**Ino Edukacija**

**Placement Test**

**IME STUDENTA:**

# PLACEMENT TEST

### Circle the correct letter.



1. I’m 18 and my brother is 20, so he’s

........ me.

* 1. the oldest of
  2. older than
  3. as old as

1. Carl’s very ........ . He’s never late, and he never forgets to do things.

**a** reliable

**b** patient

**c** strict

1. We stayed in a lovely villa ........ the sea.

**a** it overlooks

**b** overlooked

**c** overlooking

1. Not until the 1980s ........ for the average person to own a computer.

**a** it was possible

**b** was it possible

**c** was possible

1. Jan ........ her arm on a hot iron.
2. broke
3. burned
4. sprained
5. Tomorrow’s a holiday, so we ........ go to work.
6. have to
7. mustn’t
8. don’t have to
9. I usually ........ swimming at least once a week.
10. go
11. do
12. play
13. My friend Siena ........ to Russia last year.
14. went
15. has gone
16. has been
17. This is ........ area, with a lot of factories and warehouses.
18. an agricultural
19. an industrial
20. a residential
21. If I …….. well in my exams, I …….. to university.
22. will do; go
23. do; go
24. do; will go
25. She was so upset that she burst ........ tears.
26. into
27. out
28. with
29. Where did you go ........ holiday last year?
30. for
31. on
32. to
33. Ocean currents ........ play an important part in regulating global climate.
34. are known to
35. thought to
36. are believed that they
37. My cousin ........ getting a job in Bahrain.
38. would like
39. is planning
40. is thinking of
41. I can’t ........ your hair, because I haven’t got any scissors.
42. brush
43. cut
44. wash
45. I wish I ........ have an exam tomorrow!

**a** don’t

**b** didn’t **c** won’t

1. The government plans to ........ taxes on sales of luxury items.

**a** increase **b** expand **c** go up

1. When I first moved to Hong Kong, life in a different country was very strange, but now I’m used ........ here.
2. living
3. to live
4. to living
5. There ........ milk in the fridge.

**a** is some **b** are some **c** is a

1. Criminals are people who are guilty of

........ the law. **a** breaking

**b** cheating

**c** committing

1. Why on earth isn’t Josh here yet? ........ for him for over an hour!
2. I’m waiting
3. I’ve been waiting
4. I’ve waited
5. “It’s pouring down, and it’s freezing.” What are the weather conditions?
6. high winds and snow
7. heavy rain and cold temperatures
8. thick cloud but quite warm
9. ........ feeling OK? You don’t look very well.

**a** Do you **b** You are **c** Are you

1. Daniel’s hair is getting far too long; he should ........ soon.
2. cut it
3. have cut it
4. have it cut
5. Mandy works for a computer software company. She got ........ recently, and so now she’s an area manager.
6. made redundant
7. promoted
8. a raise
9. I can’t hear you – it’s ........ noisy in here.
10. too
11. too much
12. too many
13. Jamal has just sent me ........ to arrange plans for this weekend.
14. a blog
15. an email
16. a website
17. I promise I’ll call you as soon as I ........ .
18. I arrive
19. I arrived
20. I’ll arrive
21. Photographers and designers need to be very ........ .
22. creative
23. fit
24. annoying
25. The global financial crisis, ........ is forcing lots of small businesses to close, does not look set to end soon.
26. it
27. that
28. which
29. There ........ a terrible accident if the pilot hadn’t reacted so quickly.
30. had been
31. was
32. would have been
33. “Are you ready to order?”

“Not yet – I’m still looking at the ........ .”

1. bill
2. menu
3. service
4. “My job is never boring.”

The speaker’s job is always ........ .

1. interesting
2. popular
3. difficult
4. I’ve been working here ........ about the last two years.
5. during
6. for
7. since
8. “It leaves from Platform 2 at 4.15.” The speaker is talking about ........

**a** an airline flight

1. a train
2. a taxi
3. I went to a lovely ........ last Saturday. The bride was my best friend when we were at school.
4. anniversary
5. marriage
6. wedding
7. “I’ve got a headache.”

“Maybe you ........ to take an aspirin.”

**a** should **b** ought **c** don’t

1. The patient had an ........ to insert metal pins in his broken leg.

**a** injection **b** operation **c** X-ray

1. She won a seat in parliament at the last

........ .

1. general election
2. opinion poll
3. referendum
4. I’m surprised you didn’t get upset. If someone said that to me, ........ really angry.
5. I’m
6. I was
7. I’d be
8. This used to be ........ part of the city, but since the old buildings were renovated it’s become a very fashionable area.

**a** an affluent **b** a run-down **c** a trendy

1. Cassie went to bed early because she was

........ .

1. tired
2. stressed
3. relaxed
4. In the 1960s, computers were ........ expensive that ordinary people couldn’t afford them.
5. so
6. such
7. too
8. Do you want ........ the match tonight?
9. watching
10. watch
11. to watch
12. Researchers claim the new discovery is a major ........ in the fight against malaria.

**a** breakthrough

1. investigation
2. progress
3. The Maths problem was really difficult and I just couldn’t ........ the answer.
4. check in
5. set off
6. work out
7. When I was a child, I never ........ about the future.
8. have worried **b** used to worry **c** was worrying
9. A local politician has ........ charges of corruption made by the opposition party. **a** accused
10. blamed
11. denied
12. ........ worries me about society today is how completely we have come to depend on technology.
13. That
14. What
15. Which
16. Cats and dogs are usually kept as ........ .

**a** farm animals **b** wild animals **c** pets

**Questions 1 – 5 are based on the following passage.**

The following is an excerpt from a book on genomics, the new science of gathering and using the information encoded in the genes of an organism.

Biology is being reborn as an information science, a progeny of the Information Age. As information scientists, biologists concern themselves with the message that sustains life, such as the intricate series of signals that tell a fertilized egg to develop into a full-grown organism, or the **orchestrated response** (bold 1) the immune system makes to an invading pathogen. Molecules convey information, and it is their messages that are of paramount importance. Each molecule interacts with a set of other molecules and each set communicates with another set such that all are interconnected. Networks of molecules give rise to cells; networks of cells produce multicellular organisms; networks of people bring about cultures and societies; and networks of species encompass ecosystems. Life is a web and the web is life.

Ironically, it was the euphoria for molecules that touched off this scientific revolution. In the 1980s only a tiny percentage of the millions of different molecular components of living beings were known. In order to gain access to these molecules, a new science and even a new industry had to be created. Genomics is the development and application of research tools that uncover and analyze thousands of different molecules at a time. This new approach to biology has been so successful that universities have created entire departments devoted to it, and all major pharmaceuticals companies now have large genomics divisions. Genomics has granted biologists unprecedented access to the molecules of life, but this is more than just a technological revolution. Trough genomics massive amounts of biological information can be converted into an electronic format. This directly links the life sciences to the information sciences, thereby facilitating a **dramatically new framework** (bold 2) for understanding life.

Information is a message, a bit of news. It may be encoded or decoded. It may be conveyed by smoke signals, pictures, sound waves, electromagnetic waves, or innumerous other media, but information itself is not made of anything. It has no mass. Furthermore, information always has a sender and an intended receiver. This implies an underlying intent, meaning, or purpose. Information theory thus **may seem unfit for the cold objectivism of science** (bold 3). The focus of the information sciences, however, is not so much on information content, but rather on how messages are conveyed, processed, and stored.

Advances in this area have been great and have helped to propel the remarkable development of the computer and telecommunication industries. Could these forces be harnessed to better understand the human body and to improve human health?

**1.** The primary purpose of this passage is to

(A) Refute a theory.

(B) Describe the origins of a misconception.

(C) Analyze different perspectives on a phenomenon.

(D) Describe a new trend in a field of study.

(E) Suggest a new method of teaching.

**2.** The passage mentions each of the following as an example of elements interrelating to form a larger whole EXCEPT

(A) Molecules forming a cell.

(B) Organisms forming an ecosystem.

(C) Pathogens forming the immune system.

(D) Individuals forming a society.

(E) Cells forming an organism.

**3.** The passage mentions the “orchestrated response” (bold 1) primarily as an example of

(A) The coordinated efforts of scientists.

(B) Molecules conveying information.

(C) The work being done to promote genomics.

(D) The similarity between cells and computers.

(E) An unrealized potential of the cell.

**4.** According to the passage, the “dramatically new framework” (bold 2) is on in which

(A) New university buildings are being built.

(B) The immune system attacks a pathogen.

(C) Network of molecules give rise to cells.

(D) Genomics research receives more fundamental.

(E) Biological data is translated into a new form.

**5.** According to the passage, information theory “may seem unfit for the cold objectivism of science” (bold 3)

(A) It is better suited to commercial industry than to academic study.

(B) It can be conveyed by sound waves.

(C) It suggests that messages may have meaning or purpose.

(D) It is not rigorously studied.

(E) It analyzes biological information.

**6.** Which of the following best describes the function of the final paragraph in relation to the rest of the passage?

(A) It modifies a theory presented earlier.

(B) It provides a solution to a problem mentioned earlier.

(C) It raises doubts about the value of genomics.

(D) It indicates actual and potential consequences of genomics.

(E) It mentions a viable alternative to genomics.

**WRITING PLACEMENT TEST**

Choose one topic and write an essay:

1. Some people say that the Internet provides people with a lot of valuable information. Others think access to so much information creates problems. Which view do you agree with?
2. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Childhood is the happiest time of a person’s life.
3. Some people believe that nowadays we have too many choices. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?
4. Living in a country where you have to speak a foreign language can cause serious social problems, as well as practical problems. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?