

نمونه سوال اول

این نمونه آزمون شفاهی تعیین سطح انگلیسی شامل ۳۰ سوال است که در ادامه سوال‌ها و دلیل طراحی آن را می‌بینید. این آزمون یک نمونه آزمون شفاهی تعیین سطح انگلیسی است. بیشتر آزمون‌های شفاهی سوالاتی مشابه این نمونه دارند.

What's your name? How do you spell your surname?

My name is Bahram Zandi.

نام شما چیست و چگونه نوشته می‌شود؟

این سوال یکی از ساده‌ترین و ابتدایی‌ترین سوال‌های آزمون تعیین سطح است و میزان تسلط شما بر مکالمه‌ی ساده در حد معرفی نام و نام خانوادگی را بررسی می‌کند. همچنین باید با حروف انگلیسی و اسپل کردن کلمات ساده آشنا باشید.

Where are you from?

I am originally from Kerman, but I live in Tehran now

اهل کجا هستید؟

این مورد یکی دیگر از سوال‌هایی است که تسلط شما روی مکالمه‌ی ساده را نشان می‌دهد. ضمناً برای پاسخ دادن به این سوال باید با کشورها و ملیت‌ها و نحوه‌ی استفاده از افعال ساده برای صحبت کردن از ملیت خود را بلد باشید.

Did you learn English at school? For how many years?

Yes, I did, but a little bit. In fact, I went to English classes for 5 years when I was younger

آیا انگلیسی را در مدرسه یاد گرفته‌اید؟ چند سال است؟

توانایی پاسخ دادن به این سوال نشان می‌دهد که چقدر می‌توانید از افعال گذشته و زمان‌های مختلف برای بیان اتفاقاتی که در گذشته افتاده و هنوز ادامه دارد استفاده کنید.

What do you do now? Do you work or are you a student?

I work as a programmer in a company. It has been three years that I have been working there. Fortunately, I am satisfied with my position and salary. I also have a great boss who is always supportive.

در حال حاضر چه کار می‌کنید؟ آیا شاغلید یا دانشجو؟

برای پاسخ دادن به این سوال باید مکالمه‌ی ساده در مورد شغل و تحصیلات خود را بلد باشید. صحبت کردن در مورد شغل و تحصیلات، ابتدایی‌ترین قسمت‌های یک مکالمه‌ی ساده است و میزان تسلط شما بر استفاده از افعال با زمان‌های مختلف را نشان می‌دهد.

برای این که کامل یاد بگیرید در جواب این سوال چه بگویید، مقاله در جواب What do you do چه بگوییم را مطالعه کنید.

What do you do in your free time?

I often go out with my friends. I get a long well with them. I am also interested in reading books in my leisure time because it makes me knowledgeable and sophisticated. I always look for new methods and techniques to become more successful in life.

در اوقات فراغت خود چه می‌کنید؟

پاسخ به این سوال نیازمند این است که بتوانید در مورد فعالیت‌های روزمره و علایق خود با استفاده از افعال و زمان‌های مناسب صحبت کنید. این بخش هم قسمتی از مکالمه برای معرفی خود به انگلیسی است.

Do you like football? What sports do you like?

Yes, I do. Actually, I sometimes go to a park in my neighborhood and play football with my friends. It's an exciting and wonderful sport, but it's risky too because I might get injured in any minute.

آیا به فوتبال علاقه دارید؟ چه ورزشی را دوست دارید؟

در این سوال، برگزارکننده‌ی آزمون متوجه می‌شود که شما چقدر در استفاده از فعل‌های رایجی مثل like تسلط دارید و آیا می‌توانید در مورد چیزهایی که دوست دارید یا ندارید صحبت کنید؟

What do you do every day? What time do you get up/start work?

I go to work at 8 o'clock in the morning. I try to work-out a little before having a breakfast. It makes me fresh and energetic. I prefer to drink a cup of coffee with sugar and milk for breakfast.

هر روز چه کارهایی انجام می‌دهید؟ چه ساعتی بیدار می‌شوید و شروع به کار می‌کنید؟

برای پاسخ دادن به این سوال از سوالات تعیین سطح زبان انگلیسی باید با کلمات ساده و روزمره آشنا باشید تا بتوانید در مورد فعالیت روزانه‌ی خود توضیح دهید. همچنین باید بتوانید ساعت را اعلام کنید و وقت و زمان را به‌درستی در جمله‌ی خود به کار ببرید.

What subjects did you study at school? What exams did you take?

I studied mathematic in high school which was great because I didn't need to memorize phrases. During university, I studied software engineering.

رشته‌ی شما در مدرسه چه بوده؟ چه امتحاناتی داده‌اید؟

در پاسخ به این سوال باید با لغات و اصطلاحات مربوط به درس و مدارک تحصیلی آشنا باشید.

Tell me something you could do well at school. And something you can do well now.

I remember I was good at playing the guitar when I was a teenager. My mother encouraged me to attend guitar classes and I learned it very fast. I didn't give up and still play it every time I am in a party.

در مورد کارهایی که در مدرسه می‌توانستید انجام دهید و کارهایی که امروزه خوب انجام می‌دهید صحبت کنید.

هدف از پرسیدن این سوال این است که توانایی شما در استفاده از فعل‌های حال و گذشته سنجیده شود. در پاسخ به این سوال باید بتوانید در مورد مهارت‌هایی که قبلاً داشته باید یا الان دارید، صحبت کنید.

Tell me about the weather in your country.

Iran is a four-season country. I love spring because the weather is not very cold or very hot that we can't tolerate it. In south and north of Iran, the weather is boiling during summer because they are close to the sea.

در مورد آب‌وهوای کشورتان صحبت کنید.

برای پاسخ دادن به این سوال باید با اصطلاحات و کلمات مرتبط با آب‌وهوا آشنایی داشته باشید و بتوانید از آن‌ها در جمله استفاده کنید. این مکالمه کمک می‌کند که بتوانید به راحتی در مورد آب‌وهوای کشور خود صحبت کنید.

What are you going to do at the weekend?

I'm not sure. I haven't made any plan yet. I might call my friend to go to a picnic. I sometimes do that because it change my feeling and reduce my stress.

آخر هفته چه برنامه‌ای دارید؟

هدف از این سوال این است که توانایی شما برای بیان برنامه‌های آینده را بسنجد. باید بتوانید به درستی از افعال آینده استفاده کنید و برنامه‌های خود را توضیح دهید.

Let's talk about your friends. How often do you normally see them?

Whenever I am free, I call them and meet them in a coffeeshop. Or in some cases, I invite them to my apartment and drink with each other.

بیا بید در مورد دوستان‌تان حرف بزنیم. معمولاً چند وقت یک بار آن‌ها را می‌بینید؟

در پاسخ به این سوال باید بتواند در مورد دوستان خود صحبت کنید و بگویید که کارهای مختلف را چند وقت یک بار انجام می‌دهید. هدف از این سوال، آگاهی از سطح توانایی شما در استفاده از اصطلاحات و عبارتهای رایج مربوط به زمان است.

Tell me about something you did with your friends recently.

در مورد کاری که اخیراً با دوستان خود انجام داده‌اید صحبت کنید.

در جواب این سوال باید بتوانید در مورد اتفاقات چند روز اخیر صحبت کنید. استفاده‌ی درست از زمان گذشته و قیده‌های زمان، مهارتی است که برای پاسخ دادن به این سوال نیاز دارید.

Tell me about your best friend. What is he or she like?

در مورد بهترین دوست خود صحبت کنید. او چگونه آدمی است؟

در جواب این سوال باید بتوانید شخصیت و ویژگی‌های یک فرد را توصیف کنید. این توصیف می‌تواند در مورد ویژگی‌های ظاهری باشد یا ویژگی‌های شخصیتی. برای پاسخ دادن به این سوال باید کلمات و اصطلاحات مربوط به ویژگی‌های ظاهری را بلد باشید. همچنین باید بتوانید شخصیت یک فرد را توصیف کنید. لازم است که تمام کلمات مرتبط با معرفی شخصیت‌ها و صفات افراد را یاد بگیرید.

Let's talk about your house or home. How would you describe it?

در مورد خانه‌تان صحبت کنیم. چگونه آن را توصیف می‌کنید؟

برای جواب دادن به این سوال باید بتوانید یک مکان فیزیکی را توصیف کنید. استفاده از صفت‌ها و کلمه‌های مربوط به مکان‌ها را یاد بگیرید.

How about your country/town? How is it different now from 20 years ago?

در مورد کشور و شهرتان چگونه؟ با ۲۰ سال پیش چه فرقی کرده؟

یکی از سوالات سوالات تعیین سطح شفاهی زبان انگلیسی در مورد تفاوت‌ها است. در جواب به این سوال‌ها باید بتوانید چیزی را بین دو بازه‌ی زمانی مختلف مقایسه کنید. برای پاسخ دادن به سوال باید بتوانید از اصطلاحات و ساختارهای مربوط به مقایسه‌ی دو چیز استفاده کنید.

How do you think your country/town will change in the next 20 years?

فکر می‌کنید کشور یا شهر شما در ۲۰ سال آینده چه تغییری می‌کند؟

این سوال هم مشابه سوال قبلی است. با این تفاوت که باید تغییرات آینده را که پیش‌بینی می‌کنید بیان کنید و زمان حال را با آینده مقایسه کنید.

What advice would you give to someone visiting your country/town?

به فردی که از شهر یا کشور شما دیدن می‌کند چه توصیه‌ای می‌کنید؟

برای پاسخ دادن به این سوال باید بتوانید از افعال مرتبط با توصیه کردن استفاده کنید.

Tell me about the main news stories in your country at the moment.

در مورد اخبار اصلی این روزهای کشورتان صحبت کنید.

این یکی از سوالات نسبتاً سخت در تعیین سطح زبان انگلیسی است. برای پاسخ دادن به این سوال معمولاً باید دامنه‌ی لغات گسترده‌تری داشته باشید. گاهی لازم است که اصطلاحات و کلمات سیاسی را بدانید. همچنین باید بتوانید در مورد اتفاقات در حال وقوع، توضیح دهید. این اتفاقات ممکن است سیاسی، مذهبی، اجتماعی، ورزشی و... باشند.

کسانی که با اخبار سروکار دارند و سعی می‌کنند زبان انگلیسی را با کمک اخبار یاد بگیرند، به این سوال به‌خوبی جواب می‌دهند.

If you had been born in the UK or America, how would your life up to now have been different?

اگر در انگلستان یا آمریکا زندگی می کردید، زندگی شما چه شکلی بود؟

در پاسخ به این سوال باید بتوانید موقعیت های خیالی را در زمان گذشته تصور کنید و در مورد آن صحبت کنید.

Tell me about any other languages you speak, apart from English.

در مورد هر زبان دیگری که غیر از انگلیسی بلدید صحبت کنید.

در این سوال باید بتوانید در مورد سطح مهارت خود در یک زبان دیگر صحبت کنید. حتی می توانید به مدارکی که دارید اشاره کنید که برای این منظور باید اصطلاحات مربوط به مدارک آکادمیک را بلد باشید.

Some people think everyone in the world will speak English within 50 years. What do you think?

برخی فکر می کنند که ظرف ۵۰ سال آینده، همه در دنیا به انگلیسی صحبت می کنند. شما چه فکر می کنید؟

در پاسخ به این سوال باید بتوانید اطمینان یا عدم اطمینان خود به وقایع آینده را تشریح کنید.

How do you think the Internet has changed the way people learn English?

به نظر شما اینترنت نحوه ی یادگیری زبان انگلیسی را چه تغییری داده است؟

در جواب این سوال شما باید با جزئیات نشان دهید که چطور روش های قدیمی تغییر کرده و باید بتوانید گذشته را به آینده پیوند بزنید.

Tell me how you imagine your life this time next year.

سال آینده این موقع زندگی شما چه شکلی خواهد بود؟

در جواب این سوال باید بتوانید در مورد کارهایی که در حال انجام دادن آن هستید صحبت کنید و اینکه این کارها در آینده ای نزدیک چه نتیجه ای خواهند داشت. در واقع هم باید از فعل گذشته، هم حال و هم آینده به درستی استفاده کنید و دامنه ی لغات کافی برای توصیف کارهای خود داشته باشید.

What, in your opinion, are the characteristics of a good friend?

به نظر شما ویژگی‌های یک دوست خوب چیست؟

در پاسخ به این سوال باید بتوانید ویژگی‌های شخصیتی دوست خوب را توضیح دهید. استفاده از فعل‌های مناسب برای بیان صفت‌ها و داشتن دامنه‌ی لغات کافی در مورد صفت‌ها و ویژگی‌ها، مهارت‌هایی است که برای پاسخ دادن به این سوال نیاز دارید.

Do you think life for young people today is easier or harder than it was for their parents and grandparents?

آیا فکر می‌کنید زندگی برای جوانان امروزی آسان‌تر یا سخت‌تر از زندگی والدین و پدربزرگ و مادربزرگشان است؟

در جواب این سوال باید بتوانید در مورد گذشته و آینده صحبت کنید. همچنین باید بتوانید زمان حال را با گذشته مقایسه کنید.

How would you improve the education system in your country?

چگونه سیستم آموزشی کشور خود را بهبود می‌دهید؟

در جواب این سوال باید بتوانید در یک بحث جدی مشارکت کنید و نظرات خود را بین کنید. اصطلاحات متعددی برای بیان نظر وجود دارد. این اصطلاحات را یاد بگیرید. ضمناً باید دامنه‌ی لغات گسترده‌ای داشته باشید تا بتوانید نظرات خود را به روشنی برای فرد مقابل بیان کنید.

We hear a lot about globalization nowadays. What are your views on globalization?

ما امروزه در مورد جهانی شدن زیاد می‌شنویم. دیدگاه شما درباره جهانی شدن چیست؟

در جواب این سوال هم باید بتوانید نظرات خود را بیان کنید و به نظر دیگران، پاسخ بدهید. مثلاً بتوانید با دیگران موافقت کنید یا در مخالفت با نظر آن‌ها چیزی بگویید. در سوالات تعیین سطح زبان انگلیسی ممکن

است با چند سوال مواجه شوید که نظر شما را در مورد مسائل مختلف می پرسد. این سوال ها با موضوعات مختلفی مطرح می شوند و هر کدام سطح شما را در مورد دامنه ی لغات عمومی و تخصصی بررسی می کنند.

What famous person, either present or past would you like to meet and why?

دوست داری با چه شخص معروفی چه از افراد حاضر و چه در گذشته، ملاقات کنی و چرا؟

در پاسخ به این سوال لازم می شود که از فرم های مختلف کاندیشنال استفاده کنید. برای اینکه جملات بلند و صحیح بسازید باید به گرامر این فعل ها تسلط داشته باشید.

What are the problems associated with learning a language at an advanced level?
How can you continue to make progress?

مشکلات مربوط به یادگیری زبان در سطح پیشرفته چیست؟ چگونه می توانید به پیشرفت خود ادامه دهید؟

در پاسخ به این سوال می توانید در مورد برنامه هایی که برای آینده ی آموزش زبان خود دارید صحبت کنید. استفاده از افعال آینده و دامنه ی لغات از مهارت هایی است که باید برای پاسخ دادن به این سوال باید داشته باشید.

English Language Placement Test Sample

Reading Section

"Ted Serios is not a normal person. He was in his mid-forties when he was introduced to Julie Eisenbud, Professor of Psychiatry at Denver Medical School in 1963.

"During the next several years, Eisenbud showed that Serios had the bizarre ability to produce images on film by simply staring into a camera. Together, Eisenbud and Serios produced more than two hundred of these "thoughtographs." Most of **them** were images of buildings, landscapes, people, and machines. The thoughtographs were created under carefully controlled conditions and the process was observed by many witnesses, some of whom were very skeptical of Serios' claimed abilities. The experimenters were careful to exclude the possibility of fraud by using methods such as medical examinations and X-rays. They even put Serios in a straightjacket and removed all of his clothes.

"No one has ever been able to give a satisfactory explanation for the pictures that Serios and Eisenbud made."

1. What is the main idea of this reading passage?
 - a. A man named Ted Serios met a psychiatrist named Julie Eisenbud.
 - b. A man was able to create photographic images by looking into a camera.
 - c. Ted Serios was examined very carefully by scientists.
 - d. Electromagnetic radiation can create images on film.
2. Which of the following is true, according to the reading passage?
 - a. Ted Serios was a doctor at a medical school in Denver .
 - b. The images that Serios created were limited to people and buildings.
 - c. Serios forced some other people to wear a straightjacket.
 - d. No one has ever been able to explain how Serios created "thoughtographs".
3. What is the most likely meaning of the word "fraud"?
 - a. disease
 - b. fakery
 - c. machinery
 - d. beauty
4. The word "them" in paragraph 2, line 3 refers to...
 - a. Eisenbud and Serios
 - b. "thoughtographs"
 - c. people and buildings
 - d. respectable witnesses
5. If this reading passage continued, what do you suppose the next part might be about?
 - a. some other strange phenomenon
 - b. Ted Serios' family life
 - c. the history of Denver Medical School
 - d. difficulties in taking good vacation photos

Answers: B, D, B, B, A

Writing Section

Higher level: Please write an essay on ONE of the following topics:

1. Explain two ways that some form of transportation has changed urban life.
2. Argue that people should not be allowed to marry until they are more than thirty years old.

Lower level: Please write one or two paragraphs on one of the following topics:

1. Tell about a time you lost something important.
2. Tell about a funny experience you had with a friend.

Listening Section

"The following short listening passage is part of a listening test. You will hear a short sample of speech followed by five questions. Each question will be repeated on the tape, but the questions do not appear in the test booklet. You may take notes on the provided piece of paper. When you answer the questions, be sure to mark your answers on the scantron and not on the test booklet. Your notes will be collected after the test."

Listening passage one

"The banjo is a musical instrument which originated in Africa. Because African music is very much based on rhythm, the banjo looks very much like a drum and probably developed from a drum. It also has a neck and from four to six strings. The banjo was probably brought from Africa to America by slaves in the 16th and 17th centuries. In the United States, white country musicians began using the banjo to play their dance music. Eventually, the four-string banjo became an integral part of early jazz, called Dixieland and the five-string banjo became the foundation of a kind of fast country music called bluegrass.

"Listen to the following questions and mark your answers on your scantron sheet."

1. What is a banjo?
 - a. a musical instrument
 - b. a slave
 - c. a kind of music
 - d. a dance
2. Where did the banjo originate?
 - a. in Asia
 - b. in Europe

- c. In Africa
- d. In America

3. What are two kinds of music in which the banjo is used?
 - a. four-string and five-string
 - b. rhythm and strings
 - c. the 16th and 17th century
 - d. dixieland and bluegrass
4. What would be the most likely source of this listen passage?
 - a. a music appreciation lecture
 - b. a radio advertisement
 - c. a political speech
 - d. a TV situation comedy
5. If this listening passage continued, what would the next topic probably be?
 - a. types of drums in Africa
 - b. the problem of slavery in America
 - c. some famous banjo players
 - d. classical music today

Answers: A, C, D, A, C

English Placement Test

READING COMPREHENSION (30 minutes, 35 questions): Sample Passage.

The study of history provides many benefits. First, we learn from the past. We may repeat mistakes, but, at least, we have the opportunity to avoid them. Second, history teaches us what questions to ask about the present. Contrary to some people's view, the study of history is not the memorization of names, dates, and places. It is the thoughtful examination of the forces that have shaped the courses of human life. We can examine events from the past and then draw **inferences** about current events. History teaches us about likely outcomes.

Another benefit of the study of history is the broad range of human experience that is covered. War and peace are certainly covered as are national and international affairs. However, matters of culture (art, literature, and music) are also included in historical study. Human nature is an important part of history: emotions like passion, greed, and insecurity have influenced the shaping of world affairs. Anyone who thinks that the study of history is boring has not really studied history.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - A. Studying history helps us to live in today's world.
 - B. Studying history is not just memorization.
 - C. The role of education is to help students deal with real life.
 - D. Students should study both national and international history.
2. In the first paragraph, **inferences** means
 - A. Graphs
 - B. Articles
 - C. Conclusions
 - D. Circumferences
3. Which method of teaching history would the author of this passage support?
 - A. Applying historical events to modern society.
 - B. Using flash cards to remember specific facts.
 - C. Weekly quizzes on dates and events.
 - D. Student competitions for most books memorized.

Answers: (1) A (2) C (3) A

II. SENTENCE STRUCTURE AND GRAMMAR (20 minutes, 30 questions): Sample Questions

Section 1: In this section, each question contains four sentences. Choose the one that is best.

Example:

- A. One of the musicians who is Eric has been looking for a practice room.
- B. Eric, one the musicians, are looking for a practice room.

- C. Eric who is one of the musicians who are looking for a practice room.
- D. Eric, one of the musicians, is looking for a practice room.

Answer: “D” is the only choice that makes sense and is grammatically correct.

Section 2: In this section, you are given a sentence which has words left out. Fill in the blank space and complete the sentence by choosing the correct answer from the choices given.

Example: The workers left early and _____ home.

- (A) gone (B) went (C) have dinner (D) drives

Answer: “B” is the only answer that makes sense and is grammatically correct.

Section 3: In this section, you are first given two sentences. Then you are given four choices of how these two sentences can be combined. Choose the best answer.

Example: The traffic was heavy. I was late to work.

- (A) I was late to work because the traffic was heavy.
- (B) I was late to work, so the traffic was heavy.
- (C) The traffic was heavy, I was late to work.
- (D) The traffic was heavy: and then I was late to work.

Answer: “A” is the only sentence that makes sense and is grammatically correct.

III. SENTENCE & SYNTAX SKILLS (15 minutes, 40 questions): Sample Questions

Directions: Words have been left out of reading passages. Choose the answer that will correctly fill in the blank. When you finish, you should have a logical and grammatical passage. It may be useful to try to read the passage through to check your answers. Don't get stuck; if one blank is difficult to fill in, go on to the next one.

Example: It used to be common for dentists to have to remove teeth. However, with modern technology, (1) _____ visits to the dentist's office and good (2) _____ Hygiene at home, most people can keep (3) _____ teeth for their entire lives.

- | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|----|-------------|----|------------|
| 1. | a. the | 2. | a. dental | 3. | a. their |
| | b. infrequent | | b. person | | b. his |
| | c. regular | | c. cleaning | | c. front |
| | d. often | | d. tooth | | d. cleaned |

Answers: (1) c (2) a (3) a

TELD TEST SAMPLE QUESTIONS

“DO YOUR BEST”

The TELD test takes about 45 minutes and has 3 types of questions. Examples of each type follow:

Select the **correct** answer.

1. Could you please tell me where _____?
- (A) the office is located.
 - (B) Is located the office.
 - (C) Is the office located.
 - (D) the office locate.

Correct answer: “A”

2. Several _____ sent an e-mail to the instructor.
- (A) student
 - (B) of students
 - (C) of the student
 - (D) of the students

Correct answer: “D”

Select the **incorrect** piece in the sentence below.

1. Joe is one of the friend who graduated from college last year.
- A B C D

Correct answer: “B”

2. I still haven't decide which classes to take next fall.
- A B C D

Correct answer: “C”

Select the **correctly joined** sentence among the choices below.

1. (A) The man was filing a police report who his car had been stolen.
(B) The who was filing a police report, his car had been stolen.
(C) The man whose care had been stolen, he was filing a police report.
(D) The man whose car had been stolen was filing a police report.

Correct answer: “D”

2. (A) Sam didn't really understand the instructions, however he did what he was told.
(B) Not really understanding the instructions, but Sam did what he was told.
(C) Though he didn't really understand the instructions, Sam did what he was told.
(D) Even though Sam didn't really understand the instructions, but did what he was told.

Correct answer: "C"

Total English Placement Test

PART A

Choose the best answer. Mark it with an X. If you do not know the answer, leave it blank.

- 1 _____ name is Robert.
a) Me b) I c) My
- 2 They _____ from Spain.
a) is b) are c) do
- 3 _____ are you from?
a) What b) Who c) Where
- 4 What do you do? I'm _____ student.
a) the b) a c) the
- 5 Peter _____ at seven o'clock.
a) goes up b) gets c) gets up
- 6 _____ you like this DVD?
a) Are b) Have c) Do
- 7 We _____ live in a flat.
a) don't b) hasn't c) doesn't
- 8 Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, _____
a) Saturday b) Tuesday c) Monday
- 9 _____ he play tennis?
a) Where b) Does c) Do
- 10 Have you _____ a car?
a) any b) have c) got
- 11 We don't have _____ butter.
a) a b) any c) got
- 12 _____ some money here.
a) There're b) There c) There's
- 13 We _____ got a garage.
a) haven't b) hasn't c) don't
- 14 Those shoes are very _____.
a) expensive b) a lot c) cost
- 15 Have you got a pen? Yes, I _____.
a) am b) have c) got
- 16 It is a busy, _____ city.
a) traffic b) quite c) noisy
- 17 They _____ at home yesterday.
a) was b) are c) were
- 18 I _____ there for a long time.
a) lived b) living c) live

- 19 He didn't _____ glasses.
a) put b) wear c) take
- 20 The restaurant was _____ busy.
a) very b) a lot c) many
- 21 Do you like the red _____ ?
a) it b) that c) one
- 22 He _____ to Brazil on business.
a) go b) goed c) went
- 23 Yesterday was the _____ of April.
a) third b) three c) day three
- 24 She's got _____ hair.
a) dark, long b) long and dark c) dark, long
- 25 I _____ play football at the weekend.
a) usually b) use c) usual
- 26 I _____ in an armchair at the moment.
a) sitting b) 'm sitting c) sit
- 27 My brother is older _____ me.
a) then b) that c) than
- 28 Their car is _____ biggest on the road.
a) than b) this c) the
- 29 It's the _____ interesting of his films.
a) more b) much c) most
- 30 The phone's ringing: _____ answer it.
a) I'll b) I c) will
- 31 Do you _____ classical or rock music?
a) rather b) prefer c) more
- 32 He has _____ breakfast.
a) ate b) eaten c) eat
- 33 The _____ have seen it before.
a) childs b) child c) children
- 34 I've never met an actor _____.
a) before b) already c) after
- 35 _____ is very good exercise.
a) Swim b) To swim c) Swimming
- 36 Have you _____ been on a winter sports holiday?
a) always b) ever c) soon
- 37 I can't _____ another language.
a) speaking b) speak c) to speak
- 38 They _____ pay for the tickets.
a) haven't to b) don't have c) don't have to
- 39 _____ old is their car?
a) What b) When c) How

- 40 Are you _____ for one or two weeks?
a) staying b) stayed c) stay
- 41 Stephen _____ to visit his parents.
a) will b) going c) is going
- 42 I don't _____ getting up early.
a) not like b) want c) enjoy
- 43 We _____ like to see the mountains.
a) would b) will c) are
- 44 They _____ ever check their emails.
a) hard b) harder c) hardly
- 45 They won't come, _____ they?
a) won't b) come c) will
- 46 He _____ know how to spell it.
a) doesn't b) hasn't c) don't
- 47 Carla _____ to the radio all morning.
a) listening b) heard c) listened
- 48 They _____ come to the cinema with us.
a) doesn't b) not c) didn't
- 49 I like this song. _____ do I.
a) Either b) So c) Neither
- 50 We _____ them at eight o'clock.
a) meet b) 're meet c) 're meeting

PART B

- 51 They are going _____ in America next month.
a) to be b) will be c) be d) being
- 52 This is the cinema _____ we saw the film.
a) when b) which c) that d) where
- 53 Have you ever _____ in a jazz band?
a) seen b) played c) listened d) wanted
- 54 I'm _____ when I'm with you.
a) happyer b) happier than c) happier d) the happy
- 55 This is _____ than I thought.
a) bad b) badder c) worse d) worst
- 56 Can you tell me the way _____ ?
a) to the bank b) is the bank c) where is bank d) of the bank
- 57 Do you know what _____ ?
a) time is it b) time is c) time is now d) time it is
- 58 Were you _____ to open the door?
a) could b) can c) able d) possible
- 59 Everybody _____ wear a seat belt in the car.
a) must b) mustn't c) don't have to d) doesn't have to

- 60 Tom has lived in this town _____ three years.
a) since b) from c) after d) for
- 61 We _____ work in that factory.
a) use to b) was c) used to d) then
- 62 I think it _____ be sunny tomorrow.
a) will probably b) probably c) can d) will to
- 63 He _____ like his brother.
a) look b) isn't c) isn't look d) can look
- 64 _____ does your boyfriend look like?
a) How b) What c) Why d) Which
- 65 I've got _____ many problems.
a) too b) a c) enough d) really
- 66 If we get up in time, _____ catch the train.
a) we catch b) we caught c) we had caught d) we'll catch
- 67 They _____ to go to France for a year.
a) decide b) deciding c) decided d) to decide
- 68 I'm working _____ to pass my exam.
a) hardly b) much c) hard d) good
- 69 I'm writing _____ ask you to explain.
a) for b) in order to c) because d) because of
- 70 He said that most problems _____ by teenagers.
a) cause b) caused c) were caused d) were causing
- 71 What _____ to do at the weekend?
a) have you like b) are you liking c) do you like d) is you like
- 72 Football _____ in most countries.
a) plays b) players c) is played d) is playing
- 73 Who was _____ the door?
a) at b) on c) in d) of
- 74 We _____ lunch when you telephoned.
a) was having b) had c) were having d) are having
- 75 Your work is _____ better.
a) being b) doing c) getting d) falling
- 76 She could play the piano _____ she could walk.
a) during b) while c) as well d) before
- 77 The train was cancelled, so we _____.
a) couldn't go b) wasn't go c) didn't went d) mustn't go
- 78 The problem was _____ solved
a) easy b) easy to c) an easy d) easily
- 79 It was a difficult journey, but I _____ get home.
a) could b) managed to c) at last d) was
- 80 We had not _____ heard the news.
a) already b) always c) yet d) today

- 81 We arrived at the station, but the bus _____ earlier.
a) has left b) had leave c) has leave d) had left
- 82 We can _____ walk or go by car.
a) both b) rather c) either d) neither
- 83 If I _____ enough money, I'd buy a new car.
a) had b) would c) did d) shall
- 84 It _____ correctly.
a) hasn't done b) hasn't been done c) hasn't been do d) not been done
- 85 The accident wouldn't have happened, if you had been more _____.
a) careful b) carefully c) careless d) caring
- 86 It _____ be possible some time in the future.
a) can b) hope c) may d) is
- 87 Schools then _____ having more children in the class.
a) was used to b) were used to c) was use to d) were use to
- 88 We _____ to go to work at six in the morning.
a) must b) would c) had d) did
- 89 They _____ an old photograph of the place.
a) came up b) came across c) came into d) came after
- 90 I _____ I had been able to meet her.
a) hope b) want c) think d) wish
- 91 We'll have taken our exams _____ this time next month.
a) by b) on c) during d) for
- 92 I will do badly in my work, _____ try harder.
a) if I'm not b) if I wasn't c) if I haven't d) if I don't
- 93 I _____ wasted my time when I was at university.
a) regret b) shouldn't c) ought not to d) shouldn't have
- 94 This is going to be my chance to _____ any difficulties.
a) repair b) sort out c) solve d) improve
- 95 It was difficult at first, but I soon got _____ it.
a) got used to b) get used to c) changed to d) used to
- 96 How did you manage to cook _____ a good meal?
a) so b) that c) absolutely d) such
- 97 The solution had been found, _____ we hadn't realised it.
a) however b) therefore c) although d) even
- 98 She _____ I had been doing for all that time.
a) asked to me b) asked for me c) asked with me d) asked me
- 99 They _____ heard us coming, we were making a lot of noise.
a) must have b) must c) might d) could
- 100 He _____ to help me with the decorating.
a) suggested b) offered c) invited d) told

Total English Placement Test: Key

Place students as follows:

00-20	Below Elementary
21-35	Elementary
36-60	Pre-intermediate
61-85	Intermediate
86-100	Upper Intermediate

If you are sure students are below Intermediate, use only Part A. If you think they are Intermediate or Upper Intermediate, use only Part B and grade it as follows.

00-15	Below intermediate
16-35	Intermediate
36-50	Upper Intermediate

PART A

1 c / 2 b / 3 c / 4 b / 5 c / 6 c / 7 a / 8 a / 9 b / 10 c
11 b / 12 c / 13 a / 14 a / 15 b / 16 c / 17 c / 18 a / 19 b / 20 a
21 c / 22 c / 23 a / 24 c / 25 a / 26 b / 27 c / 28 c / 29 c / 30 a
31 b / 32 b / 33 c / 34 a / 35 c / 36 b / 37 b / 38 c / 39 c / 40 a
41 c / 42 c / 43 a / 44 c / 45 c / 46 a / 47 c / 48 c / 49 b / 50 c

PART B

51 a / 52 d / 53 b / 54 c / 55 c / 56 a / 57 d / 58 c / 59 a / 60 d
61 c / 62 a / 63 b / 64 b / 65 a / 66 d / 67 c / 68 c / 69 b / 70 c
71 c / 72 c / 73 a / 74 c / 75 c / 76 d / 77 a / 78 d / 79 b / 80 c
81 d / 82 c / 83 a / 84 b / 85 a / 86 c / 87 b / 88 c / 89 b / 90 d
91 a / 92 d / 93 d / 94 b / 95 a / 96 d / 97 c / 98 d / 99 a / 100 b