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Oxford Placement Test 1

Grammar Test PART 1

Name _____

Total Listening _____ / 100 Total Grammar Part 2 _____ / 50

Total Grammar Part 1 _____ / 50 Grand total _____ / 200

Look at these examples. The correct answer is ticked.

- a In warm climates people like likes are liking sitting outside in the sun.
- b If it is very hot, they sit at under the shade.

Now the test will begin. Tick the correct answers.

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|----|
| 1 | Water <input type="checkbox"/> is to boil <input type="checkbox"/> is boiling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> boils | at a temperature of 100°C. | 1 |
| 2 | In some countries <input type="checkbox"/> there is <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is <input type="checkbox"/> it is | very hot all the time. | 2 |
| 3 | In cold countries people wear thick clothes <input type="checkbox"/> for keeping <input type="checkbox"/> to keep <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> for to keep | warm. | 3 |
| 4 | In England people are always talking about <input type="checkbox"/> a weather <input type="checkbox"/> the weather <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> weather | . | 4 |
| 5 | In some places <input type="checkbox"/> it rains <input type="checkbox"/> there rains <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> it raining | almost every day. | 5 |
| 6 | In deserts there isn't <input type="checkbox"/> the <input type="checkbox"/> some <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> any | grass. | 6 |
| 7 | Places near the Equator have <input type="checkbox"/> a warm <input type="checkbox"/> the warm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> warm | weather even in the cold season. | 7 |
| 8 | In England <input type="checkbox"/> coldest <input type="checkbox"/> the coldest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> colder | time of year is usually from December to February. | 8 |
| 9 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The most <input type="checkbox"/> Most of <input type="checkbox"/> Most | people don't know what it's like in other countries. | 9 |
| 10 | Very <input type="checkbox"/> less <input type="checkbox"/> little <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> few | people can travel abroad. | 10 |
| 11 | Mohammed Ali <input type="checkbox"/> has won <input type="checkbox"/> won <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is winning | his first world title fight in 1960. | 11 |
| 12 | After he <input type="checkbox"/> had won <input type="checkbox"/> have won <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> was winning | an Olympic gold medal he became a professional boxer. | 12 |
| 13 | His religious beliefs <input type="checkbox"/> have made him <input type="checkbox"/> made him to <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> made him | change his name when he became champion. | 13 |
| 14 | If he <input type="checkbox"/> has <input type="checkbox"/> would have <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> had | lost his first fight with Sonny Liston, no one would have been surprised. | 14 |
| 15 | He has travelled a lot <input type="checkbox"/> both <input type="checkbox"/> and <input type="checkbox"/> or | as a boxer and as a world-famous personality. | 15 |

subtotal ___/15

- 16 He is very well known **all in all over in all** the world. 16
- 17 Many people **is believing are believing believe** he was the greatest boxer of all time. 17
- 18 To be the best **from in of** the world is not easy. 18
- 19 Like any top sportsman Ali **had to must should** train very hard. 19
- 20 Even though he has now lost his title, people **would will did** always remember him as a champion. 20

The history of **aeroplane the aeroplane an aeroplane** is 21
quite a a quite quite short one. For many centuries men 22
are trying try had tried to fly, but with 23
little few a little success. In the 19th century a few people 24
succeeded **to fly in flying into flying** in balloons. But it wasn't until 25
the beginning of **this next that** century that anybody 26
were is was able to fly in a machine 27
who which what was heavier than air, in other words, in 28
who which what we now call a 'plane'. The first people to achieve 29
'powered flight' were the Wright brothers. **His Their Theirs** 30
was the machine which was the forerunner of the Jumbo jets
and supersonic airliners that are **such such a so** common 31
sight today. They **could should couldn't** hardly have imagined that in 1969, 32
not much not many no much more than half a century later, 33
a man **will be had been would be** landed on the moon. 34
Already **a man man the man** is taking the first steps towards the stars. 35
Although space satellites have existed **since during for** less 36
than forty years, we are now dependent **from of on** them for all 37
kinds of **informations information an information**. Not only 38
are they they are there are being used for scientific research in 39
space, but also to see what kind of weather **is coming comes coming**. 40
By 1998 there **would must will** have been satellites in space for forty 41
years and the 'space superpowers' are planning to **have make let** 42
massive space stations built. When these **will be are will have been** 43
completed it will be the first time **when where that** astronauts will be 44
able to work in space in large numbers. **Apart For Except** all that, 45
in many ways the most remarkable flight **of above at** all was 46
it that that one of the flying bicycle, which the world saw on television, 47
flying to fly fly across the Channel from England to France, with nothing 48
apart but than a man to power it. As the bicycle-flyer said, 49
'It's the first time **I realize I've realized I am realizing** what hard work it is to be a bird!' 50

Grammar Test PART 2

- 51 Many teachers **say to** **say** **tell** their students should learn a foreign language. 51
- 52 Learning a second language is not the same **as** **like** **than** learning a first language. 52
- 53 It takes **long time** **long** **a long time** to learn any language. 53
- 54 It is said that Chinese is perhaps the world's **harder** **hardest** **more hard** language to master. 54
- 55 English is quite difficult because of all the exceptions **who** **which** **what** have to be learnt. 55
- 56 You can learn the basic structures of a language quite quickly, but only if you
are wanting **will to** **are willing to** make an effort. 56
- 57 A lot of people aren't used **to the study** **to study** **to studying** grammar in their own language. 57
- 58 Many adult students of English wish they **would start** **would have started** **had started** their language studies earlier. 58
- 59 In some countries students have to spend a lot of time working **on** **by** **in** their own. 59
- 60 There aren't **no** **any** **some** easy ways of learning a foreign language in your own country. 60
- 61 Some people try to improve their English by **hearing** **listening** **listening to** the BBC World Service. 61
- 62 **Live** **Life** **Living** with a foreign family can be a good way to learn a language. 62
- 63 It's no use **to try** **trying** **in trying** to learn a language just by studying a dictionary. 63
- 64 Many students of English **would rather not** **would rather prefer not** **would rather not to** take tests. 64
- 65 Some people think it's time we all **learn** **should learn** **learnt** a single international language. 65
- Charles Walker is a teacher at a comprehensive school in Norwich. He **has joined** **joined** **joins** 66
the staff of the school in 1988 and **has been working** **worked** **works** there ever since. 67
Before **move** **to move** **moving** to Norwich, he taught in Italy and in Wales, 68
and before that he **has been** **was** **was being** a student at Cambridge 69
University. So far he **isn't** **wasn't** **hasn't been** in Norwich for as long 70
as he was in Wales, but he likes the city a lot and **should** **would** **could** 71
like to stay there for at least another two years, or, **how** **which** **as** he 72
puts it, until his two children **have** **will have** **will be** grown up a bit. 73
He met his wife, Kate, in 1982 while he **was to live** **was living** **had been living** 74
abroad for a while, and they got married in 1986.
Their two children, Mark and Susan, **are** **were** **have been** both born in Norwich. 75

The Walkers' boy, **who which he** is four, has just started
 at nursery school, but **his their her** sister
shall stay stays will be staying at home for another couple of years,
 because she is nearly two years **younger more young the younger**
 than him. Charles and Kate Walker **are used use used** to live in the
 country, but now that they have children, they **have moved move moved**
 into the city. Charles wanted a house **next near close** the
 school **in order for to** get to work easily. Unfortunately
the a that one the two of them really wanted was too expensive,
 so they **must should had to** buy one a bit further away. By the time the
 children **go will go will have gone** to secondary school,
that which what Charles and Kate hope will be in Norwich, the
 Walkers **will have been have been will be** living there for at least fifteen years.
 They can't be sure if they **stay do stay will stay**, but if they
don't didn't won't, their friends won't be too surprised.

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Look at the following examples of question tags in English. The correct form of the tag is ticked.

- a He's getting the 9.15 train, **isn't he** **hasn't he** **wasn't he** ?
 b She works in a library, **isn't she** **doesn't she** **doesn't he** ?
 c Tom didn't tell you, **hasn't he** **didn't he** **didn't he** ?
 d Someone's forgotten to switch off the gas, **didn't one** **didn't they** **haven't they** ?

Now tick the correct question tag in the following 10 items:

- 91 John's coming to see you, **hasn't he** **wasn't he** **isn't he** ? 91
 92 It's been a long time since you've seen him, **hasn't it** **isn't it** **haven't you** ? 92
 93 He's due to arrive tomorrow, **won't he** **isn't he** **will he** ? 93
 94 He won't be getting in till about 10.30, **isn't he** **is he** **will he** ? 94
 95 You met him while you were on holiday, **didn't you** **weren't you** **haven't you** ? 95
 96 I think I'm expected to pick him up, **aren't I** **don't I** **are you** ? 96
 97 No doubt you'd rather he stayed in England now, **didn't you** **wouldn't you** **shouldn't you** ? 97
 98 Nobody else has been told he's coming, **is he** **has he** **have they** ? 98
 99 We'd better not stay up too late tonight, **didn't we** **have we** **had we** ? 99
 100 I suppose it's time we called it a day, **didn't we** **isn't it** **don't I** ? 100