

PLACEMENT TEST

The test is composed of 2 sub-tests :

- Reading Test
- Listening Test

Reading Test

There are 8 parts in this test.

PART 1

Choose the answers that complete this passage correctly. Mark your answers on your Answer Page no. 1.

CITIES AND POPULATION CONTROL

A recent U.N. report discusses important issues such as living conditions in the third world. The report predicts that there will be more large cities as people (1) _____ the farms in the country to (2) _____ work in the cities. At (3) _____, there are more than 40 cities in the (4) _____ with a population of 5 million or more.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|-------------|
| 1. | A. go | 3. | A. nowadays |
| | B. leave | | B. moment |
| | C. build | | C. present |
| | D. move | | D. estimate |
| 2. | A. make | 4. | A. world |
| | B. apply | | B. area |
| | C. search | | C. country |
| | D. find | | D. globe |

PART 2

Read the following passage and then complete it by filling in **ONE** word that makes sense in each blank space. Write your answers on your Answer Page no. 2.

PLANTS AND ANIMALS

There are several characteristics which distinguish plants from animals. Green plants are able to manufacture their (16) _____ food. They use substances in the environment. This process is known (17) _____ photosynthesis. In contrast, all animals, including man, get their food (18) _____ directly from plants or indirectly by eating animals (19) _____ have eaten plants.

PART 3

Match each underlined word in the following passage with a suitable definition from the list given below. Write your answers on your Answer Page no. 2.

THE UNITED NATIONS

In one very long sentence, the introduction to the U.N. Charter expresses the ideas and the common aims of all the peoples whose governments joined together to form the U.N.

We the peoples of the U.N. determined to save succeeding generations from (31) the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold suffering to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising (32) from treaties and other sources of international law can maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in large freedom, and for these ends, to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security.

LIST OF POSSIBLE DEFINITIONS

successful
past
duties

following
struggling
rescues

PART 4

Read the following passage and complete the table which follows it. Write your answers on your Answer Page no. 2.

COMBINING CARBON AND OXYGEN

At low temperature all forms of carbon are relatively inert, but elevated temperatures will combine with oxygen to form oxides. Any form of carbon when combined with a large quantity of oxygen at an elevated temperature forms carbon monoxide. Carbon monoxide is also formed in the incomplete combustion of petroleum products and is found in appreciable percentages in the automobile exhaust. Elementary carbon, when heated in an atmosphere of excess oxygen, is converted to carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is moderately non-reactive. Materials which burn at relatively low temperature, such as wood, petroleum products and paper, do not continue to burn in carbon dioxide.

FORM OF CARBON	AMOUNT OF OXYGEN	RESULT
37	large quantity	carbon monoxide
elementary carbon	38	39

PART 5

Use the information in the following text to answer the questions which follow it. Write your answers on your Answer Page no. 2.

HOW WE TEACH

There are many ways of communicating information and of encouraging intellectual development. At the University of East Anglia (U.E.A.), we make use of a variety of active and passive methods of teaching. The traditional lecture course remains an essential means of conveying large amounts of information or of giving a general view of a particular field of study. It is widely used at the U.E.A., particularly in the sciences and in the professional subjects.

From our earliest days seminar course has provided a more active environment to encourage students to develop their own thinking and to gain experience in expressing their own ideas. A seminar group comprises up to 15 students under the guidance of a member of faculty. The group will meet once or twice a week and investigate a specific topic in considerable depth. Reading lists are provided in advance and students are expected to do a great deal of preparatory private study and to contribute to the exchange of ideas and to discussion during the seminar. Indeed, the most important feature of a British university degree course, which distinguishes a British degree from those of other countries, is reading.

43. How often does a seminar group usually meet?
44. What factor makes studying a degree in the U.K. unlike other places?

PART 6

Read the following passage and then choose the best answer for each question. Mark your answers on your answer page.

MODERN SURGERY

The need for a surgical operation, especially an emergency operation, almost always comes as a severe shock to the patient and his family. Despite modern advances, most people still have an irrational fear of hospitals and anesthetics. Patients do not often believe they really need surgery-cutting into a part of the body as opposed to treatment with drugs.

In the early years of this century there was little specialization in surgery. A good surgeon was capable of performing almost every operation that had been devised up to that time. Today the situation is different. Operations are now being carried out that were not even dreamed of fifty years ago. The heart can be safely opened and its valves repaired. Clogged blood vessels can be cleaned out, and broken ones mended or replaced. A lung, the whole stomach, or even part of the brain can be removed and still permit the patient to live a comfortable and satisfactory life. However, not every surgeon wants to, or is qualified to carry out every type of modern operation.

48. Most people are afraid of being operated on
- in spite of improvements in modern surgery.
 - because they think modern drugs are dangerous.
 - because they do not believe they need anesthetics.
 - unless it is an emergency operation.
49. Surgeons in the early years of this century, compared with modern ones,
- had less to learn about surgery.
 - needed more knowledge.
 - could perform nearly every type of operation.
 - were most trusted by their patients.

PART 7 The same as PART 6

PART 8

Read the passage carefully and then answer the 15 questions which follow it.

MONEY

Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, summed up the four chief qualities of money some 2,000 years ago. It must be lasting and easy to recognize, to divide, and to carry about. In other words it must be, 'durable, distinct, divisible and portable'. When we think of money today, we picture it either as round, flat pieces of metal which we call coins, or as printed paper notes. But there are still parts of the world today where coins and notes are of no use. They will buy nothing, and a traveler might starve if he had none of the particular local 'money' to exchange for food.

Among isolated peoples, who are not often reached by traders from outside, commerce is usually called barter. This is a direct exchange of goods. Perhaps it is fish for vegetables, meat for grain, or various kinds of food in exchange for pots, baskets, or other manufactured goods. For this kind of simple trading, money is not needed, but there is often something that everyone wants and everybody can use, such as salt to flavour food, shells for ornaments, or iron and copper to make into tools and vessels. These things – salt, shells or metals – are still used as money in out-of-the-way parts of the world today.

Questions 60-64 (Reference)

Questions 60-64 below are about what some words in the passage refer to. Here is an example:

What does it in line 2 refer to?

*The answer is money in line 1. So on your answer sheet you would write
Moneyline 1.*

Remember to write down the line number or you will lose marks.

Now do questions 60-64 in the same way.

60. What does they in line 6 refer to?
61. What does this in line 9 refer to?

Questions 65 - 74 (Comprehension)

From the alternatives below choose the one which fits in best with what you are told in the passage. On your answer sheet put a circle round the letters you choose.

65. Nowadays we think of money as
- A. made of either metal or paper.
 - B. pieces of metal.
 - C. printed notepaper.
 - D. useful for starving travelers.
66. Barter usually takes the place of money transactions where
- A. there is only salt.
 - B. the people's trading needs are fairly simple.
 - C. metal tools are used.
 - D. money is unknown.

Listening Test

PART 1

Instructions: In part one you will hear 5 statements. After you hear each statement, indicate the meaning of each statement on the test paper by putting a circle around the appropriate letter a, b, c, or d. You have 15 seconds to indicate each answer.

1. A Tom's part in the play included mime.
B Tom pointed to an ice drink.
C It was kind of Tom to do what he did.
D Tom waved his hand as he parted.
2. A We shipped her the gift.
B We broke what was in the package.
C We arranged to go away.
D We shared the cost of the gift.
3. A Sue is good at convincing people to help.
B Sue has knocked on people's doors for money.
C Sue gets snacks for people who don't have the time and money.
D Sue cashes checks for people who have time to wait.
4. A Mark can't stand driving.
B Mark only drives on Friday night.
C Mark only drives on weekdays.
D Mark doesn't drive on Friday nights.
5. A Although Janet seldom watches TV, this week she has watched it nightly.
B Janet doesn't usually watch TV during the day but likes to watch it at night.
C Janet has watched certain weekly TV programmes every night for years.
D Janet usually watches TV on the weekend but never on weekday nights.

PART II

Instructions: In a moment you will hear a short talk about four different houses. Listen and complete the table below. The first column has already been completed to show you what to do. The words in brackets give alternative answers. Before the talk you have 45 seconds to study the table.

Now listen to the first part of the talk.

	Example 1	2	3	4
No. of bedroom/ bathrooms	3/1			
Size of house	small			
Location	near town centre			
Cost	B 430,000			
Extras	- Screen on doors and windows - Bars on windows			

In a moment you will hear the rest of the talk. Listen and complete columns 2, 3 and 4. You will hear the talk ONCE only. It will not stop between each column. The first part of the talk will be about column 2 only, the second part will be about 3 and 4 together. Write down the information as you listen. Notice that you have to write a few words (or numbers) in each box.

PART III

Instructions: You will now hear someone asking a man about his hobby. For each question, put a circle around the appropriate letter, a b c or d.

Now listen to the interview.

31. How did Andrew Simpson get his blue badge?
- A He bought it when he was a boy.
 - B His teacher gave him as a reward.
 - C His father got it from a petrol station and then gave him.
 - D He found it in a swimming pool.
32. According to the interview, which of the following is correct?
- A There was a health warning on a cigarette package in the early 1950s.
 - B Cigarettes were very cheap in the early 1950s.
 - C Cigarette companies gave out badges to advertise their products.
 - D Only Wills Woodbines gave badges to their customers.

Listening Script

PART I

1. That was a nice gesture on Tom's part.
2. We all chipped in for the going away present.
3. Sue has a knack for getting people to donate their time and money.
4. Mark avoids driving on Friday nights because there's too much traffic.
5. Even though Janet doesn't watch TV often, she's watched it every night this week.

PART II

"Good morning. I'd like to talk to you about various houses you can expect to find in the market today. I've chosen 4 different examples. They all have something in common but also something different. They all have a garage for 1 car and a beautiful garden, easily managed by 1 person and suitable for children to play in.

Let me tell you about the first example, it's quite a small house. It has three bedrooms for three people or for a small family. It's got one bathroom and it's near the center of town, so it's in a handy location, with not too many traffic problems. It costs 430,000 baht. and that includes screens on the doors and windows and window bars."

The second house is a big house. It's got two more bedrooms than the first house. And unlike the first one, it's located in the suburb. It's a very pleasant house. It has two bathrooms. The price is 900,000 baht and this includes a colour television set.

Now the last two examples, the third house is average size with four bedrooms and the other is a large six-bedroom house for a very large family indeed. They are both situated in the suburb. The larger one is close to the country and away from air pollution. But you'll have traffic problems getting to the city from there. The larger house has three bathrooms, and the smaller one has two bathrooms. The cost ... er the four-bedroom house costs 650,000 baht. With this price, you'll get, again, very nice window bars. The other house, let's me see, is much more expensive, it is in fact 1,200,000 baht and you'll get a colour television set and two telephones. Right, I think that's all, thank you."

PART III

Interviewer: Er ... roughly, when did you begin collecting badges?

Simpson: At my primary school, I think. The teachers used to give out badges to pupils who were particularly good at certain things. So I got a little blue badge with the word 'swimming' on it, and then another one I remember – it was green – which had the word 'Tidy' on it! Ha!

Interviewer: And have you still got those badges in your collection?

Simpson: No ... well, I've got the swimming badge, but I think I was so untidy that I must have lost the tidy badge years ago!

Interviewer: And you started collecting badges, then, from what, the age of about nine?

Simpson: Er, yeah, I guess so ... eight or nine or so. That's right. In those days – we're talking about the early fifties – there weren't so many cars around as there are today. So filling stations didn't have so many customers. So the petrol companies used to give out badges. I suppose they thought that kids whose parents had a car would keep asking them to go to a particular filling station so that they could get another free badge. My dad bought our first car in nineteen fifty-six I think it was – a black Ford Popular – and every time I went out with him in it I used to ask him to go to a different petrol station so that I could add more to my growing badge collection. Actually, he was a very shy man, my father, and I'm sure he didn't like asking for free things.

Interviewer: So petrol company badges were the first ones in your collection were they?

Simpson: After 'swimming' and 'tidy', yeah ... But soon all sorts of companies started making badges to advertise their products, even cigarette companies. I've got one in my collection for Will Woodbines – they were they cheapest cigarettes in those days – and on the badge, at the bottom, it says, "Smoke by Millions" – no health warnings in those days.

