

NAME

INDEX NUMBER

**ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
MONITORING BOARD**

TELT

(Test for English Language Teachers)

4th May 2018

Time: 3 hours

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

FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY

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

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.

How much should your boss know about you?

If you worked for Ford in 1914, chances are at some stage in your career a private investigator **was hired** to follow you home. If you stopped for a drink, or **squabbled** with your spouse, or did something that might make you less of a competent worker the following day, your boss would soon know about it.

5 This **sleuthing** was partly because Ford's workers earned a better salary than the competition. But you had to be a model citizen **to qualify**. Your house needed to be clean, your children attending school, your savings account had to be in good shape. If someone at the factory believed you were on the wrong path, you might not only **miss out on** a promotion, your job was **on the line**.

10 This 'Big Brother' operation lasted eight years. It was expensive, and many workers resented its paternalism and intrusion. Today, most of us would find it **unacceptable** – what does my work have to do with my laundry, bank account or relationships?

15 Yet, the idea of employers trying to control workers' lives beyond the workplace **has persisted**, and digital tools have made it easier than ever. Chances are, you use several technologies that could create a detailed profile of your activities and habits, both in the office and out of it. But what can (and can't) employers do with this data? And, where do we **draw the line**?

20 HR departments **are crunching** increasing volumes of data to measure employees in a more granular way. From software that **records** every keystroke or the 'smart' coffee machines that will only give you a hot drink if you tap it with your work ID badge, there are more opportunities than ever for bosses to measure behaviour.

25 One problem with this approach is that it's blind to some of the non-quantifiable aspects of work. Some of the **subtler** things I do in order to be a better writer, for instance, are not quantifiable: having a drink with someone who tells me a great story or imagining a piece on my commute. None of these things would show up in my 'job score'. A lot of the qualitative aspects of work **are being written out** "because if you can't measure them, they don't exist."

30 This kind of data could be used in more controversial ways, and the goodwill of the companies involved doesn't eliminate all the risks. Data **could be stolen** in a cyberattack, for instance, or it could be used in ways that are not transparent for users. It could be sold to basically anyone, for whatever purpose, and recirculated in other ways. In the EU, a new General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) will come into force this May, which will outlaw any use of personal data to which the user did not explicitly **consent**.

35 Whatever **benefits** these technologies can bring, they have to balance with the privacy rights and expectations of workers. **Although** not quite as sinister, this illustrates the technological, legal and ethical limitations of doing something similar elsewhere. In most parts of the world, the law prevents your HR department from sharing or requesting data about you from your credit card provider, your **healthcare** provider, or your favourite online dating site, unless you explicitly

consent that it can do so. This should keep **the most cynical temptations** at bay for now, but how to reap the benefits of data in an acceptable way?

Adapted from: Penarredonda, J. L. (2018, March 26). How much should your boss know about you? *BBC*. Retrieved from <http://www.bbc.com/capital/story/20180323-how-much-should-your-boss-know-about-you>

1. **was hired** in line 2 is an example of the following tense
 - a) past perfect passive
 - b) past active
 - c) present perfect active
 - d) past passive

2. **squabbled** in line 2 in relationship to 'quarrelled' is an example of a/an
 - a) homophone
 - b) synonym
 - c) affix
 - d) antonym

3. **sleuthing** in line 5 means
 - a) fight
 - b) choice
 - c) drama
 - d) investigation

4. **to qualify** in line 6 is an example of a/an
 - a) bare infinitive
 - b) auxiliary verb
 - c) modal verb
 - d) full infinitive

5. **miss out on** in line 8 is an example of a phrasal verb that is
 - a) separable and transitive
 - b) inseparable and transitive
 - c) separable and intransitive
 - d) inseparable and intransitive

6. **on the line** in line 8 is an example of a/an
 - a) idiom
 - b) collocation
 - c) phrasal verb
 - d) simile

7. **unacceptable** in line 11 is an example of a
 - a) root + suffix
 - b) prefix + adjective
 - c) root + suffix + stem
 - d) prefix + root + suffix

8. The **s'** in line 13 is an example of
- possession
 - the plural
 - abbreviation
 - a verb
9. **has persisted** in line 13 is an example of a verb in the
- present perfect continuous
 - present perfect passive simple
 - present perfect simple
 - present perfect continuous passive
10. **draw the line** in line 16 makes use of a/an
- literal meaning
 - figurative meaning
 - lexical set
 - acronym
11. **are crunching** in line 17 is an example of present continuous for
- future meaning
 - gradual change
 - something happening now or around now
 - annoying habit
12. **records** in line 18 is an example of a/an
- plural noun
 - transitive verb
 - intransitive verb
 - abstract noun
13. **subtler** in line 22 is an example of a
- comparative adverb
 - superlative adverb
 - superlative adjective
 - comparative adjective
14. **are being written out** in line 25 is an example of the
- present continuous active
 - present continuous passive
 - present participle
 - gerund

15. **could** in line 27 is an example of what type of verb?
- a) modal
 - b) auxiliary
 - c) main
 - d) state
16. **consent** in line 31 is an example of a
- a) prefix + stem
 - b) noun
 - c) verb
 - d) compound verb
17. **benefits** in line 32 is an example of a/an
- a) dynamic verb
 - b) noun
 - c) state verb
 - d) adjective
18. **although** in line 33 is an example of a/an
- a) conjunction
 - b) preposition
 - c) adjective
 - d) pronoun
19. **healthcare** in line 36 is an example of a
- a) connotation
 - b) collective noun
 - c) compound adjective
 - d) compound noun
20. **the most cynical temptations** in line 37 is an example of a/an
- a) noun phrase
 - b) adjective phrase
 - c) verb phrase
 - d) adverb phrase

Section B—Primary Stress Identification (15 marks)

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

e.g. syllable (N)

1. depression	2. remark	3. assault	4. overlook	5. geography
6. dictionary	7. broadcast (n.)	8. nourishing	9. publication	10. speciality
11. appointment	12. misleading	13. influence	14. influential	15. concern

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

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

1. /plʌmɪt/ _____

2. /flʌktʃuəɪt/ _____

3. /pi:k/ _____

4. /ɪŋkri:s/ _____

5. /dɪklam/ _____

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. declare _____
2. sarcasm _____
3. astonishing _____
4. racism _____
5. corruption _____

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) **Shall we take** out that gym membership?
b) **I'll pay** for the tickets this time round.
c) **Why don't you bring** your camera with you?
d) **Let's look** at potential holiday destinations soon; otherwise, the prices will go up.

Sentence () is different because: _____

2. a) The students were **interested** in the lesson.
b) The class was **ended** abruptly.
c) The company's interest in the product was **confirmed**.
d) The eggs were **whisked** before adding the cream.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 3. a) He **picks** up a copy of The Times on his way to work.
- b) The horse **bolts** only when she rides him.
- c) The train **leaves** at 08:46 from platform 5 tomorrow.
- d) She **manages** to avoid the task of driving every time it's her turn.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 4. a) The soldier stood to attention **quickly**.
- b) The girl bit her nails down to the **quick**.
- c) The runner began to **quicken** his pace.
- d) His pace was **quicker** than hers.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 5. a) The old man had a lot **to** say about his life.
- b) I'd really like **to** buy a new television – mine is not working as well as it used to.
- c) The cushion is too large **to** fit in that cover.
- d) I'm just going **to** the corner shop to get some milk.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 6. a) This course sounds **hard** – I don't think I will select it.
- b) I think that plant needs to be put in a much **larger** pot.
- c) The news spread **faster** than they imagined it would.
- d) The dress was **tighter** around the waist now that she had put on weight.

Sentence () is different because: _____

7. a) That book **comes out** next month.
 b) The comedian **took off** the politician convincingly.
 c) The car was a **write off** and had to be scrapped.
 d) The film **went on** for longer than we expected.

Sentence () is different because: _____

8. a) Do you think the weather **will be** good enough to visit in March?
 b) I **am visiting** my parents on Sunday.
 c) It looks like **it's going to rain**.
 d) I think she **will get** the job.

Sentence () is different because: _____

9. a) The cat **scratched** the child as she walked by.
 b) The miners **had been trapped** underground for some days before they were rescued.
 c) The story **was leaked** to the media before the relatives found out the terrible news.
 d) The students **had been told** about the changes in the exam format before they sat for the exam.

Sentence () is different because: _____

10. a) I'm sure she would have told someone if **she had realised** the gravity of the situation.
 b) If **you had seen** the exhibition, you would have been impressed.
 c) **Had I known** how sensitive she is about the subject, I would not have mentioned it.
 d) The dog would not have damaged the chair if **she had stayed** with it.

Sentence () is different because: _____

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 doctor is usually visiting his patients in the evenings.

2. The ironmonger removed the iron stick from the base with ease.

3. My things are just never were I put them whenever my sister is around.

4. Even though the weather was terrible the group of friends still went camping.

5. The parliamentary secretary needs to answer some questions very rapid on this.

6. This is the place where the body of a man found in a state of advanced decomposition.

7. The secretary checked the letter for any words which she may have misspelt.

8. Miss Marple a fictional character created by Agatha Christie is an elderly spinster acting as an amateur detective.

9. The boy's leg became trapped inside a wheel which he slipped into on the construction site.

10. There is glass on the floor and the window pane is broken – the strong wind should have shattered the glass.

11. The pollen in the air this spring is affecting many people suffering from respiratory health issues.

12. Ask the children to clean their shoes properly outside before they enter the house.

13. What a mess! The children's toys are all over the place.

14. If only it has not rained – the party was ruined.

15. Will you get by with your homework? You will never finish at this rate.

16. She blows hot and freezing – I really don't know where I stand with her.

17. I think it would be really beneficial if you took to a sport.

18. What contributed to his downfall was a sense of conceitfulness of his own superior knowledge.

19. The concept was far too complicated for the beginner students to grasp.

20. What profit does he expect to lose from this exercise?

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. My rent is 700 euro a month _____ of all amenities and bills.

INCLUDE

2. The hotel in Rome was nothing to write home about but its _____ was fantastic.

LOCATE

3. I seem to have _____ my mobile phone. I can't find it anywhere.

LAY

4. Your _____ remarks were uncalled for.

SARCASM

5. I can't see my personal financial situation improving in the _____ future.
SEE
6. Following the 2016 earthquake in central Italy, thousands of people are still living in _____.
MISERABLE
7. We weren't able to reach a final consensus on the matter owing to a number of serious _____.
AGREE
8. The main _____ in your essay was the complete lack of original ideas.
WEAK
9. She really can't say with any _____ that the project is going to work.
CERTAIN
10. We can't find any skilled labourers for the job. There seems to be a _____ at the moment.
SHORT

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.

German food bank ⁽⁰⁾ to reopen membership to foreigners after row

A _____ ⁽¹⁾ food bank in western Germany has said it will again allow foreigners to _____ ⁽²⁾ for free food, reversing a decision that sparked a row. It said it would now focus on single parents, families with children and the elderly, _____ ⁽³⁾ of nationality. In January, it said that only German passport _____ ⁽⁴⁾ would be allowed to apply for new membership cards.

The restriction, the charity said, was necessary because 75% of those _____ ⁽⁵⁾ food were foreigners, and that many elderly women and single mothers had stopped coming to the food bank. Chancellor Angela Merkel _____ ⁽⁶⁾ the decision, saying that services should not be

run "on the _____⁽⁷⁾ of such categorisations". With the new decision, foreigners will again be _____⁽⁸⁾ to register for the services.

Like hundreds of other German food banks, Essener Tafel collects tonnes of _____⁽⁹⁾ food at or past its sell-by _____⁽¹⁰⁾, which would otherwise be thrown away.

(2018, April 4). German food bank to reopen membership to foreigners after row. *BBC Europe*. Retrieved from <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-43634109>

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. The accused was driving the car erratically, the police confirmed.
BEING

The police confirmed that the car _____ erratically.

2. Anytime you see Anne ask her about her new job.
HAPPEN

If _____, ask her about her new job.

3. The open-air concert will be postponed if it keeps raining.
MEAN

Further rain _____ postponement of the concert.

4. I really can't understand why she can't finish the project on time.
BAFFLED

I am really _____ finish the project on time.

5. Whatever happens, don't let anyone into the school without proper identity.
CIRCUMSTANCES

_____ should you allow anyone into the school without proper identity.

6. As soon as she arrived at the bar, a fight started.
SOONER

_____ a fight broke out in the bar.

7. You're not a bad teacher Tim, but I don't think it is a very suitable job for you.
CUT

I just don't think you _____ a teacher.

8. "I can't accept what my boss said about me," said Faye.
OBJECTED

Faye _____ the boss said about her.

9. If you really want to spend the whole night partying, there's nothing I can do.
INSIST

If you _____ the whole night, there's nothing I can do.

10. The shop was closed for 3 months week while they decorated it.
DONE

While it _____, the shop was closed for 3 months.

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. You write film reviews for a magazine and have recently watched a film that could have inspirational effects on viewers. Write a **review** of the film specifying the genre it falls into, the plot, and leading roles and including why viewers could draw inspiration from this film.
2. Stress can be conducive to positive examination performance. Write a discursive **essay** about the positive and negative effects of stress when it comes to examination performance.
3. You have received this email from a foreign friend: 'We are working on a project on punishments and rewards used in schools in different countries.' Write an **email** telling her/him what personal experiences you yourself have had in schools, what is good about the system in your country and what you would introduce if you were head teacher or Minister of Education and why.
4. Write a **fictional or true narrative** starting with the sentence:
It was plain that he was a man of education. I sat uncomfortably in my chair and...

5. Write a **competition entry** in answer to this announcement:

The ideal school of the future!

- What will the ideal school be like in 50 years' time?
- How will it be different from schools today?
- What subjects, technology and facilities will schools of the future have?

Part 2 Marks

Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D	Section E	TOTAL
