TEST ZA STIPENDIJU / *IUS SCHOLARSHIP TEST*

Fakultet umjetnosti i društvenih nauka / *Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASS)*

Engleski jezik i književnost / *English Language and Literature (ELIT)* [2]

Mediji i komunikacije / *Media and Communication (MAC)*

Psihologija / *Psychology (PSY)*

Vizualne umjetnosti i dizajn vizualnih komunikacija / *Visual Arts and Visual Communications Design (VACD)*

Fakultet menadžmenta i javne uprave / *Faculty of Business and Administration (FBA)*

Ekonomija / Economics *(ECON)* [1] [2]

Međunarodno poslovanje i finansije / *International Business and Finance (IBF)*

Menadžment / *Management (MAN)* [2]

Političke nauke i međunarodni odnosi / *Political Science and International Relations (PSIR)* [2]

Edukacijski fakultet / *Faculty of Education (FEDU)*

Engleski jezik i književnost – nastavnički smjer / *English Language and Literature, Teaching (ELT)* [3]

Turski jezik i književnost – nastavnički smjer / *Turkish Language and Literature, Teaching (TLT)*

Pravni fakultet / *Faculty of Law (FLW)*

Pravo / *Law (LAW)* [2] [3]

Pored redovnog IUS studija, postoji i program dvojne diplome s: / *In addition to regular IUS studies, there is also a double diploma program with:*

[1] Tehničkim univerzitetom u Istanbulu / *Istanbul Technical University*

[2] Istanbul univerzitetom / *Istanbul University*

[3] Marmara univerzitetom / *Marmara University*

VAŽNE NAPOMENE / *IMPORTANT NOTES*

Ispit se sastoji od pitanja iz sedam dijelova/polja od kojih je šest obaveznih i jedan izborni kojeg određuju studijski programi. Svaki dio se sastoji od 10 pitanja. Svaki studijski program pojedinačno dodjeljuje poene određenim poljima tako da zbir poena u konačinici iznosi 100. Pogledajte tabelu ispod. / *The exam consists of questions from seven parts/fields: six mandatory and one optional, determined by the study programs. Each part consists of 10 questions. Each study program individually assigns points to each field, and the total points ultimately amount to 100. See the table below.*

| FASS, FBA, FEDU, FLW	ELIT/ELT	TLT	PSY	VACD	MAC	ECON, MAN, IBF	PSIR	LAW
Logika I / *Logic I*	10	10	15	15	15	15	10	10
Logika II / *Logic II*	10	10	15	15	15	15	10	10
Filozofija, sociologija i psihologija / *Philosophy, sociology, and psychology*	10	10	30	10	10	10	25	25
Historija i plotički sistemi / *History and political systems*	10	10	5	10	10	10	25	25
Bosanski jezik / *Bosnian language*	20	20	10	10	20	10	10	10
Engleski jezik I / *English language II*	20	20	15	10	15	10	10	10
Elective pool (1/4)								
Umjetnost i vizualna komunikacija / *Arts and visual communication*	-	-	-	30	15	-	-	
Engleski jezik I / *English language II*	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Turski jezik / *Turkish language*	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matematika / *Mathematics*	-	-	10	-	-	30	-	-
Ukupno / *Total*	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

PRVI DIO / *PART 1*: LOGIKA I / *LOGIC I*

1. 10 radnika proizvede 10 čaša za 5 minuta. Za koliko će minuta 50 radnika proizvesti 50 čaša? / *10 workers produce 10 glasses in 5 minutes. How many minutes will it take for 50 workers to produce 50 glasses*?
    A. 5
    B. 10
    C. 15
    D. 20
    E. 50

2. Ako je GAKO GOKA, 7183 je: / *If GAKO is GOKA, then 7183 is:*
    A. 7318
    B. 7381
    C. 7813
    D. 8137
    E. 7138

3. U nizu 10O12, 14P16, 18R20, sljedeća skupina je: / *In the sequence 10O12, 14P16, 18R20, the next group is:*
    A. 20S20
    B. 22S22
    C. 22S24
    D. 22Š22
    E. 22Š24

4. Na jednom kraju vage nalazi se lubenica, a na drugom kraju pola takve lubenice i uteg težak 4 kg. Vaga je u ravnoteži. Koliko je teška cijela lubenica? / *At one end of a scale, there is a watermelon, and at the other end, half of such a watermelon and a 4 kg weight. The scale is balanced. How much does the whole watermelon weigh*?
    A. 2 kg
    B. 6 kg
    C. 9 kg
    D. 8 kg
    E. 4 kg

5. U nizu 1,5,10,16,23,31, sljedeći broj je: / *In the sequence 1,5,10,16,23,31, the next number is:*
    A. 39
    B. 40
    C. 50
    D. 55
    E. 64

6. Nana ima 65, a unuka 5 godina. Za koliko će godina nana biti pet puta starija od unuke? / *Grandma is 65 years old, and her granddaughter is 5 years old. In how many years will Grandma be five times older than her granddaughter?*
   A. 5
   B. 10
   C. 15
   D. 20
   E. 25

7. Prosti brojevi su prirodni brojevi koji su bez ostatka djeljivi samo s brojem 1 i sa samim sobom. Koji od sljedećih brojeva JE prost broj? / *Prime numbers are natural numbers that are divisible without remainder only by the number 1 and by themselves. Which of the following numbers IS a prime number?*
   A. 504
   B. 757
   C. 912
   D. 1065
   E. 915

8. Ako broj smanjim za 2, a onda rezultat pomnožim sa 4, dobijem 24. Koji je to broj? / *If I decrease the number by 2 and then multiply the result by 4, I get 24. What is that number?*
   A. 6
   B. 9
   C. 5
   D. 8
   E. 10

9. Koliko je A+B+C ako je: / *How much is A+B+C if:*
   A - B - C = 25
   A - B = 30
   B + C = 15

   A. 40
   B. 45
   C. 50
   D. 55
   E. 60

10. U nizu od četiri kuće, Mujagići žive pored Kamarića, ali ne i pored Brkića. Ako Brkići ne žive pored Pepića, ko su neposredne komšije Pepića? / *In a row of four houses, the Mujagić family lives next to the Kamarić family, but not next to the Brkić family. If the Brkić family does not live next to the Pepić family, who are the direct neighbors of the Pepić family?*
    A. Mujagići / *The Mujagićs*
    B. Kamarići / *The Kamarićs*
    C. Brkići / *The Brkićs*
    D. Nijedni od navedenih / *None of the above*
    E. Svi navedeni / *All of the above*

DRUGI DIO / *PART 2*: LOGIKA II / *LOGIC II*

1. Koji je oblik izrezan iz pravougaonika? Oblik se može okretati. / *What shape has been cut from a rectangle? The shape can be rotated.*

a.   b.   c.   d.   e.
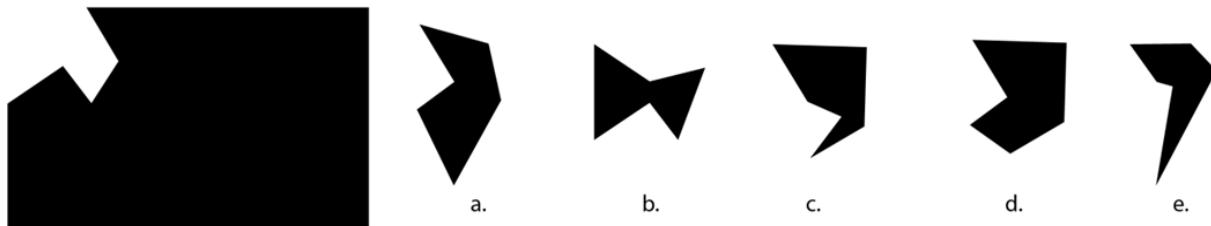
2. Prepoznajte uzorak koji se ponavlja: / *Recognize the repeating pattern:*

a.   b.   e.

c.   d.
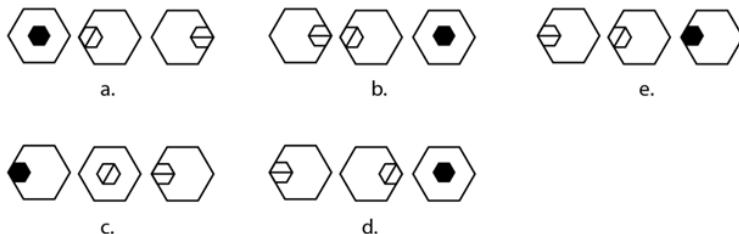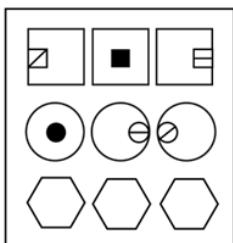
3. Koji dio nedostaje na slici: / *Which part is missing in the picture:*

a.   b.   c.

d.   e.
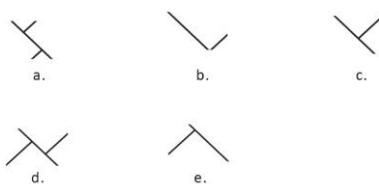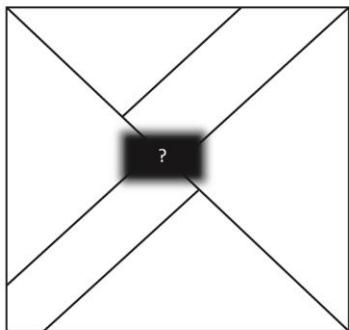
4. Koji od sljedećih oblika ne pripada skupini? / *Which of the following shapes does not belong to the group?*
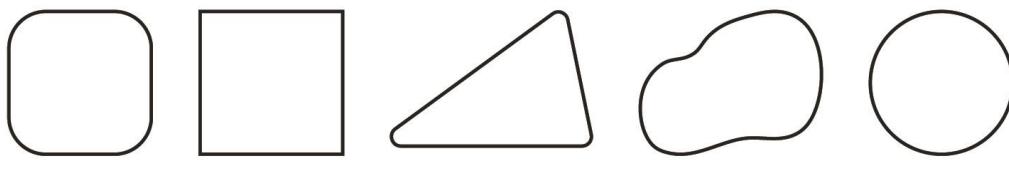
a.   b.   c.   d.   e.

5. Nastavite slijed: / *Continue the sequence:*
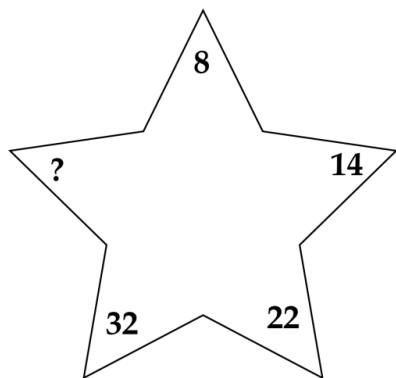
41   44   38   46   40
a.   b.   c.   d.   e.

6. Koja slika je ista kao ona na lijevoj strani ako su isprekidane linije popunjene? / *Which image is the same as the one on the left if the dashed lines are filled in?*


a.   b.   c.   d.   e.
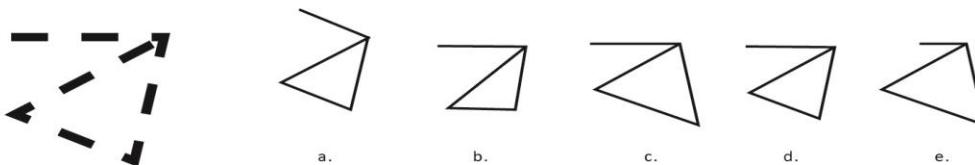
7. Ako okrenemo sliku u smjeru kazaljke na satu, od 12:00 do 9:00, kako bi ona izgledala? / *If we rotate the image clockwise from 12:00 to 9:00, how would it look?*
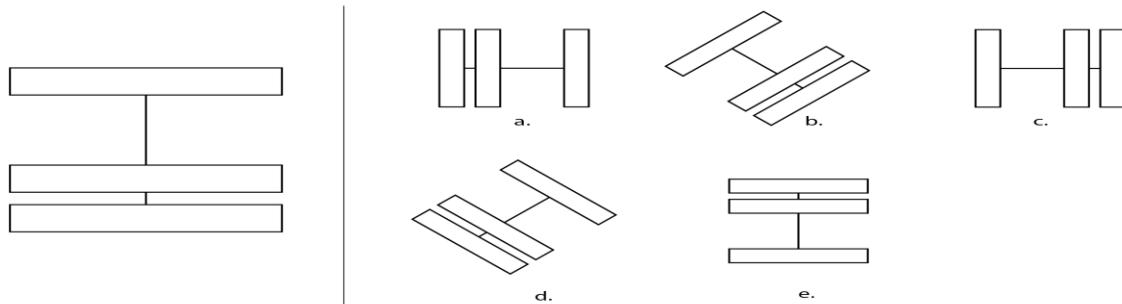

a.   b.   c.   d.   e.

8. U koji okvir će stati riječ? / *In which box will the word fit?*


lopta
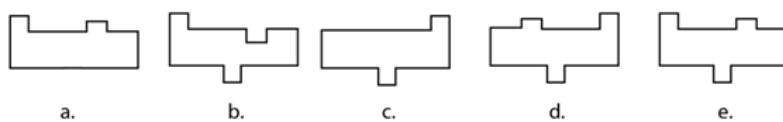
a.   b.   c.   d.   e.

9. Koja figura pripada mjestu upitnika? / *Which figure belongs in place of the question mark?*
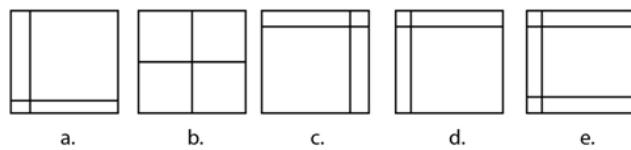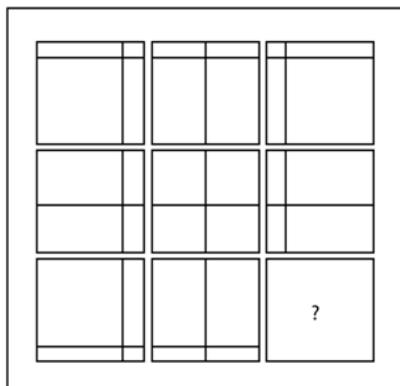
10. Prepoznajte uzorak koji se ponavlja: / *Recognize the repeating pattern:*
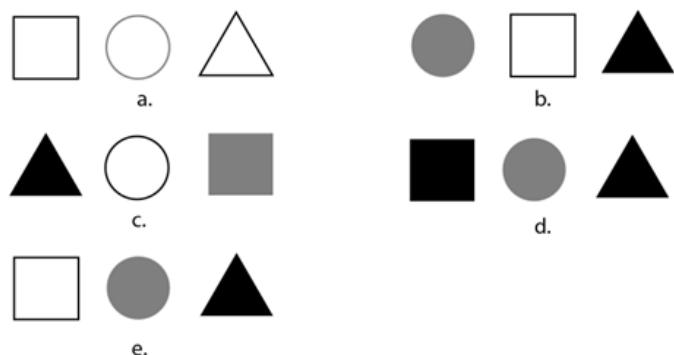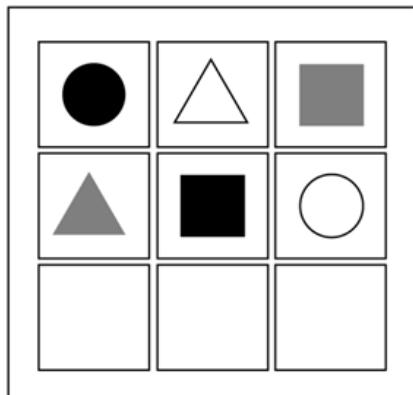
TREĆI DIO / *PART 3*: FILOZOFIJA, SOCIOLOGIJA I PSIHOLOGIJA / *PHILOSOPHY, SOCIOLOGY, AND PSYCHOLOGY*

1. Ako se između dvije varijable može uspostaviti uzročno-posljedična veza i ako promjene u jednoj izazivaju promjene u drugoj, onda se za takve varijable kaže da se nalaze u odnosu: / *If a causal relationship can be established between two variables and changes in one cause changes in the other, then such variables are said to be in a relationship of*:
    A. konvergencije / *convergence*
    B. interakcije / *interaction*
    C. korelacije / *correlation*
    D. generalizacije / *generalization*
    E. restrikcije / *restriction*

2. Posmatranje sopstvenih doživljaja neposredno prije ili u momentu dok se oni odvijaju u svijesti se naziva: / *Observing one's own experiences immediately before or at the moment they occur in consciousness is called:*
    A. ekstrospekcija / *extrospection*
    B. introspekcija / *introspection*
    C. kratkoročno pamćenje / *short-term memory*
    D. sistematsko posmatranje / *systematic observation*
    E. nijedno od navedenih / *none of the above*

3. Koja od sljedećih ne spada u osnovne emocije? / *Which of the following does not belong to basic emotions?*
    A. Strah / *Fear*
    B. Radost / *Joy*
    C. Gnjev / *Anger*
    D. Tuga / *Sadness*
    E. Ljubav / *Love*

4. Moralna komponenta ličnosti kod čovjeka naziva se: / *The moral component of personality is called:*
    A. temperament / temperament
    B. integritet / integrity
    C. identitet / identity
    D. karakter / character
    E. nijedno od navedenih / none of the above

5. Koja od navednih riječi ne predstavlja jedan od tipova temperamenta? / *Which of the listed words does not represent one of the types of temperament?*
    A. Kolerik / *Choleric*
    B. Radoholik / *Workaholic*
    C. Melanholik / *Melancholic*
    D. Flegmatik / *Phlegmatic*
    E. Sangvinik / *Sanguine*

6. Ukoliko IQ neke osobe iznosi između 85-115 standardiziranih jedinica, onda ta osoba ima / If a person's IQ ranges between 85-115 standardized units, then that person has:
   A. Prosječnu inteligenciju / Average intelligence
   B. Ispodprosječu inteligenciju / Below-average intelligence
   C. Nešto ispodprosječnu inteligenciju / Slightly below-average intelligence
   D. Iznadprosječnu inteligenciju / Above-average intelligence
   E. Nijednu od navedenih / None of the above

7. Nauka koja se bavi proučavanjem, objašnjavanjem i predviđanjem ponašanja, razmišljanja, osjećaja (emocija), motivacije, ljudskih odnosa i njihovih potencijala naziva se: / *The science that studies, explains, and predicts behavior, thinking, emotions, motivation, human relationships, and their potential is called:*
   A. sociologija / *sociology*
   B. filozofija / *philosophy*
   C. psihologija / *psychology*
   D. logika / *logic*
   E. nijedna od navedenih / *none of the above*

8. Stroga zabrana, koja se smatra svetom i natprirodnom naziva se: / *A strict prohibition, which is considered sacred and supernatural, is called:*
   A. kult / *cult*
   B. tabu / *taboo*
   C. obred / *ritual*
   D. animizam / *animism*
   E. kič / *kitsch*

9. Empirizam uči da je: / *Empiricism teaches that:*
   A. razum izvor svih naših znanja / *reason is the source of all our knowledge*
   B. sumnja put do istine / *doubt is the path to truth*
   C. bezumna volja iznad razuma / *mindless will is above reason*
   D. iskustvo izvor svih naših znanja / *experience is the source of all our knowledge*
   E. nijedno od navedenog / *none of the above*

10. Sokrata smatramo utemeljiteljem: / *Socrates is considered the founder of:*
    A. filozofije / *philosophy*
    B. logike / *logic*
    C. estetike / *aesthetics*
    D. etike / *ethics*
    E. religije / *religion*

ČETVRTI DIO / *PART 4*: HISTORIJA I POLITIČKI SISTEMI / *HISTORY AND POLITICAL SYSTEM*

1. Trijumvirat je poznat kao sporazum tri osobe radi zajedničkog djelovanja. Koliko se trijumvirata veže za Rimsko carstvo? / *The triumvirate is known as an agreement between three people for joint action. How many triumvirates are associated with the Roman Empire?*
    A. 1
    B. 2
    C. 3
    D. 4
    E. 5

2. Drugi svjetski rat zvanično je završen 2. septembra 1945. godine kapitulacijom koje zemlje? / *The Second World War officially ended on September 2, 1945, with the surrender of which country?*
    A. Njemačke / *Germany*
    B. Italije / *Italy*
    C. Kine / *China*
    D. Mađarske / *Hungary*
    E. Japana / *Japan*

3. Koji je naučnik bio na čelu projekta prve atomske bombe? / *Which scientist led the project for the first atomic bomb?*
    A. Robert Oppenheimer
    B. Werner Heisenberg
    C. Albert Einstein
    D. Niels Bohr
    E. Otto Stern

4. Svoj najveći uspon srednjovjekovna Bosna je doživjela za vrijeme svoga zadnjeg bana Tvrtka I. U kojem mjestu je Tvrtko I krunisan za kralja 1377. godine? / *Medieval Bosnia reached its peak during the reign of its last ban, Tvrtko I. Where was Tvrtko I crowned king in 1377?*
    A. Zenici / *Zenica*
    B. Milama kod Visokog / *Mile near Visoko*
    C. Bobovcu kod Vareša / *Bobovac near Vareš*
    D. Starom Gradu Sarajevo / *Old town of Sarajevo*
    E. Travniku / *Travnik*

5. Dejtonski mirovni sporazum potpisan je 14.12.1995. godine u: / *The Dayton Peace Agreement was signed on December 14, 1995, in*:
    A. Dejtonu / *Dayton*
    B. Ženevi / *Geneva*
    C. Parizu / *Paris*
    D. Briselu / *Bruxselles*
    E. Luksemburgu / *Luxembourg*

6. Parlamentarna skupština Bosne i Hercegovine se sastoji od: / *The Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina consists of:*
   A. 3 doma / *3 chambers*
   B. 2 doma / *2 chambers*
   C. 4 doma / *4 chambers*
   D. 6 domova / *6 chambers*
   E. 1 doma / *1 chamber*

7. Prema Teoriji o diobi vlasti, vlast se dijeli na: / *According to the Theory of Separation of Powers, power is divided into:*
   A. zakonodavnu, jurisdiktivnu i izvršnu / *legislative, jurisdictional, and executive*
   B. državnu i nedržavnu / *state and non-state*
   C. zakonodavnu, sudsku i izvršnu / *legislative, judicial, and executive*
   D. rezolutivnu, zakonodavnu, sudsku i izvršnu / *resolutive, legislative, judicial, and executive*
   E. nijednu od navedenih / *none of the above*

8. Presedan je / *A precedent is:*
   A. jedna od takmičarskih klasa u sportskom jedrenju / *one of the competitive classes in sports sailing*
   B. predstavnik niže aristokracije u rimskom senatu / *a representative of the lower aristocracy in the Roman Senate*
   C. moderan način putovanja / *a modern way of traveling*
   D. spartanski pandan atinskoj agori / *the Spartan equivalent of the Athenian agora*
   E. slučaj koji se prije dogodio i služi kao urnek za donošenje odluke / *a previous case that serves as an example for making a decision*

9. Tvorac ideje o društvenom ugovoru, kao dogovora pojedinca i društva u kojem se pojedinac odriče nekih svojih prava, u zamjenu za zaštitu i sigurnost je: / *The creator of the idea of the Social Contract, as an agreement between the individual and society in which the individual gives up some of their rights in exchange for protection and security, is:*
   A. John Locke
   B. Cesare Lombroso
   C. Leonardo Da Vinchi
   D. James Cook
   E. Toma Živanović

10. Ako je nečija kuća pod hipotekom, to znači: / *If someone's house is under mortgage, it means:*
   A. da kuća služi kao zalog za pozajmljeni novac / *That the house serves as collateral for borrowed money*
   B. da kuća još nije dovršena / *That the house has not been completed yet*
   C. da kuću gradi više osoba udruženim sredstvima / *That the house is being built by multiple people with pooled resources*
   D. da se kuća prodaje zbog dugova / *That the house is being sold due to debts*
   E. da se kuća iznajmljuje na neodređeno vrijeme / *That the house is rented indefinitely*

PETI DIO / *PART 5*: BOSANSKI JEZIK / *BOSNIAN LANGUAGE*

1. Koja je od navedenih pravilno napisana skraćenica?
    A. i. t. d.
    B. i t. d.
    C. i t.d.
    D. itd
    E. itd.

2. Koja je od sljedećih pravilno napisana rečenica?
    A. Mi bismo željeli posjetiti Zemaljski muzej u Sarajevu.
    B. Mi bi smo želili posjetiti Zemaljski Muzej u Sarajevu
    C. Mi bismo željeli posjetit zemaljski Muzej u Sarajevu.
    D. Mi bi željeli posjetiti Zemaljski muzej u Sarajevu.
    E. Mi bi željeli posjetit zemaljski Muzej u Sarajevu.

3. Žensko ime Iris u vokativu će glasiti:
    A. Irisa
    B. Irisi
    C. Iriso
    D. Iris
    E. Irise

4. Koji od sljedećih književnih likova se pojavljuje u Selimovićem romanu Tvrđava?
    A. Ahmet Šabo
    B. Latifaga Karađoz
    C. Ćamil efendija
    D. Salko Ćorkan
    E. Ahmed Nurudin

5. Kojim pismom je pisana povelja Kulina bana?
    A. Glagoljicom
    B. Arapskim
    C. Bosančicom
    D. Latinicom
    E. Ćirilicom

TEKST 1

Odlomak (Ruso, 1762/1989).

_____Nije slobodna riječ koja ne znači ništa, nego je ta riječ nužda. Pretpostaviti kakvu radnju, kakvu posljedicu koja ne ističe iz nekoga aktivnog principa, znači uistinu pretpostaviti posljedice bez uzroka, a to je upasti u „*circulus vitiosus*". Ili nema uopšte prvoga impulsa, ili nijedan prvi impuls nema nijednoga ranijeg uzroka, i onda nema prave volje bez slobode. _____To je moj treći član vjere. Iz ta tri prva člana lako ćeš moći izvesti sve ostale, a da ih ne moram dalje nabrajati.

Ako je čovjek aktivan i slobodan, on radi iz vlastite pobude; sve su njegove slobodne radnje nezavisne od sistema što ga je proviđenje uredilo, te mu ne mogu biti pripisane. _____. Ali ga **ono** ne sprečava u činjenju zla, bilo što je zlo, koje čini jedno tako slabo biće, u njegovim očima sasvim beznačajno, bilo što ga ono ne može u tom spriječiti a da pritom ne skuči njegovu slobodu i da ne prouzrokuje još veće zlo ponižavanjem njegove prirode. Ono ga je stvorilo slobodnim da se po slobodnom izboru odluči ne za zlo nego za dobro. Ono ga je također stavilo u mogućnost da vrši taj izbor uz pravilnu upotrebu sposobnosti kojima ga je obdarilo. Ali je ono tako ograničilo njegove sile da zloupotreba slobode, koju mu ono dopušta, ne može narušiti opšti red. Zlo što ga čovjek čini, pada na njega, a da usljed toga ne napusti ni najmanja promjena u poretku svijeta i da s tim ne spriječi da se ljudski rod i dalje održi, ako i ne bi htio. Gunđati zbog toga što Bog ne sprečava činjenje zla, znači gunđati zbog toga što je on ljudskom rodu dao tako visoke sposobnosti, što je u ljudske radnje unio moralnost koja ih oplemenjuje i što je ljudima dao pravo na vrlinu. _____. Upravo stoga da bismo zaslužili i postigli to zadovoljstvo, stavljeni smo na ovu Zemlju, obdareni smo slobodom, dovode nas u iskušenje naše strasti i obuzdava nas naša savjest. Šta je mogla i sama božanska svemoć da učini više u našu korist?

6. Pravilno poredajte rečenice koje nedostaju u odlomku.
    i.   *Najveće je uživanje u zadovoljstvu samim sobom.*
    ii. *Čovjek je, prema tome, slobodan u svojim radnjama i, kao takvo slobodno biće, oživotvoren nematerijalnom supstancijom.*
    iii. *Ono ne traži zlo što ga čovjek čini zloupotrebljavajući slobodu koju mu ono daje.*
    iv. *Izvor svake radnje je u volji slobodnoga bića; ne možemo dokazati dublji uzrok.*

    A. iv, ii, iii, i
    B. ii, i, iv, ii
    C. iii, i, ii, iv
    D. i, iv, ii, iii
    E. iv, i, ii, iii

7. U prvom paragrafu odlomka u prethodnom pitanju, fraza „*circulus vitiosus*" znači:
    A. naivna zavrzlama
    B. nepotpuno zaključivanje
    C. konstantano odlučivanje
    D. proizvoljno zaključivanje
    E. kružno dokazivanje

8. Riječ *ono* u drugom paragrafu odlomka odnosi se na
    A. činjenje zla.
    B. proviđenje.
    C. zlo.
    D. ponižavanje čovjekove prirode.
    E. slobodno odlučivanje.

TEKST 2

Odlomak (Vegara, 2018).

Biti žena u 21. stoljeću znači konstantnu borbu za izlaz iz nametnutog podređenog položaja u apsolutno "muškom svijetu", a biti žena u poslijeratnoj bh. kinematografiji, gledajući s jedne strane likove i karaktere koje portretiraju u filmovima, i s one druge, iza kamere, označava ženske društvene borce koji, osim tradicionalnih, kulturoloških i historijskih ožiljaka, i dalje odišu neprevaziđenom ljepotom.

"Lik žene u postratnom bh. filmu doživljava potpuni preobražaj. Tek se u ovom periodu počinju snimati filmovi sa jakim i slojevitim glavnim ženskim likovima koji prevazilaze uobičajne obrasce žene kao majke ili žene kao seksualnog objekta. U savremenom bh. filmu ženski likovi su mnogo raznovrsniji te ih možemo vidjeti kao žene žrtve, žene buntovnice, žene autsajderke, uglavnom jake žene koje su trodimenzionalne", govori scenaristica Elma Tataragić, dodajući da je zanimljiv odnos scenarista i scenaristica, te režisera i režiserki prema ženskim likovima, ali i prema muškim. "Mislim da se savremeni bh. film ozbiljnije i temeljitije bavi pozicijom žene u našem društvu, te je samim tim i odnos prema ženskim likovima dublji."

9. U kontekstu ovog odlomka, koji je od navedenih zaključaka tačan?
    A. Tataragić misli da savremena bh. kinematografija projektira stereotipne ženske likove.
    B. Tataragić misli da savremena bh. kinematografija projektira provokativne ženske likove.
    C. Tataragić misli da savremena bh. kinematografija viktimizira ženske likove.
    D. Tataragić misli da savremena bh. kinematografija problematizira ženske likove.
    E. Tataragić misli da savremena bh. kinematografija projektira kompleksnije ženske likove.

10. Odlomak iz prethodnog pitanja je pretežno fokusiran na temu:
    A. kinematografija danas
    B. kinematografija i društvo
    C. žena u 21. stoljeću
    D. žene kao inspiracija i izvor filmskih priča
    E. stanje kinematografije

ŠESTI DIO / *PART 6*: ENGLESKI JEZIK / ENGLISH LANGUAGE

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Choose the correct answer – A, B, C, D or E.

1. .... not talking so loudly? We are trying to sleep.
   A. If you could
   B. Could you
   C. Would you mind
   D. Would you
   E. Can you

2. The teacher asked Lejla ....
   A. if she feels ill
   B. if she felt ill
   C. does she feel ill
   D. did she feel ill
   E. do you feel ill

3. Ahmed doesn't have internet connection at home, ... puts him at a disadvantage when it comes to schoolwork.
   A. where
   B. that
   C. who
   D. which
   E. why

4. If only Alice .... for the exam, she would have passed it.
   A. studied
   B. have studied
   C. would have studied
   D. would study
   E. had studied

5. Bruce is going to the doctor next week to have ....
   A. his lungs checked
   B. check his lungs
   C. his lungs check
   D. checked his lungs
   E. been checked his lungs

TEXT ONE
Read the text. For questions 6–10, choose the correct answer – A, B, C, D or E.

SAVING PLANET EARTH
Is it too late to save the planet? Fiona Gibbons thinks we can do it – if we stop to think about it.

Most people recognise that the Earth is facing some major problems. But whether or not the damage is caused by us, it is up to us to find solutions because those of us who live in industrial societies are certainly not *helping* the situation.

Many scientists agree that global warming is caused by us releasing carbon emissions into the atmosphere. We need to look at where this carbon comes from, and the answer is fossil fuels. We have been taking oil, coal and gas out of the earth for many years now, and it's time to ask a simple question: How long can we keep taking it before it runs out? Even if there are enough fossil fuels for the next hundred years, we will have to find new sources of energy after that. We can't ignore the problem and leave it for the next generation to solve instead of developing the alternatives.

We have the technology to use energy from the sun to heat our houses. If we all put solar panels on the roofs of our houses, we will not need to use heating oil. We will need much less electricity too. We have to remember that electricity, as clean and convenient as it is, is mostly produced by burning fossil fuels. So, although we might not see the pollution this causes, it is still harming the atmosphere in a major way. Solar panels make use of energy which costs nothing – energy which is given off by the sun every day. And the latest technology captures *daylight*, not sunlight, so that even on a cloudy day, or in countries with very little sunshine, we still get free energy.

Wind energy too can be harnessed to make electricity. In many countries, there are already companies selling wind turbines to householders. They're expensive, but they also generate a lot of electricity without causing smog. In an average case, a wind turbine on your roof will save enough money on your electricity bill to pay for itself in ten years. If you live in a windy spot, or if you buy one of the bigger turbines, you will generate more electricity than you need. You can then sell this energy back to the electricity company – you will not only save money on your bills and help protect the environment, but you will make a profit too!

What if you can't afford a solar panel? What if you don't own your own house? Individual efforts are great, but governments need to react to the situation as well. The wind turbines that have been mentioned above can be gathered together in one place. This is called a wind farm. Together, all these turbines can produce enough electricity for a small town. The energy produced by waves can also be used to make electricity in a similar way. But these 'green' power stations can only be built if governments decide to spend money on them.

Unfortunately, one of the main reasons they don't is that members of the public complain that they are ugly. So this brings the problem back to the individual. What would you rather see out of your window: a

wind farm generating free electricity under a clear blue sky, or a typical power station with thick, black smoke pouring into the atmosphere?

The majority of us take electricity for granted. Most of our homes are powered by it and we rarely give a thought to where it comes from. It's difficult to see that, every time we leave a light on, a power station somewhere is burning fossil fuels and polluting the air that we breathe. We all need to think seriously about this. And if enough people get together, governments will be forced to change their policies. The future of the planet depends on it.

6. The writer says that the energy we get from fossil fuels
   A. is better than the alternatives.
   B. is a new source of energy.
   C. will need to be replaced.
   D. helps solve a problem.
   E. is going to remain equally important as it is now.

7. What does the writer say about modern solar panels?
   A. They work even at night.
   B. They work when the sun is not shining.
   C. They are less harmful than older panels.
   D. They still cause some pollution.
   E. They can't produce enough energy to meet our needs.

8. What does the writer say about putting a wind turbine on your roof?
   A. You can sell it when you have finished with it.
   B. It won't work if it's very windy where you live.
   C. A small one won't save you any money.
   D. It's economical in the long term.
   E. They can still cause smog.

9. Wind farms are unpopular because:
   A. people don't like to look at them.
   B. they only supply urban areas.
   C. they still pollute the atmosphere.
   D. governments spend too much money on them.
   E. people can't see a clear blue sky because wind turbines are too big.

10. The writer thinks that electricity is something that:
    A. we should learn to live without.
    B. governments will never decide to support financially.
    C. most people think about a lot.
    D. will not exist in the future.
    E. we should produce in a cleaner way.

SEDMI DIO / *PART 7*:
PROGRAMSKE OBLASTI / *PROGRAM AREAS*

Ovaj dio je baziran na programu i studenti određenog programa moraju odabrati jednu od navedenih oblasti: / *This part is program-based and students of a particular program must select one of the following area:*

7A: Umjetnost i vizualna komunikacija / *Arts and Visual Communication*

Programi: Mediji i komunikacije, Vizualne umjetnosti i dizajn vizualnih komunikacija / *Media and Communication, Visual Arts and Visual Communications Design*

7B: Engleski jezik II / *English Language II*

Programi: Engleski jezik i književnost, Engleski jezik i književnost – nastavnički smjer, Pravo, Političke nauke i međunarodni odnosi / *English Language and Literature (ELIT), English Language and Literature, Teaching (ELT), Law (LAW), Political Science and International Relations (PSIR)*

7C: Turski jezik

Programi: Turski jezik i književnost – nastavnički smjer / *Turkish Language and Literature, Teaching (TLT)*

7D: Matematika / *Mathematics*

Programi: Ekonomija, Međunarodno poslovanje i finansije, Menadžment, Psihologija / *Economics (ECON), International Business and Finance (IBF), Management (MAN), Psychology (PSY)*

1. Linije koje se sijeku na globusima i geografskim mapama su: / *The lines that intersect on globes and geographical maps are:*
   A. meridijani / *meridians*
   B. paralele / *parallels*
   C. geografske mreže / *geographic networks*
   D. interkonekcije / *interconnections*
   E. nijedno od navedenih / *none of the above*

2. Šta od navedenog ne predstavlja umjetnički pokret? / *Which of the following does not represent an art movement?*
   A. Relativizam / *Relativism*
   B. Impresionizam / *Impressionism*
   C. Renesansa / *Renaissance*
   D. Barok / *Baroque*
   E. Rokoko / *Rococo*

3. Šta je najbitnije da se desi kada kreativac komunicira ideju svojim djelom? / *What is most important to happen when a creator communicates an idea through their work?*
   A. Da djelo zadovoljava estetske zahtjeve ciljne grupe / *That the work meets the aesthetic demands of the target group*
   B. Da ciljna grupa shvati ideju djela / *That the target group understands the idea of the work*
   C. Da djelo privuče pažnju / *That the work attracts attention*
   D. Da ne uvrijedimo nekoga / *That no one is offended*
   E. Da se primijene trenutni trendovi / *That current trends are applied*

4. Kaligrafija je: / *Calligraphy is:*
   A. vrsta ritualnog plesa / *a type of ritual dance*
   B. vještina kuhanja / *a cooking skill*
   C. lijep dizajn / a *beautiful design*
   D. vještina rukopisa / *a handwriting skill*
   E. zidno slikarstvo / *mural painting*

5. U umjetničkoj terminologiji riječ "tehnika" podrazumijeva: / *In artistic terminology, the word "technique" refers to:*
   A. kvalitet umjetničkog djela / *the quality of the artwork*
   B. teksturu umjetničkog djela / *the texture of the artwork*
   C. veličinu umjetničkog djela / *the size of the artwork*
   D. vještinu umjetnika / *the skill of the artist*
   E. materijale koje je koristio umjetnik / *the materials used by the artist*

6. Koje dvije vrste kompjuterskih slika koriste grafički dizajneri? / *Which two types of computer images are used by graphic designers?*
   A. Bitmap i Vector / *Bitmap and vector*
   B. Animirane i statične / *Animated and static*
   C. 2D i 3D / *2D and 3D*
   D. Rendering i vizualizacije / *Rendering and visualizations*
   E. AI generisane i digitalno slikarstvo / *AI-generated and digital painting*

7. Šta je primarna funkcija "bleeda" (bleed) u dizajnu štampanih materijala? / *What is the primary function of "bleed" in the design of printed materials?*
   A. Dodavanje specijalnih efekata / *Adding special effects*
   B. Postizanje oštrih ivica teksta / *Achieving sharp text edges*
   C. Omogućavanje slobodnog rasporeda elemenata / *Allowing free arrangement of elements*
   D. Proširenje slike ili boje preko ivica dokumenta / *Extending an image or color beyond the edges of the document*
   E. Smanjenje veličine datoteke za štampanje / *Reducing the file size for printing*

8. Koji od sljedećih aspekata djela najviše doprinosi njegovom vizuelnom ritmu? / Which aspect of the work contributes the most to its visual rhythm?
   A. Ponavljanje formi / *Repetition of forms*
   B. Dijagonalna kompozicija / *Diagonal composition*
   C. Vertikalna orijentacija slike / *Vertical orientation of the image*
   D. Upotreba hladnih i toplih boja / *Use of warm and cool colors*
   E. Asimetrični balans / *Asymmetrical balance*

9. Sjenčenje linijama zove se: / *Shading with lines is called:*
   A. toniranje / *toning*
   B. dinamički raspon / *dynamic range*
   C. linijski raster / *line raster*
   D. štuko tehnika / *stucco technique*
   E. šrafura crosshatch / *crosshatch shading*

10. Zvuk sirene je: / *The sound of a siren is:*
    A. verbalna komunikacija / *verbal communication*
    B. masovna komunikacija / *mass communication*
    C. vizualna komunikacija / *visual communication*
    D. neverbalna komunikacija / *nonverbal communication*
    E. sve od navedenog / *all of the above*

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Choose the correct answer – A, B, C, D or E.

1. Conditions in many sweatshops are ………………… .
   A. deplorable
   B. deafening
   C. exhausted
   D. compatible
   E. thrilling

2. Donald Trump seems to be less popular than his ……………… Joe Biden.
   A. client
   B. attorney
   C. ancestor
   D. representative
   E. predecessor

3. Luca ……………… only after Rick hit him several times.
   A. exploited
   B. retaliated
   C. condoned
   D. raised
   E. penalized

4. Fortunately, the volcano didn't ……………… . Otherwise, many people would have been killed.
   A. evacuate
   B. burst
   C. eject
   D. put out
   E. erupt

5. He was …………… of murder because the police managed to find the real killer soon.
   A. accused
   B. charged
   C. acknowledged
   D. acquitted
   E. fined

TEXT TWO

Read the text. Five sentences have been removed from the article. Choose the correct answer A-E from the sentences S1–S5 and decide which one best fits each gap (6-10).

MODERN COMMUNICATIONS – ONE BOY'S STORY

Philip is just like any other 16-year-old boy – except you won't find him playing computer games, or even watching television, in the near future. He tells us why …

Two or three years ago, I was a normal kid – I was getting good marks at school, I did sport and I was healthy. All that seemed to change very quickly, though. I started having problems at home, at school, and with my friends. It took a while to realise what was causing all these problems.

I noticed that I was watching a lot of television. It started normally, and I used to watch a film in the evenings, or a comedy programme, or music videos. But then it became a habit – a bad habit! I would get home from school and immediately turn on the TV. **6___** Even that wasn't so bad – I still didn't think there was a problem. I started getting some low marks at school, but I didn't believe they were anything to worry about.

It started to get serious when the school called my parents in. **7___** My teachers asked my mum if there was anything wrong at home, but Mum couldn't think of anything. What Mum didn't know was that by then I was watching television in my room for half the night, and then struggling to get up for school in the morning, spending most of the day half asleep.

What I used to do was start watching a film at about ten, intending to go to sleep afterwards. But when the film finished, I just switched channels. If there was another film starting, I'd watch that. **8___** Sometimes, I'd wake up and the TV would still be on – I'd fallen asleep watching it. Eventually, I had to do something drastic, so I gave it to my cousin! There was still one in the living room, but I just never turned it on.

Life without television was hard for about the first week, but then I started to feel better. **9___** Within a month or two, I noticed that I had the same problem with the computer! It used to be the first thing I did when I came home – turn on the computer and check my emails. Then surf the internet or play games. For hours and hours! One day I realised I had been sitting at the computer for six hours. In that time, I had read and written emails, played several games and surfed aimlessly for ages, but I still hadn't even started to do the homework I had sat down to research!

I didn't sell my computer, though. I could never do that – besides, I need it for my school work. What I did do was uninstall all the games and programs that I didn't really need – things that were distracting me. Now, I only surf the Net when I need to, and the only programs I have installed on my computer are to do with music because I keep all my MP3s there. **10___** And if you want to communicate with me, you'll have to phone me because I don't have email any more!

But I've just got my exam results, and they're excellent. My parents are very pleased. I have some great friends (I didn't have time for friends before – only the electronic kind!) I've also just joined a football team and I'm getting in training for the start of the season. If you ask me, there's nothing wrong with television, and there's nothing wrong with computers either. But there are other things that are more important. I think computers and televisions should come with a health warning!

S1 - No more games and no more useless surfing!

S2 - They said that there was a big drop in my marks and that they were worried about me.

S3 - I would eat in front of it and do my homework in front of it.

S4 - That feeling didn't last long, though.

S5 - And maybe even watch a third, or turn over and watch music videos until three or four in the morning.

6. Gap 6 …
    A. S1
    B. S2
    C. S3
    D. S4
    E. S5

7. Gap 7 …
    A. S1
    B. S2
    C. S3
    D. S4
    E. S5

8. Gap 8 …
    A. S1
    B. S2
    C. S3
    D. S4
    E. S5

9. Gap 9 …
    A. S1
    B. S2
    C. S3
    D. S4
    E. S5

10. Gap 10 …
    A. S1
    B. S2
    C. S3
    D. S4
    E. S5

DİL BİLGİSİ

Doğru seçeneği işaretleyiniz. (1-5. sorular)

1. Senin adın ne? - _____.
   A. Esra'm
   B. Benim ad Esra
   C. Adım Esra
   D. Benim adı Esra
   E. Senin adım Esra

2. Nerelisin? - _____.
   A. Bekarım
   B. Avusturyalıyım
   C. Almanyalı
   D. Fakültedeyim
   E. İyiyim

3. Sınıfta kim var? - _____.
   A. Kapı
   B. Saat
   C. Tata
   D. Zeynep
   E. Kedi

4. Özer yarın İstanbul'dan _____ gidiyor.
   A. Eskişehir
   B. Eskişehir'den
   C. Eskişehir'a
   D. Eskişehir'de
   E. Eskişehir'e

5. Ben 15 yıl önce _____.
   A. öğrenciydim
   B. öğrenci var
   C. öğrenci
   D. öğrencim yok
   E. öğrenci değil

HOLLANDA'DAN ARKADAŞLARIM GELDİ

Gökhan: Merhaba Onur, nasılsın?

Onur: Sağ ol iyiyim. Sen nasılsın?

Gökhan: Ben de iyiyim. Çay içiyoruz. Gel, çay iç!

Onur: Tamam. Merhaba arkadaşlar! Ooo...çay çok güzel!

Dün ne yaptın?

Gökhan: Dün Hollanda'dan arkadaşlarım geldi. Arkadaşlarla Boğaz'a gittik, yemek yedik.

Onlar yemekten sonra Sultanahmet'e gitmek istediler, beraber gittik.

Onur: Beğendiler mi?

Gökhan: Evet, beğendiler. Topkapı Müzesi'ne, Sultanahmet Camisi'ne, Ayasofya'ya gittik.

Sonra bir kahvehanede nargile ve çay içtik. Onlar akşam saat yedide otele gittiler.

Onur: Sonra buluştunuz mu?

Gökhan: Tabii, akşam Taksim'de buluştuk. Sonra güzel bir restorana gittik. Restoranda canlı

müzik vardı. Sohbet ettik ve çok güldük. Saat on buçukta canlı müzik başladı, dans

ettik.

Onur: Ertesi gün saat kaçta buluştunuz?

Gökhan: Sabah saat dokuz buçukta otelde buluştuk ve kahvaltı yaptık. Kahvaltıdan sonra

arkadaşlarım alışveriş yapmak istediler.

Onur: Nereye gittiniz?

Gökhan: Kapalı Çarşı'ya gittik. Kapalı Çarşı'da alışveriş yaptılar ve sonra otele döndüler.

Onur: Sen de Kapalı Çarşı'ya gittin mi?

Gökhan: Gittim, sonra büroya gittim.

Onur: Büroya niçin gittin?

Gökhan: İşlere bakmak istedim. Problem yoktu. Sonra arkadaşlarımla havalimanına gittik,

onları yolcu ettim. Arkadaşlarımı gördüm, bunun için çok mutlu oldum.

6-10. soruları okuduğunuz diyaloğa göre cevaplayınız. Uygun seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

6. Çay nasıl?
    A. Çok sıcak.
    B. Çok iyi.
    C. Çok güzel.
    D. Çok soğuk.
    E. Çok şekerli.

7. Gökhan'ın arkadaşları nereden geldi?
    A. Bosna Hersek'ten.
    B. Hollanda'dan.
    C. İngiltere'den.
    D. Fransa'dan.
    E. İtalya'dan.

8. Onlar akşam restoranda ne yaptılar?
    A. Kavga ettiler.
    B. Oyun oynadılar.
    C. Film izlediler.
    D. Dans ettiler.
    E. Kitap okudular.

9. Onlar ertesi gün saat kaçta buluştular?
    A. Saat dokuz buçukta.
    B. Saat yedide.
    C. Saat dört buçukta.
    D. Saat birde.
    E. Saat on buçukta.

10. Gökhan niçin çok mutlu?
    A. Yeni telefon aldı.
    B. Alışveriş yaptı.
    C. Denize gitti.
    D. Oyun oynadı.
    E. Arkadaşlarını gördü.

DIO 7D / *PART 7D*: MATEMATIKA / *MATHEMATICS*

1. Prosječan broj bodova jednog studenta je 17 na tri testa. Ako mu nastavnik doda po jedan bod na svaki od tri testa njegov prosjek će se povećati za: / *The student has an average score of 17 on three tests. If the teacher adds one point to each of the three tests, the student's average will increase by:*
    A. 1
    B. 3
    C. 0,3 / *0.3*
    D. 0,7 / *0.7*
    E. Nema tačnog odgovora / *No correct answer*

2. Koji je od navedenih najbliži broju 1? / *Which of the following is the closest to the number 1?*
    A. -2/3
    B. -1/3
    C. -1/4
    D. 5/3
    E. Nema tačnog odgovora / *No correct answer*

3. 300 je 60% od x. x je 10% koje vrijednosti? / *300 is 60% of x. x is 10% of what value?*
    A. 2000
    B. 1000
    C. 5000
    D. 4000
    E. Nema tačnog odgovora / *No correct answer*

4. U radnji 200 grama bombona košta 4 KM. Koliko koštaju 3 kilograma ovih bombona? / *In the store, 200 grams of candies cost 4 KM. How much do 3 kilos of these candies cost?*
    A. 24 KM
    B. 30 KM
    C. 40 KM
    D. 60 KM
    E. Nema tačnog odgovora / *No correct answer*

5. U tegli imamo plave, crvene i zelene klikere. Njihovi brojevi su u omjeru: plava:crvena:zelena = 2:3:4. Ako nasumično izvučemo kliker, kolika je vjerovatnoća da NEĆE biti crven? / *We have blue, red and green marbles in the jar. Their numbers are in the ratio: blue:red:green = 2:3:4. If we draw a marble at random, what is the probability that it will NOT be red?*
    A. 5/9
    B. 1/3
    C. 2/3
    D. 2/9
    E. Nema tačnog odgovora / *No correct answer*

6. Dnevno saobraća 14 autobusa između Zenice i Sarajeva. Na koliko različitih načina možete doći od Zenice do Sarajeva i nazad koristeći dva različita autobusa? / *There are 14 buses running daily between Zenica and Sarajevo. In how many different ways can you get from Zenica to Sarajevo and back using two different buses?*
   A. 210
   B. 182
   C. 106
   D. 52
   E. Nema tačnog odgovora / *No correct answer*

7. Otac je sinovima ostavio 160.000 KM sa željom da iznos podijele na jednake dijelove. Jedan sin se odrekao svog dijela, pa je ostalima nasljedstvo povećano za 8.000 KM. Koliko je sinova imao otac? / *The father left 160,000 KM to his sons with the wish to divide the amount equally. One son renounced his share, so the inheritance of the others increased by 8,000 KM. How many sons did the father have?*
   A. 3
   B. 7
   C. 6
   D. 4
   E. Nema tačnog odgovora / *No correct answer*

8. Ako je $\frac{x-2y}{2x+y} = 3$, koliko je $\frac{x+3y}{3x-y} =$? / *If* $\frac{x-2y}{2x+y} = 3$*, how much is* $\frac{x+3y}{3x-y} =$?
   A. $\frac{1}{2}$
   B. 4
   C. $\frac{4}{3}$
   D. $-\frac{1}{2}$
   E. Nema tačnog odgovora / *No correct answer*

9. Ako je 3x − 7 = 2x + 5, koliko je x? / *If 3x − 7 = 2x + 5, how much is x?*
   A. 9
   B. 7
   C. 15
   D. 8
   E. Nema tačnog odgovora / *No correct answer*

10. Koja je izjava tačna ako je 2x − 7 < 5? / *What statement is true if 2x − 7 < 5?*
   A. x > 6
   B. x > − 5
   C. x < 6
   D. x > 0
   E. Nema tačnog odgovora / *No correct answer*