

**Part 1 – Language Description, Sensitivity and Awareness**  
**Section A – Language Terminology (40 marks)**

1. a
2. c
3. c
4. a
5. b
6. d
7. d
8. b
9. b
10. d
11. a
12. a
13. b
14. c
15. a
16. b
17. a
18. d
19. a
20. c

## Section B – Primary Stress Identification (15 marks)

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

e.g. syllable (N)

1. all <u>iance</u>	2. <u>challenges</u>	3. pro <u>fe</u> ssional	4. <u>re</u> gister	5. <u>edit</u>
6. <u>po</u> lity	7. electri <u>ci</u> ty	8. electri <u>c</u> al	9. regi <u>str</u> ation	10. edito <u>ri</u> al
11. poli <u>ti</u> cal	12. ex <u>pe</u> rience	13. regi <u>m</u> e	14. <u>mo</u> vement	15. stati <u>st</u> ics

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

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

1. / **pemtiŋ** /      \_\_\_\_\_ painting \_\_\_\_\_
2. / **pəfɔ:məns** /      \_\_\_\_\_ performance \_\_\_\_\_
3. / **mju:ziəm** /      \_\_\_\_\_ museum \_\_\_\_\_
4. / **eksəbitʃən** /      \_\_\_\_\_ exhibition \_\_\_\_\_
5. / **mɑ:stəpi:s** /      \_\_\_\_\_ masterpiece \_\_\_\_\_

## 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. stretch \_\_\_\_\_/stretʃ/ \_\_\_\_\_

2. tip toe \_\_\_\_\_/tɪp/ /təʊ/ \_\_\_\_\_

3. crawl \_\_\_\_\_/krɔ:l/ \_\_\_\_\_

4. climb \_\_\_\_\_/klaɪm/ \_\_\_\_\_

5. jog \_\_\_\_\_/dʒɒg/ \_\_\_\_\_

## 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) Hurry up! The train **leaves** in 10 minutes.  
b) The meeting **begins** straight after coffee.  
c) The match **finishes** at 6.30.  
d) Tom **wears** that blue coat every day.

*Sentence (d) is different because: In all four utterances the present simple is used. In 'd' it is used to describe a habit whereas in all the other utterances it is used to talk about future arrangements.*

2. a) I was using my pencil a minute ago. It **must** be here somewhere!  
b) He's taken the day off: he **must** be really tired.  
c) You really **must** come and visit us when you are in town.  
d) You **must** be so excited about the wedding.

*Sentence (c) is different because: In all four utterances the modal verb 'must' is used. In 'c' it is used as an invitation whereas in all the others it is used for deduction.*

3. a) **Do** you like German food?  
b) He **doesn't** like the idea of swimming in a dirty lake.  
c) **Does** your mother speak English?  
d) I **do** thirty minutes of exercise every day.

*Sentence (d) is different because: In all four utterances the verb 'do' is used. In 'd' it is the full verb*

whereas in all the other utterances it is an auxiliary verb.

4. a) If he **had arrived** on time, he **would've made** it for dinner.
- b) I **would've told** you if I **knew** you were interested in that kind of thing.
- c) If she **were** unhappy about it, we **would have noticed**.
- d) They **would have gone** to the cinema if they **had** any money.

Sentence (a) is different because: In all four utterances a conditional is used. In 'a' it is the third conditional, whereas all the other utterances are examples of a mixed conditional.

5. a) Theo **is living** in the United States at the moment.
- b) My father **is looking** for a new job.
- c) The children **were talking** and laughing all night.
- d) The teachers **are taking** the children on an outing this week.

Sentence (c) is different because: In all four utterances the continuous tense is used. In 'c' the tense is past continuous, whereas in all the other utterances the tense is present continuous.

6. a) The **little** children were very excited to see the snow.
- b) Maria's **older** sister won a race last week.
- c) Growing **edible** plants makes a very interesting hobby.
- d) He realises that since he **hardly** studies, he will probably fail.

Sentence (d) is different because: In all utterances the words in bold are describing words. In 'd' it is an adverb, whereas in all the other utterances it is an adjective.

7. a) The neighbours were **quarrelling** at the corner store this morning.
- b) My son hates **swimming** while my daughter loves it.
- c) I wish I were **lying** on the beach instead of working instead right now.
- d) They were **heading** to the beach when they crashed.

Sentence (b) is different because: In all utterances the -ing form is used. In 'b' it is the gerund, whereas in all the other utterances the verbs are present participles.

8. a) It's been raining relentlessly for three weeks now.
- b) It's never too late to start learning something new.
- c) I told him not to do it but he's very head strong.
- d) The councillor's away on holiday at the moment.

Sentence (a) is different because: In all utterances the contraction 's is used. In 'a' the 's is an

abbreviation of 'has' where as in all the other utterances it is an abbreviation for 'is'.

9. a) Ben Lecomte is preparing for the **longest** swim, from Tokyo to San Francisco.  
b) I never manage to choose the **quickest** line at the supermarket.  
c) Failure makes us **stronger**.  
d) A team of astronomers have measured the distance to the **farthest** galaxy ever seen in the universe.

Sentence (c) is different because: In all utterances an adjective is used. In 'c' a comparative adjective is used whereas in all the other utterances the superlative is used.

10. a) I worry about my brother because he **has** no friends.  
b) I don't know anyone who **has** travelled as much as you have at such a young age.  
c) The Japanese billionaire **has** the most expensive private jet on earth.  
d) She **has** tigers, crocodiles and monkeys in her mini home zoo.

Sentence (b) is different because: In all utterances the verb 'has' is used. In 'b' it is an auxiliary verb used to form the present perfect whereas in all the other utterances it is used as a full verb.

## 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. Simone Biles took home five medels following her amazing performance in Rio.

medals

2. The charity decided to displayed photos of animals in need of loving homes.

display

3. Performances will take place at The Magic Theatre on Main Street in Seville on 23<sup>rd</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> September.

correct

4. The Bank of England will start circulating the long-awaited plastic £5 note on tomorrow.

on (remove)

5. A farmer who feared he had lost a calf was astonished but relived when it appeared nine days later.

relieved

6. You will need to study much more than that if you want pass your exams.

to

7. I know that book – I had read it at school when I was in year 5.

read

8. He came across as being uninterested because he answered the questions too casual.

casually

9. Since I spend so much time browsing the internet, I'm always looking for new blogs to quench my literary thirst.

correct

10. I spent my days trying not to burn myself in the beach, reading books and drinking wine, and then retiring for more reading and maybe a movie.

on

11. "Your time is limited, so don't waist it living someone else's life." Steve Jobs.

waste

12. It's advisable to work in groups because the decisions that groups make are often better than the decisions that individuals members make.

individual

13. A new group in the San Francisco Bay area is rising cash to help smokers kick the habit.

raising

14. A custom is anything that lots of people, usually from the same country, culture or religion, do and have done for a long time.

correct

15 The right insurance policies will go a long way towards helping you safeguard you're possessions.

your

16. In Japan you can expect to be taken aback by busy subway stations and awestriked by the enchanting atmosphere of the castles.

awestruck

17. My thoughts were mostly related to issues I feel strongly about, particularly the environment and animal well fare.

welfare

18. Tippi was born in Namibia and spent her childhood playing with wild animals including lion cubs a mongoose, a cheetah, giraffes and crocodiles, like a real-life Mowgli.

, (comma)

19. Korea is one of the popular destination's for teachers starting their international teaching career.

destinations

20. Starbucks says the program will provide five million of meals in the first year and nearly 50 million by 2021.

of (remove)

## 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. Over the past years, the Asian government has curbed democracy and become more and more authoritarian.

**AUTHORITY**

2. People thought that repeated foreign interference in national affairs will undermine the sovereignty of their country.

**SOVEREIGN**

3. You need to become more fluent and avoid unnecessary hesitation.

**HESITATE**

4. An Intermediate student of English can interact with native speakers with a degree of fluency and spontaneity.

**SPONTANEOUS**

5. If turtles are kept in unsuitable conditions, they will die.

**SUIT**

6. The incessant noise from the construction site down the road is driving me crazy.

**CEASE**

7. My colleagues here are all like family and we all genuinely care about each other.

**GENUINE**

8. I really believe that global warming is widely exaggerated by the media.

**WIDE**

9. If we want to close the deal, we simply have to make some concessions.

**CONCEDE**

10. You need to find a full-time job: you can't go on working on a seasonal basis during the summer months.

**SEASON**

**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.	goals/ideas/priorities/rules/values/skills	2.	instrument/music/medium
3.	recognised/nervous/stage-fright/popular/bored/acknowledged	4.	bananas/crazy/wild/mad/nuts
5.	worst/weakest	6.	passion/band/team/relationship/fun/enjoyment
7.	responsibility/dream/aim/job	8.	ground
9.	fascinated/baffled/intrigued	10.	immediately/totally/just/definitely

**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. Your car really needs cleaning.  
**TIME**  
 It's high time you had your car / time you got it cleaned.
  
2. "Just turn right here," said the farmer we'd asked for directions.  
**ADVISED**  
 The farmer we'd asked for directions advised us to take/make a left turn there.

3. Our Sales Manager was just about to email you with all the information.

**POINT**

Our Sales Manager was on the point of emailing you with all the information.

4. They have not yet decided on whether to adopt the new project.

**DECISION**

No final decision has (yet) been made/taken (yet) on whether to adopt the new project.

5. The traffic was diverted because of the accident.

**DIVERSION**

The accident created/caused a traffic diversion.

6. “I’m afraid I didn’t do very well in my exam,” said Amy.

**ADMITTED**

Amy admitted not having done well / admitted (that) she didn’t do well / admitted (that) she hadn’t done well in her exam.

7. “Tim, you’ve been smoking in the school canteen, haven’t you,” said his teacher.

**ACCUSED**

Tim’s teacher accused him of smoking in the school canteen.

8. You’d be wasting your time trying to make him see sense.

**POINTLESS**

Trying to make him see sense is pointless / see sense would be pointless.

9. There are many things to think about before refusing the job offer.

**CONSIDERATION**

There are many things to be taken into consideration / (that) you should take into consideration before refusing the job offer.

10. The police arrived as the thieves were committing the crime.

**RED-HANDED**

The thieves were caught red-handed when the police arrived.