

**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**INDEX NUMBER** \_\_\_\_\_

**ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE  
MONITORING BOARD**

**TELT  
(Test for English Language Teachers)**

**20<sup>th</sup> May 2017**

**Time: 3 hours**

**N.B. Use blue or black ink pens and do not write in pencil.**

FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY

<b><u>Part 1 Overall Marks</u></b>	<b><u>Part 2 Overall Marks</u></b>	<b><u>Grand Total %</u></b>

## Part 1 - Language Description, Sensitivity and Awareness

### Section A - Language Terminology (40 marks)

Read the following text carefully and choose the correct answer for each of the multiple choice questions below.

#### The resurrection of Palermo: how the mafia battlefield became a cultural capital

Every city, at some stage in its history, reaches a tipping point. For Palermo, it was one **sweltering** afternoon in July 1992, when more than 1,500 soldiers armed with automatic weapons **took up** positions on every corner of its **eerily** quiet streets in a show of military force, unknown to Italy since the end of the second world war.

5 “Palermo just like Beirut” was the headline splashed across the front pages of Italy’s **leading** newspaper at the time. Italy’s mafia wars marked the lowest point in Sicily’s history. Many thought Palermo **had reached** a point of no return, but its ability **to bounce back** from crisis has become a trademark of a city that **has been invaded** more often than any other in the Mediterranean.

10 The mafia wars of the early 1990s now seem **light years away** from the gilded corridors of the town hall, where last month journalists eagerly waited **to ask** mayor Leoluca Orlando about the news that Palermo had been nominated as Italian culture capital 2018. It is the most recent in a list of achievements: in July, Unesco recommended Palermo’s historical centre be declared a world heritage **site** and next year the city will host Manifesta, Europe’s most  
15 important biennial contemporary art exhibition.

“First of all, we had to get rid of the mafia bosses,” says Orlando, **one of Italy’s best known mayors**. “Many of them continued undisturbed, sitting comfortably in their luxury homes in the centre of Palermo planning homicides and stuffing their pockets with the **mountains of cash** from drug trafficking.”

20 Special laws **were passed** against mafia heads and their associates, including white-collar municipal employees who worked for them. Penalties and prison conditions were made harsher, encouraging many gangsters to become informers in efforts to obtain **lighter** sentencing, which in turn led to further arrests.

25 Today, the Sicilian mafia is in decline, giving Palermo a much-needed **breather**. **An** undisclosed portion of **the** seizure of goods and property from Sicilian mafia bosses, worth an estimated total of €30bn (£25bn), was invested in new social, environmental and cultural spaces in the city.

30 A case in point is La Cala, Palermo’s yacht harbour and marina, for which Carta won the International Biennial of Architecture prize in 2015 for his **regeneration** scheme. Until 2005, the area was more or less off-limits, a decaying, rubbish-filled haunt for drug dealers working on behalf of organised crime. “We needed to begin in those places that, **beneath** the rubble and trash, concealed a flicker of life, the possibility to bounce back,” Carta says. “La Cala was one of these.” Today, La Cala is emblematic of the rebirth of Palermo. Hundreds of yachts are anchored here now, while greenery and cafes surround the ancient harbour, and tourists, runners and  
35 cyclists enjoy a place **whose** recent past is now only a bad memory.

Adapted from: Tondo, L. (2017, March 27). The resurrection of Palermo: how the mafia battlefield became a cultural capital. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2017/mar/27/resurrection-palermo-mafia-battlefield-culture-capital>

1. **sweltering** in line 2 is a synonym of
  - a) enjoyable
  - b) late
  - c) cold
  - d) stifling
  
2. **took up** in line 3 is an example of a
  - a) simile
  - b) phrasal verb
  - c) proverb
  - d) metaphor
  
3. **eerily** in line 3 is an example of an
  - a) adverb qualifying an adjective
  - b) adverb qualifying another adverb
  - c) adverb qualifying a noun
  - d) adjective qualifying an adverb
  
4. **leading** in line 6 is an example of the
  - a) present continuous tense
  - b) present participle
  - c) gerund
  - d) infinitive
  
5. **had reached** in line 7 is an example of the
  - a) past simple active
  - b) past simple passive
  - c) past perfect passive
  - d) past perfect active
  
6. **to bounce back** in line 7 is an example of a phrasal verb that is
  - a) inseparable and transitive
  - b) inseparable and intransitive
  - c) separable and transitive
  - d) separable and intransitive

7. **has been invaded** in line 8 is an example of a verb in the Present Perfect

- a) continuous active
- b) simple passive
- c) simple active
- d) continuous passive

8. **light years away** in line 10 in relation to ‘very far away in time’ (not in text) is an example of a/an

- a) antonym
- b) phrasal verb
- c) synonym
- d) simile

9. **to ask** in line 10 is an example of what kind of infinitive verb?

- a) intransitive
- b) compound
- c) transitive
- d) auxiliary

10. **site** in line 14 in relation to ‘sight’ (not in text) is a/an

- a) homophone
- b) synonym
- c) antonym
- d) affix

11. **one of Italy’s best known mayors** in line 16 is an example of a/an

- a) noun phrase
- b) adjective phrase
- c) verb phrase
- d) adverb phrase

12. **mountains of cash** in line 19 is an example of a/an

- (a) idiom
- (b) metaphor
- (c) synonym
- (d) simile

13. **were passed** in line 20 is an example of the

- a) past simple passive
- b) past continuous passive
- c) past continuous
- d) present perfect active

14. **lighter** in line 22 is an example of a

- a) comparative adjective
- b) superlative adjective
- c) superlative adverb
- d) comparative adverb

15. **breather** in line 24 is an example of a/an

- a) infinitive verb
- b) comparative adjective
- c) noun
- d) adverb

16. **An** in line 24 is an example of a

- a) definite article
- b) conjunction
- c) quantifier
- d) determiner

17. **the** in line 25 is an example of which type of determiner?

- a) possessive
- b) definite
- c) indefinite
- d) demonstrative

18. **regeneration** in line 29 is an example of

- a) prefix + root + suffix
- b) root + suffix
- c) prefix + verb
- d) root + suffix + stem

19. **beneath** in line 31 is an example of a/an

- a) preposition of frequency
- b) adverb of frequency
- c) preposition of place
- d) adverb of place

20. **whose** in line 35 is an example of which pronoun?

- a) subject
- b) interrogative
- c) reflexive
- d) possessive

## Section B – Primary Stress Identification (15 marks)

Underline the main stress syllable in each of the following words. Each correct answer carries 1 mark.

e.g. syllable (N)

1. industrial	2. promotion	3. illiterate	4. enterprise	5. argument
6. vocational	7. modern	8. completion	9. accredit	10. accreditation
11. ultimate	12. highlight	13. highlighted	14. recognition	15. adoption

## Section C – Transcription of Phonemic Script into Normal Spelling (5 marks)

These words, all related to **CONFERENCES**, are in phonemic script. Please transcribe them into normal English spelling.

1. /redʒɪstreɪfən/ \_\_\_\_\_

2. /wɜ:kʃəp/ \_\_\_\_\_

3. /netwɜ:kɪŋ/ \_\_\_\_\_

4. /ɪntərəkʃən/ \_\_\_\_\_

5. /prəʊgrəm/ \_\_\_\_\_

## Section D – Transcription into Phonemic Script (10 marks)

Transcribe the following words into phonemic script. Symbols have been included to help you. Each correct answer carries 2 marks.

Choose from these symbols:

i:	ɪ	ʊ	u:	ɪə	eɪ		
e	ə	ɜ:	ɔ:	ʊə	ɔɪ	əʊ	
æ	ʌ	ɑ:	ɒ	eə	aɪ	aʊ	
p	b	t	d	tʃ	dʒ	k	g
f	v	θ	ð	s	z	ʃ	ʒ
m	n	ŋ	h	l	r	w	j

1. however \_\_\_\_\_
2. although \_\_\_\_\_
3. nevertheless \_\_\_\_\_
4. moreover \_\_\_\_\_
5. besides \_\_\_\_\_

## Section E – Odd One Out (30 marks)

One utterance in each set is different from the other utterances. The difference may have to do with **grammatical, lexical, functional meaning or form**. Indicate which sentence is the odd one out, briefly explain why it is different and say what the other three have in common. Each correct answer carries 3 marks.

Example:

- a) Don't be afraid. It's **just** a mouse!
- b) I've **just** done it.
- c) They had **just** arrived when he phoned.
- d) What did you **just** say?

*Sentence a) is different because: In all four utterances the adverb 'just' is used. In a) it is used with the meaning 'only' whereas in all the other utterances it implies 'very recently' or 'a moment or moments ago'.*

1. a) My sister **is giving** me her car when she gets her new one.  
b) We're **staying** in to watch a movie tomorrow night.  
c) We **are staying** with friends when we get to Boston.  
d) Come in. We're **having lunch** right now, but we'll soon be done.

Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. a) My brother **could** help you – he's very good at maths.  
b) It **could** be the maid's coat because she is here today.  
c) I **could** lend you some money, but I'd need it back tomorrow.  
d) My brother **could** give you a lift as far as Birmingham

Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3. a) Theo gave **me** some good essay writing tips.
- b) Mary called Mr Andrews to talk to **him** about the trip.
- c) **They** haven't been informed about the strike happening tomorrow.
- d) I don't think you should tell **her** about the accident yet.

Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 4. a) It's a known fact that we need to pay taxes **yearly**.
- b) Most people get their apartment cleaned **every week**.
- c) I **rarely** go to the beach these days.
- d) The owner of the B&B welcomes her guests very **warmly**.

Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 5. a) I **have** to leave right now because I'm running late.
- b) We **have** three hours to get this done.
- c) My neighbours **have** dogs who never stop barking.
- d) I **have** a spare ticket for the concert if you want to come.

Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 6. a) The city mayor **died** last week so there will be an election soon.
- b) I **tried** some excellent shampoo which the hairdresser gave me.
- c) We **arrived** late and missed the beginning of the speech.
- d) I **sneezed** six times in a row this morning – I think I must have a cold.

Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 7. a) The play is very well written and acted, and perfectly pitched; it's **hilarious**.
- b) We had an **amazing** time at the park last Sunday.
- c) Our trip to Cuba was an **unforgettable** experience.
- d) Last night we watched an **interesting** documentary about fishing in Somalia.

Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 8. a) We will meet near the **bus stop** at the end of the road.

- b) I am making **egg rolls** for anyone who wants to eat something.
- c) There is a **hand towel** in the drawer under the sink.
- d) The actor who lives in our village has become very **well known**.

Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

9. a) Mary **has cooked** dinner for everyone!
- b) The children were restless as they **hadn't rested** at all.
  - c) We intend to see the Taj Mahal, but we **haven't managed** to get there yet.
  - d) My brother **has spoken** to the mayor and is waiting for a reply.

Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

10. a) The **women** were upset when they were told to wait outside.
- b) Have you heard that the cellar is infested with **mice**?
  - c) I had to stop running because my **feet** were hurting too much.
  - d) All the **books** fell on the floor and made us all jump.

Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 1 Marks**

<b>Section A</b>	<b>Section B</b>	<b>Section C</b>	<b>Section D</b>	<b>Section E</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>

## Part 2 Language Proficiency (160 marks)

### Section A – Identifying and Correcting Errors (20 marks)

Read the utterances below, carefully checking for mistakes. If an utterance contains no mistakes, put a tick (✓) on the line under the utterance. If an utterance contains a mistake, underline the mistake and write the correction on the line below the utterance. Each correct answer carries 1 mark.

Example:

(0) We loved long walks when we where young.

were

1. The best leaders tends to lag behind when it comes to maintaining order and accuracy.

---

2. Zulu man spent most of their time farming with their families, but when the king needed them, they would be called for duty.

---

3. In 1902, the Marmite Food Company was found in Burton upon Trent, England, a town rich in breweries.

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4. A stylist's salary wasn't enough for the young man in search of money and power, so he slipped into a live of crime.

---

5. Edda had loved to visit the beach on Lipari, one of the spellbinding islands off Sicily.

---

6. I always wanted to be the teacher who's students left the class knowing much more than when they came in.

---

7. One in the benefits of exercise is that it lowers the chances of suffering from cognitive decline and dementia.

---

8. Children becoming choosy about what to eat is a normal part of developmental.

---

9. Many employees they are working more hours for no additional pay and as a result, they are searching for new jobs.

---

10. The average person makes about 35,000 decisions every day—from choosing an outfit to deciding which seat to take at a meeting.

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11. Mosquitoes spend a lot of time in the air because that is how they hunt, find mates, and are laying eggs.

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12. it seems that many Americans don't think that paid parental leave is important for fathers.

---

13. The overall tone of this momentous correspondence between London and Brussels was polite and diplomatic.

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14. The happy monk claims that eating with a clear conscience is his top tip to achieving a peaceful life.

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15. Two paintings by Vincent van Gogh which have been stolen in a heist more than 14 years ago have been found.

---

16. Dairy companies have filled numerous lawsuits against plant-based companies over use of the term “milk.”

---

17. Nowadays, there are apps what can help you in just about every area of your life, whether it's keeping fit, communicating, or learning a language.

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18. When jet lag is set in after changing time zones, we feel disoriented, foggy, and sleepy at the wrong times of the day.

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19. Travel writing is traditionally concerned of the writer’s sense of being somewhere new and the sense of displacement one feels.

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20. Ethiopian shepherds first noticed the affects of caffeine when they saw their goats becoming frisky after eating coffee berries.

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## Section B – Word Formation (10 marks)

Use the word in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap.  
Each correct answer carries 1 mark.

Example:

0. Careful! If you eat too fast you might get indigestion.

**DIGEST**

1. “We really need to promote \_\_\_\_\_ skills and jobs in this country,” the eSkills Chief claimed.

**DIGIT**

2. The EU asked the new member state to monitor their gas \_\_\_\_\_ over the next 5 years.

**EMIT**

3. Urgent maintenance works are needed to ensure the ship's proper functioning and \_\_\_\_\_.

**RELY**

4. The hotelier claimed that the outlook for the next six months is most \_\_\_\_\_ among five-star hotels.

**FAVOUR**

5. \_\_\_\_\_ of adequately trained staff remains the main concern for hotels.

**RECRUIT**

6. The tourism industry is notoriously \_\_\_\_\_ to global events and local economies.

**SENSE**

7. Letters intended for \_\_\_\_\_ in our newspaper should be as brief as possible.

**PUBLIC**

8. The workers are still waiting for the \_\_\_\_\_ of a 2010 agreement on a revision of salaries

**IMPLEMENT**

9. She was rightfully shocked when one of her friends was arrested last weekend and charged with drug \_\_\_\_\_.

**POSSESS**

10. He claimed that car \_\_\_\_\_ schemes would be revised in order to become more attractive to those who own old cars.

**SCRAP**

## Section C – Cloze Test – Selective Deletion (10 marks)

Read the sentences below and think of a word which would fit each gap. Enter your answer in the table provided below. Use only one word in each gap. Each correct answer carries 1 mark.

### Put away the gallery guides – art is best when shrouded in <sup>(0)</sup> mystery

Looking at art should be like <sup>(1)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside. You may not know exactly where you are, or what bird is making that peculiar <sup>(2)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, or what the hill ahead of you is called, but that's part of the fun of it. You don't need to know those things to feel the <sup>(3)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of nature. Being slightly lost and adrift in a landscape can only deepen its power. The idea that in order to <sup>(4)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a work of art you need to be spoonfed amazing <sup>(5)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ about it is erroneous and slightly pathetic. Our first experience of a painting, sculpture or installation should be raw, unguided, wild and a bit baffling, like following a path in the woods. Later, you might like to do some <sup>(6)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, which can deepen your enjoyment. Yet it is best done away from the art, so that even when you return, the work still feels <sup>(7)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. The shock of the unknown is the most <sup>(8)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ thing art can give us. All art is understandable by us, because it is a human creation. This means that, without being told anything, we can intuit and feel its significance, often without being able to put that response into <sup>(9)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. This is a truly creative and imaginative response to art. Let the images flow in, let your intuitions rave. Art is an <sup>(10)</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in the wilderness or it is nothing at all.

Adapted from: Jones, J. (2017, March 6). Put away the gallery guides – art is best when shrouded in mystery. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/jonathanjonesblog/2017/mar/06/smartify-gallery-guide-smartphone-app>

1.		2.	
3.		4.	
5.		6.	
7.		8.	

9.		10.	
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## Section D – Sentence Transformation (20 marks)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You **must** use between **three** and **six** words only, including the word given. Each correct answer carries 2 marks.

Example:

0. I can't finish this crossword. Can I ask you as your vocabulary is really good?

**BRAIN**

I can't finish this crossword. Can I \_\_\_\_\_ as your vocabulary is really good?

**Answer:** I can't finish this crossword. Can I **pick your brain** as your vocabulary is really good?

1. None of the phones were left when we got to the shop.

TIME

\_\_\_\_\_ the shop, all the phones had been sold.

2. The school management are investigating allegations of theft among students.

INTO

Allegations of theft among students \_\_\_\_\_ by the school management.

3. The students enjoyed the trip to the beach although it was too cold.

FACT

\_\_\_\_\_ it was too cold, the students said that the beach trip was fun.

4. I'm just about to give up this diet because it's not working at all.

POINT

There's \_\_\_\_\_ this diet because it's not working at all.

5. Anne is having so many problems with her Maths at school – maybe some private tuition would help her.

BENEFIT

Maybe Anne would \_\_\_\_\_ since she's having so many problems with the subject at school.

6. Immediately after the boss left the room the phone rang.

SOONER

\_\_\_\_\_ the room than the phone rang.

7. If that farmer hadn't helped us, we would have been completely lost.

NOT

Had \_\_\_\_\_ helping us, we'd have been completely lost.

8. My business partner has great ideas all the time.

COMES

My business partner \_\_\_\_\_ great ideas all the time.

9. Don't get involved in this Jonathan, it has nothing to do with you.

KEEP

This has nothing to do with you, Jonathan, so \_\_\_\_\_.

10. "Oh! there you are! I didn't even know you had left the house!"

UNAWARE

I \_\_\_\_\_ fact that you had left the house.

## Section E — Writing (100 marks)

Write your answer to **TWO** of the titles 1-5 below. Each answer carries 50 marks.

Write each answer in **180 - 220** words in the appropriate style on the following lined pages. Marks are awarded for range of structure, vocabulary and expression; ability to organise content; ability to write effectively and accurately, addressing all aspects of the task and use of format and register appropriate to the purpose and audience. **Candidates are advised not to exceed the word limit.**

1. You have decided to write a letter giving your views on an article you have read in a newspaper about how some rules and regulations, for example anti-smoking laws and traffic control, affect our personal freedoms. Write **a letter** in which you briefly describe how you feel about this issue and whether the regulations are justified or not.
2. A health magazine has invited readers to write an article about significant changes to lifestyle in their own country. Write **an article** giving details of changes and your opinion on the positive and negative impacts of these changes.
3. Write a **narrative** beginning with the words, *‘The subdued light in the room was easy on the eyes and the smell that pervaded the nasal senses was antiseptic...’*
4. There seems to be a growing trend to remove trees from public spaces in Malta and Gozo. Write a discursive **essay**, arguing in favour of or against the creation of public spaces that are devoid of trees.
5. Many believe that using technology, like Ipads and smartboards, encourages students to learn better. Your school has asked you to write **a report** on the benefits of increasing the use of technology in schools.

### **Part 2 Marks**

Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D	Section E	TOTAL
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