



SSST English Language Entrance Exam

EX - Sample 2
AD SOLEM

Time allowed: 2 hours

Total points allowed: 80 points

This written exam will be followed by an interview with the English Department faculty (20 points)

GOOD LUCK!

SECTION A - GRAMMAR (40 pts)

Part 1. Make the following sentences **negative**. Write out the whole sentence. [3 pts]

a. The boat *is sailing* very fast.

b. He *wants* to learn Chinese.

c. The child *cried* every time we came in.

Part 2. Write **true answers** in **full** sentences. Use the **correct form** of the **underlined verb**. [3 pts]

a. Where do you come from?

Answer:

b. How long have you been studying English?

Answer:

c. Where did you go to primary school?

Answer:

Part 3. Fill in the blanks with the correct word - **much/many/some/any** [4 pts]

a. How _____ children were born in China last year?

b. On average, how _____ free time do you have every day?

c. We don't have _____ bread left because you ate it all.

d. I need _____ money to buy a new computer.

Part 4. Comparative and superlative adjectives: Correct the **underlined words** in the space provided. [3 pts]

a. Your internet connection is more fast than mine _____

b. This is the interestingest history book I've ever read. _____

c. Ann is the most good student in the class. _____

Part 5 Present Continuous or Present Simple: Insert the **correct form** of the **verb** in bold. [4 pts]

a. drink

They _____ champagne because it is a special occasion today.

They only _____ champagne on special occasions.

b. drive

Most Londoners only _____ outside the city centre because of the congestion charge.

Today, more people than usual _____ through the city.

Part 6 Possessive adjectives and pronouns: Circle the correct choices. [6 pts]

a. **Ours** / **Our** house is small, but **their** / **theirs** is even smaller.

b. **Whose** / **Who's** talking to **my** / **mine** brother?

c. **Whose** / **Who's** dog is that - **yours** / **your** or your brother's?

Part 7 Simple past questions.

[3 pts]

On the left is a **statement** in the simple past tense.

On the right, **make a question** in the simple past tense, using the underlined pronoun and verb, but changing the **form of the verb**, and the **word order** where necessary.

- a. You left quickly. Why _____ so quickly?
b. They saw someone last week. Who _____ last week?
c. She started her new job. When _____ her new job?

Part 8 Present Perfect or Simple Past. Circle the letter in front of the correct sentence. [3 pts]

- a. I saw Jen two days ago. e. I have visited Italy twice in 2005.
b. I've seen Jen two days ago. f. I visited Italy twice in 2005.
c. I lived here since I was 10 years old.
d. I have lived here since I was 10 years old.

Part 9 Fill in the gaps with **would, should, can, could**. Use each verb once only.

[4 pts]

- a. If you do not want to gain weight while studying for your exams, you _____ get at least half an hour of exercise a day.
b. If I were very rich, I _____ go on luxury holidays at least once a year.
c. I _____ not stop laughing the entire day when I heard the story on the news.
d. You look upset; is there anything I _____ do to help?

Part 10 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb in brackets, ie one of these: **past tense form, -ing (progressive) form or past participle form.**

[4 pts]

- a. We tried to fix the _____ (break) glass, but we couldn't.
b. Our parrot got out of his cage and _____ (fly) out the window.
c. You need to take better care of your keys; you are always _____ (lose) them.
d. After she had _____ (buy) the stocks, the market crashed.

Part 11 Prepositions of time and place: Fill in the gaps with **at, in** or **on**.

[3 pts]

- a. There was a meeting _____ the first day of the semester.
b. We are planning a holiday _____ the mountains.
c. The actors were Dutch, but the performance was _____ English, so I could understand it.

Section A: Total marks: _____ / 40

SECTION B - READING (20 pts)

Read the passage below and answer questions 1 to 20.

The United Nations (UN), an international organisation with a number of aims, was founded by 51 countries in 1945 after the Second World War. Through the powers vested in its founding Charter, it can take action on a wide range of issues, and provide a forum for its 192 Member States to express their views, through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies and committees.

The work of the UN reaches every corner of the globe. Although it is best known for peacekeeping, conflict resolution and humanitarian assistance, the UN and its specialised agencies operate many other programs that affect our lives and make the world a better place. Some of these areas include sustainable development, environment and refugees protection, disaster relief, counter terrorism, disarmament and non-proliferation.

Today, nearly every nation in the world belongs to the UN and membership totals 192 countries. When States become Members of the United Nations, they agree to accept the obligations of the UN Charter, an international treaty that sets out basic principles of international relations. According to the Charter, the UN has four purposes: to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights; and to be a centre for harmonising the actions of nations.

The UN is not a world government and it does not make laws. It does, however, provide the means to help resolve international conflicts and formulate policies on matters affecting all of us. At the UN, all the Member States large and small, rich and poor, with differing political views and social systems, have a voice and a vote in this process.

The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the UN and is composed of representatives of all Member States. There are a number of committees (for example, one related to the peaceful use of outer space), programs and funds, and research and training institutes, as well as other UN entities.

The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the UN Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It consists of five permanent members and ten non-permanent members; the non-permanent members each hold the position for one year. A number of UN bodies, including the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Counter-terrorism Committee, the Sanctions Committee, and a number of ad hoc committees, report directly to the Security Council.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), established by the UN Charter, is the principal organ coordinating the economic, social and related work of the United Nations and its specialised agencies and institutions. It also operates the International Narcotics Control Board. Voting in ECOSOC is by simple majority of all members; each member has one vote.

The Trusteeship Council, which comprises the five permanent members of the Security Council, was established in 1945 by the UN Charter to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories placed under the administration of seven Member States, and to ensure that Territories were prepared for self-government and independence. By 1994, all Trust Territories had attained self-government or independence.

The International Court of Justice, located at The Hague in the Netherlands, is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It settles legal disputes between states and gives advisory opinions to the UN and its specialised agencies. It gives advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorised UN organs and specialised agencies.

Questions 1 – 6

Look at the following statements (questions 1-6) and the list of UN responsibilities. Match each statement with the correct responsibility, A – C. Write the correct letter, A – C, beside the statement.

NB: You may use any letter more than once.

1. Providing legal assistance in several areas _____
2. Peace and security issues _____
3. Drafting laws _____
4. Non-military space issues _____
5. Illicit drug control and coordination of social issues _____
6. Establishing governments _____

UN Responsibilities

- A The responsibility of organs composed of all members
- B The responsibility of organs composed of some members
- C Not a UN responsibility

Questions 7-9

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-F below.

- 7. The UN was initially founded in order to _____
- 8. The UN is known mainly for its ability to _____
- 9. The Charter of the United Nations obliges it to _____

- A involve itself in bi-nation politics.
- B organise the legal requirements of new nations.
- C take action in many areas of international concern.
- D formulate policy of member states.
- E operate in relation to four main principles.
- F organise assistance in areas such as peacekeeping.

Questions 10 – 13 Complete the sentences below. Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

- 10. The UN is able to operate in the way it does because of the authority of
- 11. Areas such as sustainable development and disaster relief are managed by some of the UN's
- 12. To belong to the UN, member states are obliged to
- 13. While the UN cannot govern internationally, it does have the ability to assist in the resolution of and to work to improve areas of universal concern.

Questions 14 – 20 (2 pts each)

1)

Fill in the gap with a suitable word from the box below.

The organisation of the United Nations in brief

The UN is composed of six main organs. Of these, the **14**..... decision-making body is the General Assembly, composed of all members. The organ responsible for **15**..... bodies and a number of ad-hoc committees is the Security Council. Another organ manages **16**..... and social areas and a further one has **17**..... responsibility for Trust Territories, all of which have become independent. Another important area relates to the managing of legal advice and **18**..... between members.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| A legal | D supervisory | G Narcotics | J principal |
| B peacekeeping | E important | H trade | K principles |
| C disagreements | F supervised | I economic | |

Questions 19 – 20

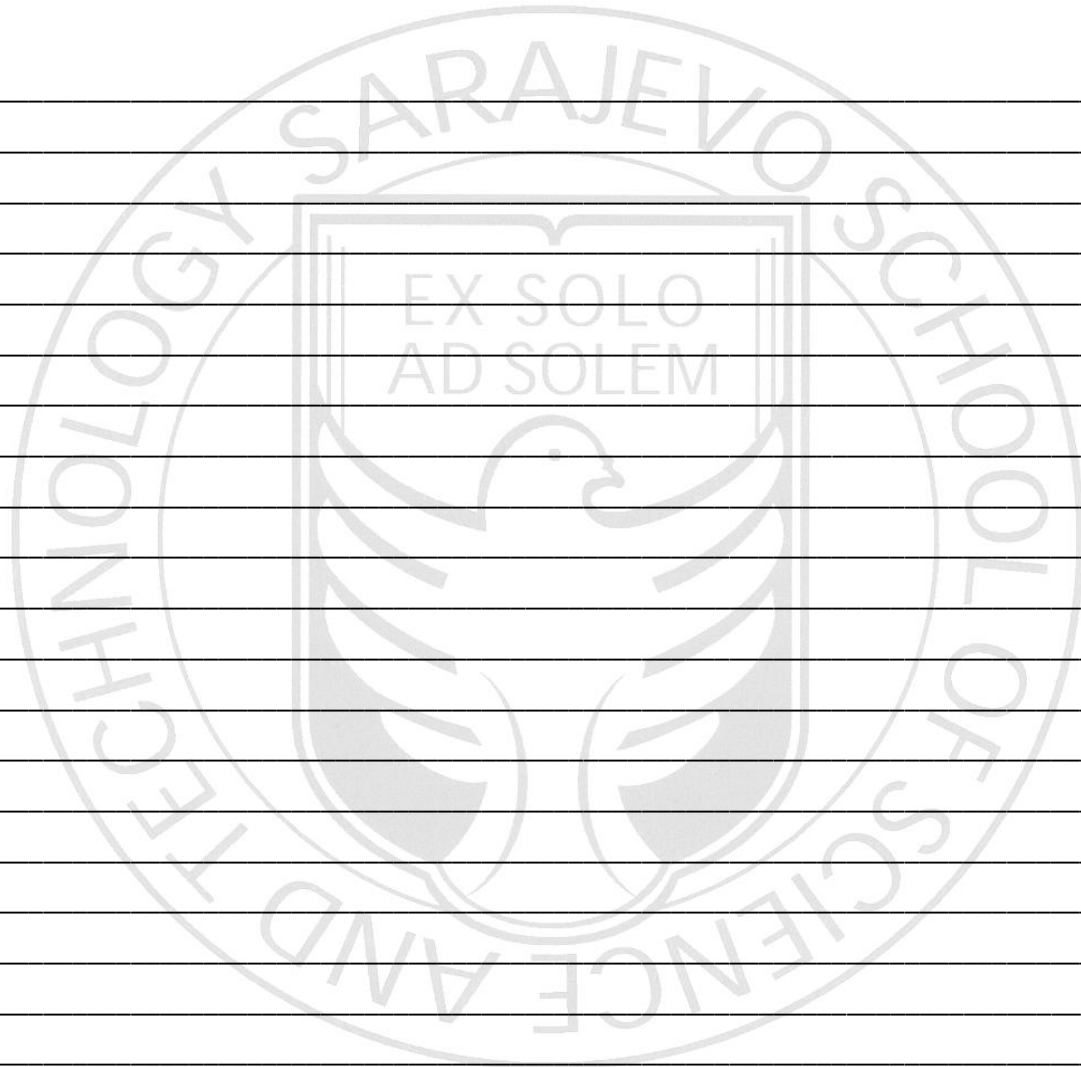
In your words, explain what is the role of ECOSOC.

2pt

SECTION C – ESSAY (20 points)

Write an ESSAY on only ONE of the following topics.

1. What are your favourite websites? Choose two, describe them, and explain why they are your favourite e.g. their design, content etc.
2. Why should we choose to buy products produced in BiH over foreign products?
3. What are some of the qualities of a successful politician? Discuss three qualities.
4. What are the three methods of learning English that you would suggest to someone who wants to learn this language. Describe each method.



A series of horizontal lines for writing an essay, overlaid with a large, faint watermark of the Sarajevo School of Science and Technology logo.

