

## The Second IHWO Placement Test

### Part 1: Questions 1 – 12

Andreo meets Greta in the office.

Fill each gap with missing letters to make one word on your separate Answer Sheet.



Andreo Hello, do you work here?

Greta **Y\_1\_**, I do. My name's Greta, and I work **i\_2\_** the office upstairs. I'm a secretary.

Andreo Welcome **t\_3\_** the company, Greta. I'm Andreo. I work **w\_4\_** the computers here.

Greta I'm pleased to meet you, Andreo.

Andreo **A\_5\_** you free now? **W\_6\_** you like a coffee in the canteen downstairs?

Greta I don't know. I have to work. I have a **l\_7\_** of letters to write for my boss.

Andreo Well, it's your first day. You can **h\_8\_** a short break. I'll show you the canteen.

Greta OK, **th\_9\_** you, Andreo.

Andreo Now, how do you like your coffee? With milk and sugar? I only have sugar in **m\_10\_**.

Greta Me too. Just sugar for **m\_11\_**.

Andreo Let's sit down **a\_12\_** that table in the corner. We can talk quietly there.

Greta OK, Andreo, but I can't stay for long.

**Part 2: Questions 13 – 25**


Flora is a student who has just started a course at a language school in London. She is writing a letter to her friend Stefano.

**Fill each gap with ONE suitable word on your separate Answer Sheet.**

Hi Stefano,

Work has been very hard in the last few months. I decided last week I wanted a holiday. I was not certain where 13 go. One friend said 14 the mountains were best, but another told me to go to the sea.

In the end, I chose the Austrian Alps. I don't like flying, so I had to take the train. Luckily, 15 was a direct train 16 Paris to Salzburg. I was able to book the train ticket over the internet.



I arrived late 17 night. I was nervous 18 I don't speak German very well. I took 19 taxi to the hotel.

I 20 had good weather so far. Tomorrow, I'm 21 on a long walk up a mountain. The view from the top will be excellent.

Take care. I'll see you 22 week.  
Flora

**Choose ONE of the four options to fill each gap.**

**23** Flora decided she    like a holiday.

|    |   |      |   |     |   |      |   |       |
|----|---|------|---|-----|---|------|---|-------|
| 23 | A | must | B | can | C | have | D | would |
|----|---|------|---|-----|---|------|---|-------|

**24** Flora    by train.

|    |   |      |   |      |   |        |   |         |
|----|---|------|---|------|---|--------|---|---------|
| 24 | A | went | B | took | C | wanted | D | decided |
|----|---|------|---|------|---|--------|---|---------|

**25** Tomorrow Flora is    a long walk.

|    |   |       |   |          |   |        |   |          |
|----|---|-------|---|----------|---|--------|---|----------|
| 25 | A | going | B | planning | C | liking | D | enjoying |
|----|---|-------|---|----------|---|--------|---|----------|

**Part 3: Questions 26 – 41**

The following text is about Maria, who speaks Esperanto.  
**Fill each gap with ONE suitable word on your separate Answer Sheet.**

Many people say that Esperanto is easy \_26\_ learn. I don't know \_27\_ I learnt Esperanto as \_28\_ child. My mother is from Brazil and my father is Hungarian. Both of \_29\_ learnt Esperanto while at university. Mum met Dad at an Esperanto conference in Germany. They moved to London before I was born. Although they \_30\_ lived in England for twenty-seven years, they still speak Esperanto between themselves. Esperanto was the language I heard at home when I was growing up.

I speak fluent English, \_31\_ I learnt from my friends at school, but many of my thoughts and dreams \_32\_ still in Esperanto. It is funny for me to think \_33\_ somebody sitting down and learning Esperanto \_34\_ a book.

Many people say that Esperanto is useless. Few people speak the language, so few people learn \_35\_. I find, however, \_36\_ English and Esperanto are both useful when I travel. When doing business abroad I mostly use English, but many of my foreign friends are Esperanto speakers. If I have to go \_37\_ business to Frankfurt for example, I can contact the local Esperanto club.



Choose ONE of the four options to fill each gap.

38 Maria doesn't know \_\_ Esperanto is an easy language.

|    |   |     |   |       |   |    |   |      |
|----|---|-----|---|-------|---|----|---|------|
| 38 | A | how | B | which | C | if | D | what |
|----|---|-----|---|-------|---|----|---|------|

39 When she was a child, Maria listened \_\_ her parents speaking Esperanto.

|    |   |    |   |       |   |     |   |        |
|----|---|----|---|-------|---|-----|---|--------|
| 39 | A | to | B | about | C | for | D | during |
|----|---|----|---|-------|---|-----|---|--------|

40 Maria laughs \_\_ people that study Esperanto.

|    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |       |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|-------|
| 40 | A | on | B | to | C | at | D | after |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|-------|

41 "I am a perfect Esperanto speaker, \_\_ I?"

|    |   |      |   |       |   |     |   |        |
|----|---|------|---|-------|---|-----|---|--------|
| 41 | A | does | B | don't | C | are | D | aren't |
|----|---|------|---|-------|---|-----|---|--------|

**Part 4: Questions 42 – 54**

The following text is about Cuban music.

Fill each gap with ONE suitable word on your separate Answer Sheet.



Cuba has had 42 rich and colourful history, which is reflected in its music. Such cultural diversity has led to a vast range of styles and genres in Cuban music, each of which has a long history. While influences 43 Africa and Spain have been predominant, Cuban music has also been shaped by the music of Europe, Latin America and by American pop and jazz.

*Son* is a style of popular dance music from the Oriente province of Cuba, which forms the basis for what we know today as *salsa* music. There are several varieties of *son*, including *Son-montuno*, *Afro-son* and *Guajira-son*. *Guajira* itself 44 a derivation of *son*, though usually played a little more slowly. The song *Guantanamera*, which was brought to the attention of the world by Pete Seeger's recording in 1966, did much to popularise *guajira* music; this particular song is probably the 45 famous piece of *guajira*.

*Danzón* is a style of music influenced by European dances, first developed in the late nineteenth century. The form was later expanded 46 contain a section initially known as *nuevo ritmo*, which later came to 47 known as *mambo*. The word *mambo* can have many meanings, but they tend to centre on the Cuban dance styles of the 1940s and 1950s. *Big Band Mambo* was popularised in the 1950s by Israel López. His brother Orestes wrote the first pieces, which are thought to be the first examples of the style. 48 some people, however, the term *salsa* has come to mean all Cuban dance music.

Choose ONE of the four options to fill each gap.

49 Cuba is a country with a/an     musical tradition.

|    |   |             |   |            |   |        |   |       |
|----|---|-------------|---|------------|---|--------|---|-------|
| 49 | A | interesting | B | interested | C | boring | D | bored |
|----|---|-------------|---|------------|---|--------|---|-------|

50 There is a     deal of cultural diversity in Cuba.

|    |   |         |   |     |   |       |   |       |
|----|---|---------|---|-----|---|-------|---|-------|
| 50 | A | massive | B | big | C | great | D | large |
|----|---|---------|---|-----|---|-------|---|-------|

51 The music of Spain and Africa has had the     influence on Cuban music.

|    |   |      |   |      |   |      |   |       |
|----|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|-------|
| 51 | A | more | B | less | C | most | D | least |
|----|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|-------|

52 *Salsa* has     roots in *son* music.

|    |   |     |   |     |   |    |   |     |
|----|---|-----|---|-----|---|----|---|-----|
| 52 | A | the | B | its | C | no | D | all |
|----|---|-----|---|-----|---|----|---|-----|

53 The nineteenth century     the emergence of *Danzón*.

|    |   |       |   |     |   |      |   |         |
|----|---|-------|---|-----|---|------|---|---------|
| 53 | A | heard | B | saw | C | felt | D | touched |
|----|---|-------|---|-----|---|------|---|---------|

54 Some people     to call all Cuban dance music by the name *salsa*

|    |   |         |   |     |   |        |   |      |
|----|---|---------|---|-----|---|--------|---|------|
| 54 | A | suggest | B | ask | C | reject | D | tend |
|----|---|---------|---|-----|---|--------|---|------|

**Part 5: Questions 55 – 65**

The following text is about the author, Franz Kafka.

Fill in each gap with ONE suitable word on your separate Answer Sheet.

Franz Kafka, born in Prague on 3 July 1883, has, in the period since his death, come to be considered as one of the 55 important authors of the last century. Kafka, who was almost completely unknown while he was alive, now has his work acknowledged 56 highlighting human anxiety and alienation in an incomprehensible, grotesque and hostile world. Kafka was born into a bourgeois Jewish family, which was ruled by the temperaments of his domineering father. His sense of impotence and lack of independence saturates all his writing.



Kafka made excellent academic progress at the famous German Grammar School in Prague, and went 57 to obtain a degree in law in 1906. He started work at the Workers' Accident Insurance Bureau, 58 he retained his position until 1917, when tuberculosis compelled him to 59 sick leave.

Emotionally Kafka was never able to sever his dependence on his parents, for 60 he felt both love and resentment. 61 he sought marriage, he remained single. The author, however, enjoyed an active social life, allowing him to meet many leading writers and intellectuals of the period, 62 as the writer Max Brod. He loved walking, swimming and rowing, and travelled often. As his days were consumed with work and leisure, the night was his time for writing.

During his life not one of his longer novels was published, and only after great pressure was put on him did he agree to publish a small part of his shorter pieces. 63 early work was *The Judgment*, written in 1912, relating the story of a rebellious son, who was, as one commentator put it, "condemned 64 suicide by his father". It was this book which Kafka himself always considered his decisive breakthrough.

In his will Kafka ordered that that his unprinted work be destroyed, but the executor of that will, his friend Max Brod, set 65 publishing it. It was this act of defiance that became the basis for the author's fame.