
- svijet (juče, danas, sutra);
- životna sredina;
- nauka i umjetnost;
- mediji.

### JEZIČKI SADRŽAJI

#### Imenice – Nouns

- Regular plural;
- Plural of nouns ending in *-f, -y, -o, -s, -x, -sh, -ch*;
- Irregular plural (*man, woman, child*);
- Genitive 's;
- Genitive with *of*;
- Double genitive;
- Countable / uncountable nouns;  
(*More + countable/uncountable nouns; Less + uncountable nouns*)

#### Zamjenice – Pronouns

- Personal pronouns (singular plural, subject/object case);
- Demonstrative pronouns: *this, that these, those*;
- Possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs);
- Interrogative pronouns: *who, whose, what*;
- Partitive pronouns: *some(body, -thing) any(body, -thing), no(body, -thing)* indeterminer and nominal function;
- Indefinite pronouns: *one, ones*;
- Introductory it (*It's one o'clock, It's raining*);
- Relative pronouns: *who, whose, whom, which, that, what*;
- Reflexive pronouns: *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*.

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**Članovi - Articles**

- Indefinite/definite/zero

**Brojevi - Numbers**

- Cardinal/ordinal

**Pridjevi – Adjectives**

- Possessive adjectives: *my, your, his, her, its, our, their*;
- Demonstrative adjectives: *this, that, these, those*;
- Interrogative adjectives: *which, what, whose*;
- Adjectives denoting size and colour;
- Adjectives denoting nations;
- Position of adjectives (size, colour) ;
- Comparison regular and irregular (*good, bad*), equal;
- Quantifiers: *some, any, many, much, a little, a few, a lot of*.

**Predlozi – Prepositions**

- Prepositions denoting place, time, direction

**Glagoli - Verbs**

- Present simple;
- Present continuous (real present, future plans);
- Future (will);
- Past simple;
- Past continuous;
- Present perfect;
- Present perfect continuous;
- Past perfect;
- Passive Voice:
  - Present simple;
  - Past simple;
- Stative verbs (*look, feel, sound, smell, taste + adjective*);
- Question tags;
- *Going to* (intention);
- Imperative (instructions/ directions/ prohibition);
- Modal verbs and expressions:
  - *Can* (ability, possibility, permission, suggestion);
  - *Could* (polite request);
  - *May* (possibility);
  - *Might* (suggestion);
  - *Shall* (suggestion);
  - *Should* (advice);
  - *Will/won't* (offer, willingness, refusal);
  - *Would like* (wish);

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- *Would ... like?* (invitation, offer);
- *Would rather* + bare infinitive;
- *Must/Mustn't* (obligation, prohibition);
- *Have (got) to* (obligation);
- *Had better* + bare infinitive;
- *Ought to* (desirability);
- *Used to*;
- Verbs with two objects;
- Verb + infinitive/gerund;
- Infinitive (purpose);
- Reported speech (statements, questions, commands) with *say, tell, ask*.

**Prilozi – Adverbs**

- Interrogative adverbs: *how, where, why, when, how much, how many*;
- Relative adverbs: *where*;
- Adverbs of manner (regular), irregular (*fast, well*);
- Adverbs and adverbial phrases of time: *ago, yesterday, last night, this; evening, tomorrow, then, finally, yet, already, just, since, for*;
- Adverbs of frequency;
- Intensifiers: *very, quite*;
- Position of adverbs;
- Comparison of adverbs;

**Veznici – Conjunctions**

And, but, or, because, although, while, as, if

**Rečenice - Clauses**

- Conditional clauses (type 0, 1 and 2);
- Clauses of concession (*although, while*);
- Clauses of result/consequence (*so... that...*);
- Clauses of reason (because, since...);
- Clauses of comparison - (*than, as, not + so + adjective + as*);
- Clauses of time (*before, when*);
- Exclamatory sentences - *What + (a) noun*.

## 4. ISPITNI CILJEVI

### RAZUMIJEVANJE PROČITANOG TEKSTA

Cilj testiranja ove vještine je da se utvrdi osposobljenost učenika/ca za samostalno čitanje nepoznatog teksta koji sadrži poznatu tematiku i leksiku.

Vrste/tipovi tekstova:

- uputstva,
- pisma i poruke,
- natpisi,
- tekstovi iz novina i časopisa,
- kratke priče koje neznatno prelaze leksički fond.

#### Ispitni ciljevi

Učenici/ce su u stanju da:

- utvrde osnovnu ideju teksta,
- mogu da prepoznaju izvantekstualne okolnosti i komentarišu ih (govornici, situacija, namjena teksta),
- pronađu pojedinačne informacije u tekstu,
- uočavaju implicitno značenje,
- odrede značenje nepoznatih riječi koristeći kontekst i gramatičko razumijevanje,
- uočavaju odnose između djelova teksta i toka pripovijedanja.

### PISMENO IZRAŽAVANJE

Cilj testiranja vještine pisanja je provjera sposobnosti učenika/ce da u pisanoj formi ostvari komunikaciju i svoje misli izrazi na logičan, koherentan i u cjelini razumljiv način.

#### Ispitni ciljevi

Učenici/ce su u stanju da:

- napišu funkcionalne tekstove – pismo, dnevnik, intervju, anketa),
- sastavljaju kratke vođene ili samostalne tekstove na osnovu onoga što su pročitali, vidjeli, čuli ili doživjeli.

Prilikom vrednovanja pismenih zadataka boduju se:

- poštovanje zadate teme,
- cjelovitost teksta i povezanost njegovih djelova,
- korišćenje odgovarajuće leksike,
- poštovanje gramatičkih i sintaksičkih pravila, pravopisa i interpunkcije.

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### LESIKA I GRAMATIKA

Cilj testiranja leksike i gramatike je provjera sposobnosti učenika da se adekvatno i pravilno izražavaju poznatim temama u svakodnevnim situacijama.

#### Ispitni ciljevi

Učenici/ce su u stanju da:

- koriste odgovarajuće jezičke strukture na nivou oblika riječi, fraza i rečenica,
- koriste odgovarajuće riječi, fraze, idiome i kolokacije.

## 5. PRIMJER TESTA

### Uputstvo

Test iz stranog jezika sastoji se od tri dijela:  
razumijevanje pročitanoq teksta, upotreba jezika i pismeno izražavanje.

Vrijeme rješavanja testa je **60 minuta**.

Priznaju se samo odgovori pisani **hemijskom olovkom**.

Ukoliko pogriješite, prekrižite i odgovori te ponovo.

Za vrijeme rada na testu **nije dozvoljeno korišćenje rječnika**.

## ISPITNI KATALOG – ENGLSKI JEZIK

## I Čitanje

1. Read the text. For questions 1-6, choose from A-G to complete the sentences. There is one letter you do not need.

Most kids are familiar with sports like basketball, baseball, and football, 1..... . But some sports are seldom played in most countries.



**FOOTVOLLEY** is a game that combines football and beach volleyball. People started playing it on Brazilian beaches in the 1960s, 2..... The net is the same as the one used in beach volleyball, but players use a football. Players cannot use their hands; 3..... to get the ball over the net. Otherwise, the rules are the same as those in beach volleyball.



**BICYCLE POLO** is a combination of polo and bicycle riding. There are two teams and each player has a mallet which is shorter than the ones used in traditional polo. They use these mallets to hit the ball. The object of the game is to move the ball down the field 4..... Players are not allowed to hit each other with their mallets, and their feet must stay on the bike's pedals at all times.



**UNDERWATER HOCKEY** was invented 5..... The game is played at the bottom of a swimming pool between two teams of six. Players wear a diving mask and a snorkel. They use a short stick to move a puck into the opponent's goal. Everyone on a team has to work together to score, 6.....

- A. they may use only their feet, heads, and chests
- B. because they see them all the time.
- C. by four English divers in 1954.
- D. there are two teams.
- E. since no one can go too long without coming up for air!
- F. but it has become popular in other countries, too.
- G. and hit it into the opponent's goal.

7. Now choose the best name for the text. Tick one box.

A popular sports       B sport players       C strange sports

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2. For sentences 1- 7, decide if each statement is true or false and put a tick (✓) in the appropriate box.

## LIFE AS A TWIN

Have you ever wondered what it is like to be a twin? Well, I can explain because I am a twin. My name is Bailey and I am 10 minutes older than my identical twin sister, Avery. Being a twin can be pretty cool at times, but other times it can be annoying. Even though people think we look exactly alike, it does not mean we always like the same things. One thing is for certain: No matter what, we can always count on each other.

Having the same face can be fun. For example, we can easily trick people if we want to. We both play fast pitch softball and basketball, and it is funny when we confuse our opponents.

Sometimes, looking like my sister can be annoying, though. People call me by the wrong name almost every day. I have even been yelled at by my mom or dad for something that my sister did, because they thought it was me. Times like that, I wish we looked completely different.

Another bad thing about being a twin is that some people assume that because we look alike, we must enjoy all the same things too. This is not true, though. For example, I do not like peanut butter, but Avery does. I like to go turkey hunting with my dad, but my twin would rather paint her nails and have her hair done. Just because we are twins, we still have our own thoughts, likes, and dislikes. We are two different people and it would be nice to be treated that way.

	Right	Wrong	Doesn't say
1. Being a twin has its good and bad sides.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. If you have a twin, you have someone who will always stand by you.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Bailey says that looking the same like your twin sometimes causes problems.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Bailey and her sister play basketball in rival teams.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Bailey thinks that her parents love her sister more than her.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Bailey often fights with her sister because they like different things.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Bailey isn't happy because she and her sister are always expected to have the same opinions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## II Leksika i gramatika

**3. Read the text and choose the correct answer (A, B or C) to fill in the gap.**

**There is an example at the beginning (0).**

Nowadays lots of people drive to large supermarkets to (0)..... their shopping. These supermarkets have (1) ..... , so you can buy several (2)..... of shopping. You can fill your trolley, and then push it to your car. Some people (3)..... local shops to supermarkets. These small shops are usually more expensive than supermarkets. Some towns have an open air (4) ..... in the centre, where you can buy cheap fruit and vegetables, but you have to (5) ..... your shopping home.

- |    |          |             |          |  |
|----|----------|-------------|----------|--|
| 0. | A have   | B make      | C take   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D do |
| 1. | A cars   | B car-parks | C places | D roads                                  |
| 2. | A bags   | B customers | C lists  | D shops                                  |
| 3. | A choose | B like      | C prefer | D wish                                   |
| 4. | A market | B place     | C sale   | D square                                 |
| 5. | A carry  | B go        | C walk   | D wear                                   |

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**4. Complete the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first sentence.**

Example: No parking here.

You mustn't park here.

**1.** A Japanese millionaire bought the painting.

The painting .....

**2.** The classroom is empty.

There's .....

**3.** Can you tell me what you think I should do?

Can you give me .....

**4.** Let's spend the afternoon at the beach.

How ..... at the beach?

**5.** Do you think you could close the window?

Would you mind .....

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## 5. Fill in the gaps.

**Water on o the Moon!**

*NASA crashed a rocket into the moon to find it.*

A rocket and satellite crashed into the moon 1..... October 9, and it was no accident. The crash landings 2..... planned by NASA. Scientists were hoping to find out if 3.....is water on the moon. First a rocket crashed into the Cabeus crater at the moon's south pole. NASA chose the Cabeus crater because earlier missions 4 ..... found evidence of hydrogen there. The instruments found plenty of information for scientists 5 ..... will study it in the next few weeks.

The landing was big news on Earth. A lot of people watched the event on giant screens at NASA, or through telescopes.

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# PISANJE

6. Write an e-mail to your friend from abroad.
- invite him/her to stay with your family for a week
  - tell him/her
    - how to get to your hometown
    - what you are going to do and see

Write 50-100 words.

**Subject:**

.....

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# RJEŠENJA

## I. Čitanje

### 2.1.

1B      2F      3A      4G      5C      6E      7C

### 2.2

1 TRUE      2 TRUE      3 TRUE      4 FALSE      5 DOESN'T SAY      6 FALSE      7 TRUE

## II. Leksika i gramatika

### 3. 1.

1D      2A      3E      4G      5C

### 3.2

1B      2A      3C      4A      5A

### 3.3.

**Answer key:** 1- was bought (by a Japanese millionaire)

2- no one/nobody in the classroom

3- some advice/a piece of advice

4- about spending the afternoon

5- closing the window?

### 3.4

1. on      2. were      3. there      4. had      5. who

## Pisanje

## Kriterijum za ocjenjivanje sastava

	Šta se ocjenjuje
Poštovanje zadate teme  3 boda	<b>Tema</b> <b>Ocjenjuje se:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ da li tekst u potpunosti odgovara postavljenoj temi</li> <li>▪ da li su ispoštovani svi zahtjevi</li> <li>▪ da li je upotrijebljena odgovarajuća forma teksta</li> </ul>
Gramatika  5 bodova	<b>Tačnost na nivou rečenice</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ pravilan red riječi</li> </ul> <b>Tačnost na nivou riječi</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ pravilno upotrijebljeni glagolski oblici</li> <li>▪ pravilno upotrijebljene ostale vrste riječi: imenice, članovi, pridjevi, prilozi, prijedlozi uz minimalne greške</li> </ul>
Vokabular  5 bodova	<b>Ocjenjuje se:</b> Pravilna upotreba riječi/fraza/idioma/kolokacije i pravopis
Koherentnost i kohezija  2 boda	<b>Ocjenjuje se:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cjelovitost teksta</li> <li>▪ Povezanost dijelova teksta</li> </ul>

**0 bodova:** prazno/nema odgovora **ili** nečitko **ili** nije odgovoreno na zadatu temu **ili** nijedan zadati element nije prisutan **ili** upotrijebljeno manje od 45 riječi ili upotreba neprimjerenih riječi ILI ako su korsišćena nedozvoljena sredstva (npr. rječnik)