



Reading:

The History of Chocolate

One of the most popular foods of all time is chocolate. People nowadays eat chocolate in many different forms. We eat chocolate candy, and we drink hot and cold chocolate drinks. The chocolate we eat today is made from a lot of different ingredients, but the most important ingredient is cacao bean.

The story of cacao bean and its long journey to stores and supermarkets all over the world started hundreds of years ago in Mexico. Cacao trees need hot and humid weather, and they originally grew in the Yucatan Peninsula.

The Maya were the first people to eat cacao beans. They picked cacao beans from wild trees and cleared land to cultivate their own trees. They made a drink from cacao beans and exchanged the beans for other goods. **They** also used cacao beans for religious ceremonies.

Mayan **merchants** traveled north and introduced cacao beans to the Aztec people. Soon the cacao bean was part of the Aztecs' lives. They used it as a

drink, as part of religious ceremonies and even as money. With 10 beans, you could buy a rabbit. With 100 beans, you could buy a slave.

The Aztecs could not grow cacao trees because of the dry climate. When the Aztecs conquered the Maya, they asked for cacao beans as a tribute.

1. The underlined word "merchants" means _____.

- a. farmers **b. traders** c. citizens d. fighters

2. The Aztecs could not grow cacao trees because they need humid climate.

- a. true** b. false

3. Aztecs used cacao beans for _____.

- a. drinks only b. religious and death ceremonies
c. drinks, buying & selling, and religious ceremonies d. marriage ceremonies

4. The underlined pronoun "they" refers to _____.

- a. Mayan people** b. goods c. cacao beans d. wild trees

5. After losing the war, the Maya gave the Aztecs cacao beans _____.

- a. as a loan b. as a price for the slaves
c. as a tribute d. in a religious ceremony

Grammar:

1. I lost my keys so I _____ climb in through the window.

- a. must b. could **c. had to** d. don't have to

2. Last week, I was invited to a party at Amal's. I had never _____ to go there before.

- a. been asked** b. asked c. asking d. ask.

3. My neighbour speaks two languages very _____, but he isn't very good at mathematics.

- a. good b. better **c. well** d. bad

4. If she _____ up early, she would catch the bus.

- a. gets b. can get c. won't get **d. got**

5. A: How much homework has your daughter got to do?

B: _____.

- a. A few **b. A little** c. many d. lot

Vocabulary:

1. Whoever stole my snack is in a lot of _____.

- a. mistake **b. trouble** c. problem d. fault

2. The little child was suffering from a _____ cold and could hardly speak or play.

- a. huge b. sneezing c. coughing **d. heavy**

3. Many of the illnesses that are killing people these days are caused by _____ in our environment.

- a. pollution** b. homelessness c. poverty d. danger

4. By becoming a/ an _____, he gained the right to vote for the parliament.

- a. colleague b. acquaintance **c. citizen** d. stranger

5. She has always had a great deal of _____ for the work of your friend.

- a. embarrassment **b. admiration** c. surprise d. weakness



English Placement Test

Part One: Reading Comprehension (20 Points)

Read the following text carefully and circle the most appropriate answers.

Text A (10 points)

Some of the earliest diamonds known came from India. In the eighteenth century they were found in Brazil, and in 1866, huge deposits were found near Kimberley in South Africa. Though evidence of extensive diamond deposits has recently been found in Siberia, the continent of Africa still produces nearly the entire world's supply of these stones.

The most valuable diamonds are large, individual crystalline carbon. Less perfect forms, known as 'boart' and 'carbonado', are clusters of tiny crystals. Until diamonds are cut and polished, they do not sparkle like those you see on a ring – they just look like small, blue-grey stones.

In a rather crude form, the cutting and polishing of precious stones was an art known to the Ancient Egyptians. In the middle Ages, it became widespread in north-west Europe. However, a revolutionary change in the methods of cutting and polishing was made in 1476 when Ludwig Van Berquen of Bruges in Belgium invented the use of a swiftly revolving wheel with its edge faced with fine diamond powder. The name 'boart' is given to this fine powder as well as the natural crystalline material already mentioned. It is also given to badly flawed or broken diamond crystals, which are useless as jewels, and which are broken into powder for many purposes, the so-called 'industrial' diamonds.

Diamond itself is the only material hard enough to cut and polish, though recently, high-intensity light beams called lasers have been developed. It may be necessary to split or cleave the large stones before they are cut and polished. Every diamond has a natural line of cleavage, along which it may be split by a sharp blow with a cutting edge.

1. Since 1866

- a- most of the world's diamonds have come from Siberia
- b- all of the world's diamonds have come from near Kimberley in South Africa
- c- diamonds have been discovered in Africa
- d- diamonds have been discovered in most parts of the world

Form 2

2. According to the text, 'Carbonado' is the name given to:

- a- only the very best of diamonds
- b- the lumps of pure carbon
- c- Spanish diamonds
- d- diamonds that are made up of many small crystals

3. What happens after a diamond has been cut and polished?

- a- It looks like a small blue pebble
- b- It looks very different from its original form
- c- It can no longer be used to put in a ring
- d- It changes its chemical composition

4. Industrial diamonds are used

- a- for a wide range of purposes
- b- mainly for dentists' drills
- c- for decoration in rings and watches
- d- principally in mass-produced jewelry

5. Which sentence is TRUE about industrial diamonds?

- a- They are made of a different substance from real diamonds.
- b- They are not as sparkling or brilliant as 'boart'.
- c- They are made up of diamond dust and broken crystals.
- d- They are produced artificially in factories.

Text B (20 points)

A fully cut 'brilliant' diamond has 58 facets, or faces, regularly arranged. For cutting or faceting, the stones are fixed into copper holders and held against a wheel, edged with a mixture of oil and fine diamond dust, which is revolved at about 2500 revolutions a minute. Amsterdam and Antwerp, in Holland and Belgium respectively, have been the center of the diamond cutting and polishing industry for over seven centuries.

The jewel value of brilliant diamonds depends greatly on their color, or 'water' as it is called. The usual colors of diamonds are white, yellow, brown, green, or blue-white; the blue-white brilliants are the stones of the 'finest water' and so command the highest prices. During their formation, some diamonds absorb metallic oxides from the surrounding rocks and take on their color. Thus black, red and even bright pink diamonds have occasionally been found.

The trade in diamonds is not only in the valuable gem stones but also in the industrial diamonds mentioned above. Zaire produces 70% of such stones. They are fixed into the rock drills used in mining and civil engineering, also for edging band saws for cutting stone. Diamond-faced tools are used for cutting and drilling glass and fine porcelain, and for dentists' drills. They are used as bearings in watches and other finely balanced instruments.

Form 2

1. Why are diamonds held in copper holders during faceting?

- a- To facilitate accurate cutting
- b- To make them shine more brilliantly
- c- So that they can revolve more easily
- d- As a steel holder might damage the diamond

2. Why are stones with the finest water expensive?

- a- because they are fractioned.
- b- because they are the most brilliant.
- c- because they are white.
- d- because they contain clean water.

3. Diamonds are usually

- a- white, yellow, brown, green or blue-white
- b- all the same color
- c- either blue or white in color
- d- transparent

4. Complete the following phrase: Zaire produces

- a- 70% of all diamonds sold
- b- 70%.of industrial diamonds sold
- c- 70% of all precious stones sold
- d- 70% of the world's blue-white diamonds

5. What does the underlined pronoun “their” refer to?

- a- diamonds
- b- countries
- c- rocks
- d- prices

Part two: Structure (40 points)

Read the following questions carefully and circle the most appropriate answer.

1. She asked me how big _____.

- a- is your house
- b- my house was
- c- was my house
- d- is my house

2. Would you mind _____ me the pencil?

- a- to pass
- b- pass
- c- passing
- d- that you should pass

3. How much _____ where you live?

- a- do houses cost
- b- does houses cost
- c- does cost houses
- d- do cost houses

Form 2

4. _____ come to my party next Saturday?

- a- Do you can
- b- Can you to
- c- Can you
- d- Do you

5. He was mowing the lawn when I _____ him.

- a- saw
- b- had seen
- c- was seeing
- d- have seen

6. What time _____ to bed every day?

- a- do you go
- b- are you go
- c- do you going
- d- you are going

7. I live in Oxford now. I _____ to France for a long time.

- a- don't been
- b- didn't come
- c- haven't been
- d- don't come

8. I'm sorry, I haven't done my report _____ .

- a- now.
- b- already.
- c- until the present.
- d- yet.

9. My friend doesn't speak Chinese. I don't _____ .

- a- also.
- b- neither.
- c- either.
- d- too.

10. That's the house _____ .

- a. in the which Mr. Brown lives
- b. in which Mr. Brown lives
- c. Mr. Brown lives in it
- d. Mr. Brown lives

11. If _____

- a- you come to my office, I'd pay you.
- b- you shall come to my office, I'll pay you.
- c- you come to my office, I would to pay you.
- d- you come to my office, I'll pay you.

Form 2

12. _____, what would you spend it on?
a- When you had a lot of money
b- If you had a lot of money
c- If you would have a lot of money
d- If you shall have a lot of money
13. I'm not _____ grammar.
a- interested to learn
b- interested in learning
c- interested to learning
d- interest in learning
14. I wish _____ Russian.
a- I could speak
b- I would speak
c- I can speak
d- I'll be able to speak
15. What will you do when _____ studying?
a- you finish
b- you're finishing
c- you'll have finished
d- you're going to finish
16. I don't think there's _____ point in apologizing now.
a. little
b. any
c. very
d. such
17. _____ does it take you to reach your school? Half an hour.
a- How well
b. How much
c. How long
d. How many
18. The bank _____ yesterday by the thief.
a. is robbed
b. was robbed
c. rob
d. will rob
19. Sami _____ be in his room. He left an hour ago.
a. mustn't
b. can't
c. shouldn't
d. might not

Form 2

20. "Did you paint the house by yourself?"

"No, I _____ professionally."

- a. have done it
- b. had done it
- c. had it done
- d. got done

Part Three: Vocabulary (40 points)

Read the following questions carefully and then circle the most suitable answer.

1- The way an experiment is performed is called the _____.

- a- substance.
- b- condition.
- c- precaution.
- d- procedure.

2- The river has been contaminated. The underlined word contaminated means:

- a- dried up.
- b- diverted.
- c- polluted.
- d- obstructed.

3- Only one little boy _____ the accident. Everyone else was killed.

- a- absorbed
- b- survived
- c- consumed
- d- recognized

4- When a substance loses its water content, it becomes _____.

- a- shallow.
- b- filtered.
- c- dampened
- d- dehydrated

5- An architect _____ buildings.

- a- paints
- b- designs
- c- fights for
- d- repairs

6- We arrived at the airport _____ for our flight.

- a- at times
- b- by the time
- c- just in time
- d- at a time

7- His face suddenly became as white as _____.

- a- a cloud
- b- a sheet
- c- a rose
- d- snow

Form 2

- 8- When you go to Los Angeles, don't forget to visit the _____ Sunset Boulevard .
- a- exclusive
 - b- legendry
 - c- large
 - d- intoxicating
- 9- If you are worried, you should talk to someone to get it off your _____.
- a- nose
 - b- back
 - c- chest
 - d- hair
- 10- The _____ Sandra earns allows hers to live very comfortably.
- a- donations
 - b- charge
 - c- income
 - d- debt
- 11- Thomas is always _____ about how many languages he can speak.
- a- complaining
 - b- boasting
 - c- confessing
 - d- grumbling
- 12- _____ is the opposite of bitter.
- a- sour
 - b- spicy
 - c- sweet
 - d- salty
- 13- During the summer sales, many shops _____ their prices up to 60% percent.
- a- reduce
 - b- lay
 - c- lose
 - d- miss
- 14- I have looked through the report, but I must admit, only _____.
- a- superficially
 - b- thoroughly
 - c- seriously
 - d- carefully
- 15- As my secretary will be away for a couple of days, would you be kind enough to _____ my correspondence.
- a- play back
 - b- turn off
 - c- take care of
 - d- bring off
16. Taking _____ .in non-curriculum activities improves self-confidence.
- a. care of
 - b. advice
 - c. part
 - d. a test

Form 2

17. I've attended an inspiring _____ on how to promote positive thinking techniques.

- a. layer
- b. league
- c. leak
- d. lecture

18. The wedding was postponed since the _____ had an urgent business to do.

- a. grace
- b. grab
- c. grade
- d. groom

19. Many married couples _____ their marriage anniversary annually.

- a. facilitate
- b. celebrate
- c. imitate
- d. estimate

20. Layan is a talented interior designer. She chose creative decorations for her room.
The underlined word means:

- a. shows, films, or other performances that entertain people
- b. things used to make something more attractive
- c. an amount of substance covering a surface
- d. the way of life, especially the habits and traditions

Form 2

Answer key: Form 2

Number	The answer
comprehension	
1	C
2	D
3	B
4	A
5	C
Text B	
1	A
2	B
3	A
4	B
5	A
Structure	
1	B
2	C
3	A
4	C
5	A
6	A
7	C
8	D
9	C
10	B
11	D
12	B
13	B
14	A
15	A
16	B
17	C
18	B
19	B
20	C
Vocabulary	
1	D
2	C
3	B
4	D
5	B
6	C
7	B
8	B
9	C

Form 2

10	C
11	B
12	C
13	A
14	A
15	C
16	C
17	D
18	D
19	B
20	B