

NAME

INDEX NUMBER

**ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
MONITORING BOARD**

TELT

(Test for English Language Teachers)

7th May 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 mysterious appeal of ‘silent music’

In March 1941, a New York audience gathered outside a Broadway theatre to experience one of the more unusual concerts the city had ever seen. The **13-piece** orchestra **was led** by Raymond Scott, and made a great show of playing their instruments. But the only sounds to emerge were the quiet **swish-swishing** of the trap drummer and the gentle slapping of the double bass. The aim, argued Scott, was to produce “silent music”. Perhaps Scott’s great idea **had arrived** before its time. Eleven years later, **avant-garde composer John Cage** would present his most famous composition, 4’33” – a piece of three movements written with the sole instruction that the musician **must** not make any deliberate sound. It was so **radical** that even his own mother had doubts.

She needn’t have worried. Of all the notions most likely to **rile** more conservative critics, the idea of composing music with no sound may be the most provocative. But can silence ever make a **valuable** artistic statement? If not, why are people still willing to pay good money for the chance to rest their ears?

Even 4’33” may have partly been a response to the ‘muzak’ piped over telephone lines into elevators, lobbies and train stations. By the late 1940s, the incessant, directionless tunes **were proving** to be so annoying that a group of commuters petitioned to ban it from public transport. Cage’s answer was to offer **to write** a piece of “uninterrupted silence” for the company behind this auditory cotton wool.

4’33” was the result – “an act of framing, of enclosing environmental and unintended sounds in a moment of attention in order to open the mind to the fact that all sounds are music,” in the words of the composer Kyle Gann. **Despite** being, quite literally, ‘ambient music’, it was the polar opposite of muzak: an attempt to heighten the listener’s awareness rather than an aural anaesthesia. “It is getting us to consider the aesthetic features of sounds that we wouldn’t normally think about,” says Dodd.

Today, 4’33” resonates with the concept of **mindfulness** – a popular and scientifically-tested technique to deal with the stress of the modern world. The auditory cortex – which processes sound – is still abuzz during periods of silence, perhaps imagining and replaying sounds and snippets of songs we already know. Besides framing ambient sounds, a silent composition may therefore incite **us** to pay more attention to our mind’s wanderings – a blank backdrop against which our thoughts and feelings **are thrown** into **greater** relief.

In these ways, a silent (or near-silent) **piece** may do everything that a traditional score would do: it can be a political statement, cause us to contemplate death and grief, and provoke us to question **ourselves** and our feelings. But does it really count as music?

- 40 If nothing else, the noisy debate that **has followed** these compositions shows that you **don't** need to create a racket to be heard; sometimes it's the quietest statements that cause the greatest commotion.

Adapted from: Robson, D. (2016). The mysterious appeal of 'silent music'. *BBC Culture*. Retrieved from <http://www.bbc.com/culture/story/20160323-the-mysterious-appeal-of-silent-music>

1. **13-piece** in line 2 is an example of a
 - a) simile
 - b) compound adjective
 - c) collective noun
 - d) compound noun

2. **was led** in line 2 is an example of the
 - a) past simple active
 - b) present perfect simple passive
 - c) past simple passive
 - d) present perfect simple active

3. **swish-swishing** in line 4 is an example of
 - a) hyponym
 - b) conjunction
 - c) acronym
 - d) onomatopoeia

4. **had arrived** in line 5 is an example of a verb in the Past Perfect
 - a) continuous active
 - b) continuous passive
 - c) simple active
 - d) simple passive

5. **avant-garde composer John Cage** in line 6 is an example of a/an
 - a) noun phrase
 - b) adjective phrase
 - c) verb phrase
 - d) adverb phrase

6. **must** in line 8 is an example of a/an
 - a) lexical verb
 - b) infinitive verb
 - c) modal verb
 - d) state verb

7. **radical** in line 8 is an antonym of
- profound
 - drastic
 - draconian
 - minor
8. **rile** in line 11 is a synonym of which of the following words
- soothe
 - please
 - annoy
 - terrify
9. **valuable** in line 13 is an example of an
- adverb qualifying another adverb
 - adjective qualifying a noun
 - adverb qualifying a noun
 - adjective qualifying another adjective
10. **were proving** in line 17 is an example of the
- past simple passive
 - past continuous passive
 - past continuous active
 - present perfect active
11. **to write** in line 19 is an example of the/a/an
- present tense
 - auxiliary verb
 - semi-modal verb
 - infinitive
12. **despite** in line 24 is an example of a/an
- adverb
 - preposition
 - quantifier
 - determiner
13. **mindfulness** in line 29 is made up of
- root + suffix + suffix
 - prefix + root + suffix
 - prefix + adjective
 - root + suffix + stem

14. **us** in line 33 is an example of a/an
- possessive pronoun
 - object pronoun
 - demonstrative pronoun
 - possessive adjective
15. **are thrown** in line 34 is an example of a/an
- active voice
 - imperative mood
 - subjunctive mood
 - passive voice
16. **greater** in line 34 is an example of a
- comparative adjective
 - comparative adverb
 - superlative adverb
 - superlative adjective
17. **piece** in line 36 in relation to 'peace' (not in text) is a/an
- synonym
 - homophone
 - hyponym
 - acronym
18. **ourselves** in line 38 is an example of a
- reflexive pronoun
 - possessive adjective
 - reflexive adjective
 - possessive pronoun
19. **has followed** in line 40 is an example of the
- present simple active
 - present simple passive
 - present perfect simple passive
 - present perfect simple active
20. **don't** in line 40 is an example of a
- contraction
 - conjunction
 - determiner
 - participle

Section B – Primary Stress Identification (15 marks)

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

e.g. syllable (N)

1. calendar	2. document	3. preference	4. preferential	5. assault
6. identity	7. documentary	8. rebel (V)	9. rebel (N)	10. robbery
11. identification	12. consortium	13. isolate	14. insertion	15. articulate

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. / **hɒrə** / _____

2. / **fæntəsi** / _____

3. / **sarəns fɪkʃən** / _____

4. / **kɒmədi** / _____

5. / **θrɪlə** / _____

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. subathing _____
2. diving suit _____
3. snorkle _____
4. waterpolo _____
5. windsurfer _____

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) It's not your turn to play.
- b) The dogs need some shelter as it's raining.
- c) Thomas is excited because it's his 7th birthday today.
- d) It's too late to go for a walk now.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 2. a) The child **who was crying** has been sent home.
- b) The house **which has a green door** belongs to the president's sister.
- c) Our new neighbours, **who have been living here for three weeks**, have joined the local dance club.
- d) The student **who wins the writing competition** will receive free entrance to exhibition.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 3. a) Markus is unable to take part in the race because he's **had** an accident.
- b) We've **travelled** to America, Africa and Asia, so we wish to visit Australia next.
- c) My sister's **taken** part in many famous plays since becoming an actress.
- d) I've **worked** as a secretary, a teacher and a career advisor.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 4. a) **Is there any chance you can help me with this essay, please?**
- b) **Do you have any idea what the movie is about?**
- c) **Where does the football coach live?**
- d) **Would you mind lending me 5 euro, please?**

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 5. a) The TV remote control is **on top of** the microwave.
- b) Maria's son is sitting **next to** my sister as usual.
- c) That picture will look nice **underneath** the yellow light.
- d) We flew **above** the clouds for almost three hours.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 6. a) The pink and white **bouquets** look very pretty.
- b) Let's meet for a few **drinks** and a chance to catch up.
- c) How many **cigarettes** do you smoke in a day?
- d) I am sorry but I don't have any **fruit** to offer you.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 7. a) We have a **two-year-old** cat, and we love him to bits.
- b) Thankfully, I get on very well with my **mother-in-law**.
- c) He is a **cold-blooded** man, I hope they put him in jail and throw away the key.
- d) You have to be **open-minded** about things; otherwise, it can get very stressful.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 8. a) My cousin is only four and **can** already read quite a few words.
- b) Most of the kids **can't** ride a bike or skip a rope.
- c) Robert **can't** be at home – he only just left school.
- d) At intermediate level, students **can** communicate quite well.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 9. a) I can't imagine what he was thinking to hide a thing **like** that.
- b) Some people don't **like** to eat meat, so we need to cater for vegetarians too.
- c) It isn't **like** him to get so easily upset.
- d) That sounds **like** a very good idea.

Sentence () is different because: _____

- 10. a) Luckily nobody **was hurt** in the accident.
- b) The tourists **were met** by the guide at the hotel.
- c) It **was brought** to my attention that money was missing.
- d) Henry **talked** about going to university in Brighton.

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 <u>where</u> young. <u>were</u>
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1. Education reform begun in the 1970's with the idea of an Open Classroom model which encouraged individualized learning.

2. Aretha Franklin was the first woman inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1987.

3. When I was a child I used to visit my Grandmother every Sunday evening with my mother.

4. Children who are spoiled suffer when they are older because they pretend that everyone owes them something.

5. Last week, while I was working the night shifts, I made friends with a young man from Bangladesh.

6. He enjoys walking through the country and he often goes to backpacking on his vacations.

7. The problem is that we have very little control over the situation.

8. Police in India have opened a homicide case last month against five officials from a construction company.

9. The flight from Malta to Manchester has been delayed for the second time this morning.

10. Participants will be provided with update information about the quiz and the regulations once fees are paid in full.

11. We are all looking forward for tomorrow's party at the beach club.

12. Mark has been burning the candle at all ends and is looking very tired.

13. Sophie and Jerome are both highly intellectual children so its expected that they will do well at school.

14. In the wake of the earthquake in Nepal, we wish to offer our support to aid the victims and help with the reconstruction of the disaster areas.

15. Unfortunately, we will have to cancel the excursion as the bad weather has effected our plans for the day.

16. If you wish to arrive on time, than you had better hurry.

17. He has a serious of techniques for turning the conversation to other things.

18. I will dry the dishes if you will help me with my homework.

19. The lock was broken and he tried always he could think of to fix it.

20. It's a shame that they're thinking of pulling down the two hundred-years old building.

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 advertised job at the art gallery requires organisational skills and _____.

CREATE

2. A recent video clip showing a policeman saving a drowning dog from certain death in icy weather has gone _____.

VIRUS

3. The two TV celebrities have made their first public appearance as a couple confirming months of media _____.

SPECULATE

4. A recent report has just claimed that an _____ workload is forcing UK teachers to leave their job.

MANAGE

5. The football world has recently mourned the loss of two _____ footballers.

LEGEND

6. The _____ of two commuter trains which left tens of people injured revealed faulty and inadequate security measures which need to be immediately addressed.

COLLIDE

7. The past forty years has seen an _____ increase in the number of obese adults worldwide.

PRECEDENT

8. Marine _____ have confirmed that the current climate change is having devastating effects on diverse corals populating the Great Barrier Reef.

BIOLOGY

9. What really angered me is the fact that he wasn't even remotely _____ after his gross misbehaviour.

APOLOGY

10. After the plane's emergency landing, all passengers were safely evacuated using the plane's _____ slides.

INFLATE

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.

Social recall: factors that can ⁽⁰⁾ affect false memory

The brain can be as creative as it is inaccurate when it comes to memory, working to turn made-up stories and ⁽¹⁾ _____ emotions into remembered fact.

The fallibility of human memory is one of the most well-⁽²⁾ _____ findings in psychology. There have been thousands of demonstrations of the unreliability of eyewitness testimony under well-controlled ⁽³⁾ _____ dating back to the very earliest years of the discipline. Relatively recently, it was discovered that some apparent memories are not just distorted memories of witnessed events: they are ⁽⁴⁾ _____ memories for events that simply never took place at all.

⁽⁵⁾ _____ have developed several reliable methods for implanting false memories in a sizeable proportion of experimental participants. It is only in the last few years, however, that scientists have begun to systematically ⁽⁶⁾ _____ the phenomenon of non-believed memories. These are subjectively vivid memories of personal experiences that an individual once believed were ⁽⁷⁾ _____ but now accepts are not based upon real events.

The most common reason people give for rejecting a memory is social feedback. This can take many forms, but often it is simply a case of another person saying that the events in question either never happened or else happened very differently from the way they are ⁽⁸⁾ _____. Of course, it is always possible in some cases that the claimant does have an accurate memory and it is those around them who have either forgotten the event or else themselves have distorted memories. In many cases, however, there is independent ⁽⁹⁾ _____ that proves conclusively that the memory must be false.

This line of research not only provides insights into the nature of memory but also goes to the heart of our sense of identity itself. After all, that sense of identity is largely based upon our autobiographical memories of the events and experiences that have ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ us and made us into the people we are today. It is more than a little disconcerting to realise that some of our most prized experiences may never have actually happened at all.

Adapted from: Eglot, J. (2016). *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <http://www.theguardian.com/profile/jessica-elgot>

1.		2.	
3.		4.	
5.		6.	
7.		8.	
9.		10.	

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. Faye was sacked partly because of her always arriving late to work.
CONTRIBUTED
 Faye's constant lateness _____ from the company.

2. I suggest you don't get involved in this matter Jake, it has nothing to do with you.
KEEP
 This has nothing to do with you Jake, so I suggest _____.

3. My boss angrily told me "You can't just decide to go on a three-month holiday. You need to plan things very carefully."
SPUR
 "Going on a three-month holiday isn't a decision you make _____ moment. You need to plan things very carefully", my boss said.

4. I didn't even know that Anne had resigned!

UNAWARE

I was _____ that Anne had resigned.

5. No students are allowed to enter the examination room after 10 o'clock, whatever the reason.

CIRCUMSTANCES

Under _____ to enter the examination room after 10 o'clock.

6. It may seem strange, but a tomato is technically a fruit

SEEM

Strange _____, a tomato is technically a fruit.

7. Tim must try to accept that he'll never be a first class footballer.

TERMS

Tim must _____ that he'll never be a first class footballer.

8. "Why do you always ignore my advice?"

NOTICE

"Why _____ of my advice?"

9. Many think that fat people are always jolly, but they are wrong.

CONTRARY

_____, fat people are not always jolly.

10. I felt so relaxed at Alexia's apartment because her friends greeted me so warmly.

EASE

Alexia's friends _____ with the warmth of their greeting.

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. An English-speaking friend of yours has applied for a job as a guide in a history museum, and you have been asked to provide a character reference for him/her. You must include a description of the person's character, and the reasons why he or she would be suitable for the job. Write your **letter of reference**.
2. An international research group is carrying out an investigation into employment prospects for young people around the world. Write a **report** about your country including the different options available for young people in their early twenties, problems faced and possible future changes.
3. A newspaper has asked readers to write a **review** about a 'feel good' book or film that they have enjoyed, to share with readers. Say who you think the book or film would appeal to and explain why it might cheer them up.
4. A magazine has asked you to write an **account**, true or imaginary, of the least enjoyable job you have ever had.
5. Write a balanced discussion on: 'Should parents who wish to educate their children themselves at home be free to do so? What are the arguments **for and against**?'

Part 2 Marks

Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D	Section E	TOTAL

