

**ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
MONITORING BOARD**

TELT

(Test for English Language Teachers)

Answer Key

20th May 2017

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. Each correct answer carries 2 marks.

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

Section B – Primary Stress Identification (15 marks)

Underline the main stress syllable in each of the following words.

e.g. syllable (N)

1. <u>industrial</u>	2. prom <u>otion</u>	3. ill <u>iterate</u>	4. <u>en</u> terprise	5. <u>ar</u> gument
6. voc <u>a</u> tional	7. <u>mo</u> dern	8. comple <u>t</u> ion	9. acc <u>re</u> dit	10. accredit <u>a</u> tion
11. <u>u</u> ltimate	12. <u>high</u> light	13. high <u>light</u> ed	14. recogn <u>i</u> tion	15. <u>ad</u> option

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. /redʒɪstreɪʃən/ ___registration___
2. /wɜ:kʃɒp ___workshop___
3. /netwɜ:kɪŋ/ ___networking___
4. /ɪntərækʃən/ ___interaction___
5. /prəʊgrəm/ ___programme___

Section D – Transcription into Phonemic Script (10 marks)

Transcribe the following words into phonemic script. Symbols have been included to help you. 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** ___/ haʊevə /___
2. **although** ___/ əlðəʊ/___ or ___/ əlðəʊ/___
3. **nevertheless** ___/ nevəðəles /___
4. **moreover** ___/ mɔːrəʊvə /___
5. **besides** ___/ bɪsaɪdz /___ or ___/bəsɑɪdz/___

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 what the other three have in common.

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 (d) is different because: All utterances contain present continuous. In 'd' it is used for the present while the others are future arrangements.

- 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 (b) is different because: All utterances contain the modal verb 'could.' In 'b' it is used for deduction, whereas in all the others it is used for possibility.

- 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 et.

Sentence (c) is different because: All utterances contain pronouns. In 'c' it is a subject pronoun, whereas all the others are object pronouns.

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 (d) is different because: All utterances contain adverbs. In 'd' it is an adverb of manner, whereas the others are adverbs of frequency.

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 (a) is different because: All utterances contain the verb 'have'. In 'a' it is used for obligation, whereas all the others refer to possession.

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 (b) is different because: All utterances contain verbs in the past simple. The verb in 'b' is transitive whereas all the others are intransitive.

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 (d) is different because: All utterances contain adjectives. In 'd' the adjective is gradable while the others are all extreme adjectives.

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 (d) is different because: All utterances contain compound words. In 'd' it is a compound adjective while in the others it is a compound noun.

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 (b) is different because: All utterances contain perfect tenses. In 'b' it is past perfect whereas all the others are present perfect.

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 (d) is different because: All utterances contain plural nouns. In 'd' it is regular whereas all the others are irregular plurals.

Part 2 Language Proficiency (20 marks)

Section A – Identifying and Correcting Errors

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.
tend

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

men

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

founded

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.
life

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. Mosquitoes spend a lot of time in the air—it's how they hunt, find mates, and **are laying** eggs.
lay

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

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

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

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

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

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.
which/that

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

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

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

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.

Example

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

DIGEST

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

DIGIT

2. The EU asked the new member state to monitor their gas emission(s) over the next 5 years.

EMIT

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

RELY

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

FAVOUR

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

RECRUIT

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

SENSE

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

PUBLIC

8. The workers are still waiting for the implementation 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 possession.

POSSESS

10. He claimed that car scrappage 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.

1.	walking/strolling/hiking	2.	sound/noise/song
3.	poetry/power/pull/sense	4.	appreciate/understand
5.	facts/ideas/concepts/insight/information	6.	research/reflection/study
7.	fresh/novel/intriguing	8.	precious/significant/obvious/valuable
9.	words/expression	10.	adventure/experience

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.

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

By the time we got to 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 are being looked into by the school management.

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

FACT

Apart from the fact that 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 no point (in) continuing with this diet, so I'm giving it up 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 benefit from some (Maths) private tuition since she's having so many problems with the subject at school.

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

SOONER

No sooner had the boss left the room than the phone rang.

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

NOT

Had it not been for the farmer helping us, we'd have been completely lost.

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

COMES

My business partner comes up with 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 keep out of it.

10. “Oh there you are! I didn’t even know you had left the house!”

UNAWARE

I was unaware of the fact that you had left the house.