ENGLISH PLACEMENT TEST

NAME:

Underline the correct answer. (For each correct answer 1 point)

1) Water is to boil / is boiling / boils at a temperature of 100°C. 1

2) In some countries there is / is / it is very hot all the time. 2

3) In cold countries people wear thick clothes for keeping / to keep / for to keep warm. 3

4) In England people are always talking about a weather / the weather / weather. 4

5) In some places it rains / there rains / it raining almost every day. 5

6) In deserts there isn´t the / some / any grass. 6

7) Places near the Equator have a warm / the warm / warm weather even in the cold season. 7

8) In England coldest / the coldest / colder time of year is usually from December to February. 8

9) The most / Most of / Most people don´t know what it´s like in other countries. 9

10) Very less / little / few people can travel abroad. 10

11) Mohammed Ali has won / won / is winning his first world title fight in 1960. 11

12) After he had won / have won / was winning an Olympic gold medal he became a professional boxer. 12

13) His religious beliefs have made him / made him to / made him change his name when he became champion. 13

14) If he has / would have / had lost his first fight with Sonny Liston, no one would have been surprised. 14

15) He has travelled a lot both / and / or as a boxer and as a world-famous personality. 15

16) He is very well known all in / all over / in all the world. 16

17) Many people is believing / are believing / believe he was the greatest boxer of all time. 17

18) To be the best from / in / of the world is not easy. 18

19) Like any top sportsman Ali had to / must / should train very hard. 19

20) Even tough he has now lost his title, people would / will / did always remember him as a champion. 20

21) The history of aeroplane / the aeroplane / an aeroplane is 21

22) quite a / a quite / quite short one. For many centuries men 22

23) are trying / try / had tried to fly, but with 23 24) little / few / a little success. In the 19th century a few people 24

25) succeeded to fly / in flying / into flying in balloons. But it wasn´t until 25

26) the beginning of this / next / that century that anybody 26

27) were / is / was able to fly in a machine 27

28) who / which / what was heavier than air, in other words, in 28

29) who / which / what we now call a ‘plane’. The first people to achieve 29

30) ‘powered flight’ were the Wright brothers. His / Their / Theirs was the machine which was the 30

31) forerunner of the Jumbo jets and supersonic airliners that are such / such a / so common 31

32) sight today. They could / should / couldn´t hardly have imagined that in 1969 32

33) not much / not many / no much more than half a century later, 33

34) a man will be / had been / would be landed on the moon. 34

35) Already a man / man / the man is taking the first steps towards the stars. 35

36) Although space satellites have existed since / during / for less 36

37) than forty years, we are now dependent from / of / on them for all 37

38) kinds of informations / information / an information. Not only 38

39) are they / they are / there are being used for scientific research in 39

40) space, but also to see what kind of weather is coming / comes / coming. 40

41) By 1998 there would / must / will have been satellites in space for forty 41

42) years and the ‘space superpowers’ are planning to have / make / let 42

43) massive space stations built. When these will be / are / will have been 43

44) completed it will be the first time when / where / that astronauts will be 44

45) able to work in space in large numbers. Apart / For / Except all that, 45

46) in many ways the most remarkable flight of / above / at all was 46

47) it / that / that one of the flying bicycle, which the world saw on television, 47

48) flying / to fly / fly across the Channel from England to France, with nothing 48

49) apart / but / than a man to power it. As the bicycle-flyer said, 49

50) “It´s the first time I realize / I´ve realized / I am realizing what hard work it is to be a bird!” 50

51) Many teachers say to / say / tell their students should learn a foreign language. 51

52) Learning a second language is not the same as / like / than learning a first language. 52

53) It takes long time / long / a long time to learn any language. 53

54) It is said that Chinese is the world´s harder / hardest / more hard language to master. 54

55) English is quite difficult because of all the exceptions who / which / what have to be learnt. 55

56) You can learn the basic structures of a language quite quickly, but only if you are wanting / will to / are willing to make an effort. 56

57) A lot of people aren´t used to the study / to study / to studying grammar in their own language. 57

58) Many adult students wish they would start / would have started / had started their language studies earlier. 58

59) In some countries students have to spend a lot of time working on / by / in their own. 59

60) There aren´t no / any / some easy ways of learning a foreign language in your own country. 60

61) Some people try to improve their English by hearing / listening / listening to the BBC World Service. 61

62) Live / Life / Living with a foreign family can be a good way to learn a language. 62

63) It´s no use to try / trying / in trying to learn a language just by studying a dictionary. 63

64) Many students would rather not / would rather prefer not / would rather not to take tests. 64

65) Some people think it´s time we all learn / should learn / learnt a single international language. 65

66) Charles Walker is a teacher at a school in Norwich. He has joined / joined / joins 66

67) the staff of the school in 1988 and has been working / worked / works there ever since. 67

68) Before move / to move / moving to Norwich, he taught in Italy and in Wales, and before that 68

69) he has been / was / was being a student at Cambridge University. 69

70) So far he isn´t / wasn´t / hasn´t been in Norwich for as long as he was in Wales, 70

71) but he likes the city a lot and should / would / could like to stay there for at least 71

72) another two years, or, how / which / as he puts it, until his two children 72

73) have / will have / will be grown up a bit. He met his wife, Kate, in 1982 73

74) while he was to live / was living / had been living abroad for a while, and they got married 74

75) in 1986. Their two children, Mark and Susan, are / were / have been both born in Norwich. 75

76) Mark, who / which / he is four, has just started 76

77) at nursery school, but his / their / her sister 77

78) shall stay / stays / will be staying at home for another couple of years, 78

79) because she is nearly two years younger / more young / the younger than him. 79

80) Charles and Kate are used / use / used to live in the country, 80

81) but now they have children, they have moved / move / moved into the city. 81

82) Charles wanted a house next / near / close the school 82

83) in order / for / to get to work easily. Unfortunately 83

84) the / a / that one the two of them really wanted was too expensive, 84

85) so they must / should / had to buy one a bit further away. By the time the children 85

86) go / will go / wil have gone to secondary school, 86

87) that / which / what Charles and Kate hope will be in Norwich, 87

88) the Walkers will have been / have been / will be living there for a least fifteen years. 88

89) They can´t be sure if they stay / do stay / will stay, but if they 89

90) don´t / didn´t / won´t, their friends won´t be too surprised. 90

Look at the following examples of question tags in English. The correct form of the tag is underlined.

a) He´s getting the 9.15 train, isn´t he / hasn´t he / wasn´t he ? b) She works in a library, isn´t she / doesn´t she / doesn´t he ? c) Tom didn´t tell you, hasn´t he / didn´t he / did he ? d) Someone´s forgotten to switch off the gas, didn´t one / didn´t they / haven´t they ?

Now underline the correct question tags in the following 10 items. (For each correct answer 1 point)

91) John´s coming to see you, hasn´t he / wasn´t he / isn´t he ? 91

92) It´s been a long time since you´ve seen him, hasn´t it / isn´t it / haven´t you ? 92

93) He´s due to arrive tomorrow, won´t he / isn´t he / will he ? 93

94) He won´t be getting in till about 10.30, isn´t he / is he / will he ? 94

95) You met him while you were on holiday, didn´t you / weren´t you / haven´t you ? 95

96) I think I´m expected to pick him up, aren´t I / don´t I / are you ? 96

97) No doubt you´d rather he stayed in England now, didn´t you / wouldn´t you / shouldn´t you ? 97

98) Nobody else has been told he´s coming, is he / has he / have they ? 98

99) We´d better not stay up too late tonight, didn´t we / have we / had we ? 99

100) I suppose it´s time we called it a day, didn´t we / isn´t it / don´t I ? 100