Drugi kolokvijum će biti održanu sredu, **27.12.2023.**

Kao i na prvom kolokvijumu, vaš zadatak će biti da napišete sastav na jednu od zadatih tema. Teme se odnose na gradivo od 4. do 7. lekcije i glase:

1. How can you prevent spreading diseases in nursery school?
2. What sort of toys and equipment are the most suitable for children at nursery school?
3. How can you develop children's awareness of multicultural values?
4. Which roles of a nursery teacher do you find the most important? Explain your choice.

**Uputstvo za pisanje sastava:**

Teme se odnose na lekcije iz skripte/prezentacija, ali potrebno je, pre svega, da napišete svoje mišljenje. Sastav bi trebalo da ima 140-190 reči, ali mnogo važnije je da obratite pažnju na sledeće:

**Sadržaj sastava** – Postavite sebi pitanje da li ste napisali sastav koji odgovara zadatoj temi.

**Organizacija** – Razmislite o sledećim pitanjima: Postoji li logičan sled misli od početka do kraja? Da li ste podelili sastav na pasuse - uvod, razrada, zaključak (u okviru razrade može biti nekoliko celina/pasusa)? Da li postoji logična veza između rečenica i pasusa?

**Stil –** ne treba da bude suviše formalan, ali ni neformalan. Možete koristiti skraćene oblike (*It’s*, *don’t*…), ali ne i sleng.

**Jezik** – Potrudite se da koristite i neke komplikovanije reči i izraze, pre svega nove reči iz lekcija.

Na kraju, ispravite eventualne gramatičke greške i greške u spelingu.

- U nastavku ovog dokumenta možete pronaći listu uobičajenih reči i fraza koje se koriste radi bolje organizacije teksta (Linking words and phrases).

Drugi kolokvijum donosi maksimalno **30 bodova**.

**LINKING WORDS AND PHRASES**

The most common types of linking words:

**Sequencing***First, secondly, subsequently, finally*

Words like *first*, *second* and *finally* appear at the start of a sentence.

**Adding information***In addition, also, furthermore, what is more, additionally*

These linking words are used to give additional information or to strengthen our argument.

**Comparison***Similarly, equally, likewise*

We use these linking words to add further examples or to make connections between ideas.

**Giving examples**For example, for instance, e.g., such as

Use these linking words to give examples.

**Consequence**Consequently, therefore, as a result, hence, so

These linking words can be used to describe how one idea logically follows another.

**Generalisation**On the whole, generally, in general

These linking words are usually positioned at the start of a sentence. They are used before a general statement.

**Summing up**To sum up, in summary, to summarise, to conclude, in conclusion

These types of phrases are commonly used to start the final section of an essay.

**Contrasting**But, however, on the other hand, conversely, in contrast, rather, while, whereas

These linking words are used to introduce an idea or argument that contrasts with what has been said before.

**Stating fact**In fact, as a matter of fact, actually

These types of linking words can be used to signal to the reader that the writer’s meaning is different to what the reader expects.

**Concession**Although, despite, in spite of, even though

These linking words are used to show that we acknowledge another person’s opinion, even if we may not agree with it.