

**NAME**

**INDEX NUMBER**

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**ELT Council Malta**

**TELT**

**(Test for English Language Teachers)**

**3<sup>rd</sup> March 2018**

**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 Total Marks</u></b>	<b><u>Part 2 Total Marks</u></b>	<b><u>Total 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.

#### Collection of Sylvia Plath's Possessions to be Sold at Auction

5 The story of the last months of the life of Sylvia Plath **is tracked** on the **flyleaves** of the proof and author's copies of her only novel, *The Bell Jar*. The books are inscribed in her **firm**, clear handwriting with **addresses** showing that, around the time of publication, her marriage to the poet Ted Hughes **had** finally **collapsed** and she moved with her two small children to the flat in north London where she would die in February 1963.

The books are part of a collection of Plath's possessions, including clothes, jewellery, furniture, books with **loving** inscriptions from Hughes, her heavily **annotated** cookery book, and the Hermes typewriter on which she wrote *The Bell Jar*, now **being sold** by her only surviving child, Frieda Hughes.

10 Hughes and Plath were a dazzling couple, married within months of meeting at a student party in Cambridge in 1956 – a date commemorated in many of the inscriptions. The **scruffiest** book in the sale is one of the most touching, an extremely battered copy of the *Shorter Oxford Dictionary*. Plath and Hughes bought it as a Christmas present to themselves in 1956, and inscribed it with their names, the date of their marriage, and the birth dates of Frieda – at 6am, it  
15 notes – and Nicholas, in 1960 and 1962.

20 “The core of the collection is the words and the work,” said Luke Batterham, **a senior books specialist at Bonhams, who has been working through every page of the collection before the sale**. “Where another couple would have inscribed these dates in a family Bible, they used their dictionary; it was the millions of words it contained which were the most important thing for **them**.”

25 Her pre-publication author's copy, estimated at up to £80,000, is inscribed with the date Christmas 1962, and the address Fitzroy Road, the flat in north London which she moved to with her two small children when her marriage collapsed. She wrote to her mother that she expected to be happy there, but through one of the most bitter winters of the century her mood **steadily** darkened. *The Bell Jar* **was published** on 14 January and less than a month later she gassed **herself** in the kitchen of the flat.

30 **She** had already suffered from depression, and attempted suicide, before she met Hughes, but the trigger for the breakup of the marriage was his affair with another woman, and some **have** never **forgiven** him for it. However, the sale also has a wealth of evidence of the work Hughes put in for years after Plath's death into preserving her legacy as a poet, including the publication of her collection *Ariel* – the copy is inscribed to his parents – and the Pulitzer prize awarded

posthumously 20 years later. Frieda Hughes wrote: “Without *Ariel*, my mother’s literary genius **might** have gone **unremarked** forever.”

35 The most heavily used book, **spine** splitting, pages stained, heavily underlined and with marks of spilled gravy, is Plath’s *Joy of Cookery*, given to her by her mother and kept all her life. Against a recipe for breaded slices of veal rubbed with garlic and baked in cream, Plath put a little star, and the note “Ted likes this.”

Adapted from: Kennedy, M. (2018, January 23). Collection of Sylvia Plath’s Possessions to be Sold at Auction. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/books/2018/jan/23/collection-of-sylvia-plaths-possession-to-be-sold-at-auction>

1. **is tracked** in line 1 is an example of the/a/an
  - a) active voice
  - b) imperative verb
  - c) modal verb
  - d) passive voice
  
2. **flyleaves** in line 1 is an example of a
  - a) compound noun
  - b) lexical chunk
  - c) word family
  - d) fixed expression
  
3. **firm** in line 2 in relation to *firm* meaning *company* (not in text) is an example of a/an
  - a) hyponym
  - b) homophone
  - c) homonym
  - d) acronym
  
4. **addresses** in line 3 is here an example of a/an
  - a) noun
  - b) adverb
  - c) verb
  - d) adjective
  
5. **had collapsed** in line 4 is an example of the
  - a) past simple active
  - b) past simple passive
  - c) past perfect passive
  - d) past perfect active
  
6. **loving** in line 7 is an example of the
  - a) present continuous
  - b) gerund
  - c) present perfect
  - d) adjective
  
7. **annotated** in line 7 and 'with comments or notes' are an example of (a/an)
  - a) antonym
  - b) collocation
  - c) synonym
  - d) connotation

8. **(is) being sold** in line 8 is an example of the

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

9. **scruffiest** in line 11 is an example of a/an

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

10. **a senior books specialist at Bonhams** in line 16 is an example of a/an

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

11. **who has been working through every page of the collection before the sale** in lines 17-18 is an example of a/an

- a) noun clause
- b) non-defining relative clause
- c) adverb phrase
- d) defining relative clause

12. **them** in line 20 is an example of a/an

- a) object pronoun
- b) subject pronoun
- c) possessive pronoun
- d) relative pronoun

13. **steadily** in line 24 is an example of an adverb of

- a) frequency
- b) focus
- c) manner
- d) time

14. **was published** in line 25 is an example of the

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

15. **herself** in line 26 is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun

- a) reciprocal
- b) demonstrative
- c) relative
- d) reflexive

16. **She** in line 27 is an example of the

- a) possessive pronoun
- b) possessive adjective
- c) subject pronoun
- d) object pronoun

17. **have forgiven** in line 28/29 is an example of the

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

18. **might** in line 33 is an example of a/an

- a) lexical verb
- b) infinitive verb
- c) modal verb
- d) state verb

19. **unremarked** in line 33 is an example of

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

20. **Spine** in line 34 refers to the

- a) front of a book
- b) back of a book, where the blurb is written
- c) first page, the contents page in a book
- d) outside edge of a book

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

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

e.g. syllable (N)

1. comparison	2. affluence	3. refer	4. reference	5. refurbishment
6. unbelievable	7. politics	8. politician	9. documentation	10. ingredients
11. engineer	12. instinct	13. instinctive	14. hypocritical	15. issue

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

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

1. /teɪstl̩s/ \_\_\_\_\_

2. /saʊə/ \_\_\_\_\_

3. /blænd/ \_\_\_\_\_

4. /pɪkənt/ \_\_\_\_\_

5. /dɪlɪʃəs/ \_\_\_\_\_

## 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. bookmark \_\_\_\_\_
2. irony \_\_\_\_\_
3. accountant \_\_\_\_\_
4. injection \_\_\_\_\_
5. community \_\_\_\_\_

## 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.

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 student found the tasks to be rather **difficult**.
- b) The water was absolutely **freezing**.
- c) The mother was very **angry** because of her child's school results.
- d) The night air was quite **cold** to set out on a trek across the island.

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 2. a) Could you **close** the door when you leave please?
- b) **Open** the windows – it's stifling in here!
- c) Please **keep** off the grass!
- d) **Bring** the water to the boil and then throw in the pasta.

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. a) Rock **climbing** is quite a risky sport.  
b) **Cooking** is one of my favourite past times.  
c) I took up **swimming** because it is a low impact sport.  
d) The documentary portrayed the statesman in a very **interesting** light.

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

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4. a) **If Marion enjoys swimming, she will take it up as her main sport.**  
b) **If she goes to the gym every day, she will soon be quite fit.**  
c) **Tom's parents will send him to art lessons if they realise he has talent.**  
d) **We wouldn't have received this complaint if the housekeeper had done her job properly.**

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

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5. a) The 100-year old house, **which is on a busy street**, is a listed building.  
b) Both my children, **who are very bright**, got very good grades in their exams.  
c) Look! That's the person **who you were telling me about yesterday**.  
d) We passed through the village, **which is rather isolated**, because we wanted to visit an old friend.

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

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6. a) **Had** you left sooner, you would have been caught up in the accident.  
b) I **have** cut my finger.  
c) When she got home, she realised they **had** not locked the door.  
d) They **have** many issues with the building plans.

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

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7. a) The athlete is **extremely** fast.  
b) Her allegations are **completely** true.  
c) She did **exceptionally** well in her exams.  
d) The child was upset and spoke **excitedly**.

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

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8. a) A net **is** often **used** to remove the floating bits from the surface in a pool.  
b) The painters **used** a water-based paint.  
c) A jack hammer **was used** to dig the tunnel.  
d) Traffic congestion **has** often **been used** as an excuse for arriving late for work.

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

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9. a) I **have** always **given** my dogs treats as a reward system.  
b) The disc jockey **had played** the same song several times before anyone realised.  
c) The twins **have been studying** piano since they were children.  
d) The school **will have carried** out a survey before the expiry date.

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

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10. a) I **am thinking** of buying a car.  
b) She **is leaving** the day after tomorrow.  
c) According to the published agenda, Susan **is giving** her presentation in the second session.  
d) I **am visiting** my parents in London next week.

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

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## Part 1 Marks

Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D	Section E	TOTAL

## 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 admissions department questioned when the applicant was borne.

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2. If our project proposal is not accepted, we had to come up with an alternative one.

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3. You should to leave soon if you want to catch that bus.

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4. The career counsellor recommended that the student consider taking up business administration.

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5. This hotel is quite a bit cheaper than that one, and it is closer to the city centre.

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6. Despite what the cadets were led to believe, it was a hardly task to perform.

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7. Feminist feelings have recently been stirring up because of the Me Too movement.

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8. The organisers were surprised at the non-enthusiastic reception the performance received.

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9. The president of the organisation has always been perceived to be a person of integrity.

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10. To conceive of a life without any troubles may be blissful, but it is pure fantasy.

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11. There is absolutely nothing you must possibly have done about this software problem – you had to leave it to the experts.

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12. The advertisement called for prospective applicants to possess a minimum of three years experience.

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13. Only the men who had been accused of aggravated assault, were taken in for questioning.

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14. No sooner did all the members gathered than the opening ceremony began with a tremendous burst of sound.

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15. Apparently, the prisoner is due to parole even though he has served slightly less than half his prison term.

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16. Where has Poppy been? I've looked for her high and low and she's nowhere to be seen.

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17. Should what we have suggested be acceptable, we would like to go ahead and make all the necessary arrangements.

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18. Student empowerment is important in a democratic environment, with students taking on some ownership of their studies.

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19. The members present were asked whether they were familiar with the policy guidelines.

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20. A popular candidate is likely to appoint as the party's Director of Information.

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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.

Example:

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

**DIGEST**

1. If you weren't so \_\_\_\_\_ of them, they'd be happy to spend more time with you.

**CRITIC**

2. I found the whole novel plot and especially the final twist very \_\_\_\_\_.  
INTRIGUE
3. This book, like the movie, tracks the \_\_\_\_\_ and growth pains of a teenage girl in wartime Germany.  
ANXIOUS
4. Thankfully, the operation was \_\_\_\_\_ and the patient recovered quickly.  
EVENT
5. Marine fish \_\_\_\_\_ in South East Asia are now being seen in our local waters.  
ORIGIN
6. The newly founded student university groups fight against \_\_\_\_\_ in movies and literature.  
CENSOR
7. What with a blocked nose and an aching back, I had a \_\_\_\_\_ night's sleep.  
REST
8. Lord Sandwich is the man most often credited with being the \_\_\_\_\_ of the famous snack.  
CREATE
9. The court was unable to convict the accused due to the fact that the evidence was wholly \_\_\_\_\_.  
CONCLUDE
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ against the plans for the building of a 24-storey hotel went unheeded.  
CRY

## 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.

### Why Stress Makes You Fat

We all know what makes us fat: eating more in calories <sup>(0)</sup> than we burn off in \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>(1)</sup>. But though this is true, it doesn't answer the more interesting question - why do we \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>(2)</sup> in the first place?

Why do I sometimes feel \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>(3)</sup> to eat that bit of cake or bar of chocolate although I know I am going to \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>(4)</sup> it a few minutes later? Is it just greed – or is something else going on?

Although self-control is important, there is mounting \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>(5)</sup> that stress plays a significant part in weight \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>(6)</sup>. Chronic stress disrupts our sleep and our blood sugar \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>(7)</sup>. This leads to increased hunger and \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>(8)</sup> eating. And that then leads to further disrupted sleep, even higher levels of stress and even more disrupted blood sugars. In time, this can lead not only to unhealthy levels of body fat but also to type-2 diabetes.

The reason this happens is that when you are stressed, your body goes into "fight or \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>(9)</sup>" mode. Your body thinks it is under \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>(10)</sup> and releases glucose into your blood to provide energy for your muscles.

Mosely, M. (2018, January 24). Why Stress Makes You Fat. *BBC Health*. Retrieved from <http://www.bbc.com/news/health-42788280>

1.		2.	
3.		4.	
5.		6.	
7.		8.	
9.		10.	

## 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. I don't think it's important how fast we drive – we're going to be late anyway.

**MATTER**

We're going to be late \_\_\_\_\_ drive.

2. I hate it when you speak down to me like that.

**BEING**

I hate \_\_\_\_\_ like that.

3. If we could choose we'd rather go to Paris than Madrid.

**CHOICE**

We'd rather go to Paris than Madrid \_\_\_\_\_.

4. "Have you considered the cost of this project?" my boss asked.

**ACCOUNT**

My boss wanted to know if I had \_\_\_\_\_ of the project.

5. "A back massage would certainly do you a lot of good," the physiotherapist told me.

**BENEFIT**

The physiotherapist told me that I would \_\_\_\_\_ a back massage.

6. Another student may have stolen Anne's mobile from the school canteen.

**HAD**

It seems that Ann may \_\_\_\_\_ mobile phone stolen from the school canteen.

7. Oh, there you are! I didn't even know that you had left the office.

UNAWARE

I \_\_\_\_\_ that you had left the office.

8. If they ever discover your role in the incident, you will be in trouble.

LIGHT

If your role in the incident \_\_\_\_\_, you'll be in trouble.

9. Many people think that modern football has become more about money than sport.

SAID

Football is \_\_\_\_\_ more about money than sport.

10. This laptop will give you years of service if you care for it properly.

AFTER

Properly \_\_\_\_\_ will give you years of service.

## Section E— Writing (100 marks)

Write your answer to **TWO** of the titles 1-5 below.

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 using a format and register appropriate to the purpose and audience. **Candidates are advised not to exceed the word limit.**

1. As part of its inclusive approach, your local council is calling for feedback from residents on areas for improvement in its locality. Choose **ONE** of the following topics and write a **letter** to the council, explaining the present situation and how it could be improved, giving your recommendations: rubbish collection, communal public spaces, neighbourhood watch.
2. You have recently come back from what you consider the best holiday of your life mainly because of the hotel. Write an objective **review** of the hotel for TripAdvisor.
3. You are a member of an NGO. You are asked to write an **article** in a national newspaper outlining your views on the current building situation in Malta, where listed buildings and sites of archaeological value are being ignored and demolished despite protests by a minority.
4. France is banning mobile phones in school. The ban comes into effect in September 2018. You are to write a discursive **essay** outlining the pros and cons of adopting such a drastic measure in Malta.
5. Write a **story** beginning with the following line:

*“I had never known this feeling before. A sense of unsettlement hung in the air, like the storm was about to break...”*

### **Part 2 Marks**

Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D	Section E	TOTAL































