# ONJECTIVE PLACEMENT TEST}

Name: ______________________________________________

## Section I: Listening

In this section of the test, you will hear conversations and answer some questions about them. For each conversation, first read the situation and the question or questions. Then listen to the conversation. Answer the questions after you hear the conversation. Respond to the questions by marking the correct answer (a, b, c, or d) on your answer sheet.

Read the example situation and question.

*Situation 1:* Ann and Tomas are at a coffee shop. They're talking when Yoshi comes in.

01. __________ are meeting for the first time.
a. Ann and Tomas
b. Ann and Yoshi
c. Yoshi and Tomas
d. Ann, Tomas, and Yoshi

*Situation 2:* Rick and Sharon are at a restaurant.

02. Sharon __________ .
a. usually eats fish
b. is eating the chicken
c. is going to have fish
d. prefers fish to chicken

*Situation 3:* Sven calls Marcos's home. Marcos's roommate answers the telephone.

03. Marcos __________ .
a. comes to the phone
b. is at a meeting
c. will be home by 4:30
d. will take a message

*Situation 4:* A reporter is giving today's weather forecast.

04. It's hot and dry in __________ .
a. Colorado
b. Florida
c. Miami
d. Boston

05. In Miami, it will be __________ .
a. clear
b. rainy
c. dry
d. cold

*Situation 5:* Dom calls Phil about playing golf.

06. Phil can't play golf tomorrow afternoon because he __________ .
a. is meeting someone for lunch
b. has a meeting until 4:00
c. is getting ready for a meeting
d. needs to leave a meeting early

07. They're going to __________ .
a. have lunch together
b. play golf next week
c. go to a business meeting
d. meet early in the morning

*Situation 6:* Sherry and Jill are both going on summer vacations with their families. They are talking about their plans.

08. Jill and her family usually __________ .
a. stay at home
b. take a trip together
c. do different things
d. visit art museums

09. Sherry wishes she had time to __________ .
a. visit Jill's family
b. read more
c. take a trip
d. go shopping

*Situation 7:* Melanie is talking to George about her laptop computer.

10. Melanie is angry because __________ .
a. she can't use her computer
b. her friends don't have a computer
c. Carol doesn't want to return the computer
d. George won't lend her his computer

11. Carol __________ .
a. lent her computer to a friend
b. broke Melanie's computer
c. borrowed a computer from George
d. just bought her own computer

12. George doesn't usually lend things because __________ .
a. he doesn't have that much to lend
b. his friends don't need to borrow anything
c. lending things can change a friendship
d. it's better to borrow from a bank

*Situation 8:* Henry and Gloria are talking about their trips abroad.

13. Henry went to Mexico __________ .
a. by himself
b. with his parents
c. after school
d. to visit a friend

14. Henry says he "would have liked to have seen Brazil." He means that he __________ .
a. went there, and he liked it
b. went there, but he didn't like it
c. wanted to go there, but he couldn't
d. didn't want to go there, so he didn't

15. Gloria went to Poland because __________ .
a. she wanted to learn the language
b. she traveled there with a friend
c. her family moved there
d. her sister invited her

16. Dottie __________ .
a. wanted to go home
b. learned Polish quickly
c. got a job in Poland
d. loved new things

*Situation 9:* Barbara and Eddie are talking about their new jobs.

17. Before Eddie began his job at Delaney's, he had already __________ .
a. finished his classes
b. had a job as a manager
c. worked with Barbara
d. sold clothes in a store

18. At Delaney's, Eddie works __________ .
a. on weekends and holidays
b. in the jewelry department
c. as a manager
d. with a friend

19. Barbara always wanted to __________ .
a. get a job at Delaney's
b. work in a jewelry store
c. live with her grandfather
d. become a nurse

20. Barbara __________ .
a. makes beautiful things
b. takes nursing classes
c. sells jewelry
d. hates her job

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## Section II: Reading

In this section of the Objective Placement Test, you will read some short passages and answer questions about them. Choose the word or words that best complete the sentence. For each item, fill in your answer on the answer sheet.

*Passage 1:* What are you doing this weekend?

MARA: Sunday is the day when I usually have lunch with my friends downtown. But this week there's a concert on Saturday, so I'll see my friends then. Sunday I'm staying home.

21. This Saturday Mara's going to __________ .
a. stay at home
b. have lunch downtown
c. go to a concert
d. fix lunch for her friends

*Passage 2:* What do you do?

EILEEN SWEET: I'm a hostess at a big restaurant. I greet people at the door and take them to their tables. Day after day, I always do the same thing. Someday I hope to have a more interesting job, but it's OK for now.

22. Eileen thinks that her job is __________ .
a. difficult
b. interesting
c. important
d. boring

*Passage 3:* A vacation postcard

Dear Millie,
You wouldn't believe Costa Rica! It's really peaceful. Judy and I have been staying in a tent at a campground on the beach. We're studying a little Spanish with a cute guy who teaches English in school here, but I think he's learning more English than we are Spanish. Judy brought her guitar, so we enjoy singing around the campfire at night.
Love,
Sheila

23. Sheila and Judy are __________ .
a. traveling with Millie
b. taking guitar lessons
c. camping at the beach
d. learning lots of Spanish

*Passage 4:* Concentration, a special talent

People who have the capacity for intense concentration have a great advantage. Such people have the ability to ignore stimuli (sights, sounds, or anything that can distract a person) and are more likely to stay with the task at hand and to solve it. This ability can make all the difference between winning and losing in certain situations – for example, for the championship runner competing for a gold medal at the Olympics.

24. In this reading, concentration refers to a person's ability to __________ .
a. stay in one place
b. focus on a task
c. hear certain sounds
d. ignore instructions

25. Athletes who can concentrate are more likely to __________ .
a. compete
b. win
c. relax
d. run

*Passage 5:* The Scot and the tea kettle

According to one story, a Scottish boy watched the steam lift the top off his mother's tea kettle and realized the power of steam to make machines work. That boy, James Watt, would then go on to invent the modern steam engine in 1769. Actually, the history of steam technology records the successful work of several scientists and engineers before Watt. For example, in 1698, Thomas Savery had introduced a simple steam pump to remove water from mines, and 14 years later Thomas Newcomen invented a better pump. But these pumps weren't efficient because they used so much fuel. In 1769, the Scottish boy, James Watt, figured out a way to save three-quarters of the fuel. To honor him, his last name became the name of a unit of energy.

26. The example of the boiling tea kettle shows that steam is __________.
a. useful
b. efficient
c. powerful
d. necessary

27. Early steam pumps weren't efficient because they __________ .
a. didn't remove water
b. weren't successful
c. were difficult to make
d. used too much fuel

*Passage 6:* Wide open spaces

Visitors to the United States, especially those from Japan or the smaller countries of Europe, are likely to comment on the size and scale of everything. Although the downtown sections of some of the older cities such as Boston and Philadelphia may look similar to their own larger cities, other aspects are likely to appear "out of scale." For example, the average American farm is huge in comparison with the typical family farm of Europe and Asia. Across the Great Plains, farmers use great machines to plant and harvest enormous quantities of wheat. Such farms offer a dramatic contrast to the tiny farms of Europe or Asia, where intense human labor is more important. The main cities of the United States are connected by a vast system of highways and superhighways moving endless streams of cars and trucks, while on the edge of the cities, suburban developments and shopping centers with huge parking lots stretch for mile after mile. It's as if Americans made everything larger, just to use up the available space.

28. To visitors, everything in the United States seems __________ .
a. larger
b. similar
c. more expensive
d. interesting

29. To Japanese and European visitors, the downtown sections of Boston and Philadelphia seem __________.
a. out of scale
b. the right size
c. too old
d. very beautiful

30. The typical American farm __________ .
a. is similar to farms everywhere
b. uses a lot of machinery
c. is run by large families
d. doesn't require much work

31. The article implies that people in the United States are influenced by __________ .
a. the amount of available space
b. the need to grow lots of food
c. visitors' impressions of their country
d. farming practices in Europe and Asia

*Passage 7:* Staying in touch

People don't need to be in close physical contact to feel "connected" emotionally. Over the years, various means of communication have been used to enable human beings to keep in contact with one another. Letters, telegrams, and telephones have allowed individuals located in different places to share news and to interact with family, friends, and business relationships.

In today's world, with more and more people on the move, long-distance communication has become even more important. At the same time, changes in technology, particularly the introduction of computers and the increasing use of email, have made it easier than ever to stay in contact. There are two main reasons why email has become so widespread: time and money. Although mail service and telephones can be found almost everywhere, a letter can take a long time to arrive and phone calls are often quite expensive.

Email seems to be replacing other forms of communication for many purposes. As the use of computers has spread, many people use email rather than regular mail to send personal messages. Because it has become so easy to send pictures and information via the Internet, it has also become commonplace to use email in business. Email has even given rise to different types of communication. For example, a "chat room," is where groups of people who do not know each other personally can talk about topics of mutual interest. While some people are enthusiastic about communication in the modern age, others regret the growing depersonalization brought on by the use of email. Communication has become so easy and yet so removed from the normal process of face-to-face interaction that researchers have concluded that a whole new culture of communication may be forming.

32. The main idea of the article is that __________ .
a. these days people don't communicate enough
b. modern means of communication cost too much
c. letter and phone calls are more effective
d. email is changing the way we live

33. Modern communications enable people to __________ .
a. see each other more often
b. write more letters and telegrams
c. keep in contact with one another
d. move from place to place quickly

34. In comparison with a telephone call, email is __________ .
a. more acceptable
b. more personal
c. slower
d. cheaper

35. __________ is a type of communication made possible by email.
a. A personal message
b. A chat room
c. Long-distance discussion
d. Sending information

*Passage 8:* Biofeedback

When biofeedback was first developed a number of years ago, it caused a lot of excitement. People hoped that biofeedback could be used to cure all kinds of physical and mental problems.

Biofeedback is the name for a medical technique that helps people treat certain problems by becoming more aware of their own bodies. In biofeedback, instruments that measure bodily functions such as muscle tension, temperature, and blood flow are attached to the body. The instruments produce signals – for example, a series of sounds (beeps) or a flashing light – that the person can hear or see. The patient then uses the information to help gain control over the function. The most widely used biofeedback instrument is the electromyograph, or EMG. The EMG is used to measure muscle tension. It is made up of several electrodes, which are placed on the skin near a particular area, depending on the symptom. For example, for headaches, a symptom often caused by excessive tension in the neck muscles, the electrodes are placed on the forehead or near the back of the neck. When the tension is present, the EMG produces a signal and the patient is taught to respond by relaxing the appropriate muscles. In many cases, the relaxation of these muscles causes the headache to go away.

While biofeedback has not turned out to be a cure-all, it has been used successfully to treat a limited number of problems – especially those caused by chronic tension.

36. At first, people were very __________ biofeedback.
a. nervous about
b. interested in
c. familiar with
d. opposed to

37. Biofeedback instruments __________.
a. act like a kind of medicine
b. cause people to get excited
c. are put on a patient's body
d. teach people to exercise

38. Blood flow is an example of a __________.
a. technique
b. signal
c. function
d. problem

39. The EMG __________.
a. relaxes the muscles
b. measures tension
c. causes movement
d. produces symptoms

40. According to the article, biofeedback __________.
a. is more popular than ever
b. causes chronic tension
c. cures all types of headaches
d. has had limited success

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## Section III: Language Use

In this section, you will answer questions about the use of English. Choose the word or words that best complete the sentence. For each item, fill in your answer on the answer sheet. You will have 15 minutes to complete this section.

41. "Where are the stamps?"
"__________ on the desk."
a. There are
b. They're
c. They
d. Their

42. My office is __________ downtown.
a. on
b. near
c. close
d. at

43. "I can't speak German."
"__________ can I."
a. No
b. Never
c. Not
d. Neither

44. On weekends, we enjoy __________ friends.
a. visit
b. to visit
c. visiting
d. to visiting

45. I don't have a computer, but __________ my friends do.
a. the most
b. almost
c. most of
d. most

46. We're very __________ about the news.
a. excited
b. exciting
c. excite
d. excitement

47. "Is the report done yet?"
"No, but I hope __________ it by tonight."
a. finish
b. that finish
c. to finish
d. finishing

48. Cairo is __________ any other city in Egypt.
a. the large
b. larger than
c. the largest
d. large as

49. Ted's never gone mountain climbing, __________ he?
a. does
b. is
c. has
d. was

50. I had an accident. I wish I __________ more careful.
a. was being
b. will be
c. have been
d. had been

51. Excuse me. Could you tell me where __________?
a. the bus station is
b. is the bus station
c. it is the bus station
d. is it the bus station

52. Bill would have done something about the problem if he __________ about it.
a. did know
b. had known
c. was known
d. would know

53. Janice moved to Paris. __________ there for a year already.
a. She's living
b. She lives
c. She's been living
d. She was living

54. The movie's great! It's really worth __________ .
a. seeing
b. to see
c. you see
d. see

55. I'd play the piano better if I __________ more.
a. practicing
b. can practice
c. practiced
d. will practice

56. Would you mind __________ in here?
a. don't smoke
b. not to smoke
c. not smoking
d. no smoke

57. My sister is interested __________ about Japanese literature.
a. learn
b. learning
c. to learn
d. in learning

58. This fruit needs __________ before you eat it.
a. to wash
b. being washed
c. you wash it
d. to be washed

59. By the time you get this postcard, __________ New York.
a. I'd left
b. I'm leaving
c. I'll have left
d. I've been leaving

60. The ground's wet. It must __________ .
a. raining
b. have rained
c. to rain
d. rained

61. Sue is __________ used up early.
a. get
b. getting
c. to getting
d. to get

62. The man __________ lives across the street is a dentist.
a. who
b. he
c. whose
d. what

63. I won't go __________ you come with me.
a. instead
b. except
c. unless
d. although

64. Before __________ for work, I usually have a cup of coffee.
a. to leave
b. leaving
c. that leave
d. leave

65. I'm going to flying school __________ I can learn how to fly my own plane.
a. that
b. in order
c. in order to
d. so that

66. Helen is __________ serious student I have ever seen.
a. more
b. most
c. the more
d. the most

67. I'd prefer __________ at home this weekend.
a. not stay
b. no staying
c. not to stay
d. don't stay

68. Ken failed the test. He should __________ more.
a. studying
b. to study
c. studied
d. have studied

69. Betty's husband suggested that she __________ a few days off from work.
a. has took
b. taking
c. take
d. will take

70. The older I get, __________ I become.
a. more impatient
b. the more impatient
c. most impatient
d. the most impatient

END OF TEST

LIVEWORKSHEETS