

NAME

INDEX NUMBER

**ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
MONITORING BOARD**

TELT

(Test for English Language Teachers)

12th March 2016

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.

The cut-glass accent of the aristocracy is losing some of its polish – a change that reflects some fundamental changes in British society.

If the Queen’s governess **were** still alive today, she **may** have noticed a few discordant notes in her charge’s formerly **crystal clear** diction. OK, she ain’ exactly droppin’ her Ts and her Gs like Russell Brand, but linguists have nevertheless found that her enunciation today might have been considered a little, well, common in her youth.

- 5 Her Majesty is by no means alone in this. The cut-glass accent of the upper class has become a little **rough around the edges** over the last few decades, as more and more people adopt a kind of aristo-cockney **hybrid**.

10 **Decrying** the fall of the aristocratic accent may seem like a symptom of the **peculiarly** British obsession with class, but the fact that even the Queen no longer speaks the “Queen’s English” of days gone by offers us a fascinating insight into the forces that shape our voices.

15 **Jonathan Harrington from the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich** is sceptical that the Queen took some kind of elocution lessons in a conscious effort to sound less upper class. His analyses of the Christmas Broadcasts suggest the vowels slid slowly, almost imperceptibly, from year to year – **whereas** if she was deliberately trying to emulate her subjects, then you would expect to hear a more abrupt shift.

20 Instead, he thinks an answer comes from some interesting recent **psychological** studies looking at the art of conversation. Various experiments **have found** that each time we speak to someone, our accent moves very slightly to match **theirs**, perhaps an **unconscious** effort to build rapport. There is also some evidence that it improves your comprehension of what they **are saying**. Importantly, the effects lingered after the subjects **had said** their goodbyes. “If you measure their speech you often find that they sound very slightly more like each other after the conversation than they did before,” says Harrington.

25 What’s fascinating is that this subtle mimicry **had** previously **been observed** among subjects in the laboratory, not a **reigning** monarch. Yet despite her prestige and wealth, the Queen is still making exactly the same tiny, unconscious gesture of solidarity that we all do, meaning that each conversation has left its imprint on her speech. In a single vowel, we **can** therefore find a trace of all the people she has met, a sign of the **changing** voice of 21st Century Britain.

Adapted from David Robson <http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20160202-has-the-queen-become-frightfully-common>. Accessed 3 February 2016

1. **were** in line 1 is an example of the past tense to express a(n)
 - a) action started and finished in the past
 - b) hypothetical situation
 - c) point in time in the past
 - d) action happening in the past

2. **may** in line 1 is an example of a(n)
 - a) lexical verb
 - b) infinitive verb
 - c) modal verb
 - d) state verb

3. **crystal clear** in line 2 is an example of a
 - a) simile
 - b) compound adjective
 - c) collective noun
 - d) compound noun

4. **rough around the edges** in line 6 is a(n)
 - a) simile
 - b) phrasal verb
 - c) noun phrase
 - d) adjective phrase

5. **hybrid** in line 7 in relation to **fusion** (not in text) is a(n)
 - a) homophone
 - b) synonym
 - c) antonym
 - d) affix

6. **decrying** in line 8 is a synonym of which of the following words?
 - a) praising
 - b) condemning
 - c) lauding
 - d) enjoying

7. **peculiarly** in line 8 is an example of an
 - a) adjective qualifying another adjective
 - b) adverb qualifying another adverb
 - c) adverb qualifying a noun
 - d) adverb qualifying an adjective

8. **Jonathan Harrington from the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich** in line 11 is an example of a(n)

- a) noun phrase
- b) adjective phrase
- c) verb phrase
- d) adverb phrase

9. **whereas** in line 14 is an example of a(n)

- a) adverb
- b) conjunction
- c) quantifier
- d) determiner

10. **psychological** in line 16 is made up of a

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

11. **have found** in line 17 is an example of the

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

12. **theirs** in line 18 is an example of a

- a) possessive pronoun
- b) relative pronoun
- c) demonstrative pronoun
- d) possessive adjective

13. **unconscious** in line 18 is made up of a

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

14. **are saying** in line 19 is an example of the present continuous to express

- a) future arrangements
- b) changing processes
- c) something happening around the moment
- d) a habitual action

15. **had said** in line 20 is an example of the

- a) past simple passive
- b) past continuous passive
- c) past perfect simple active
- d) present perfect active

16. **'s** in line 23 is an example of

- a) contraction
- b) conjunction
- c) determiner
- d) participle

17. **had been observed** in line 23 is an example of a verb in the past perfect

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

18. **reigning** in line 24 in relation to **raining** (not in text) is an example of a(n)

- a) homophone
- b) synonym
- c) hyponym
- d) antonym

19. **can** in line 26 is an example of a modal verb of

- a) deduction
- b) obligation
- c) possibility
- d) permission

20. **changing** in line 27 is an example of

- a) an adjective
- b) the gerund
- c) the present continuous
- d) an infinitive

Section B—Primary Stress Identification (15 marks)

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

e.g. syllable (N)

1. ambassador	2. embassy	3. credentials	4. consulate	5. official
6. certificate	7. certify	8. suspect (V)	9. development	10. omission
11. distribution	12. distribute	13. suspect (N)	14. signature	15. clipboard

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

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

1. /dɪsəteɪʃən/ _____

2. /prəfesəz/ _____

3. /lektʃərz/ _____

4. /tjuːtɔːrjəlz/ _____

5. /θɪsɪ / _____

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. digital _____
2. smart phone _____
3. technology _____
4. email _____
5. Google _____

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) I made **a few** new friends at the party.
- b) The club plays **very** good music.
- c) Don't expect too much – he's **really** lazy.
- d) I might be **slightly** late, so don't wait for me.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 2. a) They **sent** the letter around twenty days ago.
- b) He **wrote** to the council about the bad smells coming from the car park.
- c) The residents **ran** out of the door to escape the fire.
- d) We **walked** to the beach last night.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 3. a) Solomon **died** at the end of last year.
- b) Tom **called** the doctor because he was unwell.
- c) We **spoke** to the family that moved in to the flat above us.
- d) We **invited** seven people to dinner on Sunday.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 4. a) I hadn't realised you were so **impatient**.
- b) Mark is a very **impolite** child.
- c) It is **important** that everyone is present at the meeting.
- d) It's not **impossible**, but it will not be easy.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 5. a) Which is your **favorite** movie?
- b) I didn't **recognize** your son!
- c) There is a play at the theatre in the town **center**.
- d) What **colour** is his car?

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 6.a) My dad **avoids** eating chocolate during lent.
- b) He **likes** to cook beef on Sundays.
- c) I **miss** going for long walks with the dog.
- d) Martin **enjoys** holding parties during the summer.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 7. a) If you **arrived** on time, you **wouldn't** miss out on so much.
- b) If I **were** you, **I'd get** in touch with a solicitor.
- c) If only **I had** the chance to speak to her, she **would have been** warned.
- d) If I **were** in your shoes, **I'd make** sure that it is paid on time.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 8. a) She walked out **thinking** she had won.
- b) We did very well in the **swimming** race.
- c) We missed our **reading** lesson.
- d) Sarah got a new **riding** hat for her birthday.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 9. a) My dad will be **furious** when he finds out that I scratched his car.
- b) Why are you so **surprised**? It's what we all expected would happen.
- c) We enjoyed the food, but the portions were **tiny**.
- d) I hope I never have to go through that again. It was a **terrifying** experience.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 10. a) Emily is **taller than the woman who coaches her**.
- b) The girl **in the red shirt** is my little sister
- c) The man **wearing a red shirt** is my boss.
- d) Thelma always arrives **earlier than the other students**.

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. Have you heard about the new café? It's located in the building next to the fountain.

2. We arrived late because there was alot of traffic on the way.

3. We dropped off our bags and left them in the porter and headed out to rent bikes.

4. I have decided that, as much as I love the river house, I want to move back to the city.

5. We are doing some researches to look into the working lives, attitudes and motivations of school teachers.

6. The stunt who was filmed by his friends has gone viral after being uploaded on Facebook.

7. If I knew he was going to London, I would have asked him to get me some shoes.

8. Someone ought to tell the new residents that the neighbourhood is not safe for children.

9. Peter has gone home because he was not feeling very good this morning.

10. The husband of a pilot who was involved in a mid-air collision says he believes she died instantly.

11. My parents rescued ginger as a stray kitten in 2008 and she has been part of the family ever since.

12. It has come in our attention that students have been leaving early.

13. If there is a problem, it is better to ask the technical department what needs to be done.

14. Michael knows about the party because I had told him last week.

15. If the insurance company finds out that you've lied to them, you can get into vital trouble, including possible denial of coverage for the accident.

16. The Zika virus does not trigger symptoms in 80 percent of humans infect.

17. We agree to pay you on the same rate as our resident photographers.

18. Those who have limited income and resources may benefit with state programs that help cover some of the costs.

19. The Cavern is an essential part of Liverpool's history because it was where Brian Epstein first heard the Beatles played.

20. Alexandria, second largest city in Egypt, has an atmosphere that is more Mediterranean than Middle Eastern.

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. The new CEO is striving to maintain _____ with the outgoing manager's ambitious vision for the organization.

CONTINUE

2. The _____ project of the public garden took much longer than expected and cost twice as much as originally planned.

EMBELLISH

3. Out of court _____ became necessary between the union and the company over alleged employment irregularities.

MEDIATE

4. There is widespread concern in the medical world as the Zika virus seems to be highly_____.

INFECT

5. The recent _____ of the President of FIFA may unearth widespread corruption in the football world.

SUSPEND

6. The brutal _____ of political detainees caused an international uproar.

EXECUTE

7. Make sure you collect your certificate of _____ at the end of tomorrow's training session.

PARTICIPATE

8. Personal _____ must be submitted with your job application.

REFER

9. Contrary to common _____, stress may be good for your immune system.

BELIEVE

10. Following the recent fall in the price of oil, the Asian country found itself in dire _____ straits.

FINANCE

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.

Plan to remove white ⁽⁰⁾ lines from roads divides opinion

Road safety ⁽¹⁾ _____ are deeply divided over the trial removal of white lines from the centre of highways, which research has shown may cause drivers to slow down.

Removing the lines has been shown to make motorists drive more ⁽²⁾ _____, reducing their speeds and hugging closer to the kerb for ⁽³⁾ _____ of going over the “imaginary” central line.

But the AA has voiced strong opposition to a more widespread use of the tactic, calling for road markings to be stepped up rather than ⁽⁴⁾ _____, with other road safety experts expressing concern that the lines’ removal could ⁽⁵⁾ _____ anti-accident technology in some vehicles.

Several local authorities in England have trialled removing the white lines from smaller roads after resurfacing work, with Transport for London (TfL) reporting ⁽⁶⁾ _____ in slowing down drivers when it removed some dividing lines.

There are however concerns the removal could affect new safety technology in ⁽⁷⁾ _____ cars, which often ⁽⁸⁾ _____ on painted road markings. Some manufacturers install cameras that detect side markings painted on the carriageway, which can then be automatically compared with steering wheel motions to alert a driver that they are moving erratically.

“The future for autonomous features in ⁽⁹⁾ _____ is not that far away, and we may have the strange situation where experts will say we need white lines to make these safety systems work. GPS is not ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ accurate.”

Adapted from Jessica Eglot <http://www.theguardian.com/profile/jessica-elgot> Accessed 3 February 2016

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. For wind-surfing and water skiing regular practice is needed.

REQUIRE

Sports _____ regular practice.

2. "Let's invite the Smiths to dinner on Sunday," said Tom.

SUGGESTED

Tom _____ the Smiths to dinner on Sunday.

3. You can prevent tooth decay by brushing your teeth regularly.

PREVENTED

_____ by brushing your teeth regularly.

4. Most people regard her as being the best woman for the job.

WIDELY

She _____ the best woman for the job.

5. People believe they split up because they didn't share any hobbies or interests.

COMMON

People believe they split up because they didn't have _____.

6. The fact that she cannot play tennis again after her accident is something she cannot accept.

TERMS

She _____ the fact that she cannot play tennis again after her accident..

7. Most of the students ignored what the professor was saying.

FEW

_____ attention to what the professor was saying.

8. The last day of our trip to Spain was horrid.

ENDED

Our trip to Spain _____.

9. No one agrees with me on the matter.

SHARES

No one _____.

10. I hardly think the management will agree to giving you a pay rise.

DOUBT

_____ will agree to giving you a pay rise.

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. Last weekend you stayed in a hostel with a group of teenage students from the school where you work as Events Organiser. The hostel manager has emailed you complaining about the students' behaviour and saying that students from your school will no longer be able to stay there. Write an **email** to the hostel manager explaining what happened and why the manager should change his decision.
2. *“You’re a lazy good-for-nothing, that’s what you are!” he yelled. Rachel raised herself to her full height and said quietly, “How dare you!” But...*
Continue the **story**.
3. You recently went on holiday to a place which you enjoyed very much. A friend of yours has written to you expressing an interest in the place and asking what it was like. Write a **letter** telling your friend about the positive and negative aspects of the place, encouraging her/him to go there next year.
4. On a day trip to Gozo with your colleagues, the owner of a café accused a member of your group of not paying for his coffee. You were asked to give your employer a clear picture of what happened. Write your **report**.
5. You have just returned home after 8 weeks' travelling on the trip of a lifetime. Write all about it in a **blog** post.

Part 2 Marks

Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D	Section E	TOTAL