



IBSU

International Black Sea University

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE
TEST**

Booklet

a

- Write your name-surname _____ and mark on the optic form
- Nobody is allowed to leave the exam in the ***first 30 minutes***.
- Nobody is allowed to ask questions during the exam (unless there is a printing error)
- Do not forget to mark your booklet type (A or B) on the optic form.
- There are 70 questions in this booklet. Each section has its own instruction. Read it carefully.
- Please only mark your answers on the optic form provided and do not write anything on the question booklet.
- For each question be sure to pick the best one of the possible answers listed. When you have decided which one of the choices given is the best answer to a question, blacken the space on your optic form which has the same number and letter as your choice.
- Remember, there is only one best answer for each question. If you are not sure of the answer, make the best guess you can. If you want to change your answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Total time allocated for this test is **75 minutes**.

GOOD LUCK
Testing office

Section I: Reading

In this section of the Placement Test, you will read some short passages and answer questions about them. Choose the word or words that best complete the sentence. For each item, fill in your answer on the answer sheet.

Passage 1

What are you doing today?

BETTY CHAN: I usually stay home on Sundays and take it easy - read, clean the house, do stuff like that. But today I'm at the mall. I'm buying some things for my kids.

1. Betty's _____ today.

- a. shopping
- b. reading
- c. cleaning
- d. resting

Passage 2

What do you do?

TONY PEREZ: I'm a flight attendant with a major airline. Flying isn't dangerous, but it can be stressful. When I'm up in the air working, I always have something to do. I like it because I meet a lot of interesting people.

2. Tony's job is _____.

- a. boring
- b. busy
- c. easy
- d. relaxing

Passage 3

A vacation postcard

Dear Sal,

Greetings from France - it's so good to be back here again! We left the kids with their grandparents in Chicago, and we're biking across the French countryside by ourselves. We brought a tent and sleeping bags, so we can camp out if we want to, but we're really enjoying the small hotels we find along the way.

Love,

Michael and Paula

3. Michael and Paula _____ .

- a. took their children with them
- b. are visiting their grandparents
- c. have been to France before
- d. prefer to sleep outside

Passage 4

The "zone"

You're deeply involved in a task and can ignore everything around you - ringing telephones, your neighbor's TV, even your own hunger - and still do things in record time. This is similar to what athletes call the "zone": the power to concentrate so hard that you can ignore everything else. This ability can bring success in any field, but in athletics it can mean all the difference between winning and losing a game or event.

4. In this reading, the "zone" refers to a person's _____.

- a. intelligence
- b. state of mind
- c. neighborhood
- d. physical condition

5. Athletes in the "zone" are more likely to _____ .

- a. fall
- b. compete
- c. win
- d. relax

Passage 5***Henry Ford and the Model-T***

Henry Ford became famous and rich because he found a better, faster way to build cars. This is shown in the history of the Model-T. When the Model-T was first introduced in 1908, it took 14 hours to build and cost \$850. After Ford introduced into his own factory the mass-production techniques that he saw in a meat-packing plant, the time for building a Model-T was reduced to less than two hours. As a result, Ford was able to drop the price of the car to \$265. By 1927, he had sold over 15 million Model-Ts.

6. The first Model-T was expensive because it _____.
- was new
 - was very popular
 - took a long time to build
 - was built in a factory
7. The Model-T became so popular because it was _____ than other cars.
- cheaper
 - newer
 - faster
 - better

Passage 6***It's a big country!***

When it comes to body weight, Americans stand out. Most visitors to the United States, no matter where they go across this vast country, comment on the size of many Americans. In fact, these impressions are backed by numerous statistics. For example, the average 5'4" American weighs 162 pounds or 15 pounds more than the average person of the same height from Western or Central Europe. Another comparison: At 150 pounds, the average 5'4" American woman is 24 pounds heavier than her Japanese counterpart.

Why are Americans so heavy? Some blame the American diet. Certainly it's true that Americans eat more high-fat foods - meat, dairy products, and

processed food - and fewer grains and vegetables than people in other countries. But fat isn't the whole story. Lifestyle factors - including the tendency for Americans to drive rather than walk or ride a bicycle to work, to snack throughout the day, and to have so many labor-saving devices in the home - appear to contribute to the problem.

8. According to the article, visitors to the United States often comment on the size of the _____.
- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| a. population | b. cities |
| c. country | d. people |
9. According to the article, the average Western European weighs _____.
- less than an American
 - more than an American
 - less than a Japanese person
 - more than a Central European
10. In comparison with Americans, people in other countries eat more _____.
- meat
 - dairy products
 - processed food
 - grains
11. The article implies that Americans would lose weight if they _____.
- snacked more often
 - rode bicycles to work
 - stayed at home more
 - ate fewer vegetables

Passage 7*Small talk isn't so "small"*

Small talk may not be about serious issues; nevertheless, researchers into the subject have concluded that it's important. That's because small talk keeps us connected to one another and can lead to bigger things, such as a job or a new friendship. Yet people who find themselves alone with another person often don't know what to say. Here are a few tips to help you start a conversation, and to keep the conversational ball rolling:

- Start with the obvious. If you have something in common with another person (your job, hobbies, a person you both know, etc.), begin with that. If you don't know the person, it's always acceptable to bring up a neutral topic such as the weather or a recent news event. It isn't necessary to be clever - all that's required is to show interest in the other person and to be willing to talk.
 - Compliment where appropriate. If the other person has done something you like or is wearing something attractive, it's always appropriate to compliment. But avoid talking about the specifics of a person's physical appearance (people can't usually change how they look) and keep your compliments short and to the point ("What a great tie!" or "You look great tonight!") and continue with another topic.
 - Talk about yourself- then return to your partner. It's perfectly OK to talk about your own interests for a while, but keep your conversation from becoming a monolog. It's only polite, for example, that after talking about your own children, you turn the conversation back to your partner by asking about his or her children.
12. According to the article, the main function of small talk is to _____.
- a. show our own importance
 - b. get valuable information
 - c. relate to other people
 - d. talk about major issues

13. "Start with the obvious" means that you should talk about things that you _____.
- a. have in common
 - b. enjoy doing
 - c. want to understand
 - d. know everything about
14. You need to be careful when complimenting someone because most people _____.
- a. don't like compliments
 - b. can't change how they look
 - c. don't dress very well
 - d. haven't done anything interesting
15. You should avoid monologues because other people _____.
- a. have no interest in what you say
 - b. already know a lot about you
 - c. like to talk about themselves, too
 - d. prefer to discuss neutral subjects

Passage 8*Headaches*

Everyone has experienced headaches, but only recently have medical researchers begun to learn more specifically about the causes and possible treatments for different types of headache pain.

The most common type of headache is the simple tension headache. Tension headaches are usually mild and short-lasting and can result from various factors, such as stress caused by worry or noise. Tension headaches are caused by a tightening of the neck or back muscles, which slows the flow of blood and, therefore, oxygen to the brain. It is the lack of oxygen that causes the pain. Most headaches can be relieved by taking a mild analgesic such as aspirin. Analgesics expand the blood vessels and restore the normal flow of blood and oxygen to the brain.

A more serious type of headache is the migraine. Migraine headaches are often extremely painful and can last for hours or days. Like tension headaches, they can be the result of different

factors, including stress, hormonal changes, and allergies. Unlike tension headaches, however, they are caused by an abnormal expansion or swelling (rather than a contraction) of the blood vessels within the head. Medicines that shrink swollen blood vessels can be used to treat migraine headaches.

A tiny minority of headaches can be linked to severe physical problems such as head injury or brain tumors. For these types of headaches, there are medicines to treat the symptoms, but there is no cure unless the underlying problem is removed.

16. This article discusses the _____.

- tiny minority of people who have headaches
- history of medical research into headaches
- causes and remedies of headaches
- physical problems caused by headaches

17. A tension headache can result when ____.

- the flow of blood is restricted
- the neck and back muscles relax
- people get injured in an accident
- too much oxygen goes to the brain

18. Migraine headaches _____.

- can cause extreme pain
- are the most common kind of headache
- usually last only a few minutes
- have one main cause

19. Medicines for migraines _____.

- relax the head and neck
- generally relieve tension
- increase the flow of blood
- cause blood vessels to contract

20. Headaches caused by serious physical problems _____.

- can't be treated
- are not very common
- don't cause much pain
- have no symptoms

Section II: 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.

- I _____ this movie yesterday evening.
 - saw
 - looked
 - viewed
 - looked at
- He is looking _____ the watch his mum bought .
 - in
 - after
 - for
 - on
- I'm going to Baku _____ my relatives.
 - visiting
 - to visit
 - visited
 - to visiting
- _____ weeks are you going to be away for vacation?
 - How some
 - How much
 - How long
 - How many
- I _____ play the piano when I was three but I _____ now.
 - can't / couldn't
 - couldn't / can
 - can / couldn't
 - couldn't / couldn't
- I didn't like my old apartment much. I _____ very happy there because there _____ a balcony.
 - am not / isn't
 - am / wasn't
 - wasn't / wasn't
 - was / was
- There aren't _____ messages in your mobile phone.
 - any
 - some
 - a lot
 -
- There isn't a stadium _____ this city.
 - at
 - next to
 - in
 - on
- I like reading books _____ other countries.
 - for
 - in
 - at
 - about

43. Rick is up early this morning, and he looks very rested. He ----- to bed early last night.

- A) should have gone B) could be going
C) might go D) must have gone

44. ``There is a police car and three ambulances on that corner. There must have been an accident``.

The speaker thinks an accident -----

- A) certainly happened
B) almost certainly happened
C) was necessary

45. ``your package could arrive today``

The speaker thinks the package ----- before tomorrow.

- A) will almost certainly arrive
B) might arrive
C) should arrive

46. ``Shh! Don't make any noise.`` The baby might be sleeping.

The speaker ----- the baby is asleep.

- A) is almost sure
B) doubts
C) thinks it is possible

47. After finishing college, I hope _____ married.

- A) get
B) that get
C) getting
D) to get

48. Everest is _____ mountain in the world.

- A) the high
B) the highest
C) high as
D) higher than

49. Bob's never gone bungee jumping, _____ he?

- A) was
B) is
C) has
D) does

50. I've run out of money. I wish I ___ more.

- A) will save
B) am saving
C) have saved
D) had saved

51. Could you tell me where _____?

- A) is the post office
B) the post office is
C) is it the post office
D) it is the post office

52. If I had known about the accident, _____ it to the police.

- A) reported
B) would have reported
C) was reporting
D) have been reporting

53. Yolanda _____ part time for several years now.

- A) has been working
B) is working
C) works
D) was working

54. The Taj Mahal is really worth _____.

- A) to see it
B) seeing
C) you see it
D) see

55. If I went to live in a foreign country, _____ my friends.

- A) I'm missing
B) I miss
C) I'd miss
D) I missed

56. Would you mind _____ the window?

- A) opening
B) open
C) I open
D) to open

57. I was interested _____ the violin.
- A) studied
 - B) to study
 - C) study
 - D) in studying
58. Before a film is finished, it needs _____.
- A) they edit it
 - B) to edit
 - C) editing
 - D) being edited
59. By 2020, scientists _____ a cure for cancer.
- A) had found
 - B) will have found
 - C) are finding
 - D) have been finding
60. "What happened to Kate?"
"She must _____ about our appointment."
- A) forget
 - B) be forgetting
 - C) forgot
 - D) have forgotten
61. We're not used _____ our own meals.
- A) cook
 - B) to cook
 - C) cooking
 - D) to cooking
62. Chicago, _____ is nicknamed the Windy City, is the largest city in Illinois.
- A) it
 - B) which
 - C) what
 - D) that
63. _____ John, I like to cook.
- A) Unless
 - B) Except
 - C) Instead
 - D) Unlike
64. Before _____ breakfast, I usually take a shower.
- A) have
 - B) to have
 - C) having
 - D) that have
65. I'm taking a class _____ learn more about computers.
- A) so that
 - B) in order
 - C) in order to
 - D) that
66. For me, mathematics is _____ difficult than biology.
- A) more
 - B) the more
 - C) most
 - D) the most
67. I would rather _____ evening classes.
- A) not taking
 - B) don't take
 - C) not take
 - D) no taking
68. I feel sick. I shouldn't _____ so much.
- A) to eat
 - B) eaten
 - C) have eaten
 - D) eating
69. Jim's boss demanded that he _____ to work earlier.
- A) has come
 - B) coming
 - C) is come
 - D) come
70. The earlier children learn to read, _____ it is for their education.
- A) the better
 - B) good
 - C) the good
 - D) the best



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