

# EU BUSINESS SCHOOL ENGLISH ENTRANCE EXAM I

## **English Structure Test**

Section 1 - 12 questions

Section 2 - 12 questions

Section 3 - 12 questions

Section 4 - 12 questions

Section 5 - 12 questions

## **English Reading Test**

Section 1 - 8 questions

Section 2 - 8 questions

Section 3 - 8 questions

Section 4 - 8 questions

Section 5 - 8 questions

Total - 100 questions



Instructions: The exam is closed book and should take not more than two hours to complete. Please fill out the answer sheet below and send it back to us by email or fax.

**Date:**

**Time:**

**Student name:**

**Agency name:**

**Signature:**

[illegible]



### STRUCTURE TEST 1

The sentences below are incomplete.

Choose the correct word for each blank space by circling option a, b, c or d.

#### QUESTIONS 1-12

1. Mr. Jones.....the company since 1990.  
**a)** runs **b)** is running **c)** has run **d)** ran
2. The bookshop..... next to the town hall.  
**a)** is put **b)** has the post **c)** position **d)** is located
3. ....his parents allow him or not, John intends to go to the party.  
**a)** Whether **b)** While **c)** Although **d)** Despite
4. .... people know the town better than old Jake here.  
**a)** The few **b)** Only the few **c)** Only few **d)** Few
5. You must boil these vegetables before..... in the stew.  
**a)** putting **d)** their put **c)** the put **d)** putting them
6. .... knows that Austin is the capital of Texas.  
**a)** Anyone **b)** Many persons **c)** Not everyone **d)** Some body
7. The first congress ..... in 1776.  
**a)** was hold **b)** were held **c)** took place **d)** took over
8. If we are in town we..... ..go to the cinema.  
**a)** should to **b)** might as well **c)** do have to **d)** used to
9. The park is named ..... the town's first mayor.  
**a)** in respect of **b)** owing to **c)** in honor of **d)** of the memory of
10. She got married .....while on holiday in Hawaii.  
**a)** secretly **b)** together **c)** unexpected **d)** with Tom
11. What did you want to do that.....?  
**a)** reason **b)** for **c)** because **d)** thing
12. Spring is ..... and it will be warmer soon.  
**a)** on the way **b)** to be coming **c)** eventually **d)** prepared now

## STRUCTURE TEST 2

The sentences below are incomplete.

Choose the correct word for each blank space by circling option a, b, c or d.

### QUESTIONS 1-12

1. .... in 1937, the Golden Gate Bridge is a symbol of San Francisco.  
**a)** Building **b)** Construction **c)** Made **d)** Completed
2. The US constitution .....three branches of government; legislative, executive and judicial.  
**a)** is permitted **b)** can allow in **c)** provides for **d)** foresees for having as being
3. You will find more information in the .....  
**a)** attached file **b)** attached to file **c)** file what **d)** attachment is attached file
4. Downtown Chicago, .....Manhattan, has very distinctive architecture.  
**a)** same with **b)** like **c)** similar for **d)** as same
5. The ..... state of the US, Alaska, was purchased from Russia in the last century.  
**a)** north **b)** northernmost **c)** northerly **d)** northeast
6. There has been an increase in the price of oil in ..... weeks.  
**a)** recent **b)** just passed **c)** some **d)** yesterday's
7. ....the American system of primaries, election campaigns begin very early.  
**a)** As result **b)** Consequently **c)** Even if **d)** Because of
8. The minutes will show us which .....the meeting.  
**a)** directors had attendance **b)** the directors were at **c)** directors attended **d)** were directors presented at
9. Give me three minutes and I'll .....  
**a)** return you **b)** call you back **c)** get back **d)** be phoned call in back to you back
10. The United States has presidential elections.....every four years.  
**a)** sometimes **b)** there is one **c)** one being **d)** once
11. Will the candidate please..... section 2.  
**a)** turn on **b)** page to **c)** turn to **d)** page on
12. A number of ships were sent to the area, ..... the battleship Missouri.  
**a)** in them **b)** one of was **c)** a biggest was **d)** among them

### STRUCTURE TEST 3

The sentences below are incomplete.

Choose the correct word for each blank space by circling option a, b, c or d.

#### QUESTIONS 1-12

1. Please ask Mr Smith if I ..... him next week.  
**a)** am see **b)** may see **c)** will be seen **d)** can be seeing
2. You ..... to register for this course.  
**a)** mustn't **b)** shouldn't **c)** don't need **d)** can have
3. We have been working hard. Let's .....a break.  
**a)** do **b)** take **c)** make **d)** find
4. As you drive down the road, take the ..... and you will see his house ahead.  
**a)** left second turn **b)** turn left **c)** second left turn **d)** left turning
5. .... you paid me twice the salary, I wouldn't take that job.  
**a)** Although **b)** Despite **c)** Though **d)** Even if
6. .... others ahead of yourself is easy to say, but harder to do.  
**a)** Put **b)** Putting **c)** The putting **d)** For putting
7. I'm a bit busy right now, can you.....?  
**a)** recall me **b)** return my call **c)** rephone **d)** call me back
8. Mr. Jones has studied the matter....., and he will now present his conclusions.  
**a)** profound **b)** in depth **c)** fundamentally **d)** for serious
9. The people in Texas have a ..... accent.  
**a)** varied **b)** recognized **c)** unique **d)** diverse
10. Can you tell me how to ..... the airport?  
**a)** arrive in **b)** achieve **c)** get to **d)** attain
11. He has lost a lot of weight ..... he went on that diet.  
**a)** in time **b)** since **c)** even though **d)** when
12. It's raining again. It's ..... the weather improved.  
**a)** in time **b)** for time **c)** now **d)** about time

## STRUCTURE TEST 4

There is one error in each of the sentences below.

Circle the letter A, B, C or D that corresponds with the error. (The first one is an example.)

### QUESTIONS 1-12

**Example:**

**Example:**

A	B	C	D
Benjamin Franklin, as well as being a diplomat, did research into electricity and he too worked as a printer in his early career.			

1.

A    B    C    D

If you wanting to come with me you had better hurry because I have to leave in the next minute or two.

2.

The Black Hills, near where died General Custer in his last stand, are sacred to the Sioux who used to live there.

**3.**

A B C D

Everybody of the house comes to help with the shopping on Saturday, except Brad, because he has to go to football practice.

**4.**

A	B	C	D
The world's first nuclear reactor was constructed on a squash court in an university in Chicago in the 1940s.			

**5.**

A                      B                      C                      D

If I had known that Wendy didn't have a date for the prom, I would have asked her to come with myself.

**6.**

Before movies were made in Hollywood the principle local for movie-making was on the East coast; mainly around New York.





## STRUCTURE TEST 5

There is one error in each of the sentences below.

Circle the letter A, B, C or D that corresponds with the error. (The first one is an example)

### QUESTIONS 1-12

#### Example:

Today it seems hardly incredible, but Los Angeles grew as it did because in its early days it had a highly-advanced public transportation system.

A B C D

1. Sometime it snows in the north of the United States as early as October, though this isn't always the case.

A B C D

2. In the U.S.A., some notorious bandits are figures of popular folklore; particularly them from the wild west such as Billy the Kid.

A B C D

3. Many of people considered it impossible when President Kennedy said America would put a man on the moon by the end of the 1960s.

A B C D

4. If you think you won't be able to get to the event on time I suppose that you should to try taking a taxi.

A B C D

5. After the social science lecture, all students are invited to take parts in a discussion concerning the issues which were raised in the talk.

A B C D

6. If you lend me that book, I promise that I will give it back to you by Friday on the latest.

A B C D

7. He started as a salesman, he then went on to become a manager, finally finished his career as chairman of the board.

A B C D

8. Microsoft, who is based a long way from Silicon Valley, is nevertheless America's most successful computer company.

A B C D

9. Thanksgiving is a holiday which is only celebrated by Americans and Canadians, and is a time for them to be togetherness.

A B C D

10. Last fall, they went to Washington where are many famous monuments, and numerous other things for tourists to do.

A B C D

11. Peter said he would be in New York from early on Monday morning until last thing on Friday when he travel to Coney Island.

A B C D

12. Although it has it's faults, the US constitution is considered to be a highly successful experiment in participatory democracy.

A B C D

## READING TEST 1

Read the text, then answer the questions that follow by circling a, b, c or d. Choose the best answer.

### THOMAS ALVA EDISON

Thomas Alva Edison lit up the world with his invention of the electric light. Without him, the world might still be a dark place. However, the electric light was not his only invention. He also invented the phonograph, the motion picture camera and over 4200 other things. About every two weeks he created something new.

Thomas A. Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, on February 11, 1847. His family moved to Port Huron, Michigan, when he was seven years old. Surprisingly, he attended school for only two months. His mother, a former teacher, taught him a few things, but Thomas was mostly self-educated. His natural curiosity led him to start experimenting at a young age with electrical and mechanical things at home.

When he was 12 years old, he got his first job. He became a newsboy on a train that ran between Port Huron and Detroit. He set up a laboratory in a baggage car of the train so that he could continue his experiments in his spare time. Unfortunately, his first work experience did not end well. Thomas was fired when he accidentally set fire to the floor of the baggage car. Thomas then worked for five years as a telegraph operator, but he continued to spend much of his time on the job conducting experiments. He got his first patent in 1868 for a vote recorder run by electricity. However, the vote recorder was not a success. In 1870, he sold another invention, a stock-ticker, for \$40,000. A stock-ticker is a machine that automatically prints stock prices on a tape. He was then able to open his first shop in Newark, New Jersey.

Thomas Edison was totally deaf in one ear and hard of hearing in the other, but thought of his deafness as a blessing in many ways. It kept conversations short, which meant he could have more time for work. He called himself a “two-shift man” because he worked 16 out of every 24 hours. Sometimes he worked so intensely that his wife had to remind him to sleep and eat.

Thomas Edison died at the age of 84 on October 18, 1931 at his estate in West Orange, New Jersey. He left behind numerous inventions that improved quality of life all over the world.

1. Thomas Edison did things in this order:

- a) he became a telegraph operator, a newsboy and then got his first patent
- b) he became a newsboy, got his first patent, and then became a telegraph operator
- c) he got a patent, became a telegraph operator, and then became a newsboy
- d) he became a newsboy, a telegraph operator, and then got a patent

2. Edison considered his deafness

- a) a disadvantage
- b) a blessing
- c) something from a priest
- d) a necessity

3. Of all Edison's inventions, \_\_\_\_\_ was probably the most important for civilization.

- a) the vote recorder
- b) the stock ticker
- c) the electric light
- d) the motion picture camera

**4.** The main idea of this passage is:

- a)** Thomas Edison was always interested in science and inventions, and he invented many important things
- b)** Thomas Edison could not keep a job
- c)** Thomas Edison worked day and night on his experiments
- d)** Deaf people make good inventors because they can focus without the distraction of spoken conversation

**5.** When was Thomas Edison born?

- a)** 1847
- b)** 1870
- c)** 1868
- d)** 1931

**6.** Why was he fired from his job as a newsboy?

- a)** Because he couldn't read
- b)** Because he always arrived late
- c)** Because he set fire to the floor of the train
- d)** Because he was deaf

**7.** Edison's wife had to remind him to...

- a)** feed the dog
- b)** eat and sleep
- c)** be more sociable
- d)** conduct more experiments

**8.** What was his mother's previous job?

- a)** She worked on the train
- b)** She worked in film and cinema
- c)** She was a teacher
- d)** She was an inventor

## READING TEST 2

Read the text, then answer the questions that follow by circling a, b, c or d. Choose the best answer.

### BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Few people embody the spirit of early America as much as Benjamin Franklin. He lived through almost the whole of the 18th century, he was born six years after it began and died ten years before it ended. In this time he saw the American colonies grow from tiny settlements into a nation, and he also contributed much to the development of the new state.

At the age of 17, Franklin ran away to Philadelphia. He had already received some training as a printer's apprentice, and this helped him seven years later, with his first publication, the Pennsylvania Gazette. He also received a contract to do government printing work, which helped him to rise from his poor background to become a successful entrepreneur. Some of his experience was shared in his famous Poor Richard's Almanac, which established his reputation throughout the American colonies. In another of his works, the Autobiography, which was written toward the end of his life, he shows the same quiet common sense.

He was deeply interested in science and natural history, and his experiments with electricity and lighting led directly to the invention of the lightning rod. He was also interested in improving the conditions of his fellow men. He was involved in a number of projects in his native Philadelphia, including the setting up of a library, a university, a philosophical society, and – because he was a pragmatic man – a fire prevention service. In 1753 he became Postmaster General of the colonies. Through this experience he began to develop the idea that the colonies of North America should be a single nation. Later, he went to London to try to persuade the British government to change the conditions, especially the taxes, that later led the American colonists into rebellion.

Whatever Benjamin Franklin's personal feelings about the rebellion of the American states, he worked hard to make it succeed. As ambassador to France, he encouraged the French to help George Washington. After the war he attended the American constitutional congress. This was his last contribution, for he died later that year. He is still fondly remembered by Americans as one of the creators of the United States.

1. What is the best description for this text?

- a) An autobiography of Benjamin Franklin
- b) The life of Benjamin Franklin
- c) The works of Benjamin Franklin
- d) Franklin and American Independence

2. When was Benjamin Franklin born?

- a) 1806
- b) 1794
- c) 1717
- d) 1706

3. Which of these happened first?

- a) Franklin trained as a printer
- b) Franklin ran away to Philadelphia
- c) The American colonies rebelled
- d) Franklin started his first publication

**4.** What was Poor Richard's Almanac about?

- a)** Franklin's reputation
- b)** How to succeed in business
- c)** How to do government printing
- d)** The text does not say

**5.** Which words best describes his character?

- a)** Egoistical and selfless
- b)** Philosophical and diplomatic
- c)** Spirited and rebellious
- d)** Sensible and inventive

**6.** Which of these did he not help to create?

- a)** The lightning rod
- b)** The Postmaster General of the colonies
- c)** A university
- d)** The United States

**7.** How did Franklin feel about the British government?

- a)** It should change its policies
- b)** It should help the French
- c)** It should have never governed America
- d)** It should make the colonies into a nation

**8.** In which other countries did Franklin live?

- a)** England and France
- b)** Philadelphia and England
- c)** London and America
- d)** America and France

### READING TEST 3

Read the text, then answer the questions that follow by circling a, b, c or d. Choose the best answer.

#### THE TAJ MAHAL

In 1631, Shah Jahan, emperor during the Mughal empire's period of greatest prosperity, was grief-stricken when his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal, died during the birth of their fourteenth child. Construction of the Taj Mahal began in 1632, one year after her death. The court chronicles of Shah Jahan's grief illustrate the love story traditionally held as the inspiration for the Taj Mahal. The principal mausoleum was completed in 1648 and the surrounding buildings and garden were finished in 1653.

The Taj Mahal incorporates and expands on design traditions of Persian architecture and earlier Mughal architecture. Specific inspiration came from buildings including Gur-e Amir (the tomb of Timur, progenitor of the Mughal dynasty, in Samarkand) and Itmad-Ud-Daulah's Tomb (sometimes called the Baby Taj) in Delhi. While earlier Mughal buildings were primarily constructed of red sandstone, Shah Jahan promoted the use of white marble inlaid with semi-precious stones and buildings under his patronage reached new levels of refinement.

The marble dome that surmounts the tomb is its most spectacular feature; its height of around 35 meters is the same as the length of the base. Because of its shape, the dome is often called an onion dome or amrud (guava dome). The top is decorated with a lotus design, which also serves to accentuate its height. The shape of the dome is emphasized by four smaller domed chattris (kiosks) placed at its corners, which replicate the onion shape of the main dome. Tall decorative spires (gu/dastas) extend from the edges and emphasize the dome's height.

1. In which year was the complex completed?

- a) 1650
- b) 1651
- c) 1652
- d) 1653

2. What kind of building is the Taj Mahal?

- a) A church
- b) A mausoleum
- c) A memorial
- d) A house

3. Itmad-Ud-Daulah's tomb is nicknamed:

- a) The Real Taj
- b) The Delhi Taj
- c) The Baby Taj
- d) The Tiny Taj

4. Who founded the Mughal dynasty?

- a) Timur
- b) Shah Jahan
- c) Itmad-Ud-Daulah
- d) Mumtaz Mahal

**5.** The design for the Taj Mahal was based on which architectural styles?

- a)** Mughal
- b)** Persian and Mughal
- c)** Roman and Greek
- d)** Persian and Greek

**6.** To which vegetable is the dome compared to in shape?

- a)** A potato
- b)** An onion
- c)** A leek
- d)** A swede

**7.** What visual effect did the *gu/dastas* aim to achieve?

- a)** To make the structure seem wider
- b)** To emphasize the height of the dome
- c)** To highlight the surrounding gardens
- d)** To make graceful reflections in the artificial pools in front of the building

**8.** What is the principal construction material of the Taj Mahal?

- a)** Red sandstone
- b)** Black marble
- c)** White marble
- d)** White limestone



#### READING TEST 4

Read the text, then answer the questions that follow by circling a, b, c or d. Choose the best answer.

#### PABLO PICASSO

Pablo Ruiz Picasso (25 October 1881–8 April 1973) was a Spanish painter, draughtsman and sculptor who lived most of his adult life in France. He is best known for co-founding the Cubist movement and for the wide variety of styles embodied in his work. Among his most famous works are the proto-Cubist *Les Femmes d'Alger* (1907) and *Guernica* (1937), his portrayal of the German bombing of the town of Guernica during the Spanish Civil War.

Picasso demonstrated uncanny artistic talent in his early years, painting in a realistic manner through his childhood and adolescence; during the first decade of the twentieth century, his style changed as he experimented with different theories, techniques, and ideas. His revolutionary artistic accomplishments brought him immense fortune throughout his life, making him one of the most famous figures in twentieth century art.

Picasso was exceptionally prolific throughout his long lifetime. The total number of artworks he produced has been estimated at 50,000, comprising 1,885 paintings; 1,228 sculptures; 2,880 ceramics and roughly 12,000 drawings. At the time of his death many of his paintings were in his possession, as due to his fortune, he had kept what he did not need to sell. Since Picasso left no will, his death duties (estate tax) to the French state were paid in the form of his artwork. These works form the core of the immense and representative collection of the Musée Picasso in Paris. In 2003, relatives of Picasso inaugurated a museum dedicated to him in his birthplace, Malaga, Spain, the Museo Picasso Malaga.

1. In which year did Picasso die?

- a) 1881
- b) 1907
- c) 1937
- d) 1973

2. Which school of visual art did Picasso co-found?

- a) Post-modernist
- b) Impressionist
- c) Cubist
- d) Surrealist

3. When did he change his artistic style?

- a) In his childhood
- b) During his adolescence
- c) During the first decade of the twentieth century
- d) In the 1940s

4. According to the article, Picasso's career brought him

- a) acceptance by the artistic community
- b) fame and fortune
- c) fortune and sadness
- d) nothing but trouble

**5.** What is the estimate given to the number of artworks he produced?

- a)** 5,000
- b)** 15,000
- c)** 25,000
- d)** 50,000

**6.** Where was Picasso born?

- a)** Barcelona
- b)** Malaga
- c)** Paris
- d)** Guemica

**7.** How were Picasso's death duties paid to the French state paid?

- a)** In cash
- b)** In gold bullion
- c)** With his artwork
- d)** They were not paid

**8.** He had accumulated so much artwork before his death because

- a)** he wanted to maintain the market price of his work
- b)** he did not think it was good enough
- c)** he promised his wife not to sell it
- d)** he was financially secure

## READING TEST 5

Read the text, then answer the questions that follow by circling a, b, c or d. Choose the best answer.

### PETER DRUCKER

Peter Drucker was a writer, management consultant and self-described “social ecologist.” His books and articles explored how humans are organized across the business, governmental and non-profit sectors of society. His writings have predicted many of the major developments of the late twentieth century, including privatization and decentralization, the rise of Japan to economic world power; the decisive importance of marketing and the emergence of the information society with its necessity of lifelong learning. In 1959, Drucker coined the term “knowledge worker” and later in his life considered knowledge work productivity to be the next frontier of management.

His career as a business thinker took off in 1942, when his initial writings on politics and society won him access to the internal workings of General Motors (GM). GM invited him in to conduct what might be called a “political audit”: a two-year social-scientific analysis of the corporation. Drucker attended every board meeting, interviewed employees and analyzed the production and decision-making processes. The resulting book, *Concept of the Corporation*, popularized GM’s multidivisional structure. GM, however, was hardly thrilled with Drucker’s suggestions that the auto giant might want to re-examine a host of long-standing policies.

Drucker’s 39 books have been translated into more than 30 languages: two are novels and one an autobiography. He is the co-author of a book on Japanese painting and made eight series of educational films on management topics. He also penned a regular column in the *Wall Street Journal* for 20 years and contributed frequently to the *Harvard Business Review*, *The Atlantic Monthly* and *The Economist*.

1. According to the text, Peter Drucker described himself as a:

- a) Super consultant
- b) Knowledge worker
- c) Social networker
- d) Social ecologist

2. Which of these twentieth century phenomenon did he NOT foresee:

- a) The importance of telecommunications
- b) Privatization and decentralization
- c) The economic rise of Japan
- d) The decisive importance of marketing

3. When did Drucker coin the term “knowledge worker”?

- a) 1958
- b) 1959
- c) 1960
- d) 1961

4. He considered “knowledge work productivity” to be:

- a) A concept only managers could understand
- b) The final frontier in management
- c) The next frontier of management
- d) The next step in the management process

5. Drucker was an advocate of lifelong learning. Which of these phrases best describes this philosophy?

- a) Short-term, intensive study of business theory
- b) The continuous building of skills and knowledge throughout life
- c) The importance of going ‘back to school’ to study for Master and Doctorate level qualifications
- d) That formal study is not necessary as life will teach you all the skills you need anyway

6. How did General Motors react when his book Concept of the Corporation was published?

- a) They were pleased
- b) They were impressed
- c) They were unhappy
- d) They were jealous

7. One of Drucker’s books is an autobiography. An autobiography is:

- a) A written history of a person’s life by a paid third party
- b) A written history of a person’s life written by that person
- c) A written history of a person’s life written by a family member
- d) None of the above

8. He wrote for all of the following periodicals but for which did he write regularly?

- a) The Economist
- b) Wall Street Journal
- c) Harvard Business Review
- d) The Atlantic Monthly

