



**GAU FOUNDATION ENGLISH SCHOOL
PLACEMENT TEST**

**QUESTION PAPER
DURATION: 120 Minutes**

NAME & SURNAME: _____

LISTENING (25 Points)

PART A. Listen to the conversation between two old friends, Selina and Patrick and write the correct words to fill the gaps for questions 1 - 5. You have one minute to read the questions. You will listen twice. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (1 point each)

1. They have not seen each other for over 15
2. Selina was in for a couple of years.
3. Selina has been back for almost months.
4. Patrick has been for 10 years.
5. Patrick's are 5 and 8 years old.

PART B. Listen to the talk about motivation. Choose the correct option TRUE or FALSE for sentences 6-10. You will listen twice. You have one minute to read the questions. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (2 points each)

6. We try to motivate workers in the same way that we try to motivate our children.	TRUE	FALSE
7. In the Glucksberg experiment, the people who were offered a reward finished faster than the people who were not offered one.	TRUE	FALSE
8. The people who were offered smaller rewards in Ariely's experiment performed better than those offered bigger rewards.	TRUE	FALSE
9. In Ariely's experiment, people were more creative when they were concentrating on achieving a goal.	TRUE	FALSE
10. In the future, jobs will require workers to be more creative.	TRUE	FALSE

PART C. Listen to the job interview and choose the correct answers A, B, C or D for questions 11-15. You will listen twice. You have one minute to read the questions. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (2 points each)

11. Four years ago, Maria worked for a small HR services provider ...

- A) in the B2B sector.
- B) in the B2C sector.
- C) in both B2B and B2C sectors.
- D) in the BB2 sector.

12. Maria has been in her current job ...

- A) for four years.
- B) for three years.
- C) for one year.
- D) for two years.

13. Maria's current role is focused ...

- A) only on learning and development.
- B) on a number of HR topics.
- C) only on payroll and she wants to do L&D.
- D) on management.

14. Maria ...

- A) did a diploma in L&D two years ago.
- B) is doing a diploma in psychology at the moment.
- C) Both A and B options are true.
- D) doesn't have a diploma.

15. Maria will need to ...

- A) identify and devise an L&D strategy.
- B) devise and implement an L&D strategy.
- C) implement an L&D strategy that has already been devised.
- D) find an L&D strategy.

READING (25 Points)

PART A. Read the text and chose the correct option A, B, C or D for questions 16 - 20. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (1 point each)

FOOD

While eating at a restaurant is an enjoyable and convenient occasional treat, most individuals and families prepare their meals at home. To make breakfast, lunch, and dinner daily, these people must have the required foods and ingredients on hand and ready to go; foods and ingredients are typically purchased from a grocery store, an establishment that distributes foods, drinks, household products, and other items that are used by the typical consumer.

Produce, the term used to describe fresh fruits and vegetables, is commonly purchased by grocery store shoppers. In terms of fruit, most grocery stores offer bananas, apples, oranges, blackberries, raspberries, grapes, pineapples, cantaloupes, watermelons, and more; other grocery stores with larger produce selections might offer the listed fruits in addition to less common fruits, including mangoes, honeydew, starfruit, coconuts, and more.

Depending on the grocery store, customers can purchase fruit in a few different ways. Some stores will charge a set amount per pound of fruit, and will weigh customers' fruit purchases and bill them accordingly; other stores will charge customers for each piece of fruit they buy, or for bundles of fruit (a bag of bananas, a bag of apples, etc.); other stores will simply charge by the container.

Vegetables, including lettuce, corn, tomatoes, onions, celery, cucumbers, mushrooms, and more are also sold at many grocery stores, and are purchased similarly to the way that fruit is. Grocery stores typically stock more vegetables than fruit at any given time, as vegetables remain fresh longer than fruit does, generally speaking.

It'd take quite a while to list everything else that today's massive grocery stores sell, but most customers take the opportunity to shop for staples, foods that play a prominent role in the average diet, at the establishments. Staples include pasta, rice, flour, sugar, milk, meat, eggs, and bread. All the listed staples are available in prepackaged containers, but can be purchased "fresh" in some grocery stores, where employees measure and weigh fresh products and then provide them to customers.

16. What is a grocery store?

- A) An establishment that cooks food for customers
- B) There are several definitions of a grocery store
- C) A place to sell and trade goods
- D) An establishment that distributes foods, drinks, household products, and other items that're used by a typical consumer.

17. Fresh fruits and vegetables are collectively referred to as which of the following terms?

- A) Produce
- B) Feggies
- C) Veggies
- D) Famine

18. What are staples?

- A) Small pieces of metal used to hold papers together
- B) Rare foods
- C) Foods that play a prominent role in the average diet
- D) Green fruits and vegetables

19. More vegetables are stocked in grocery stores than fruits because:

- A) Fruits stay fresh for less time than vegetables
- B) Vegetables are more popular than fruits, generally speaking
- C) Grocery store managers prefer fruits
- D) A and B

20. "Fresh" groceries are:

- A) Prepared by employees
- B) Measured manually
- C) Charged by the pound
- D) All of the Above

PART B. Read the text below and circle the correct option A, B, C or D for questions 21-25. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (1 point each)

Small talk (Communication)

The term "small talk" is frequently used in and outside of the business world. However, if asked, few of the individuals who use the term would be able to clearly explain what it means. To enjoy and take full advantage of small talk, one must truly understand it.

Small talk, non-official talk that's intended to provide a break from official conversation, is often used by business professionals. Most people take short breaks during the work day to converse with others, and business employees aren't exceptions—even if they're taking a break from a conversation with another conversation.

Small talk can concern almost any matter in the world, as long as it is appropriate. Topics such as the weather, weekend plans, and sports are all acceptable small talk subjects. Unacceptable small talk subjects, or small topic matters that are offensive and/or inappropriate, should be avoided at all costs, as they can compromise business relationships and cause one to be fired from his or her position.

Topics involving violence and sexual content, as well as racist and/or sexist matters, are common examples of unacceptable small talk subjects.

Other small talk subjects like politics, current issues, and personal preferences aren't necessarily unacceptable, but should be avoided, as they can easily result in disagreement and confrontation. As many readers know, confrontation and disagreement are best avoided—especially in business!

If small talk is appropriate and welcomed by another individual, it can help to improve relationships, improve business-talk productivity, and allow business pros to have a little bit of fun. One should be sure to not spend too much time on small talk, however, or there won't be enough time left for professional conversation!

21. What is small talk?

- A) Talk that's tiny in physical size
- B) Talk that takes place over a brief time period
- C) Non-official talk that's intended to provide a break from official conversation
- D) Small talk can mean a bunch of different things

22. Why is it important for small talk to be about appropriate topics?

- A) To ensure that no one is offended or hurt
- B) To ensure that an employee isn't fired for his or her words
- C) To ensure that a business relationship and a company's reputation improve
- D) All of the above

23. What is an example of an appropriate small talk topic?

- A) Religion
- B) The weather
- C) Current issues
- D) Politics

24. What is a risk associated with small talk?

- A) There is no risk associated with small talk.
- B) That too much time will be spent on it
- C) That it will distract from official talk
- D) A and B

25. What is a benefit of small talk?

- A) Improved business relationships
- B) Improved street talk productivity
- C) Improved company reputation
- D) None of the above

PART C. Read the text below and circle TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN for questions 26-30. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (1 point each)

Nothing is Rotten in the State of Denmark

Over the past 30 years, in survey after survey, this small nation of five and a half million people, the land that produced Hans Christian Andersen, nearly always beat the rest of the world in the happiness polls. It's hard to understand why: the weather is only so-so, the Danes are heavy drinkers and smokers, their Scandinavian neighbours, the Norwegians, are richer, and their other neighbours, the Swedes, are healthier. So it's ironic that the unhappiest man in history, or at least theatre history, was the Prince of Denmark, Hamlet. Of course, Hamlet had every right to be unhappy. After all, his uncle murdered his father and married his mother. But Hamlet aside, what makes Danes so happy and why aren't they miserable like so many of the rest of us? That's a question that also intrigued Professor Kaare Christensen at the University of Southern Denmark. 'If you ask people on the street where they think the happiest country in the world is, they'll say, you know, tropical islands and nice places, like Italy or Spain. Places with nice weather and good food. But in Europe, they're actually the most unhappy people,' Dr. Christensen explains. So Christensen and a team of researchers tried to discover just why Denmark finds itself on top of the happiness polls.

After careful study, Christensen thinks he found the key to Danish anti-depression. 'What we basically figured out was that although the Danes were content with their life, when we looked at their expectations they were pretty low', he says. By having low expectations, one is rarely disappointed.

26. There has been little research into which countries are the happiest.	TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
27. The writer doesn't think much of the weather in Denmark.	TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
28. Danes do not like smoking and drinking.	TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
29. Professor Christensen doesn't like the story of Hamlet.	TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN
30. Most people think the weather and food are important for happiness.	TRUE	FALSE	NOT GIVEN

PART D. Read the text below and for each gap choose the best word from the box. Write the word in the gap (31-35). There are two extra words not to be used. (2 points each)

RULES FOR PARENTS OF TEENAGERS

LAURENCE STEINBERG, A PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY AT TEMPLE UNIVERSITY AND AUTHOR OF *THE 10 BASIC PRINCIPLES OF GOOD PARENTING*, OFFERS HIS ADVICE FOR THE PARENTS OF TEENS.

YOUR TEENAGER STILL NEEDS YOU: Many parents mistakenly believe that by the time children have become teenagers, there's nothing more a parent can do. Wrong. Studies clearly show that good parenting continues to help teenagers **31)** in healthy ways, stay out of trouble and do well in school.

DON'T BE AFRAID OF SHOWING YOUR LOVE: Don't hold back when it comes to giving your approval and showing physical affection. There is no evidence that adolescents are harmed by having parents who are caring – as long as you don't **32)** them in front of their friends.

DON'T STOP TAKING PART: Many parents give a lot of time and attention to their child only during the early years. This is a **33)** It's as important for you to be involved in your child's life now - maybe even more so. Participate in school programs. Get to know your child's friends. Spend time together. Stay involved.

ADAPT YOUR APPROACH: Many parenting strategies that work at one age stop working at the next stage of development. As children get older, for example, their ability to reason **34)**..... dramatically, and they won't listen to you if they feel they are treated like little children.

THE IMPORTANCE OF LIMITS: The most important thing children need from their parents is love, but a close second is structure. Even teenagers need rules. Be firm but fair. Relax your rules bit by bit as your child demonstrates more **35)**..... . If he or she can't handle the freedom, tighten the reins and try again in a few months.

ENCOURAGE INDEPENDENCE: Many parents mistakenly believe that their teenager's strong desire for the freedom to organize their own lives means rebelliousness, disobedience or disrespect. It's healthy for adolescents to push for autonomy. Give your children the psychological space they need to learn to be self-reliant, and resist the temptation to micromanage.

EXPLAIN YOUR DECISIONS: Good parents have expectations but, in order for your teenager to live up to them, your rules and decisions have to be clear and appropriate. As your child becomes more adept at reasoning, it's no longer good enough to say "BECAUSE I SAID SO."

DEVELOP

IMPROVES

EMBARRASS

APPROPRIATE

ERRONEOUSLY

MATURITY

MISTAKE

VOCABULARY & USAGE (25 Points)

PART A. Read the sentences below and complete the gaps from 36- 50 with the correct answers A, B, C or D. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (1 point each)

36. My friend Siena to Russia last year.

- A) went B) has gone C) has been D) goed

37. I usually swimming at least once a week.

- A) do B) take C) go D) play

38. If I well in my exams, I to university.

- A) will do / will go B) will do / go C) do / will go D) do / go

39. She was so upset that she burst tears.

- A) to B) out C) with D) into

40. Where did you go holiday last year?

- A) for B) to C) on D) up

41. Cassie went to bed early because she was

- A) relaxed B) tired C) comfortable D) happy

42. The Maths problem was really difficult and I just couldn't the answer.

- A) check in B) set off C) work out D) take off

43. But I saw him in Frankfurt

- A) for 3 years B) 3 years ago C) before 3 years D) since 3 years

44. While he to London he saw an accident.
A) was driving B) drives C) drove D) had driving
45. Millions of cigarettes every year.
A) is smoke B) are smoking C) are smoked D) are smoke
46. If you had told me that he never pays his debts, I _____ him any money.
A) won't lend B) wouldn't lend C) didn't lend D) wouldn't have lent
47. Before _____ the town, I think you should talk to your mother.
A) to leave B) leaving C) to leaving D) having leaving
48. Could you tell me _____ ?
A) what did Ann buy B) Why was Jack late to class
C) what time the plane arrives D) who is that man
49. When you arrive at London Airport you _____ by our representative
who will accompany you to your hotel.
A) are meeting B) are going to meet C) will have met D) will be met
50. You will come to my birthday party, _____ ?
A) would you B) will you C) won't you D) wouldn't you

PART B. Read the text and circle the correct answers for questions 51 - 55. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (2 points each)

Though Brazil is one of the richest **51)** _____ in the world, much of it has not yet been developed. It was mainly for this reason that the Brazilian government decided to have a new city built 600 miles north-west of Rio de Janeiro. Designed **52)** _____ the great architect Lucio Costa, the new city, Brasilia, replaced Rio de Janeiro as the capital of Brazil in 1960. Brasilia has been carefully planned for modern living. Its wide roads, which can take fourteen lanes of traffic, have been kept away from living areas. Children do not have to **53)** _____ busy streets to go to school. Housewives can visit shopping centres on foot, for in these specially designed living areas, cars are unnecessary. At first, the government had great difficulty in **54)** _____ people to leave Rio and settle in Brasilia. Since 1960, however, the population has been growing all the time. Brasilia has quickly established itself **55)** _____ the capital of the country.

- 51.** A) countries B) country C) countrys D) country's
- 52.** A) on B) through C) by D) along
- 53.** A) build B) cross C) design D) across
- 54.** A) persuaded B) persuading C) persuasive D) to persuade
- 55.** A) with B) for C) as D) to

PART C: Read the text carefully and choose the correct option A, B, C or D for questions 56- 60. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (1 point each)

It was a sunny day, perfect **56)** _____ a picnic. Mother and I decided to have a picnic. Mother filled a basket **57)** _____ sandwiches, drinks and a few slices of chocolate cake. Then we were **58)** _____. We sat under a huge tree. After helping Mother set out the food, I rushed down to the sea. Mother sat under the tree, keeping a lookout for me **59)**_____ reading her novel. I came up for lunch and then went straight back **60)** _____ the water. Much later, I came out, changed, and had more of the delicious food. What a wonderful day it was !

- 56.** A) for B) of C) with D) into
- 57.** A) have B) with C) into D) for
- 58.** A) of B) while C) off D) on
- 59.** A) have B) for C) when D) while
- 60.** A) into B) have C) of D) with

FUNCTIONS (25 Points)

PART A. Complete the conversation between two people. Chose the correct option A, B, C or D for questions 61-67. (1 point each)

61. A: "I have got a headache".

B: "Maybe you _____ to take an aspirin".

- A) should B) ought C) don't D) can

62. A: "Are you ready to order?"

B: Not yet- I am still looking at the _____".

- A) bill B) table C) service D) menu

63. A: Oh mummy! I have spilt some milk on my dress.

B: Don't worry. _____.

- A) I'll have it dry cleaned.
B) It will fit you.
C) You're going to be the centre of attention at the party.
D) How many times do I have to tell you I don't like mistakes?

64. A: ---- wrapping this box for me?

B: No, that's all right.

- A) Do you mind if
B) Can I
C) Would you mind
D) Could you

65. A: ----. Shall I wear it for the wedding tonight?

B: Oh, it's wonderful. It suits you perfectly.

- A) Where do we meet for the wedding?
B) How do you feel yourself?
C) Why don't you go to the wedding with us?
D) What do you think of this dress ?

66. A: ----

B: You'd better go to bed early this evening then.

- A) I'm going to have my English exam tomorrow morning.
- B) I'm going to see my cousin next weekend.
- C) My favourite film starts at 23 tonight.
- D) You look sad. What's the matter with you?

67. A: Let's go to Pamukkale for the weekend.

B: Shall we go there by train?

- A) You should go there in May, when the weather is nice.
- B) I'm sorry I have to feed my cat.
- C) That's a good idea. I've always wanted to go there.
- D) OK, I have two bus tickets.

PART B: In each of the following questions (68-70), the first sentence is the TOPIC SENTENCE, which states the main point. Choose the IRRELEVANT sentence, which does not support the main point.

68. It is not difficult to see why young people of today are so keen on motorbikes.

- A) Motorbikes are faster than other vehicles.
- B) Young people under 17 are not allowed to have motorbikes.
- C) You can take a passenger with you on the seat behind you.
- D) Motorbikes give people a feeling of independence.

69. We all should read more than we do.

- A) Books can teach us how other people think and help us understand one another better.
- B) Television has, unfortunately, caused people to read less.
- C) Books help us understand not only other people but also ourselves.
- D) It is in books that we can find out about our past mistakes and triumphs so that we may learn from them.

70. Starting your own business requires many skills and resources.

- A) You should know how to deal with your customers.
- B) You need enough money to cover the initial costs.
- C) You can be your own boss if you own a business.
- D) Bookkeeping and management ability are essential

For questions 71-72, mark the best TOPIC SENTENCE for each paragraph. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (1 point each)

71. _____ . It is an animal about the size of a small cow. The people of Tibet use it to carry large and small loads. They drink its milk, eat its meat for food and weave its fur into cloth.

- A) Tibetan people depend upon the yak in several ways.
- B) Tibet is famous for its animals.
- C) The yak is an important means of transportation in Tibet.
- D) The yak is adapted to the climate of Tibet.

72. _____ . Airlines depend on good weather conditions to keep their planes in the air. Workmen who construct buildings can work only in good weather. Farmers depend on sunshine and rain for growing crops. Merchants find that weather affects their business, for when the weather is bad people do not go shopping.

- A) We should listen to a weather report every day.
- B) Scientists are studying ways to control the weather.
- C) Weather is important to a great number of people.
- D) Unfavourable weather conditions may affect air travel.

PART C. Look at the sentences below (73 - 77). Find the sentence A, B, C or D that means the same as the first sentence. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (1 point each)

73. "The plane may have been delayed." This sentence means:

- A) It will arrive shortly.
- B) It had been late.
- C) It is probable that it has been delayed.
- D) It was delayed.

74. Sorry, our card machine isn't working.

**Cash only today. We hope it will be repaired by tomorrow morning.
The cash machine is a 2 minute walk, opposite the chemist.**

- A) You can't pay by card here today.
- B) You can't get cash from this machine.
- C) You won't be able to pay by card here tomorrow.
- D) You won't be able to pay cash today.

75. Hi Hannah

Thanks for getting a concert ticket for me. Now Ellie wants to come too. Can you book an extra ticket for her and I'll pay you back when I see you?

John

- A) John wants Hannah to give him money for Ellie's ticket.
- B) John wants Hannah to buy some tickets for him and Ellie.
- C) John wants Hannah to get one more ticket.
- D) John wants Hannah to sell one ticket to Ellie.

76. Fridge for sale

**Selling because I am moving to smaller house – Need smaller one!
Cost £300 new. Selling for just £50.
Must go before this Saturday!
Call Simon 05774-882383**

- A) Simon wants to buy a larger fridge.
- B) Simon is selling the fridge at half price.
- C) The fridge won't be available in a week's time.
- D) The fridge doesn't work.

77. Sorry

Because one of our guides is sick we can't offer museum tours every hour today. They will run every two hours.

Next tour at 2pm

- A) The tour after the 2pm tour will be at 4pm.
- B) There won't be any guided tours of the museum today.
- C) Today, there will be two tours of the museum every hour.
- D) Today, there will be one tour.

PART D. Read the questions below and choose the best answer A, B, C or D for questions 78 – 85. Write your answers on the answer sheet. (1 point each)

78. What time does it finish?

- A) On Thursday
- B) I'm not sure
- C) It takes 15 minutes.
- D) In June

79. What's Cathy like?

- A) She is nice.
- B) She likes me.
- C) Yes, I like her.
- D) She likes dancing.

80. Are you looking forward to your holiday?

- A) Yes, I'm really excited about it.
- B) We're going to China.
- C) Not to worry.
- D) In summer.

81. Would you like a cup of tea?

- A) I'd love one.
- B) Sorry, I'm not.
- C) Yes, I like tea.
- D) I don't want cake.

82. Would you like some more dessert?

- A) It's delicious!
- B) Enjoy your meal!
- C) No thanks, I'm full.
- D) I want lemonade.

83. How often do you go hiking?

- A) Most weekends.
- B) I go with three friends.
- C) We stay for a weekend.
- D) I started 3 years ago.

84. Can I pay by credit card?

- A) It is 200 TL.
- B) I don't have cash on me.
- C) Bank is opposite the market.
- D) Certainly. We accept all the major cards.

85. Where would you like to go?

- A) I am at home.
- B) To the zoo.
- C) I went to the cinema.
- D) Watching TV.

***** THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST. *****

DON'T FORGET TO TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!