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 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 Yuki comes in.

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

Situation 2: Nick and Sharon are at a restaurant.

2. Sharon _____.
a. is ready to eat Tim
b. is eating the chicken
c. is going to have fish
d. prefers fish to chicken

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

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

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

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

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

Situation 5: Dan calls Phil about playing golf.

6. Phil can't play golf tomorrow afternoon because he _____.
a. is meeting someone for lunch
b. has a meeting at 4:00
c. is playing golf with Sterling
d. needs to keep a meeting with

7. 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 6: Sherry and Jill are both going on summer vacations with their families. They are talking about their plans.

8. Jill and her family usually _____.
a. stay at home
b. take a trip together
c. visit Sherry's family
d. visit art museums

9. Sherry wishes she had time to _____.
a. visit Jill's family
b. read more
c. stay at home
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. George won't let her borrow his computer
d. George won't lend her his computer

11. George doesn't usually lend things because _____.
a. he doesn't have that much to lend
b. he thinks it's bad luck to lend anything
c. lending things can change a friendship
d. it's better to borrow from a bank

12. 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.

13. Henry went to Mexico _____.
a. with his family
b. with his ex-wife
c. after school
d. to visit a friend

14. Gloria went to Poland because _____.
a. she studied there with a friend
b. she studied there with a Polish language
c. her family moved there
d. her sister invited her

15. Henry says he "would have liked to have seen Gloria" because 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

16. Gloria _____.
a. planned 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. Barbara always wanted to _____.
a. get a job at Delaney's
b. work with her grandmother
c. live with her grandfather
d. become a nurse

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

20. Delaney _____.
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 in 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?

MIAMI–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 Maria'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 dress 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. terrible
b. interesting
c. important
d. boring

Passage 3: A vacation postcard

Dear Mike,
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 Mike
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. Years later, James Watt, the Scottish boy grown up, invented the steam engine. He patented his 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. But Watt's engine was the first to be commercially successful. Watt's engine was also more powerful 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 often cover thousands of acres. Even the highways that link the cities are on a scale that is unfamiliar to most visitors. Large cities of the United States are connected by a vast system of highways and superhighways–roaring 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 Americans made everything larger, just to use up the available space.

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

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

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

31. The article implies that people in the United States want so much space because _____.
a. the value of of available space
b. the need to grow lots of food
c. visitor's 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 helped 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 and so many. Although the internet and telephone connections 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 the same message to several people at once, email is also used for sending announcements. Businesses have 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 benefits of email, others feel that it is impersonal and that it encourages people to be careless in their 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. In comparison with a telephone call, email is _____.
a. more acceptable
b. more personal
c. slower
d. cheaper

34. 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

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 beeps or flashing lights. The signals tell the person how his or her body is functioning. The person then tries to gain control over the functions. 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 that is causing a problem. For example, if a person has a headache, the EMG can be used to measure 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. afraid of
c. familiar with
d. opposed to

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

38. Biofeedback instruments _____.
a. act like a kind of medicine
b. are used by the patient himself
c. are put on a patient's body
d. teach people to exercise

39. According to the article, biofeedback _____.
a. is a cure for many ills
b. causes chronic tension
c. cures all types of headaches
d. has had limited success

40. 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.

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

42. My office is _____ downtown.
a. near
b. clear
c. close
d. all

43. "I can't speak German."
"_____."
a. Me
b. Never
c. Neither
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. like most
b. almost
c. most of
d. most

46. Hal is very _____ about the news.
a. exciting
b. exciting
c. excite
d. excitement

47. "Is the report done yet?"
"No, but it _____ if 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. had known
b. had known
c. would know
d. would've known

53. Janice moved to Paris, _____ there for a year already.
a. She's living
b. She living
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. practised
d. will practise

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. is learning

58. This fruit needs _____ before you eat it.
a. washing
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 river _____ lives across the street is a swamp.
a. who
b. he
c. whose
d. what

63. I won't go _____ you come with me.
a. indeed
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. to stay
b. no staying
c. not to stay
d. don't stay

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

69. Betty's husband suggested that she _____ a two-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