

PLACEMENT TEST

PART ONE: PHONETICS

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A. supposed <u>ed</u> ly | B. marked <u>ed</u> ly | C. alleged <u>ed</u> ly | D. determined <u>ed</u> ly |
| 2. A. endure <u>ure</u> | B. feature <u>ure</u> | C. proced <u>ure</u> | D. meas <u>ure</u> |
| 3. A. <u>com</u> plete | B. <u>com</u> mand | C. <u>com</u> mon | D. <u>com</u> munity |
| 4. A. comb <u>h</u> | B. clim <u>b</u> | C. deb <u>t</u> | D. cab <u>le</u> |
| 5. A. ne <u>igh</u> bour | B. he <u>igh</u> t | C. sle <u>igh</u> | D. we <u>igh</u> t |

II. Choose the word whose stress pattern is different from that of the others

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. possibility | B. disappointed | C. manufacture | D. instrument |
| 2. A. environment | B. mystery | C. contribute | D. terrific |

PART TWO: LEXICO-GRAMMAR

I. Choose the best option to complete each of the following sentences

1. Only after the atomic bomb _____ and development in the air travel _____, _____ science fiction really become popular.
- | | |
|---|--|
| A. had created/ had taken off/ was | B. had been created/ had been taken off/ has |
| C. had been created/ had taken off/ did | D. had been created/ / had taken off/ had |
2. We've bought some _____ chairs for the garden so that they are easy to store away.
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| A. adapting | B. adjusting | C. bending | D. folding |
|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|
3. I don't think she can get her message _____ to the students. She seems too nervous.
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|
| A. across | B. around | C. out | D. over |
|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|
4. _____, it is obvious that the whole thing was a waste of time and effort.
- | |
|--|
| A. None of us wanted to go in the first place |
| B. Staff meetings are often boring and have no apparent point to them |
| C. Since the results were far more satisfactory than anyone had expected |
| D. Seeing that we couldn't solve anything in the end |
5. There are _____ words in English having more than one meaning. Pay close attention to this fact.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. a large many | B. quite many | C. a great many | D. quite a lot |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
6. This car has many features including _____.
- | |
|--|
| A. stereo, safety devices, air condition, and it saves gas |
|--|

- B. good music, safety devices, air conditioning, and gas
 C. stereo, safety devices, air conditioned, and good gas
 D. stereo, safety devices, air conditioning, and low gas mileage
7. Round and round _____.
 A. the wheels of the engine went B. did the wheels of the engine go
 C. went the wheels of the engine D. going the wheels of the engine
8. The replacement of shops such as the groceries and chemists' by the café _____ the housewives with insufficient facilities for shopping.
 A. leave B. have left C. has left D. to have left
9. Your argument _____ that Britain is still a great power, but this is no longer the case.
 A. outlines B. presupposes C. concerns D. presents
10. They are happily married although, of course, they argue _____.
 A. most times B. from day to day C. every now and then D. on the occasion
11. He promised to mend the broken wheel soon without _____.
 A. fail B. failure C. trouble D. mistake
12. One of the first exercises in math class is _____ measure the radius of a circle.
 A. to learn and B. to learn how to C. learning to D. learn to
13. We were shocked to hear the news of your _____.
 A. having fired B. being fired C. having been fired D. to have been fired
14. I don't know French, but I'll _____.
 A. get Tom to translate it B. have it translate
 C. have Tom to translate it D. make it translate
15. _____ as taste is really a composite sense made up of both taste and smell.
 A. That we refer to B. What we refer to
 C. To which we refer D. What do we refer to
16. _____ have settled, one of their first concerns has been to locate an adequate water supply.
 A. Wherever people B. There are people who
 C. Where people D. People
17. Politicians should never lose _____ of the needs of the people they represent.
 A. view B. sight C. regard D. prospect
18. _____ team sports require cooperation.

- A. Of all B. They are all C. Why all are D. All

19. Studies indicate _____ collecting art today than ever before.

- A. there are that more people B. more people that are
C. that there are more people D. people there are more

20. Doctors advise people who are deficient _____ vitamin C to eat more fruit and vegetables.

- A. from B. of C. in D. for

II. Give the correct form or tense of the verbs in brackets.

- a. The children were frightened because the lights suddenly (1.*go*) _____ out and they (2.*sit*) _____ in the dark.
b. What tune (3. *play*) _____ when we (4. *come*) _____ in?
c. She was badly hurt when her car hit another car. If she (5. *wear*) _____ her seat belt, she (6. *not hurt*) _____ so badly.

III. Give the correct form of the word in each of the following brackets.(1.5 pt)

It was not so long ago that we dealt with colleagues through face-to-face (1. **INTERACT**) _____ and with counterparts and customers by phone or letter. But the world of communication has undergone a dramatic transformation, not for all the good. Email, while (2. **DOUBT**) _____ a swift means of communication providing your server is fully (3.**FUNCTION**) _____ and that the address you have contains no (4. **ACCURATE**) _____ has had a (5. **SIGNIFY**) _____ effect on certain people's behaviour, both at home and business.

PART THREE: READING (6.0 POINTS)

I. Read the following passage and choose the option that indicates the correct answer to each of the following questions.(2.0 pts)

In the United States in the early 1800's, individual state governments had more **effect** on the economy than did the federal government. States chartered manufacturing, banking, mining, and transportation firms and participated in the construction of various internal improvements such as canals, turnpikes, and railroads. The states encouraged internal improvements in two **distinct** ways; first, by actually establishing state companies to build such improvements; second, by providing part of the capital for mixed public-private companies setting out to make a profit.

In the early nineteenth century, state governments also engaged in a surprisingly large

amount of direct regulatory activity, including extensive licensing and inspection programs. Licensing targets reflected both similarities and differences between the economy of the nineteenth century and that of today: in the nineteenth century, state regulation through licensing fell especially on peddlers, innkeepers, and retail merchants of various kinds. The perishable commodities of trade generally came under state inspection, and such important frontier staples as lumber and gunpowder were also subject to state control. Finally, state governments experimented with direct labor and business regulation designed to help the individual laborer or consumer, including **setting** maximum limits on hours of work and restrictions on price-fixing by businesses.

Although the states dominated economic activity during this period, the federal government was not inactive. Its goals were the facilitation of western settlement and the development of native industries. Toward these **ends**, the federal government pursued several courses of action. It established a national bank to stabilize banking activities in the country and, in part, to provide a supply of relatively easy money to the frontier, where it was greatly needed for settlement. It permitted access to public western lands on increasingly easy terms, culminating in the Homestead Act of 1862, by which title to land could be claimed on the basis of residence alone. Finally, it set up a system of tariffs that was basically protectionist in effect, although maneuvering for position by various regional interests produced frequent changes in tariff rates throughout the nineteenth century.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. States's rights versus federal rights.
- B. The participation of state governments in railroad, canal, and turnpike construction.
- C. The roles of state and federal governments in the economy of the nineteenth century.
- D. Regulatory activity by state governments.

2. The word "**effect**" in bold in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. value
- B. argument
- C. influence
- D. restraint

3. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as areas that involved state governments in the nineteenth century EXCEPT _____.

- A. mining
- B. banking
- C. manufacturing
- D. higher education

4. The word "**distinct**" in bold in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. separate
- B. innovative
- C. alarming
- D. provocative

5. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that in the nineteenth century canals and railroads

were _____.

- A. built with money that came from the federal government
- B. much more expensive to build than they had been previously
- C. built predominantly in the western part of the country
- D. sometimes built in part by state companies

6. The regulatory activities of state governments included all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. licensing of retail merchants
- B. inspecting materials used in turnpike

maintenance

- C. imposing limits on price-fixing
- D. control of lumber

7. The word "**setting**" in bold in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. discussing
- B. analyzing
- C. establishing
- D. avoiding

8. The word "**ends**" in bold in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. benefits
- B. decisions
- C. services
- D. goals

9. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the Homestead Act of 1862?

- A. It made it increasingly possible for settlers to obtain land in the West.
- B. It was a law first passed by state governments in the West.
- C. It increased the money supply in the West.
- D. It established tariffs in a number of regions.

10. Which of the following activities was the responsibility of the federal government in the nineteenth century?

- A. Control of the manufacture of gunpowder.
- B. Determining the conditions under which individuals worked.
- C. Regulation of the supply of money.
- D. Inspection of new homes built on western lands.

II. Read the text below and fill in each blank with ONE suitable word. (2.0 pts)

The British are widely (1) _____ to be a very polite nation, and in (2) _____ respects this is true. An Italian journalist once commented of the British that they need (3) _____ fewer than four "thank you" merely to buy a bus ticket. The first, from the bus conductor means, "I'm here." The second accompanies the handing over of the money. The third, again from the conductor, (4) _____ "Here is your ticket.", and then the passenger utters a final one as he accepts the tickets. Such

transactions in most (5) _____ parts of the world are usually conducted in total silence.

III. Read the passage and choose the best option for each of the following blanks. (2.0 pts)

Media and advertising

After more than fifty years of television, it might seem only obvious to conclude that it is here to (1) _____. There have been many objections to it during this time, of course, and (2) _____ a variety of grounds. Did it cause eye-strain? Was the (3) _____ bombarding us with radioactivity? Did the advertisements contain subliminal messages, persuading us to buy more? Did children turn to violence through watching it, either because so (4) _____ programmes taught them how to shoot, rob, and kill, or because they had to do something to counteract the hours they had spent glued to the tiny screen? Or did it simply create a vast passive (5) _____ drugged by glamorous serials and inane situation (6) _____? On the other hand did it increase anxiety by sensationalizing the news [or the news which was (7) _____ by suitable pictures] and filling our living rooms with war, famine and political unrest? (8) _____ in all, television proved to be the all-purpose scapegoat for the second half of the century, blamed for everything, but above all, eagerly watched. For no (9) _____ how much we despised it, feared it, were bored by it, or felt that it took us away from the old paradise of family conversation and hobbies such as collecting stamps, we never turned it off. We kept staring at the screen, aware that our own tiny (10) _____ was in it if we looked carefully.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. be | B. stay | C. exist | D. prolong |
| 2. A. with | B. over | C. by | D. on |
| 3. A. screen | B. danger | C. machine | D. reason |
| 4. A. that | B. far | C. many | D. what |
| 5. A. programme | B. personality | C. audience | D. tense |

PART FOUR: WRITING (6.0 POINTS)

I. Finish the second sentence in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it. (2.0 pts)

1. If the work is finished by lunchtime, you can go home.

→Get _____

2. You haven't done your work, have you?

→It's about _____

3. The fourth time he asked her to marry him, she accepted.

→ *Only on his* _____

4. He said that he had won as a result of good luck.

→ *He attributed* _____

5. That reminds me of the time I climbed to the top of Mount Fuji.

→ *That takes me* _____

II. Write a new sentence similar in meaning to the given one, using the word given in the brackets. Do not alter the word in any way. (2.0 pts)

1. I suddenly realized the meaning of a “freebie”. (**dawned**)

→ _____

2. After the scandal, he was asked to resign. (**HAND**)

→ _____

3. Bruce said that the situation at work was like a family argument. (**likened**)

→ _____

4. My father is not feeling well these days. (**weather**)

→ _____

5. I don't think this record will ever be popular. (**catch**)

→ _____

III. Essay writing (2.0 pts)

Some high schools require all students to wear school uniforms. Other high schools permit students to decide what to wear to school. Which of these two school policies do you think is better?

In about 250 words, write an essay to express your opinion, using specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

(You may continue your writing on the back page if you need more space.)