

**Part 1 - Language Description, Sensitivity and Awareness**  
**Section A - Language Terminology (40 marks)**

1b

2c

3c

4c

5d

6a

7b

8a

9d

10c

11c

12a

13c

14b

15d

16b

17d

18b

19a

20a

**Section B—Primary Stress Identification (15 marks)**

Underline the main stress syllable in each of the following words.  
e.g. syllable (N)

1. <u>ap</u> pointment	2. <u>e</u> mail	3. <u>me</u> ssaging	4. de <u>le</u> tion	5. <u>ag</u> enda
6. dupli <u>c</u> ation	7. re <u>pl</u> acement	8. re <u>fe</u> r	9. <u>re</u> ference	10. <u>co</u> ntract
11. con <u>tr</u> actual	12. exp <u>ir</u> y	13. <u>sch</u> edule	14. regu <u>l</u> ation	15. <u>di</u> ary

## Section C—Transcription of Phonemic Script into Normal Spelling

(5 marks)

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

1. / əsɔ:lt/ \_\_\_\_\_ assault
2. / mɜ:də / \_\_\_\_\_ murder
3. / pɜ:dʒəri \_\_\_\_\_perjury
4. / rɒberi / \_\_\_\_\_robbery
5. / mənsləʊtə \_\_\_\_\_manslaughter

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

1. villa /'vɪl.ə/
2. bungalow /'bʌŋ.gəl.əʊ/
3. apartment /ə'pɑ:t.mənt/
4. residence /'rez.ɪ.dəns/
5. hotel /həʊ'tel/

## 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) The teacher read the children a very **interesting** story.  
(b) The children are **playing** outside in the garden.  
(c) The real estate company has been **advertising** the sale of this property for months.  
(d) The students will be **having** a physics lesson at 10:30 next Tuesday.

*Sentence (a) is different because: In all four utterances the present participle is used. In 'a' it is used as an adjective, whereas in all the other utterances it is used as part of a verb tense in a continuous form.*

2. (a) Her ring fell into the pond which was full of **murky** water.  
(b) Even though the glass doors were **opaque**, you could still make out what was happening behind them.  
(c) The demographic line of the city was faintly visible in the **overcast** distance.  
(d) When she put her reading glasses on for the first time, the words on the page were so much more **distinct**.

*Sentence (d) is different because: In all four utterances an adjective is used. In 'd' the meaning is a synonym of 'clear' whereas in all the other utterances the adjectives are antonyms of 'clear' and synonyms of 'obscure'.*

3. (a) It's been bitterly cold this winter.  
(b) "Don't forget to bring the children's shoes," she called out.  
(c) I don't quite understand what they're talking about.  
(d) We're going on a cruise next month – I'm so excited!

*Sentence (b) is different because: In all four utterances an abbreviation is used. In 'b' it is the possessive form or the genitive 's' whereas in all the other utterances it is an auxiliary*

verb.

4. (a) The guests **have arrived**.  
(b) The toy **has stopped** working.  
(c) Can you confirm whether the respective authority **has been notified**?  
(d) Do you think the parents **have brought** the school reports with them?

*Sentence (c) is different because: In all four utterances the Present Perfect Simple form is used. In 'c' it is in the Passive voice whereas all the other utterances are in the Active voice.*

5. (a) They **may** delay their holiday with this awful news.  
(b) She's been running about all morning – she **must** be quite exhausted.  
(c) I **could** try and talk to her if you think it will help.  
(d) Do you think they **might** be on time?

*Sentence (b) is different because: In all four utterances a modal verb is used. In 'b' the modal verb is one of deduction whereas in all the other utterances the modal verbs express possibility.*

6. (a) If you **go** through that door you will meet up with the rest of the party.  
(b) If you can **sew** well, you will be able to make a lot of your own clothes.  
(c) Let me know when you are ready **so** we can leave.  
(d) Don't **throw** anything out without asking me first.

*Sentence (c) is different because: In all four utterances the words in bold end in the same vowel sound /əʊ/. In 'c' the word is a coordinating conjunction whereas in all the other utterances the words are lexical verbs.*

7. (a) **The howling dog** kept us up all night.  
(b) Her colleagues threw her **a wonderful going-away party**.  
(c) They reported **their noisy neighbours** to the police.  
(d) Tom's parents were **very pleased** with his school report.

*Sentence (d) is different because: In all utterances the words in bold are phrases that contain adjectives. In 'd' the phrase is an adjective phrase whereas in all the other utterances the phrases are noun phrases.*

8. (a) His wife was **questioned** about the events of that fatal evening.  
(b) She was **asked** whether she knew about her husband's plans.  
(c) He was **reported** to have committed a heinous crime.  
(d) The detective **enquired** where she was that evening.

*Sentence (d) is different because: In all utterances reporting verbs are used. In 'd' the verb is in the Past Simple whereas in all the other utterances the verbs are past participles.*

9. (a) They **sometimes** visited the restaurant on the corner of their street.  
 (b) The children **hardly** knew their grandparents – there had been very little contact between them.  
 (c) The manager **seldom** took any vacation leave.  
 (d) The councillor **occasionally** visited the residents.

*Sentence (b) is different because: In all utterances adverbs are used. In 'b' the adverb is one of degree whereas in all the other utterances adverbs of frequency are used.*

10. (a) Susan **neither** likes Chinese food **nor** does she like Indian food.  
 (b) Adam is **not only** a keen archaeologist **but also** an experienced climber.  
 (c) Alison has **either** an uncle **or** a cousin who works for NASA.  
 (d) I'll have **both** the chocolate cake **and** the strawberry meringue, please.

*Sentence (c) is different because: In all utterances correlative conjunctions are used. In 'c' the correlative conjunction presents an option whereas in all the other utterances the correlative conjunctions express equivalence or addition.*

## 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**

We loved long walks when we were young.

1. The young man inherited a vast fortune from a distant relative and was maid for life.

made

2. They promised to look after the situation in order to try and get to the root cause.

into

3. Once she took to horse ride, horses became her life-long passion.

riding

4. Don't forget to mention that you have visited your aunt in hospital two days ago.

visited

5. The person which you nominated as a referee has not replied to us yet.

who

6. Better to understand the film, you need to see it more than once.

To better

7. The document will be renamed The Reparations Application with immediate affect.

effect

8. When they ask you questions at the interview, don't respond too casual.

casually

9. This time next week I'm skiing down the mountains in Italy – I can't wait!

'll be

10. Had it come to their knowledge, they would of surely informed you about it.

have

11. They picked up there things and made a run for it before the alarm was raised.

their

12. They would have made nothing of it had you not mentioned anything.

correct

13. She carries this lucky charm in her purse were ever she goes.

wherever

14. Why don't we bring your parents with us when we go on holiday next year?

take

15. The shop was due to open last week, however they had some delays with the last minute finishing touches.

; however,

16. She refuses to speak – she will simply not answer no question put to her.

any/will simply answer no

17. I really shouldn't have went out last night – I wasn't feeling well and now I have a terrible sore throat.

gone

18. The dog seems to have forgotten where it's hidden it's bone.

its

19. I couldn't help to listen to their interesting conversation about the lives of certain celebrities.

listening/but listen (not really correct but commonly used)

20. The publisher told the writer that she would need to reduce down the number of words for each chapter.

reduce

## 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.

**For example:**

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

**DIGEST**

1. Radio people often have seductive voices that often capture listeners' attention.

**SEDUCE**

2. He was struck by the artists' total absorption in their work.

**ABSORB**

3. It was hard to choose between two coats of comparable quality.

**COMPARE**

4. You will have to fill in the relevant documentation/documents before we can apply for your visa.

**DOCUMENT**

5. The unification/re-unification of the two Germanies changed world politics in 1990.

**UNITY**

6. They lent us the money with the assurance that they would be repaid soon.

**ASSURE**

7. The lack of repentance of the drunk hit-and-run driver angered the general public.

**REPENTANCE**

8. The politician's charisma and magnetism attracted people to his cause.

**MAGNET**

9. When he heard the unexpected news, John shook his head in disbelief.

**BELIEVE**

10. The insertion of a comma can change the meaning of the whole contract.

**INSERT**

### 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.	age/environment/world/culture/era/generation/society/world	2.	science
3.	contacts/decisions/interactions/communication	4.	online
5.	society/era/state/system/times/lifestyle	6.	dressed
7.	nostalgia/yearning/longing/desire/want/need/craving	8.	experience/feel
9.	object	10.	rest/dregs/limitations

### Section D – Sentence Transformations (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. The animal rights activist was so persuasive that I felt obliged to sign the petition.

**ADD**

I felt I had to add my name to the petition because the animal rights activist was so persuasive.

2. Except for Anne, who is still writing her dissertation, we will all be able to attend the conference.

**TO**

We will all be able to make it to the conference except for Anne, who is still writing her dissertation.

3. Tim used his month's free membership really well by going to the gym every single day.

**MOST**

Tim used up most/made the most of his month's free membership by going to the gym every day.

4. Because the shop sells real animal fur coats, she doesn't shop there any more.

**ACCOUNT**

She doesn't buy clothes from that store any more on account of the fact that they sell coats made from real animal fur.

5. It's like that Jim and Tina were delayed in a traffic jam.

**PROBABLY**

Jim and Tina will probably have been held up/ delayed in a traffic jam.

6. The coral reef is going to die off if we don't take immediate steps to protect it from pollution.

**OTHERWISE**

We must take immediate steps to protect the coral reef; otherwise, it will die/it will otherwise die off by pollution.

7. The company will not lay off any of its employees even though profits are down.

**NO**

Even though profits are down, the company has said 'no' to laying off/is making no lay-offs of/will make no lay-offs of/ has no intention of laying off any of their employees.

8. Faye thinks her friends do not appreciate her.

**GRANTED**

Faye dislikes being taken for granted by her friends.

9. To be able to hold the concert, we need at least 5000 euro.

**REQUIRED**

No less than 5000 euro is required for us to be able to hold the concert.

10. The Japanese are the best at making pocket-sized technology.

**SECOND**

The Japanese are second to none when it comes to making pocket-sized technology.