

**ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
MONITORING BOARD**

TELT

(Test for English Language Teachers)

Answer Key

11th November 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. c
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. a
6. b
7. d
8. b
9. c
10. d
11. a
12. d
13. a
14. b
15. d
16. c
17. b
18. d
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. res <u>ol</u> ution	2. <u>cal</u> endar	3. stu <u>pid</u> ity	4. serend <u>ip</u> ity	5. <u>cal</u> culator
6. <u>f</u> usion	7. can <u>cel</u> lation	8. <u>g</u> rammar	9. gram <u>ma</u> tical	10. en <u>q</u> iry
11. intel <u>l</u> ectual	12. <u>im</u> port (v)	13. <u>im</u> port (n)	14. <u>in</u> heritance	15. <u>in</u> stitute

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. /faɪnəɪl/ _____ finally _____
2. /ɔ:lðəʊ/ _____ although _____
3. /kɒnsəkwəntɪ/ _____ consequently _____
4. /mɔ:rəʊvə/ _____ moreover _____
5. /nəʊðəles/ _____ nonetheless _____

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	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. pliers _____/plaɪəz/ _____
2. saw _____/sɔ:/ _____
3. chisel _____/tʃɪzəl/ _____ or _____/tʃɪzəl/ _____
4. spanner _____/spænə/ _____

5. screwdriver ____/skru:draɪvə/_____

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 Olympic Committee gave **Andrew** a gold medal for his noble gestures.
- b) Megan wrote her **boyfriend** a very nice letter.
- c) Tony brought the **guest** to the party.
- d) The company bought **Catherine** a new phone after the one she had stopped working.

Sentence (c) is different because: all the utterances contain nouns as objects. In Sentence (c) it is a direct object, whereas in the other utterances it is an indirect object.

- 2. a) The **team** meets up every Saturday for a drink after the match.
- b) The **policeman** was injured when he tried to stop a fight.
- c) The **jury** agreed that Mr Mahoney was not guilty of the crime.
- d) The **staff** said that they would be available to work at the weekend.

Sentence (b) is different because: all the utterances contain a noun. In Sentence (b) it is a common noun, whereas in the other utterances it is a collective noun.

- 3. a) The grumpy maths teacher **smiled** when the child hugged her
- b) I **called** my mother to tell her the good news about Megan.
- c) The teacher recognized me because I **had played** tennis with her.
- d) Tom **cooked** an amazing lasagna for the get-together last week

Sentence (c) is different because: all the utterances contain a past tense verb. In Sentence (c) it is past perfect, whereas in the other utterances it is past simple.

4. a) Marion enjoys **swimming** and goes to the pool almost every day.
- b) **Cooking** is not my favourite thing, but it needs to be done.
- c) The children love **skiing**, so their parents take them whenever possible.
- d) The **cleaning** lady is sick this week, so I have to clean myself.

Sentence (d) is different because: all the utterances contain an –ing form. In Sentence (d) it is a present participle used as an adjective, whereas in the other utterances it is a gerund.

5. a) James likes **fast** cars and motorbikes
- b) Both my children got very **good** grades in their exams.
- c) The customer **rudely** grabbed the receipt from the shopkeeper's hands.
- d) We went to see a **small** house in the village, which we might buy.

Sentence (c) is different because: all the utterances contain a modifier. In Sentence (c) it is an adverb whereas in the other utterances it is an adjective.

6. a) The new neighbours **go** out for a walk every morning.
- b) Tessa **can** run pretty far but wants to run faster.
- c) We **must** return these books to the library this week.
- d) I **will** help with the dishes after dinner tonight.

Sentence (a) is different because: all the utterances contain a verb. In Sentence (a) it is a lexical verb, whereas in the other utterances it is a modal verb.

7. a) The Cuban Peso, **which is the official currency of Cuba**, is not very strong.
- b) My eldest brother Paul, **who is working in Mexico**, was national bowling champion.
- c) My first lesson at English Club School in London, **where I did my TEFL course**, was so much fun.
- d) George wrote the song **which won the festival last night**.

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

8. a) What **did** you have for breakfast?
- b) We **didn't** make it in time to watch the opening act.
- c) He **does** a lot of weight training before work.
- d) **Do** you remember your first day at school?

Sentence (c) is different because: all the utterances contain the verb 'do'. In Sentence (c) it is used as a lexical/main verb whereas in the other utterances it is used as an auxiliary verb.

9. a) My dog **likes** cheese more than dog treats.
b) Gary **likes** the new Polish song.
c) Carol is not keen on meat though she **likes** fish.
d) The school ran a survey on the **likes** and dislikes of their students.

Sentence (d) is different because: all the utterances contain the word 'like'. In Sentence (d) it is used as a noun, whereas in the other utterances it is a verb.

10. a) I **managed** a team of 30 teachers when I was working in Scotland.
b) My daughter **managed** to pass her A levels despite her situation.
c) Let me know if you **manage** to get through to Katia.
d) Don't worry – I will **manage** to cook dinner for everyone.

Sentence (a) is different because: all the utterances contain the word 'manage'. In Sentence (a) it is used to mean 'be in charge of' whereas in the other utterances it means 'succeed'.

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. If you've ever been involved in a travel **scam**, you'll know how utterly frustrating it is.
scam

2. An assistant researcher created a remarkable community of over 200 hummingbirds **whose** mostly live outside her office and complain if dinner is late.
who/which

3. Listening to positive stories of others who have overcome adversity and personal struggles not only inspires gratitude but also makes you realize how **luckily** we all are.

lucky

4. **Saturns** largest moon, Titan, has methane lakes, electrically-charged sand and, allegedly, an ocean hiding under its crust.

Saturn's

5. You can declutter your kitchen by getting rid of the food you don't eat, the equipment you don't use, and the serving **peaces** you don't like.

pieces

6. Not all cities have the infrastructure required to withstand the two-week influx brought about by the Olympic Games.

Correct

7. Zuckerberg has been **quiet** outspoken about the need for reform in the United States immigration policy.

quite

8. Kenya is a great nation, formerly a British colony, but now a republic with stable leadership and proud **of** citizens.

Remove 'of' or correct to 'of its citizens'

9. At long last, the **legendry** American rock band *Journey* has taken its well-earned place in the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.

legendary

10. The mission of the Student Counseling Services is to enhance the **physically** and mental health of students to help them achieve academic success.

physical

11. What if we told you that, in some parts of the world, there are creatures so odd and rare that many people don't even know they exist?

Correct

12. The basic feature of labour law in most countries is that the rights and obligations of workers and employers are **mediating** through a contract of employment between the two.

mediated

13. A **men** in North Carolina, got a bad deal when he made a break from police by diving into the ocean and was chased by a shark.

man

14. With her children grown up, Zoe Miller started **perusing** writing as a career once more whilst juggling a full-time job.

pursuing

15. Taking the first step toward a healthier lifestyle can be overwhelming, but eating healthy doesn't have to mean drinking **you're** weight in protein powder.

your

16. While instant coffee is lightweight, packable and ideally suited for camping, it doesn't have a great reputation when it comes **on** taste.

to

17. In a few hours, the lake's surface will be busy with fishing boats, but, for now, only a few lonely souls are **float**ed over the waters.

floating

18. Google, a company that spent millions of dollars analyzing worker productivity, has launched a study of why some teams **succeed**s while others falter.

succeed

19. In his number one New York Times best-selling book, Tim Ferris teaches you how to escape the 9-5, live anywhere, and join the new rich.

Correct

20. The suffragettes were members of women's organisations which **advocating** the extension to the then existing law of the right to vote in public elections to women

advocated

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. "Your performance at work is not what we expected. We demand greater ___*commitment*___ from you."
2. If I were you I'd be very careful! That has been defined as the most ___*addictive*___ computer game of the year!
3. ___*Inheritance*___ matters led to unpleasant squabbles between family members.

4. The writer has a stilted and ____ *dated* ____ style that I found boring.
5. It's a hot day today, so take the __ *precaution* ____ of using sun screen and drinking plenty of water.
6. It was my grandfather who provided me with good advice and sound __ *guidance* ____ when I was young.
7. When booking hotels abroad, many people make use of price __ *comparison* ____ websites.
8. "I only meant to help you. You do not respond well to __ *criticism* ____ even if it's constructive."
9. The bomb caused __ *extensive* ____ damage to the block of old flats which had to be demolished.
10. Though Amy is a talented teacher, she realised that most skills were not easily __ *transferable* ____ to her new job in our company.

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.	old	2.	free/any/a
3.	approached/started	4.	generation
5.	dog	6.	absorb/learn/manage/grasp/process/hold
7.	illiterate	8.	achievements/people/stories
9.	ability	10.	discipline/skill

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. Allegations of bullying *__are being looked into by__* the school management.
2. According to Amy, *__it was Jim who took__* the money, not Tom.
3. Maybe Luke *__would benefit from some private__* tuition if he's having so many problems at school.
4. Dangerous *__as/though it may be__*, I love sky-diving.
5. Last summer, we *__had the roof__* fixed.
6. Our neighbour *__accused us of playing__* our music too loud last night.
7. Who *__came up with the/that terrible name__* for the new product.
8. The police confirmed that the car *__was being driven__* very dangerously.
9. Only after leaving office, *__did the politician reveal everything__* about the old scandal.
10. If you *__happen to see__* Faye, ask her about her new job.