

Situation 1: Tony and Alex are talking when Meriko comes in.

1. _____ are meeting for the first time.
 - a. Tony and Alex
 - b. Tony and Meriko
 - c. Alex and Meriko
 - d. Tony, Alex, and Meriko

Situation 2: A woman is ordering food at a restaurant.

2. She _____.
 - a. usually has soup
 - b. is getting the soup
 - c. stopped eating salad
 - d. likes soup, not salad

Situation 3: Joe calls Ramon's home. Ramon's mother answers the telephone.

3. Joe _____.
 - a. talks with Ramon
 - b. leaves a message for Ramon
 - c. will see Ramon in class
 - d. will call Ramon at school

Now go on to page 4.

Situation 4: A reporter is giving today's weather forecast.

4. It will rain today in _____ .
- a. California
 - b. the Northwest
 - c. New York
 - d. most of the country
5. Today's weather in New York will be _____ .
- a. typical
 - b. sunny
 - c. cloudy
 - d. warm

Situation 5: Jeff calls Audrey about a business meeting.

6. Audrey can't meet before 2:00 because she _____ .
- a. is leaving early tomorrow
 - b. has another meeting
 - c. is meeting all morning
 - d. eats lunch at 2:00
7. They're going to _____ .
- a. meet at 10:00 tomorrow
 - b. eat a late lunch together
 - c. have the meeting before lunch
 - d. meet at night

Now go on to page 5.

Situation 6: Jerry and Sue are talking about their plans for the summer vacation.

8. Sue's family usually _____ .
- a. stays home
 - b. goes to the beach
 - c. visits friends
 - d. takes a trip
9. This year Sue is thinking about _____ .
- a. going fishing with her dad
 - b. visiting her mother
 - c. learning how to sail
 - d. taking a trip with friends

Situation 7: Peggy is talking to Tom about her car.

10. Peggy is upset because _____ .
- a. she can't use her car
 - b. her parents won't help her
 - c. Karla doesn't like her car
 - d. Tom doesn't understand her
11. Karla _____ .
- a. borrowed her parents' car
 - b. has her own car
 - c. will fix Peggy's car
 - d. is buying a new car
12. Peggy doesn't lend money to friends because _____ .
- a. it can change the relationship
 - b. her friends have plenty of money
 - c. she doesn't have much to lend
 - d. her parents won't let her

13. Frank went to Argentina _____ .
- a. by himself
 - b. to visit Chad
 - c. after high school
 - d. with his family
14. Frank says he "would have liked to have seen Norway." He means that he _____ .
- a. wanted to go there, so he went
 - b. didn't want to go there, but he went anyway
 - c. wanted to go there, but he couldn't
 - d. didn't want to go there, so he didn't
15. Liz went to China because of her _____ .
- a. job
 - b. father
 - c. school
 - d. friends
16. Liz didn't _____ .
- a. live in Beijing
 - b. like Chinese culture
 - c. go to Thailand
 - d. learn Chinese quickly

Now go on to page 7.

Situation 9: Ben and Margaret are talking about their jobs.

17. Margaret started working in fashion design _____ .
- a. when she opened her own store
 - b. at a small design company
 - c. with one of her teachers
 - d. before she finished her studies
18. When Margaret was younger, she didn't know that _____ .
- a. design school was so expensive
 - b. her dreams could never come true
 - c. it took so long to become successful
 - d. she wanted to make beautiful clothes
19. Ben wanted to become a _____ .
- a. doctor
 - b. lawyer
 - c. writer
 - d. reporter
20. Ben likes _____ .
- a. being a reporter
 - b. taking classes
 - c. writing novels
 - d. teaching literature

This is the end of the Listening section of Objective Placement Test B.

Now go on to page 8 and begin the Reading section.

Section II: Reading

In this section of the Objective 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. You will have 20 minutes to complete this section.

Passage 1: What are you doing today?

PEDRO: I usually go out with friends on Saturday night. But today is Friday, and we're going out to a football game tonight. So tomorrow night I'm staying home.

21. This Saturday night, Pedro is _____ .
- a. playing football
 - b. visiting friends
 - c. staying home
 - d. going out

Passage 2: What do you do?

MARCIA CHUNG: I work in a busy real estate office. I do the same thing day after day – answer the telephone and send documents. I need to get a more interesting job. That's why I'm studying law at night.

22. Marcia's job is _____ .
- a. difficult
 - b. boring
 - c. restful
 - d. interesting

Passage 3: A vacation postcard

Hi, Andre,

Greetings from Mexico. It's really great to be away from school. I was traveling with Paul, but he got homesick and now I'm by myself. I have a tent and two sleeping bags, so why don't you come on down? We could go to the beaches, see the sights. And it doesn't cost much to stay here. Think about it, OK?

Todd

23. Todd wants Andre to _____ .

- a. stay in school
- b. find a doctor
- c. send him money
- d. come to Mexico

Passage 4: Meditation

You observe a person in meditation. On the surface, he appears to be asleep, but he's simply in a trance – a kind of half-sleep in which the person is conscious but able to ignore the situation around him. For the meditator, the ability to concentrate is so strong that everything around him – sounds, smells, movement – seems to fade in importance. At the same time, decision making and deep thinking are often greatly improved.

24. In this reading, *meditation* refers to a person's _____ .

- a. state of mind
- b. intelligence
- c. physical condition
- d. ability to sleep

25. Meditation doesn't help a person _____ .

- a. hear better
- b. think deeply
- c. make decisions
- d. ignore smells

Now go on to page 10.

Passage 5: The electric lightbulb

Thomas Edison was called the Wizard of Menlo Park because he found a simple, efficient way to light up a room at night. By 1877, many other scientists had been successful using electricity for light, but their inventions were not practical for home use. Edison's patient experimenting resulted in an easy-to-use lightbulb, which produced just enough light for a room in a house. Edison's victory came in December of 1879 when he used a piece of carbonized (burned) cotton thread as the filament or wire in the bulb. An electric current passing through the thread made it shine.

26. In 1877, electricity was not used to light homes because _____ .

- a. electric power hadn't been invented yet
- b. there were no practical electric lights
- c. people were afraid to use electric lightbulbs
- d. no one had experimented with electricity

27. The filament in a lightbulb is used to produce _____ .

- a. light
- b. thread
- c. electricity
- d. carbon

Now go on to page 11.

Passage 6: It's a big country!

When visitors to the United States leave the crowded cities of the East Coast or Midwest, they are likely to comment on the use of space. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and even the central part of Chicago may look similar to great cities anywhere in the world. However, urban areas in other parts of the country, and especially those in the "wide West," look different. Take Denver or Los Angeles, for example. Although statistics show that many people there live in apartments, these buildings are small compared to the multi-storied apartment blocks of Moscow, Cairo, and Beijing. The mid-size city of Tucson, Arizona (population 700,000), which developed in a broad desert valley with several small streams to feed it, covers an area larger than all of Chicago (population 7 million). In Tucson, most people live in individual houses. They drive their cars (or pickup trucks) to work and shop in large shopping malls with huge parking lots. Perhaps it's the farmer or cowboy influence: each family has its own "horse" and its own piece of land.

28. Visitors to the United States often comment on the use of space in _____ .
- a. Boston, New York, and Philadelphia
 - b. the central part of Chicago
 - c. large apartment buildings
 - d. urban areas of the West
29. According to the article, apartment buildings in Moscow, Cairo, and Beijing are often _____ than those in Denver and Los Angeles.
- a. smaller
 - b. taller
 - c. more expensive
 - d. more beautiful
30. The average person in Tucson lives _____ .
- a. in a house
 - b. near his or her job
 - c. on a farm
 - d. next to an apartment
31. The article implies that in building cities today, Americans are influenced by _____ .
- a. cities on the East Coast
 - b. their farming tradition
 - c. Moscow, Cairo, and Beijing
 - d. the need for more apartments

Passage 7: Personality types

What makes people the way they are? Why do some people get angry easily, others always seem to be cheerful, while still others are often depressed? The early Greek doctor Hippocrates thought that personality was linked to the fluids that were known to exist in the human body: the blood, the bile, the black bile, and the phlegm. These fluids were called the four humors. He believed that inside each person, one kind of body fluid was dominant and that this fluid – or humor – caused a tendency toward a particular kind of behavior.

If the blood (*sanguinis*) was dominant, the person was *sanguine*, or cheerful and willing to help others. If the yellow bile of the liver (called *chole*) was the most important, the person would be irritable and quick to anger. If the person was often sad and depressed, the black liquid of the spleen and kidneys (*melan-chole* or *black bile*) was blamed. And the person who had too much *phlegm* (the thick mucus of the nose and throat) was likely to be lazy, calm, and dull (not very intelligent).

Today we know that personality results from a combination of lifestyle and natural factors, and has little or nothing to do with the balance of body fluids. However, even today the words remain: *humorous*, *sanguine*, *choleric*, *melancholy*, *phlegmatic*. Although psychologists no longer use them, they have become part of the common vocabulary – with some changes, of course. For example, today to say that a person is *humorous* means that the person laughs and makes others laugh, from the idea of having “good” humor.

32. According to the article, the early Greeks knew that _____ .
- there are different fluids in the human body
 - everyone shows the same basic behavior
 - people who laugh a lot are humorous
 - personality is the result of lifestyle factors
33. For the early Greeks, *humor* was the name for a type of _____ .
- personality type
 - body part
 - natural fluid
 - internal organ
34. Hippocrates believed that _____ was dominant in a happy person.
- blood
 - bile
 - black bile
 - phlegm
35. Today the word *humorous* is used to describe a person's _____ .
- blood type
 - lifestyle
 - personality
 - body fluids

Passage 8: What is Intelligence?

We all know that there are different degrees of intelligence, but it is perhaps less understood that the way we think about intelligence may be influenced by the society we live in, and that even within one society, standards and norms can change over time. For example, since the rise of a scientific culture, the intelligence of the scientist has been greatly valued. Therefore, scientific thinkers and theoreticians like Albert Einstein and Stephen W. Hawking have been considered the "most intelligent."

Recent research in the area of intelligence is leading toward a redefinition of the concept. Today it is recognized that people have different degrees but also different kinds of intelligence and that the ability to think scientifically (i.e., the capacity to use logical deduction and factual evidence to solve problems) is just one kind. For example, the ability to create things of beauty such as a painting or a musical composition demonstrates another type of intelligence, which could be called artistic intelligence. Political and social leaders all have interpersonal intelligence, the talent to understand and to manage other human beings. The ability to organize facts into a clear argument, to master languages, and to create stories about imaginary people and situations can all be considered as separate aspects of intelligence. From this perspective, the average person has different but "normal" amounts of each type of intelligence, while a genius is a person with an outstanding brilliance in at least one kind of intelligence.

36. The main idea of this article is that _____ .
- a. scientists are more intelligent than others
 - b. all artistic people are intelligent
 - c. there are different aspects of intelligence
 - d. geniuses are intelligent in many ways
37. The meaning of *concept* (second paragraph, first sentence) is closest to _____ .
- a. aspect
 - b. idea
 - c. degree
 - d. genius
38. _____ are usually considered the most intelligent.
- a. Engineers
 - b. Artists
 - c. Politicians
 - d. Scientists
39. *Interpersonal intelligence* refers to the ability to _____ .
- a. solve problems
 - b. direct people
 - c. organize facts
 - d. write stories
40. According to the article, a genius is someone who _____ .
- a. studies mathematics and science
 - b. is outstanding in at least one area
 - c. can paint pictures and compose music
 - d. talks brilliantly about many subjects

Section III: 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. You will have 15 minutes to complete this section.

41. "Where are the stamps?"

"_____ on the desk."

- a. There are
- b. They're
- c. They
- d. Their

42. My office is _____ downtown.

- a. on
- b. near
- c. close
- d. at

43. "I can't speak German."

_____ can I?"

- a. No
- b. Never
- c. Not
- d. Neither

44. On weekends, we enjoy _____ friends.

- a. visit
- b. to visit
- c. visiting
- d. to visiting

45. I don't have a computer, but _____ my friends do.

- a. the most
- b. almost
- c. most of
- d. most

46. We're very _____ about the news.

- a. excited
- b. exciting
- c. excite
- d. excitement

Now go on to page 15.

47. "Is the report done yet?"
"No, but I hope _____ it by tonight."
a. finish
b. that finish
c. to finish
d. finishing
48. Cairo is _____ any other city in Egypt.
a. the large
b. larger than
c. the largest
d. large as
49. Ted's never gone mountain climbing, _____ he?
a. does
b. is
c. has
d. was
50. I had an accident. I wish I _____ more careful.
a. was being
b. will be
c. have been
d. had been
51. Excuse me. Could you tell me where _____ ?
a. the bus station is
b. is the bus station
c. it is the bus station
d. is it the bus station
52. Bill would have done something about the problem if he _____ about it.
a. did know
b. had known
c. was known
d. would know
53. Janice moved to Paris. _____ there for a year already.
a. She's living
b. She lives
c. She's been living
d. She was living
54. The movie's great! It's really worth _____.
a. seeing
b. to see
c. you see
d. see

55. I'd play the piano better if I _____ more.
- a. practicing
 - b. can practice
 - c. practiced
 - d. will practice
56. Would you mind _____ in here?
- a. don't smoke
 - b. not to smoke
 - c. not smoking
 - d. no smoke
57. My sister is interested _____ about Japanese literature.
- a. learn
 - b. learning
 - c. to learn
 - d. in learning
58. This fruit needs _____ before you eat it.
- a. to wash
 - b. being washed
 - c. you wash it
 - d. to be washed
59. By the time you get this postcard, _____ New York.
- a. I'd left
 - b. I'm leaving
 - c. I'll have left
 - d. I've been leaving
60. The ground's wet. It must _____.
- a. raining
 - b. have rained
 - c. to rain
 - d. rained
61. Sue is used _____ up early.
- a. get
 - b. getting
 - c. to getting
 - d. to get
62. The man _____ lives across the street is a dentist.
- a. who
 - b. he
 - c. whose
 - d. what

63. I won't go _____ you come with me.
- a. instead
 - b. except
 - c. unless
 - d. although
64. Before _____ for work, I usually have a cup of coffee.
- a. to leave
 - b. leaving
 - c. that leave
 - d. leave
65. I'm going to flying school _____ I can learn how to fly my own plane.
- a. that
 - b. in order
 - c. in order to
 - d. so that
66. Helen is _____ serious student I have ever seen.
- a. more
 - b. most
 - c. the more
 - d. the most
67. I'd prefer _____ at home this weekend.
- a. not stay
 - b. no staying
 - c. not to stay
 - d. don't stay
68. Ken failed the test. He should _____ more.
- a. studying
 - b. to study
 - c. studied
 - d. have studied
69. Betty's husband suggested that she _____ a few days off from work.
- a. has took
 - b. taking
 - c. take
 - d. will take
70. The older I get, _____ I become.
- a. more impatient
 - b. the more impatient
 - c. most impatient
 - d. the most impatient

Objective Placement Test B

Answer Sheet

Name _____ Date _____

Total Points _____ Rating _____

Example

(a) (b) ☒ (c) (d)

Section I: Listening

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 11. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 2. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 12. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 3. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 13. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 4. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 14. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 5. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 15. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 6. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 16. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 7. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 17. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 8. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 18. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 9. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 19. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 10. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 20. (a) (b) (c) (d) |

Section II: Reading

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 21. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 31. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 22. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 32. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 23. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 33. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 24. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 34. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 25. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 35. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 26. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 36. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 27. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 37. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 28. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 38. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 29. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 39. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 30. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 40. (a) (b) (c) (d) |

Section III: Language use

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 41. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 51. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 61. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 42. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 52. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 62. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 43. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 53. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 63. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 44. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 54. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 64. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 45. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 55. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 65. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 46. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 56. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 66. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 47. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 57. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 67. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 48. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 58. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 68. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 49. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 59. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 69. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 50. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 60. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 70. (a) (b) (c) (d) |

Answer Key for Objective Placement Test B

Example ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

Section I: Listening

1. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

2. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

3. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

4. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

5. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

6. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

7. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

8. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d

9. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

10. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d
11. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

12. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d

13. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☒ d

14. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

15. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

16. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☒ d

17. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

18. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

19. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

20. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d

Section II: Reading

21. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

22. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

23. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☒ d

24. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d

25. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d

26. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

27. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d

28. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☒ d

29. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

30. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d
31. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

32. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d

33. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

34. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d

35. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

36. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

37. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

38. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☒ d

39. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

40. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

Section III: Language Use

41. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

42. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

43. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☒ d

44. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

45. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

46. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d

47. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

48. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

49. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

50. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☒ d
51. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d

52. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

53. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

54. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d

55. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

56. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

57. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☒ d

58. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☒ d

59. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

60. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d
61. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

62. ☒ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d

63. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

64. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

65. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☒ d

66. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☒ d

67. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

68. ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☒ d

69. ☐ a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d

70. ☐ a ☒ b ☐ c ☐ d

Scoring Guidelines		
SCORE	RATING	PLACEMENT
1-5	1	Interchange Intro, first half
6-11	2	Interchange Intro, second half
12-17	3	Interchange Level 1, first half
18-23	4	Interchange Level 1, second half
24-30	5	Interchange Level 2, first half
31-36	6	Interchange Level 2, second half
37-42	7	Interchange Level 3, first half
43-49	8	Interchange Level 3, second half
50-55	9	Passages Level 1, first half
56-61	10	Passages Level 1, second half
62-68	11	Passages Level 2, first half
69-70	12	Passages Level 2, second half