

**ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
MONITORING BOARD**

TELT

(Test for English Language Teachers)

Answer Key

3rd March 2018

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. A
3. C
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. A
11. B
12. A
13. C
14. B
15. D
16. C
17. B
18. C
19. A
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>compar</u> ison	2. <u>afflu</u> ence	3. <u>refer</u>	4. <u>refer</u> ence	5. <u>refurb</u> ishment
6. <u>unbeliev</u> able	7. <u>poli</u> tics	8. <u>politi</u> cian	9. <u>document</u> ation	10. <u>ingre</u> dients
11. <u>engine</u> er	12. <u>insti</u> nc	13. <u>insti</u> nc	14. <u>hypocri</u> tical	15. <u>issu</u> e

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. /teɪstləs/ tasteless
2. /sauə/ sour
3. /blænd/ bland
4. /pɪkənt/ piquant
5. /dɪlɪʃəs/ delicious

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:

ɪ	ɪ	ʊ	uː	ɪə	eɪ		
e	ə	ɜː	ɔː	ʊə	ɔɪ	əʊ	
æ	ʌ	ɑː	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 /bʊkmaːk/
2. irony /aɪrəniː/
3. accountant /əkaʊntənt/
4. injection /ɪndʒekʃn/
5. community /kəmjunətiː/

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 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** night to set out on a trek across the island.

Sentence (b) is different because: all the utterances contain adjectives. In Sentence (b) the adjective is ungradable/extreme, whereas in the other utterances the adjectives are gradable.

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 (a) is different because: all the utterances contain verbs. In Sentence (a) the verb is in the bare infinitive, whereas in the other utterances the verbs are in the imperative form.

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 (d) is different because: all the utterances contain words ending in -ing. In Sentence (d) it is in the present participle form and is used as an adjective, whereas in the other utterances the

words are in the gerund form and they are used as nouns.

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 (d) is different because: all the utterances are in the Conditional. In Sentence (d) it is in the Third Conditional, whereas in the other utterances the First Conditional is used.

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 (c) is different because: all the utterances contain a relative clause. In Sentence (c) it is a defining relative clause, whereas in the other utterances a non-defining relative clause is used.

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 (d) is different because: all the utterances contain the verb 'have'. In Sentence (d) it is a lexical verb, whereas in the other utterances it is an auxiliary verb.

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 (d) is different because: all the utterances contain adverbs. In Sentence (d) the adverb is modifying the verb whereas in the other utterances it is modifying the adjective.

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 (b) is different because: all the utterances contain the verb 'use'. In Sentence (b) it is used in the active voice whereas in the other utterances it is used in the passive.

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 (c) is different because: all the utterances contain examples of the perfect form. In Sentence (c) Perfect Continuous is used, whereas in the other utterances the Perfect Simple form is used.

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 (a) is different because: all the utterances contain the Present Continuous. In Sentence (a) it is used to talk about the present whereas in the other utterances it is used to talk about the future.

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**.
born
2. If our project proposal is not accepted, we **had** to come up with an alternative one.
have / will have
3. You should **to** leave soon if you want to catch that bus.
remove 'to' – should leave

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

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

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

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

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

9. The president of the organisation has always been **percieved** to be a person of integrity.
perceive

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

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

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

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

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

had all the members gathered / did all the members gather / were all the members gathered

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

for / to go on

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

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

correct

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

empowerment

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

whether

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

to be appointed

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 critical 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 intriguing
INTRIGUE

3. This book, like the movie, tracks the anxiety and growth pains of a teenage girl in wartime Germany.
ANXIOUS

4. Thankfully, the operation was uneventful and the patient recovered quickly.
EVENT

5. Marine fish originating in South East Asia are now being seen in our local waters.

ORIGIN

6. The newly founded student university groups fight against censorship in movies and literature.
CENSOR
7. What with a blocked nose and an aching back, I had a restless night's sleep.
REST
8. Lord Sandwich is the man most often credited with being the creator of the famous snack.
CREATE
9. The court was unable to convict the accused due to the fact that the evidence was wholly inconclusive .
CONCLUDE
10. The outcry 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.

1.	energy	2.	overeat / eat
3.	compelled / bound	4.	regret
5.	evidence / concern	6.	gain / increase
7.	levels	8.	comfort / binge / excessive
9.	flight	10.	attack / threat

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. I don't think it's important how fast we drive – we're going to be late.
MATTER
We're going to be late no matter how fast we drive.
2. I hate it when you speak down to me like that.
BEING
I hate being spoken (down) to like that.
3. If we could choose we'd rather go to Paris than Madrid.
CHOICE
We'd rather go to Paris than Madrid given the/a choice / if we had the/a choice / if we were given the/a choice.
4. "Have you considered the cost of this project?" my boss asked.
ACCOUNT
My boss wanted to know if I had taken into account the cost 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 certainly benefit from a back massage.
6. Another student may have stolen Anne's mobile from the school canteen.
HAD

It seems that Ann may have had her 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 was completely unaware 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 comes to light, you'll be in trouble.

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

SAID

Football is said to have become more about money than sport.

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

AFTER

Properly looking after your laptop will give you years of service.