

[STRANI JEZIK – MEDICINSKA ŠKOLA]

**Smer: Ginekološko-akušerska sestra
I I godina**

Engleski jezik

PITANJA:

Reading

Britain and the British

The important thing to remember is that Britain does not mean just England. The name Great Britain was given to the country by the Government in 1707 when Scotland was united with Britain, i.e. with England and Wales.

Britain covers quite a small land surface, but the variety of the scenery is large – from the rocky coastline of Scotland to the flat land of East Anglia.

The British have all sorts of traditional events and ceremonies, festivals, dances and plenty of fairs throughout the year. The Lord Mayor's Show in London is one of the most interesting of these when the new Lord Mayor rides in his magnificent coach.

Answer the questions

1. What is an important thing to remember about Britain?

2. When did the Government give the country the name of Great Britain?

3. What happened in the same year?

4. What surface does it cover?

5. What does British scenery look like?

6. What do the British have throughout the year?

7. Which event is one of the most interesting?

Language in Use

Grammar

Complete the sentences using a verb in the box.

Attend, decrease, reduce, make, love

have , do, take, go, get

1. Prices are expected to _____ by less than 1 per cent this year.
2. I'd like to _____ an appointment with the doctor.
3. _____ a good training course!
4. European leaders will _____ a meeting on air pollution.
5. I want to _____ my working hours but I have too much to do.
6. Can I _____ you a drink?
7. I'd _____ some tea.
8. Please _____ a seat!
9. Let's _____ some jogging!
10. We will _____ jogging

Correct the mistake in the following sentences.

1. The first girl which I saw was Joan.
2. I were working on that plan all day yesterday.
3. I knew that she has never flown before.
4. He was born in May 13, 1972.
5. I am teaching my self German.
6. They well speak English.
7. Aromatherapy uses many of essentials oils from plants.
8. How many do you know about computers?
9. I would prefer you didn't wait.
10. The prize were won by Jack.

Vocabulary

Underline the most suitable word in the sentences

1. My *salary is / wages are* paid into my bank account every month.
2. Alan's parents are very *hard-up / well-off*, they've just bought him a sports car.
3. He *earned / wasted* all his money betting on the horses. He died penniless.
4. I didn't *bet / win* any money at the races. I don't believe in gambling.
5. My uncle is *an accountant / a spendthrift*, he helps me look after my finances.
6. Isn't the pfennig a former German *coin / currency*?
7. She has *squandered / invested* all her money in government bonds.
8. The president said that the *economic / economical* situation was very serious.
9. My aunt keeps all her money in a *cash dispenser / safe* under her bed.
10. I'm *bankrupt / broke*. Can you lend me a fiver until the weekend?

Write another adjective with a similar meaning

1. a rich man _____
2. an untidy room _____
3. a clever person _____
4. awful news _____
5. a silly person _____

Writing

Write 10 sentences about yourself.

Reading

Britain and the British

The important thing to remember is that Britain does not mean just England. The name Great Britain was given to the country by the Government in 1707 when Scotland was united with Britain, i.e. with England and Wales.

Britain covers quite a small land surface, but the variety of the scenery is large – from the rocky coastline of Scotland to the flat land of East Anglia.

The British have all sorts of traditional events and ceremonies, festivals, dances and plenty of fairs throughout the year. The Lord Mayor's Show in London is one of the most interesting of these when the new Lord Mayor rides in his magnificent coach.

Answer the questions

1. What is an important thing to remember about Britain?
The most important thing to remember about Britain is that it does not mean just England.
2. When did the Government give the country the name of Great Britain?
The name Great Britain was given to the country in 1707.
3. What happened in the same year?
Scotland was united with England and Wales.
4. What surface does it cover?
It covers quite a small land surface.
5. What does British scenery look like?
The variety of the scenery is large – from the rocky coastline of Scotland to the flat land of East Anglia.
6. What do the British have throughout the year?
They have all sorts of traditional events and ceremonies, festivals, dances and plenty of fairs throughout the year.
7. Which event is one of the most interesting?
The Lord Mayor's Show in London is the most interesting event.

Language in Use

Grammar

Complete the sentences using a verb in the box.

Attend, decrease, reduce, make, love

have , do, take, go, get

1. Prices are expected to **decrease** by less than 1 per cent this year.
2. I'd like to **make** an appointment with the doctor.
3. **Do** a good training course!
4. European leaders will **attend** a meeting on air pollution.
5. I want to **reduce** my working hours but I have too much to do.
6. Can I **get** you a drink?
7. I'd **love** some tea.
8. Please **take** a seat!
9. Let's **get** some jogging!
10. We will **go** jogging.

Correct the mistake in the following sentences.

1. The first girl I saw was Joan.
2. I **was** working on that plan all day yesterday.
3. I knew that she **had** never flown before.
4. He was born **on** May 13, 1972.
5. I am teaching **myself** German.
6. They speak English **well**.
7. Aromatherapy uses many of essential oils from plants.
8. How **much** do you know about computers?
9. I would **rather** you didn't wait.
10. The prize **was** won by Jack.

Vocabulary

Underline the most suitable word in the sentences

1. My salary is / wages are paid into my bank account every month.
2. Alan's parents are very hard-up / well-off, they've just bought him a sports car.
3. He earned / wasted all his money betting on the horses. He died penniless.
4. I didn't bet / win any money at the races. I don't believe in gambling.
5. My uncle is an accountant / a spendthrift, he helps me look after my finances.
6. Isn't the pfennig a former German coin / currency?
7. She has squandered / invested all her money in government bonds.
8. The president said that the economic / economical situation was very serious.
9. My aunt keeps all her money in a cash dispenser / safe under her bed.
10. I'm bankrupt / broke. Can you lend me a fiver until the weekend?

Write another adjective with a similar meaning

1. a rich man **wealthy**
2. an untidy room **messy**
3. a clever person **smart**
4. awful news **terrible**
5. a silly person **foolish**
- 6.

ISPITNA PITANJA IZ ENGLESKOG JEZIKA

II godina

1. Family Life – Unit 2
2. The Sequence of Tenses
3. Conditional Sentences Type 1
4. My Friend – Unit 3
5. Both/All; Either/Neither
6. The Past Continuous Tense
7. The Swan of Avon – Unit 4
8. Indirect Speech – Statements
9. Teenagers and Betwween – agers – Unit 5
10. Indirect Questions
11. Word Order – Direct and Indirect Object
12. TV or not TV – Unit 6
13. He Had Escaped Death – Unit 7
14. Conditional Sentences Type 2
15. Women at War – Unit 8
16. The Climate of the British Isles – Unit 9
17. Gold is the Devil – Unit 10

- 18. Reflexive and Emphatic pronouns
- 19. Magic Circles – Unit 11
- 20. Word Order / Positions of Adverb
- 21. Nation of Immigrants – Unit 13
- 22. Relative Clauses
- 23. Conditional Sentences Type 3

Nemački jezik

1. Bilden sie das Präsens.

- a. Anna _____ gern Pizza . (essen)
- b. Ich _____ meinem Bruder bei den Schulaufgaben. (helfen)
- c. Der Direktor _____ am Montag nach Paris. (fahren)
- d. Ich _____ heute in die Schule. (gehen)

2. Bilden Sie das Perfekt.

- a. Er _____ seine Freundin nach Hause _____ . (fahren)
- b. Das Kind _____ ein schönes Geschenk _____ . (bekommen)
- c. Wir _____ die Hausaufgaben _____ . (machen)
- d. Klaus _____ das Buch _____ . (lesen)
- e. Du _____ den ganzen Tag _____ . (arbeiten)

3. Komparation der Adjektive

a. Komparativ

Ein Gepard ist _____ als ein Pferd . (schnell)

Josef ist _____ als Peter . (hoch)

b. Superlativ

Unsere Schule hat den _____ Schulgarten . (gut)

Ich spiele _____ Fußball . (gern)

4. Wie lautet die Kardinal- und Ordnungszahlen in Worten?

2. _____ 5 _____

10. _____ 19 _____

11. _____ 7 _____

5. Bilden Sie Sätze.

a. sehr / gut / schwimmen / wir

b. keine Zeit / hast / du

c. können / nicht / sprechen /sie

6. Welchen Körperteil benutzt man? Verbinden Sie!

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| _____ 1. das Auge | a. gehen |
| _____ 2. die Nase | b. riechen |
| _____ 3. das Ohr | c. hören |
| _____ 4. die Zähne | d. essen |
| _____ 5. die Beine | e. Sehen |

Ruski jezik

1. Гостеприимство
2. Глаголы, повелительное наклонение, второе лицо един. и множ. чисел
3. Синтаксис, выражение объектных отношений
4. Незабываемый образ
5. Повелительное наклонение, третье лицо един. и множ. Чисел
6. Наречия образа действия типа по-новому
7. Деепричастие совершенного вида
8. Снежана
9. Счастливчик
10. Глаголы движения с приставкой за- со значением попутного действия
11. Синтаксис, определительные придаточные предл. с союзным словом который
12. Европа – Азия
13. Действительное причастие настоящего времени
14. Действительное причастие прошедшего времени
15. Временные отношения
16. Подарок
17. Таблица I, Склонение существительных
18. Таблица II, Склонение прилагательных

STRUČNI TEKSTOVI

1. Системы органов
2. Система органов дыхания
3. Система органов размножения