

NAME

INDEX NUMBER

**ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
MONITORING BOARD**

TELT

(Test for English Language Teachers)

14th March 2015

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>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.

Has the mystery of Shakespeare's Sonnets finally been solved?

Some of the **finest**, most quoted verses in the English language **were dedicated** to the enigmatic 'Mr WH' and for centuries literary scholars **have tried** to establish his identity.

5 Now fresh research suggests that the mysterious Mr WH, to whom Shakespeare's sonnets were dedicated, was not, as **had been thought**, a contemporary English nobleman, but a recently **deceased** associate of the *Sonnets*' publisher, Thomas Thorpe, which would explain the dedication's strangely funereal form.

10 Geoffrey Caveney, an American researcher, has unearthed possible evidence **to link** the initials with William Holme, who had both personal and professional connections to Thorpe. Both came from **prominent** Chester families, were **publishing** apprentices in 1580s London and had strong connections with theatres through publishing major playwrights such as Ben Jonson and George Chapman.

15 He now believes the dedication's printed page was designed to resemble **an** inscription on a Roman funerary monument – a memorial tribute to Holme. Caveney discovered that Holme died in 1607, two years before the *Sonnets* were published. He concludes that Holme had **previously** been overlooked because he was confused with a stationer, William Holmes, who was known to be publishing up to 1615.

"Nobody was aware that there was [also] a publisher of that name who had died in 1607," said Caveney. "Seeing the dedication as a memorial makes a lot of sense." His research **will be** published this month by Oxford University Press in its academic journal, *Notes & Queries*.

20 **Professor Stanley Wells, the leading British Shakespeare scholar**, said: "**If it were agreed** by scholars, this would be pretty momentous. People have spilled an enormous quantity of ink trying to identify this figure."

He described the theory as "better than any other suggestion so far. It's very interesting." That it is nobody well known, he added, is "one of the strengths".

25 "That it's not an aristocrat fits in with the fact that it's Mr WH. That has always been a **stumbling block** for the attempts to identify him with [aristocrats]," said Wells. He agrees that the fact that it's a person who was in the publishing trade, linked with Thorpe, and who had recently died all helps to explain the dedication's funerary form, "which has **always** also been a mystery".

- 30 But he commented that it will be “less attractive to some people if it’s not an aristocrat”. Some who challenge Shakespeare’s authorship argue that only an aristocrat would have been **knowledgeable** enough to write his plays, although Wells is among **those** who dismiss such snobbery, which ignores Elizabethan education and Shakespeare’s background in general.

Whether supporters of other explanations **will be silenced** remains to be seen.

Dalva Alberge *The Guardian* Saturday 31 January

1. **finest** in line 1 is a
 - a) comparative adjective
 - b) superlative adjective
 - c) superlative adverb
 - d) comparative adverb

2. **were dedicated** in line 1 is an example of
 - a) past simple active
 - b) past perfect simple passive
 - c) past simple passive
 - d) present perfect active

3. **have tried** in line 2 is an example of a verb in the Present Perfect
 - a) continuous active
 - b) simple passive
 - c) simple active
 - d) continuous passive

4. **had been thought** in line 4 is an example of the
 - a) present perfect simple passive
 - b) past simple passive
 - c) past perfect passive
 - d) past continuous passive

5. **deceased** in line 5 is a synonym of
 - a) very ill
 - b) terminally ill
 - c) extremely old
 - d) dead

6. **to link** in line 7 is an example of a(n)
 - a) transitive verb
 - b) intransitive verb
 - c) auxiliary verb
 - d) stative verb

7. **prominent** in line 9 in relation to **distinguished** (not in text) is a(n)
- homophone
 - synonym
 - hyponym
 - antonym
8. **publishing** in line 9 is an example of
- an adjective
 - the gerund
 - the present continuous
 - an adverb
9. **an** in line 12 is an example of
- the definite article
 - a conjunction
 - a quantifier
 - the indefinite article
10. **previously** in line 14 is an example of an
- adjective qualifying another adjective
 - adverb qualifying another adverb
 - adverb qualifying a verb
 - adjective qualifying an adverb
11. **will be** in line 18 is an example of a(n)
- lexical verb
 - infinitive verb
 - modal auxiliary verb
 - stative verb
12. **Professor Stanley Wells, the leading British scholar** in line 20 is an example of a(n)
- noun phrase
 - adjective phrase
 - verb phrase
 - adverb phrase
13. **If it were agreed** in line 20 is an example of the
- zero conditional
 - first conditional
 - second conditional
 - third conditional

14. 's in line 25 is an example of

- a) possession
- b) the verb 'to be'
- c) a determiner
- d) a participle

15. **stumbling block** in line 26 is an example of a

- a) simile
- b) proverb
- c) lexical set
- d) fixed expression

16. 's in line 28 is an example of

- a) the verb 'to be'
- b) possession
- c) a contraction
- d) a plural

17. **always** in line 28 is an adverb of

- a) manner
- b) quantity
- c) place
- d) frequency

18. **knowledgeable** in line 32 is made up of a

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

19. **those** in line 32 is an example of a(n)

- a) pronoun
- b) conjunction
- c) article
- d) interjection

20. **will be silenced** in line 34 is an example of the future

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

Section B—Primary Stress Identification (15 marks)

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

e.g. syllable (N)

1. appointment	2. email	3. messaging	4. deletion	5. agenda
6. duplication	7. replacement	8. refer	9. reference	10. contract (N)
11. contractual	12. expiry	13. schedule	14. regulation	15. diary

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

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

1. / əsɔ:lt / _____

2. / mɜ:də / _____

3. / pɜ:dʒəri / _____

4. / rɒberi / _____

5. / mənslə:tə / _____

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. villa _____
2. bungalow _____
3. apartment _____
4. residence _____
5. hotel _____

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 teacher read the children a very **interesting** story.
b) The children are **playing** outside in the garden.
c) The real estate company has been **advertising** the sale of this property for months.
d) The students will be **having** a physics lesson at 10:30 next Tuesday.

Sentence () is different because: _____

2. a) Her ring fell into the pond which was full of **murky** water.
b) Even though the glass doors were **opaque**, you could still make out what was happening behind them.
c) The demographic line of the city was faintly visible in the **overcast** distance.
d) When she put on her reading glasses for the first time, the words on the page were so much more **distinct**.

Sentence () is different because: _____

-
3. a) It's been bitterly cold this winter.
b) 'Don't forget to bring the children's shoes,' she called out.
c) I don't quite understand what they're talking about.
d) We're going on a cruise next month – I'm so excited!

Sentence () is different because: _____

4. a) The guests **have arrived**.
b) The toy **has stopped** working.
c) Can you confirm that the respective authority **has been notified**?
d) Do you think that the parents **have brought** the school reports with them?

Sentence () is different because: _____

5. a) They **may** delay their holiday with this awful news.
b) She's been running around all morning – she **must** be quite exhausted.
c) I **could** try and talk to her if you think it will help.
d) Do you think they **might** be on time?

Sentence () is different because: _____

6. a) If you **go** through that door you will meet up with the rest of the party.
b) If you can **sew** well, you will be able to make a lot of your own clothes.
c) Let me know when you are ready **so** we can leave.
d) Don't **throw** anything out without asking me first.

Sentence () is different because: _____

7. a) **The howling dog** kept us up all night.
b) Her colleagues threw her **a wonderful going-away party**.
c) They reported **their noisy neighbours** to the police.
d) Tom's parents were **very pleased** with his school report.

Sentence () is different because: _____

8. a) His wife was **questioned** about the events of that fatal evening.
b) She was **asked** whether she knew about her husband's plans.
c) He was **reported** to have committed a heinous crime.
d) The detective **enquired** where she was that evening.

Sentence () is different because: _____

9. a) They **sometimes** visited the restaurant on the corner of their street.
 b) The children **hardly** knew their grandparents – there had been very little contact between them.
 c) The manager **seldom** took any vacation leave.
 d) The councillor **occasionally** visited the residents.

Sentence () is different because: _____

10. a) Susan **neither** likes Chinese food **nor** does she like Indian food.
 b) Adam is **not only** a keen archaeologist **but also** an experienced climber.
 c) Alison has **either** an uncle **or** a cousin who works for NASA.
 d) I'll have **both** the chocolate cake **and** the strawberry meringue, please.

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 young man inherited a vast fortune from a distant relative and was maid for life.

2. They promised to look after the situation in order to try and get to the root cause.

3. Once she took to horse ride, horses became her life-long passion.

4. Don't forget to mention that you have visited your aunt in hospital two days ago.

5. The person which you nominated as a referee has not replied to us yet.

6. Better to understand the film, you need to see it more than once.

7. The document will be renamed The Reparations Application with immediate affect.

8. When they ask you questions at the interview, don't respond too casual.

9. This time next week I'm skiing down the mountains in Italy – I can't wait!

10. Had it come to their knowledge, they would of surely informed you about it.

11. They picked up there things and made a run for it before the alarm was raised.

12. They would have made nothing of it had you not mentioned anything.

13. She carries this lucky charm in her purse were ever she goes.

14. Why don't we bring your parents with us when we go on holiday next year?

15. The shop was due to open last week, however they had some delays with the last minute finishing touches.

16. She refuses to speak – she will simply not answer no question put to her.

17. I really shouldn't have went out last night- I wasn't feeling well and now I have a terrible sore throat.

18. The dog seems to have forgotten where it's hidden it's bone.

19. I couldn't help to listen to their interesting conversation about the lives of certain celebrities.

20. The publisher told the writer that she would need to reduce down the number of words for each chapter.

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.

For example:

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

DIGEST

1. Radio people often have _____ voices that often capture listeners' attention.

SEDUCE

2. He was struck by the artists' total _____ in their work.

ABSORB

3. It was hard to choose between two coats of _____ quality.

COMPARE

4. You will have to fill in the relevant _____ before we can apply for your visa.

DOCUMENT

5. The _____ of the two Germanies changed world politics in 1990.

UNITY

6. They lent us the money with the _____ that they would be repaid soon.

ASSURE

7. The lack of _____ of the drunk hit-and-run driver angered the general public.

REPENT

8. The politician's charisma and _____ attracted people to his cause.

MAGNET

9. When he heard the unexpected news, John shook his head in _____.

BELIEVE

10. The _____ of a comma can change the meaning of the whole contract.

INSERT

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.

A Point of View: Does technology ⁽⁰⁾ make people touch each other less?

The sensation of human touch is disappearing in a computer ⁽¹⁾ _____, and with it part of human nature, says the novelist Will Self.

Like all the best ⁽²⁾ _____ fiction, Asimov's *The Naked Sun* was as much about his own era as any remote future. Writing in the late 1950s, he saw all around him the consequences of automated production and distribution combined with telecommunications - namely, a steady decline in the number and duration of the personal ⁽³⁾ _____ an individual needed to make during any given day.

However, what the touch screen, the automatic door, ⁽⁴⁾ _____ shopping, and even the Bangladeshi sweatshop piece-worker who made our trousers are depriving us of is the exercise of our very sense of touch itself, and in particular they are relieving us of the need to touch other people. I by no means wish to return to the sort of hierarchical ⁽⁵⁾ _____ in which a gentleman or lady began the day by being ⁽⁶⁾ _____ by his valet or her maid. Neither do I wish to feel a warm teat throbbing in my palm before I can have milk for my morning coffee. Nonetheless, I surely can't be alone in feeling a ⁽⁷⁾ _____ for a more touchy-feely world, or rather one in which what we touch and feel is warm and yielding rather than smooth and at best, tepid.

It is in our tactile relationship with our own children - and others we are allowed intimacy with - that we ⁽⁸⁾ _____ this primordial sense of attachment - a binding of our own physical being into the relentless striving-to-be of all embodied life. During the perennial furores about breast-

feeding in public it's often struck me that what troubles those who ⁽⁹⁾ _____ to this practice (which, inasmuch as anything is natural at all, is about as natural as anything gets), is not that it incites their sexual prudery, but that it affronts their idea of themselves as fundamentally disembodied and distinct from the ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ of brute creation.

Adapted from A Point of View BBC 30 January 2015

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 animal rights activist was so persuasive that I felt obliged to sign the petition.

ADD

I felt I had _____ to the petition because the animal rights activist was so persuasive.

2. Except for Anne, who is still writing her dissertation, we will all be able to attend the conference.

MAKE

We will all be able to _____ the conference except for Anne, who is still writing her dissertation.

3. Tim used his month's free membership really well by going to the gym every single day.
MOST
 Tim _____ of his month's free membership by going to the gym every single day.
4. Because the shop sells real animal fur coats, she doesn't shop there any more.
ACCOUNT
 She doesn't buy clothes from that shop any more _____ that they sell coats made from real animal fur.
5. It's likely that Jim and Tina were delayed in a traffic jam.
PROBABLY
 Jim and Tina will _____ in a traffic jam.
6. The coral reef is going to die off if we don't take immediate steps to protect it from pollution.
OTHERWISE
 We must take immediate steps to protect the coral reef; _____ off by pollution.
7. The company will not lay off any of its employees even though the profits are down.
NO
 Even though the profits are down, the company _____ any of its employees.
8. Faye thinks her friends do not appreciate her.
GRANTED
 Faye dislikes _____ her friends.
9. To be able to hold the concert, we need at least 5000 Euro.
REQUIRED
 No _____ for us to be able to hold the concert.
10. The Japanese are the best at making pocket-sized technology.
SECOND
 The Japanese are _____ when it comes to making pocket-sized technology.

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

1. A language school has advertised part-time vacancies for teachers to teach in the summer months in the local newspaper. You are interested in applying for the job. Write a **letter of application** to the school outlining your qualifications, any relevant experience and the reasons why you would make a good teacher.
2. Your local council has recently had an open forum on increasing the well-being of its community. One of the outcomes of the forum was for the council to open up a call for suggestions on how it may help increase the well-being of its residents. Send in a **letter** with your suggestions to the council.
3. You have decided to take part in a story competition for a magazine. The story ends *...the disaster was unavoidable and their lives would never be the same again.* Write your **story**.
4. The nation-wide spring hunting debate has dominated the local media in the last few weeks. Write an **article** for an online journal clearly listing your personal arguments either in favour or against the issue.
5. ‘Keeping up with the Joneses’ seems to be one of our national hobbies. You have decided to write a light-hearted blog in which you discuss this common behaviour. Write your **blog**.

Part 2 Marks

Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D	Section E	TOTAL