

Online Placement Test


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Online Placement Test

Page 1: Andreo meets Greta on holiday

Instructions:
Fill in the missing words in the text below.

Example:
Andreo: Hi, my name is Andreo.
Greta: Hello, I'm Greta.
Andreo: I'm here! How long are you staying here?
Greta: Only two weeks. I start work again next Monday. What's your job?
Andreo: I'm a computer engineer. The work is hard, but I get tired every day. I'm enjoying this holiday a lot.
Greta: I like it here! I like the sunshine, the sea is always warm. Do you like swimming?
Andreo: Yes, I love it. I also like lying on the beach in the sun. We're both very brown aren't we?
Greta: Yes, we are. But soon we'll be back. It's so sad our holidays are ending.
Andreo: Don't talk about that. I'm too sad. It's so beautiful here.
Greta: Well, there's always summer in Spain. See you in Italy.
Andreo: Bye, then.



Page 2: Flora writes to Stefano

Instructions:
Flora is a student who has just started a course at a language school in London. She is writing an email to her friend Stefano. Fill each gap with the missing word.

Example:
Jack lives in Palermo. He likes music and dancing. He is a mechanic. His job is to repair cars.


Hi Stefano,

The journey to London was Paris was not long. When we met we were met at the station by someone who took us to our hotel. The hotel is comfortable. I share a room with my friend Maria.

On Monday we went to our new school by bus, which took about 15 minutes. We had a test, and then we went to our new class. Maria and I were in the most advanced class. Our morning teacher is called Michael.

In the afternoon we went to have a look around London. Maria and I went shopping in Oxford Street and we bought some new clothes.

Well, that's all for today. I really had done a lot today.



Page 2b: Flora writes to Stefano


Instructions:
Choose the correct option, A, B, C or D to fill the gap in the sentences below.

0. Jack is a mechanic. His job is to repair cars.
A // to B // on C // of D // for

1. Flora is staying at a hotel.
A // with B // at C // by D // on

2. On Monday morning a test was held to all the new students.
A // had B // taken C // given D // done

3. In the afternoon Flora went on a shopping trip to London.
A // trip B // journey C // event D // visit



Page 3: San Andreas

Instructions:
The following text is about the city of San Andreas. Fill each gap with the missing word.


Example:
I like to go shopping on Saturdays.

The city of San Andreas is the country's second largest city. San Andreas, a regional capital, lies peacefully in the valley of the river Bravo. Mountains begin at the edge of the city, which add to its beauty.

We know that in the Stone Age people lived in San Andreas, and the first written mention of the town was in 1230. San Andreas had an important position in a valley and the city grew quickly as a centre of trade. The city became an important political centre as well. In 1657 a university was established in the city.

A visitor today can still see the old buildings, proof of the rich history of the town. The city centre is protected by an urban heritage area. The beautiful historical houses in the main street have been repaired and repainted. The wide main street is also a pedestrian zone, so it is a wonderful place to walk. You can stop at a drink at the many street cafes, and in summer there are street concerts.

Today San Andreas has a population of around 220,000 and is an important railway and road.



Page 3b: San Andreas


Instructions:
Choose the correct option, A, B, C or D to fill the gap in the sentences below.

0. Mountains add to the beauty of the city.
A // mountains B // flowers C // beaches D // cliffs

1. San Andreas is a major town.
A // major B // minor C // capital D // average

2. San Andreas is situated in a valley.
A // become B // situated C // put D // laid

3. San Andreas was first mentioned in records in 1230.
A // had B // became C // got D // was



Page 4: The European Union

Instructions:
The following text is about the European Union. Fill each gap with ONE word.


Example:
The Second World War began in 1939.

The impetus for the founding of what was later to be the European Union was the necessity to rebuild Europe after the Second World War, so as to prevent war from breaking out again in Europe.

As a first step, the Council of Europe was founded in 1949. It has few powers, but does play a role in enforcing human rights through a court based in Strasbourg. The citizens of most European states can appeal to this court.

The European Economic Community grew out of the European Coal and Steel Community. It was founded in 1957. Its success led to a proposal by Robert Schuman, the French foreign minister, to set up a fully integrated community structure for Europe. Several organisations were suggested, and some of with violence, but the most significant was the creation in 1958 of the European Economic Community.

The growth of the European Economic Community resulted in the foundation in 1982 of the European Union, whose further development can be said to consist of two parallel processes: the first of institutions about a borderless, single market, and the second of institutions more closely being given to the European Union.



Page 4b: The European Union


Instructions:
Choose the correct option in the sentences below.

0. The European Union was founded to help prevent war from breaking out.
A // famine B // war C // disease D // pigs

1. The Council of Europe precedes the European Union.
A // preceded B // predicted C // proceeded D // presupposed

2. The European Court in Strasbourg is based with human rights.
A // concerned B // decided C // based D // enticed

3. The European Coal and Steel Community gave rise to the European Community.
A // joined B // developed C // participated D // contracted



Page 5: Dr Zamenhof

Instructions:
The following text is about Dr Zamenhof, the creator of Esperanto. Fill each gap with the missing word.

Example:
The day after Tuesday is Wednesday.

Dr Ludwik Zamenhof was born on 15 December 1859 in the town of Białystok in the part of Poland which was then within the Russian Empire. In his multi-ethnic and conflict-torn town four languages were spoken: Polish, Russian, German and Yiddish.

Dr Zamenhof's reputation is due entirely to the fact that he is the creator and founder of Esperanto, a planned language that is both logical and easy to learn. Zamenhof saw an international auxiliary language as a means of creating inter-ethnic understanding and overcoming divisions.

At university while pursuing his medical studies, he also threw himself heart and soul into the study of languages. The idea of Esperanto, however, did not dawn on him at once. He explored several different ways of creating a universal language.

At one point Dr Zamenhof entertained the idea of reviving a dead language, such as Hebrew.

