

Part 1 - Language Description, Sensitivity and Awareness

Section A - Language Terminology (40 marks)

1. b

2. c

3. b

4. c

5. a

6. c

7. a

8. b

9. d

10. a

11. d

12. a

13. c

14. b

15. d

16. b

17. a

18. a

19. d

20. b

Section B—Primary Stress Identification (15 marks)

Underline the main stress syllable in each of the following words.
e.g. syllable (N)

1. accredit	2. inspection	3. compatible	4. evacuation	5. subscription
6. quality	7. assurance	8. maintenance	9. presentation	10. present (N)
11. extinguisher	12. influential	13. object (N)	14. objective	15. consultant

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

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

1. / æmætʃə/ amateur
2. / prəfɛʃənəl/ professional
3. / dəfi:ts / defeats
4. / kɒmpetɪʃən / competition
5. / treɪnɪŋ / training

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. passport / **pɑ:spɔ:t** /
2. check in / **tʃek ɪ n** /
3. delay / **dɪleɪ** / or / **dəleɪ** /
4. flight / **flaɪt** /
5. boarding / **bɔ:diŋ** /

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) She **has been** a very good influence.
- b) The political parties **have made** their constituents happy.
- c) An agreement **has been reached** at last between the warring nations.
- d) The children **have baked** some biscuits.

Sentence (c) is different because: In all four utterances the present perfect form is used. In 'c' the verb is in the passive voice, whereas in all the other utterances the verbs are in the active voice.

- 2. a) We must thank them for **sending** the parcel so promptly.
- b) The nutritionist believes that **having** breakfast is the most important meal of the day.
- c) **Doing** exercise on a full stomach is not a good idea.
- d) The nurse is **taking** out the stitches carefully.

Sentence (d) is different because: In all four utterances the '-ing' form of the verb is used. In 'd' the word is the present participle as part of the Present Continuous whereas in all the other utterances the words are examples of the gerund.

- 3. a) I don't **quite** understand what they're talking about.
- b) Have you **always** prepared it this way?
- c) I've **never** really thought much of them.
- d) We **sometimes** watch black and white movies.

Sentence (a) is different because: In all four utterances an adverb is used. In 'a' it is an adverb of degree whereas in all the other utterances it is an adverb of frequency.

4. a) **When it gets dark**, put the candles on.
b) **Had the whistleblower not gone public**, this might never have come to light.
c) There is no need to print out the document **unless you need to circulate it**.
d) You can really have a good conversation with him **if you talk about liver and kidneys**.

Sentence (b) is different because: In all four utterances the words in bold are conditional clauses. In 'b' it is an example of the Third Conditional clause in the Past Perfect and it is also an inverted structure whereas in all the other utterances the clauses are examples of the Zero Conditional clause and are not inverted structures.

5. a) He'll try **to keep** them happy.
b) Let's **sleep** on it.
c) It gives you something **to think** about.
d) I don't know why there has **to be** this trouble between people.

Sentence (b) is different because: In all four utterances the words in bold are examples of the infinitive. In 'b' the bare infinitive is used whereas in all the other utterances the full infinitive is used.

6. a) **Who** won the game?
b) **Why** did they anchor the yacht there?
c) **What** did he say about the game?
d) **Where** did you read about them?

Sentence (a) is different because: In all four utterances the words in bold are question words. In 'a' the question word is asking about the subject whereas the question words in the other utterances are asking about the object.

7. a) The students **completely** emptied the bottles of their contents.
b) They moved to the music **wonderfully** together.
c) In the past, young people used to speak to their elders **respectfully**.
d) They found the news **pleasantly** surprising.

Sentence (d) is different because: In all utterances the words in bold are adverbs. In 'd' the adverb qualifies the adjective whereas in all the other utterances the adverbs qualify the verbs.

8. a) The roof of their new house caved in soon after they **had moved** in.
b) He'd **worked** as an accountant for many years before deciding to change career completely.
c) They'd **been working** on it for months when they realised it wasn't worth the effort.
d) It began to rain a few moments after I'd **finished** washing my car.

Sentence (c) is different because: In all utterances the Past Perfect tense is used. In 'c' the verb is in the Past Perfect Continuous whereas in all the other utterances the verbs are Past Perfect Simple.

- 9. a) Kindly **send** the application by the end of the month.
- b) In Britain they **drive** on the left.
- c) Please do not **walk** on the grass.
- d) **Cross** the road when the lights are green.

Sentence (b) is different because: In all utterances verbs are used. In 'b' the verb is in the indicative mood in the Present Simple whereas in all the other utterances the verbs are in the imperative mood.

- 10. a) It's not like him to be late - he **must have got** held up.
- b) The route **could be** treacherous.
- c) They **may be** interested in the project.
- d) We **might have bought** if it were within our price range.

Sentence (a) is different because: In all utterances modal verbs are used. In 'a' the modal verb is one of deduction whereas in all the other utterances the modals express possibility.

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

We loved long walks when we were young.

1. Walk straight threw the main gate and down the main street.

through

2. I cannot make out what he is trying to say. Are you getting at what he is saying?

(remove 'at')

3. They preferred to be not told the results.

to not be told/to be told

4. Hardly had I opened the umbrella when a gust of wind took it out of my hands.

correct

5. Those which have witnessed the events of that terrible tragedy will never be the same again.

who

6. I'll get back at you with a couple of suggestions tomorrow if that is all right with you.

to

7. Had they known about it sooner, they could do something to avoid the situation they now find themselves in.

have done

8. What she does with her share of the inheritance is really up to her and no one else.

correct

9. The old lady was walking bad after she'd slipped on the pavement.

badly

10. The union members discussed the proposals and their potential implying for workers.

implications

11. The couple had no sooner left the restaurant then they started to feel terribly unwell.

than

12. It was surprising that the course on pain management was attend by very few nurses.

attended

13. There's is a problem you really hope to never have: they are really struggling with it.

Theirs/there

14. With the microphone out of order, the students could not barely hear the lecture.

could barely/could not hear

15. The two friends graduated in the same subject after which they had found themselves working side-by-side in the same company.

found

16. Reunite for a one-off concert after they disbanded some twenty years ago, the band announced their imminent event on all the news media.

Reuniting/Reunited

17. By the end of this month, the product will be on the market for a year.

have been

18. The workshops were shorten to forty-five minutes from sixty minutes to allow for more to be included.

shortened

19. They sat through the entire concert although the terrible sound acoustics, in the hope that it would improve.

despite/in spite of/regardless of/notwithstanding

20. Recent research suggests that cosmetic surgery may start back to the 6th century in India.

date/go

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. Complete immersion in a foreign culture helps people to learn that language faster.

IMMERSE

2. The online hotel and flights booking site is committed to making affordable travel possible.

AFFORD

3. I'm phoning to enquire about the availability of tickets for tonight's concert.

AVAIL

4. Tim finds it unacceptable that students are repeatedly late for his lessons.

ACCEPT

5. Supposing you don't get the job. What will you do then?

SUPPOSE

6. Anne got such low grades that she had to retake her exams in to get into university.

TAKE

7. At the beginning of the board meeting, it was essential to establish everybody's status and position.

ESSENCE

8. Pete thoughtfully removed all objects from the path of the visually impaired student.

THOUGHT

9. I had not seen a farmer using two horses to pull his plough since my childhood.

CHILD

10. Due to the recession in China, business is terrible at the moment.

RECESS

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.	whizzes/fits/rushes/zooms	2.	launched/produced/introduced/designed/ created/developed/made
3.	hitch/get	4.	inefficient/chaotic/disorganised/poor/unreliable
5.	cheap/unique/special/different	6.	charged/set/priced
7.	adapted/available	8.	operates/runs/works
9.	backwards/traditional/conserva- tive/shortsighted	10	crossing

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. They refused to discuss the matter.

ENTER

They refused to enter into a discussion about the matter.

2. I didn't really want to spend so much money on a new mobile phone but John convinced me to buy it.

TALKED

I didn't really want to spend so much money on a new mobile phone but John talked me into buying it.

3. If you had bought an insurance coverage, the cost of the repairs would have been covered.

TAKEN

If you had taken out an insurance coverage, the cost of the repairs would have been covered.

4. Jack prefers to spend his holiday far way from other tourists.

TRACK

Jack prefers to spend his holidays off the beaten track.

5. As soon as we got there, the fire alarm went off.

HARDLY

We had hardly arrived/ got there when the fire alarm went off.

6. The new manager blames me for everything that goes wrong.

PICKING

The new manager keeps picking on me for everything that goes wrong.

7. 'Don't drink and drive tonight' my father told me.

URGED

My father urged me not to drink and drive tonight.

8. 'I passed my driving test first time!' said Anne.

BOASTED

Anne boasted of passing her driving test first time.

9. The latest round of peace talks have collapsed following the recent air attack on the city.

DOWN

The latest round of peace talks have broken down following the recent air attack on the city.

10. Do you know whether or not the party has been cancelled?

ON

Do you know whether or not the party is still on?