

NAME _____

INDEX NUMBER _____

English as a Foreign Language
Schools' Monitoring Board

English Language Examination for EFL Teachers

28th March 2009

Time 3 hours

FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY

Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D	TOTAL
/100	/100	/100	/100	/100

Section A - Language Description

Part 1

Read the following text carefully and choose the correct answer from the multiple choice questions below. (60 marks)

Lipstick revolution: Iran's women are taking on the mullahs

Adapted from an article in the Independent by Amir Tajik – Feb 2009

1. At 31, Vatankhah **was born** a year before Iran's Islamic revolution. In February
2. 1978, Tehran had **nightclubs** and dancing and girls-about-town **who** dressed
3. **as fashionably as** their counterparts in Europe. **A** year later, the Shah **had fled**
4. from his Peacock Throne; Iran **was** reborn as an Islamic Republic and women,
5. **many** of whom supported the overthrow, **were waking up** to find their lives
6. drastically changed. Not only **obliged** to **cover up** from **head to toe**, and banned
7. from singing or performing in public to conform with Ayatollah Khomeini's **narrow**
8. interpretation of Sharia law, they were also sidelined from senior jobs.
9. **The woman in the driving seat next to me** looks anything but downtrodden.
10. **Yet**, the tension **between modernity** and tradition that weighs heavily on
11. women's lives in Iran is never far away. At one point **she** leans over to say:
12. "Please, your scarf," when the bothersome **piece** of cloth on my head slips
13. down. But then something happens that could be a metaphor for the revolution
14. that **may** be quietly taking place in contemporary Iran.

1. **was born** in line 1 is an example of:
 - a. the present perfect passive
 - b. the present simple active
 - c. the past simple passive
 - d. the present simple passive
2. **nightclubs** in line 2 is an example of:
 - a. an antonym
 - b. a compound noun
 - c. a phrasal verb
 - d. a gerund
3. **who** in line 2 is an example of:
 - a. a relative pronoun
 - b. a preposition
 - c. an adjective
 - d. a synonym
4. **as fashionably as** in line 3 is an example of:
 - a. a verb phrase
 - b. a superlative
 - c. a comparative
 - d. a metaphor

5. **A** in line 3 is an example of:
- a. a determiner
 - b. a preposition
 - c. a relative pronoun
 - d. a demonstrative pronoun
6. **had fled** in line 3 is an example of:
- a. the present perfect passive
 - b. the present perfect active
 - c. the past simple active
 - d. the past perfect active
7. **was** in line 4 is an example of:
- a. an auxiliary verb
 - b. a modal verb
 - c. a phrasal verb
 - d. a main verb
8. **many** in line 5 in relationship to **few** (not in text) is an example of:
- a. a homophone
 - b. a synonym
 - c. an affix
 - d. an antonym
9. **were waking up** in line 5 is an example of:
- a. the past simple
 - b. the past continuous
 - c. the past perfect
 - d. the present perfect
10. **obliged** in line 6 in relation to **forced** (not in text) is an example of:
- a. a hyponym
 - b. an antonym
 - c. a synonym
 - d. a collocation
11. **cover up** in line 6 is an example of:
- a. a modal verb
 - b. a phrasal verb
 - c. a state verb
 - d. an auxiliary verb
12. **head to toe** in line 6 is an example of:
- a. a fixed expression
 - b. a lexical set
 - c. a phrasal verb
 - d. a past participle
13. **narrow** in line 7 is an example of:
- a. an adjective
 - b. an adverb
 - c. a noun
 - d. a verb
14. **woman in the driving seat next to me** in line 9 is an example of:
- a. a prepositional phrase
 - b. an adjectival phrase
 - c. a noun phrase
 - d. a verb phrase
15. **Yet** in line 10 is an example of:
- a. an adverb.
 - b. a conjunction
 - c. a preposition
 - d. an idiom
16. **between** in line 10 is an example of:
- a. an adverb
 - b. a conjunction
 - c. a preposition
 - d. a verb
17. '**ity**' of **modernity** in line 10 is an example of:
- a. a suffix
 - b. a root
 - c. a prefix
 - d. a homophone
18. **she** in line 11 is an example of:
- a. a subject pronoun
 - b. an object pronoun
 - c. a reflexive pronoun
 - d. a demonstrative pronoun

19. **piece** in line 12 in relation to **peace** (not in text) is an example of:
- a. an idiom
 - b. an affix
 - c. a homophone
 - d. a lexical set
20. **may** in line 14 is used to express:
- a. possibility
 - b. permission
 - c. volition
 - d. deduction

Part 2

Underline the main stress syllable in each of the following words (10 marks)

Example: Calendar

Arabic (n)	perfume (n)	secretarial (adj)	sugar (n)	photographer (n)
universe (n)	record (v)	survey (v)	departure (n)	engineer (n)

Part 3

These words, all related to weather and the environment, are in phonemic script. Please transcribe them into English. (10 marks)

1. / t e m p r ɪ tʃ ə / _____
2. / r iː s aɪ k l ə b l / _____
3. / g r iː n h aʊ s / _____
4. / ɪ m ɪ ʃ n z / _____
5. / t ɔː n eɪ d əʊ / _____
6. / ʃ ɔː t ɪ dʒ / _____
7. / k l aɪ m ə t / _____
8. / d r aʊ t / _____
9. / s iː əʊ t uː / _____
10. / əʊ z əʊ n / _____

Part 4

Transcribe the following words into phonemic script. Symbols have been included to help you. (20 marks)

iː	ɪ	ʊ	uː	ɪə	eɪ		
e	ə	ɜː	ɔː	ʊə	ɔɪ	əʊ	
æ	ʌ	aɪ	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

Example: **exactly**

/ɪg zæk tli/

1. goodness

2. throws

3. watch

4. impression

5. proper

6. taking

7. practice

8. joy

9. smile

10. hunched

FOR EXAMINERS' USE

Part one	Part two	Part three	Part four	Total
/60	/10	/10	/20	/100

Section B – Language Sensitivity and Awareness

Part 1

One sentence in each set is different from the other sentences. The difference may be in grammatical meaning or form or communicative function. Decide which sentence is the odd one out and briefly explain why. An example has been done for you. (40 marks)

Example:

- a) **He's lying** in the sun.
- b) **We're enjoying** our holiday.
- c) **She's leaving** tomorrow.
- d) **I'm reading** a very good book.

Sentence (c) is the odd one out because

it is an example of the present continuous tense used for future time. All the other sentences are examples of present continuous used for an action in progress in the present.

1

- a) Where were you last night?
- b) There were a lot of students in the classroom.
- c) If I were you I would stay home tonight.
- d) They were very angry, weren't they?

Sentence ____ is the odd one out because

2

- a) He can't meet you right now - he is talking to someone else.
- b) I am meeting him next week.
- c) Hurry up, they are waiting for you!
- d) The latest market statistics show that American economy is strengthening.

Sentence ____ is the odd one out because

3

- a) We've been married for twelve years.
- b) I've just finished my tennis lesson.
- c) They have lived in Malta for a while.
- d) So far we have enjoyed the holiday.

Sentence ____ is the odd one out because

4

- a) You have grown since the last time I saw you.
- b) The government has become more interested in arts education.
- c) Japanese people have wonderful food.
- d) My English has really improved since I moved to Australia.

Sentence ____ is the odd one out because

5

- a) Let the children clear up their rooms.
- b) She let them go with a warning.
- c) Let them come to the party, I don't mind.
- d) "Let's bake a cake!" said Jessica.

Sentence ____ is the odd one out because

6

- a) The pizza was so big that she couldn't eat it all.
- b) He asked me if I could type.
- c) Could you help me with this exercise?
- d) When I was younger I could play the guitar.

Sentence ____ is the odd one out because

7

- a) I'd do it again, any time.
- b) She'd finished by the time they arrived.
- c) We'd eaten all the food and needed a drink.
- d) They'd forgotten all about it by the next day.

Sentence ____ is the odd one out because

8

- a) I will meet you at six p.m. this evening.
- b) Fine, we will see you tomorrow.
- c) Will you give me her address please?
- d) There will be trouble when she finds out.

Sentence ____ is the odd one out because

9

- a) It's not true, you just made up that story.
- b) I completely forgot her birthday and I just don't know how to make it up to her.
- c) She decided to buy him a cake to make up for the mistake she had made.
- d) I'll make it up to you later, sorry!

Sentence ____ is the odd one out because

10

- a) It was decided that they would deposit the money in the bank.
- b) She decided to sell the house immediately.
- c) We decided to go out for lunch.
- d) Dave decided to quit his job.

Sentence ____ is the odd one out because

Part 2

Read the text below and fill in each gap with a suitable word. You can only use **ONE** word for each gap. *An example has been done for you.* (35 marks)

Journey to the Top of Everest

South African Paul Trümpelmann, 33 climbed Mount Everest on May 24. In this article he describes his experience. Adapted from an article in *The Guardian* (June 2008)

0. South African Paul Trümpelmann 33, summited Mount Everest on May 24. In this article he describes
1. his experience. I'm not an experienced climber and before 2004 _____ Mount Everest hadn't even
2. _____ my mind. I didn't do any specific training during the days before we climbed, apart
3. _____ a lot of mountain biking, running and walking for 10 hours a day
4. with a 30kg backpack. Most of the preparation has to be done _____ the day.
5. Once we arrived at base camp we had to _____ three days acclimatising.
6. You have to give your body time to _____ used to the altitude.
7. Normally, from there, we would _____ progressed to camp two, which is 6,500m
8. high but this year was different because the Chinese had closed _____ mountain to make
9. _____ for the Olympic torch. Summit night was eerie. It was hot up there and dead
10. _____, which was worrying because you generally want a bit of wind.
11. We set _____ in the darkness and all I could see were little yellow spots on the ice – the head torches
12. of _____ mountaineers. It wasn't until I saw the south summit that I realised I was
13. actually making it. It was _____ dark but the horizon was going pink, and I could see the
14. curvature of the earth. I realised I was really high – it was like _____ on a plane. I
15. could see so far around me – the moon _____, the clouds below and all these little
16. flashes going off everywhere. It turned _____ the flashing was lightning from storms so
17. far away we couldn't hear them. When we reached the summit ridge the sun _____ out
18. and we rested. The mask I was using had frozen up and I was _____ to breathe.
19. The inlet valve _____ broken but I didn't have the presence of
20. _____ to clean it. I can see how hypoxia changes your reasoning. Something that is obvious
21. at ground level isn't so obvious up there. I made it _____ to camp at about 10.45am,
22. having climbed _____ the night and the previous day. They call this section
23. the "death zone" because you've got to _____ after yourself. You hear stories about

24. people who are incapacitated and others just walking _____ . This isn't being selfish, you
25. simply can't help them. I sat alone in front _____ the tent, dozing.
26. Then I got this jerk and thought: "I've _____ to wake up."
27. Tanner came in about three hours later and he was really _____ of it. He hadn't been
28. _____ his oxygen mask and was dehydrated. Luckily I woke up. His face was swollen and his ear
29. frostbitten. I forced him to drink and put his oxygen mask _____ . I kept saying to him,
30. "Look, you've just summited Everest, there's no point _____ dying now, you've got to have
31. oxygen." He gradually _____ better and we both fell asleep.
32. Climbing is a hugely satisfying _____ and the 10 minutes I spent on the
33. summit _____ amazing but I do realise how selfish and self-satisfying
34. it is when I think about how _____ my friends and family were concerned for my well-being.
35. I'm sure I'll climb more mountains, but not _____ now.

Part 3

Read the text below carefully checking for errors. There is one error in each line. Underline the error and write the correction in the box at the end of the line. An example has been done for you. (25 marks)

Plastic - A Revolutionary Material

0. Though plastic is <u>esential</u>	essential
1.on modern civilization, it is a very new	
2.material - the inventer Alexander Parkes demonstrated the first plastic	
3.at an exhibition at London less than 150 years ago.	
4.Four years later celluloid was invented. Today we think about plastic as	
5.environmentally infriendly because it does not decay, but celluloid helped	
6.to stop the slaughter of thousands of African elephants whos' tusks were	
7.being used to make ivory billiard balls. Later, thin transparant sheets of	
8.plastic have pictures printed onto them, and these reels of celluloid projected	
9.movies of the cinemas of the 1930s.	
10. In 1913, a Swiss inventor invented cellophane why searching for a material	
11. which would resist dirt and water and what could be easily cleaned. He was	
12. looking for a superior tableclothes, but instead invented the twentieth century's	

13. favourite packaging material. There was no stop the plastics revolution.	
14. Plastic has now replaced the fibres in toothbrushes as well as the silk in woman's stockings.	
15. Polythene is a most common plastic nowadays –	
16. it was used for soft drink bottles, food containers and thousands of other everyday objects.	

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SECTION B

Part one	Part two	Part three	Total
/40	/35	/25	/100

Section C Language in Context

Part 1

This is part of a proposal by the owner of a business to their bank manager asking for a loan. Some of the proposal should be written in a more formal style. Read the proposal and replace the underlined phrases in the table by more appropriate ones. The first one has been done for you as an example. (15 marks)

(0) What we are going to do with the money

(adapted from Upstream Proficiency by Virginia Evans – Jenny Dooley)

(1) The first thing we want to do is to (2) buy some new stuff so that we can finish the current project as quickly as possible. (3) As soon as we've done that we (4) think we're going to open a new branch in the vicinity of London. With the remainder of the loan we plan to commission a team of image consultancy specialists. This will make the firm more competitive and (5) get us some more business.

	Informal	Formal
0	EXAMPLE What we are going to do with the money	Reason for loan request
1.	The first thing we want to do	
2.	buy some new stuff	
3.	As soon as we've done	
4.	think we're going	
5.	get us some more business	

Part 2

Re-write the following sentences using a more informal style. (20 marks)

Example: He's not very attractive or anything but he's extremely nice.

He's not drop-dead gorgeous or anything but he's extremely nice.

1. She was called into the boss's office and told to leave the firm.

She was called into the boss's office and _____.

2. A company car is one of the benefits of the job.

A company car is one of the _____ of the job.

3. There was a fight in the pub last night.

There was a _____ in the pub last night.

4. She gets very upset if I'm so much as five minutes late.

She _____ if I'm so much as five minutes late.

5. She'll get what she deserves, don't worry.

She'll get _____, don't worry.

6. He was so shocked he couldn't speak when he heard of the redundancies.

He was _____ when he heard of the redundancies.

7. After the party, the house was in a state of confusion and untidiness.

After the party, the house was _____.

8. My last car was a completely ordinary model.

My last car was a model.

9. I was so confused I couldn't think what to say or do next.

I was so confused I _____.

10. She tried to persuade him to do what she wanted by saying pleasant things to him but had no luck.

She tried to _____ but had no luck.

Part 3

Match the phrases in the table with the appropriate functions in the box below. An example has been done for you. (20 marks)

	<u>Phrases</u>	<u>Functions</u>
<i>Example</i>	<i>Are you serious?</i>	<i>Expressing surprise</i>
1	I can't be positive, but he might have...	
2	I'm afraid I'm going to have to differ...	
3	Can we have your input on this?	
4	Excuse me, but...	
5	How about...	
6	Isn't there anything else on?	
7	That's true up to a point, but...	
8	Why don't you...?	
9	Sorry I couldn't talk earlier...	
10	I'd love to but...	

Functions

- A. Giving advice
- B. Rejecting a suggestion
- C. Expressing an opinion
- D. Inviting somebody to give their opinion
- E. Speculating
- F. Refusing
- G. Apologizing
- H. Interrupting
- I. Expressing hesitation
- J. Making a suggestion

Part 4

Complete the following mini-dialogues in an appropriate way. An example has been done for you. (15 marks)

EXAMPLE *Sorry I couldn't talk earlier; I was in a meeting.*
Response: That's ok; it wasn't urgent.

1. Excuse me, but _____

Response _____

2. Why don't you _____

Response _____

3. I'd love to but _____

Response _____

4. Would you mind _____

Response _____

5. Shall I _____

Response _____

Part 5

Choose the best statement based on the situation. Please circle a, b or c. (10 marks)

1. *Managing Director to P.A.*

- a. Hey, come here.
- b. Ms. Smith, would you be so kind as to come here, please?
- c. Valerie, I need to talk to you.

2. *One colleague to another*

- a. Excuse me, could you possibly give me a hand?
- b. Would you be so kind as to give me a hand?
- c. Give me a hand, will you?

3. *Stranger to a man in the street*

- a. Could you tell me the time, please?
- b. I need to know the time.
- c. Tell me the time.

4. *Waiter to customer*

- a. Are you ready to order, sir?
- b. What do you want today?
- c. Could you possibly inform me of your wishes?

5. *Employee to manager*

- a. John I need to talk to you.
- b. Do you have a minute?
- c. Mr. Jones would it be possible for me to speak to you this afternoon?

Part 6

Match an item in column A with one in column B to form a well-known idiomatic expression. Then match the phrase to its definition in column C. The first one has been done for you.

(20 marks)

	A	B	C (meaning/definition)
Example	In the long	<i>run</i>	<i>Eventually</i>
1	Put on	someone's fancy	in trouble with someone
2	Tickle	the beans	Immediately
3	Be with	the knot	get married
4	In nothing	the runaround	receive the smallest share or worst position
5	Send someone	the stick	reveal a secret
6	Tie	the doghouse	act superior
7	Spill	it	to interest someone
8	In	packing	to be up-to-date
9	Get the short end of	airs	receive a series of excuses, delays
10	Get	flat	tell her to leave

Write your answers here:

	A	B	C (meaning/ definition)
Example	<i>In the long</i>	<i>run</i>	<i>Eventually</i>
1	Put on		
2	Tickle		
3	Be with		
4	In nothing		
5	Send someone		
6	Tie		
7	Spill		
8	In		
9	Get the short end of		
10	Get		

FOR EXAMINERS' USE

Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 4	Part 5	Part 6	Total
/15	/20	/20	/15	/10	/20	/100

Section D Writing

On the lined pages, write 350-400 words on one of the topics below. Marks will be awarded for creativity, style, vocabulary range and use of correct register. You must not exceed the word limit. (100 marks)

1. Write a short story entitled 'Memorable Moments' for a local magazine.
2. Write a report for a guidebook about your favourite city. You can include some of the following topics: Entertainment, places of interest, food, transport, accommodation.
3. 'To be or not to be an EFL Teacher.' Discuss

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/ 100
