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 question or questions about the conversation. Respond to the question by marking the correct answer (a, b, c, or d) on your answer sheet.

Read the example situation and question.

Situation 0: Ann and Tomas are at a coffee shop. They're talking when Yuki comes in.

0 _____ are meeting for the first time.
a. Ann and Tomas
b. Ann and Yuki
c. Tomas and Yuki
d. Ann, Tomas, and Yuki

Situation 1: Nick and Sharon are at a restaurant.

1 Sharon _____.
a. would like fish
b. is eating the chicken
c. is going to have fish
d. prefers fish to chicken

Situation 2: Sven calls Marcos's home. Marcos's roommate answers the telephone.

2 Marcos _____.
a. comes to the phone
b. is not at home
c. will be home by 4:30
d. will take a message

Situation 3: A reporter is giving today's weather forecast.

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

4 In Miami, it will be _____.
a. clear
b. rainy
c. dry
d. cold

Situation 4: Dan calls Phil about playing golf.

5 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

6 They're going to _____.
a. play golf together
b. play golf next week
c. go to a business meeting
d. meet early in the morning

Situation 5: Sherry and Jill are both going on summer vacations with their families. They are talking about their plans.

7 Jill and her family usually _____.
a. stay at home
b. take a trip together
c. visit their relatives
d. visit art museums

8 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.

9 Melanie is angry because _____.
a. she can't use her computer
b. her friends don't have a computer
c. George won't let her use his computer
d. George won't lend her his computer

10 George doesn't usually lend things because _____.
a. he doesn't trust that much to lend
b. he thinks it's better to borrow something
c. lending things can change a friendship
d. it's better to borrow from a bank

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

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

12 Henry went to Mexico _____.
a. last summer
b. with his parents
c. after school
d. to visit a friend

13 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 is teacher

14 Henry says he "would have liked to have seen Elvis." 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 _____.
a. learned to speak Polish quickly
b. learned Polish slowly
c. got a job in Poland
d. loved new things

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

16 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

17 Barbara always wanted to _____.
a. get a job at Delaney's
b. learn a foreign language
c. live with her grandfather
d. become a nurse

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

19 Debbie _____.
a. makes beautiful things
b. takes nursing classes
c. sells jewelry
d. hates her job

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?

MMM. 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.

20 This Saturday Mario's going to _____.
a. stay at home
b. have lunch downtown
c. go to a concert
d. fix lunch for his 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.

21 Eileen thinks that her job is _____.
a. boring
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

22 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 sirens of sights, sounds, or anything that can distract a person's 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.

23 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 distractions

24 Athletes who can concentrate are more likely to _____.
a. compete
b. win
c. relax
d. cut

Passage 5 The Scot and the tea kettle

According to one story, a Scottish boy watched the steam lift the cap off his mother's tea kettle and realized the power of the steam. Years later, James Watt, the Scot, used the power of steam to develop the first practical 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. In 1712, Thomas Newcomen had improved Savery's pump. But Savery's pump was not practical because they used too much fuel. In 1765, 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.

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

26 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 over 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 economies of scale that make it possible for farmers to sell their products at prices lower than European farmers. 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 miles after miles. It's as if American life made everything larger, just to use up the available space.

27 To visitors, everything in the United States seems _____.
a. large
b. larger
c. similar
d. more expensive
e. interesting

28 The typical American farm _____.
a. is smaller than farms everywhere
b. uses a lot of machinery
c. is run by large families
d. doesn't require much work

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

30 The article implies that people in the United States were attracted by _____.
a. the vastness 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 messages to many people at the same time, email has also become a convenient way to communicate with groups. It has even given rise to different types of communication. For example, a "chat room," to where groups of people who do not know each other personally can talk about topics of mutual interest. While some people are enthusiastic about the use of email, others are not. Some people feel that it is too impersonal and too informal to use for 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.

31 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

32 To comparison with a telephone call, email is _____.
a. more acceptable
b. more personal
c. slower
d. cheaper

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 _____ 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 beeps or a light that goes on and off – that let people know what their bodies are doing. Eventually people can 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 muscle. When the muscle is tense, the EMG produces a signal. When the muscle is relaxed, the signal is weak. If tension is 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.

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

36 The EMG _____.
a. lifts the muscles
b. measures tension
c. causes movement
d. produces symptoms

37 Biofeedback instruments _____.
a. act like a kind of medicine
b. are used to treat mental illness
c. are put on a patient's body
d. teach people to exercise

38 According to the article, biofeedback _____.
a. is a cure for all kinds of illnesses
b. relieves chronic tension
c. cures all types of headaches
d. has had limited success

39 Blood flow is an example of a _____.
a. technique
b. signal
c. function
d. problem

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.

40 "Where are the clamps?"
"_____ on the deck."
a. There are
b. They're
c. They
d. Their

41 My office is _____ downtown.
a. no
b. near
c. close
d. at

42 "I can't speak German."
"_____ I."
a. So
b. Never
c. Either
d. Neither

43 On weekends, we enjoy _____ friends.
a. visit
b. to visit
c. visiting
d. to visiting

44 I don't have a computer, but _____ my friends do.
a. like most
b. almost
c. most of
d. most

45 Will he marry _____ about the news.
a. excited
b. exciting
c. excite
d. excitement

46 "Is the report done yet?"
"No, I'll finish it _____ if I try tonight."
a. finish
b. that finish
c. to finish
d. finishing

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

48 I've never gone mountain climbing _____ my.
a. class
b. a
c. has
d. was

49 I had an accident. I wish I _____ more careful.
a. watching
b. will be
c. have been
d. had been

50 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

51 Bill would have done something about the problem if he _____ _____ about it.
a. had known
b. had known
c. would know
d. would know

52 Janice moved to Paris _____ there for a year already.
a. She's living
b. She lived
c. She's been living
d. She was living

53 The miracle grass! It's really worth _____.
a. seeing
b. to see
c. you see
d. see

54 I'd play the piano better if I _____ more.
a. practice
b. can practice
c. practiced
d. will practice

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

56 My sister is interested _____ about Japanese literature.
a. learn
b. learning
c. to learn
d. is learning

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

58 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

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

60 Tom's _____ used up early.
a. get
b. getting
c. to getting
d. to get

61 The man _____ lives across the street is a nurse.
a. who
b. he
c. whose
d. what

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

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

64 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

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

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

67 Ann failed the test. He should _____ more.
a. to study
b. to study
c. studied
d. have studied

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

69 The older I get, _____ I become.
a. more impatient
b. the more impatient
c. most impatient
d. the most impatient

END OF TEST

LIVEWORKSHEETS