

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

INDEX NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

**English As A Foreign Language  
Schools Monitoring Board**

English Language Examination for EFL Teachers

25<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2006

Time 3 hours

**FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY**

Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D	TOTAL
/100	/100	/100	/100	/100

## SECTION A: LANGUAGE DESCRIPTION

PART ONE: Read this extract and then answer the questions that follow.

(50 marks)

1 Surviving *objects* had a special power to help people grasp the past. But  
2 the buried relics in Rome and Greece **simply** documented a past familiar  
3 from sacred or classical literature. The discovery of prehistory through  
4 objects **would reach** back far beyond the written word and vastly extended  
5 the dimensions of human history.

6 A strange series of coincidences gave the leading role in this discovery to  
7 a Danish businessman, Christian Jurgensen Thomsen (1788-1865). **Without the**  
8 **erudition of a Scaliger or the mathematical genius of a Newton**, he was a man  
9 of superlative common sense, richly **endowed** with the virtues of the dedicated  
10 amateur. His passion for curious objects was matched by his talent for **awaken-**  
11 **ing** the curiosity of the new museum public. Born in Copenhagen, the eldest  
12 of six sons of a prosperous shipowner, he was trained for business. He came to  
13 know the family of a Danish consul **who had served in Paris during the French**  
14 **Revolution**, and who had brought back collections purchased from the **panicked**  
15 **aristocracy**. When young Christian, still only fifteen, helped his friends **unpack**  
16 their treasures, they gave him a few old coins to begin his own collection, and  
17 by the time he was nineteen he was **a respected numismatist**. In 1807, when the  
18 British fleet bombarded Copenhagen harbour to keep the Danish fleet from  
19 Napoleon, buildings went up in flames, and Christian joined the emergency fire  
20 brigade. Working through the night, he rescued the coins of a leading numis-  
21 atist whose house was hit, and carried them to safety with the Keeper of the  
22 Royal Cabinet of Antiquities.

23 Copenhagen's newly established Royal Commission for the Preservation of  
24 Danish Antiquities **was being flooded** by miscellaneous old objects sent in by  
25 public-spirited citizens. The aged secretary of the commission could not face  
26 the accumulating pile. It was time for a younger man – and an opportunity made  
27 to order for Thomsen, **then** twenty-seven and known for his own beautifully  
28 organised collection of coins. "Mr Thomsen is **admittedly** only a dilettante," the  
29 bishop on the commission conceded, "but a dilettante with a wide range of know-  
30 ledge. He has no university degree, but in the present state of scientific know-  
31 ledge I **hardly** consider that fact as being a disqualification." Accordingly, young  
32 Thomsen was honoured with the post of unpaid nonvoting secretary. As it turned  
33 out, Thomsen's lack of academic learning equipped him with the naivety that  
34 archaeology needed at that moment.

1. Which of the following synonyms of **simply** in line 2 best matches its meaning in the passage?  
 (a) easily                      (b) completely                      (c) merely                      (d) really
  
2. In line 4 what does **would** in **would reach** refer to?  
 (a) a past habit                      (b) a past state                      (c) a future event in the past  
 (d) a present possibility
  
3. What function does the phrase **Without.....Newton** in lines 7-8 indicate?  
 (a) concession                      (b) place                      (c) time                      (d) manner
  
4. What part of speech is **endowed** in line 9?  
 (a) a past tense verb    (b) an adjective                      (c) a past participle                      (d) an adverb
  
5. What part of speech is **awakening** in lines 10-11?  
 (a) a present participle                      (b) an adjective                      (c) an adverb                      (d) a gerund
  
6. What type of clause is **who ..... Revolution** in lines 13-14?  
 (a) a non-defining relative clause                      (b) an adverbial clause of manner  
 (c) an adverbial clause of time                      (d) a defining relative clause
  
7. What is the grammatical function of **unpack** in line 15?  
 (a) a verb in the present tense                      (b) a verb in the subjunctive  
 (c) a verb in the infinitive                      (d) a verb in the imperative
  
8. What is the role of the phrase **a respected numismatist** in line 17?  
 (a) subject                      (b) indirect objects                      (c) complement                      (d) direct object

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	8)
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9. What tense is **was being flooded** in line 24?

- (a) past continuous/progressive active voice
- (b) present perfect continuous/progressive passive voice
- (c) present perfect continuous/progressive active voice
- (d) past continuous/progressive passive voice

10. What part of speech is **then** in line 27?

- (a) a quantifier
- (b) a preposition
- (c) an adverb
- (d) a conjunction

11. What view of the truth is the adverb **admittedly** expressing in line 28?

- (a) general conviction
- (b) expressing doubt
- (c) subjective assertion
- (d) asserting its reality

12. What effect does **hardly** in line 31 have on the verb that follows?

- (a) negating
- (b) minimizing
- (c) intensifying
- (d) amplifying

13. Which phrase in lines 6-7 is used as an **indirect object**:

\_\_\_\_\_

14. In lines 14-15 there occurs the phrase **panicked aristocracy**. What part of speech is **panicked**? \_\_\_\_\_. How would the meaning of the phrase change if the author had used the present participle instead? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9)	10)	11)	12)	13)	14)
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## Section A: Language Description

**Part Two:** Underline the **syllable** that is normally stressed in each of the following words. The Part of Speech is indicated in brackets below each word.

(20 marks)

**EXAMPLE:** example (N)

address (N)	increase (V)	domain (N)	filtration (N)	guarantor (N)
numerical (Adj)	pleasant (Adj)	redress (V)	paradise (N)	inconclusive (Adj)

**Part Three:** Write out these phonemic transcriptions in normal spelling (10 marks)

1. /ɪst i:m / _____	2. / li:g / _____
3. / frɪdʒ / _____	4. / faʊntɪn / _____
5. / hɪgeməni / _____	6. / ru:stə / _____
7. / ɪnfə:mɪŋ / _____	8. / treʒə / _____
9. / kɜ:b / _____	10. / dʒesterɪʃn / _____

**Part Four: Write out these words in phonemic script. (20 marks)**

For example: /heə/ = hair

Choose from these symbols:

/i:/ /ɑ:/ /ɔ:/ /u:/ /ɜ:/

/ɪ/ /e/ /æ/ /ʌ/ /ɒ/ /ʊ/ /ə/

/eɪ/ /aɪ/ /ɔɪ/ /ʊə/ /aʊ/ /əʊ/ /ɪə/ /eə/

/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. Enough \_\_\_\_\_

2. Lately \_\_\_\_\_

3. Friendship \_\_\_\_\_

4. Chocolate \_\_\_\_\_

5. Organ \_\_\_\_\_

6. Soup \_\_\_\_\_

7. Mother \_\_\_\_\_

8. Machine \_\_\_\_\_

9. Revenge \_\_\_\_\_

10. College \_\_\_\_\_

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Part One	Part Two	Part Three	Part Four	Total
/50	/20	/10	/20	



## SECTION B – Language Sensitivity and Awareness

**Part One:** One sentence in each set below is different from the other sentences in the set. The difference may be due to grammatical meaning, grammatical form, communicative function or pronunciation. Decide which sentence in each set is the odd one out and say why. (15 marks)

1. (a) Is the **mistress** of the house at home?  
(b) He has been a **misfit** all his life.  
(c) Do you think it was a **miscarriage** of justice?  
(d) You seem to have some **misgivings**.  
(e) It was a serious **misjudgement** on their part.

Sentence \_\_\_\_ is the odd one out because \_\_\_\_\_

2. (a) Let's look at them **one** by **one**.  
(b) **One** of these days, he'll listen to your advice!  
(c) The doctor is the only **one** who can help.  
(d) Only **one** is the correct answer.  
(e) **One** can only guess what he might be thinking!

Sentence \_\_\_\_ is the odd one out because \_\_\_\_\_

3. (a) Our son **throws** a tantrum when he can't have his own way!  
(b) It is getting common to **threaten** to sue.  
(c) **Thirteen** is a baker's dozen.  
(d) Americans celebrate **Thanksgiving** in November.  
(e) Let's sit over **there**.

Sentence \_\_\_\_ is the odd one out because \_\_\_\_\_

4. (a) **What's** the time?  
(b) **She's** got a new job in a bank.  
(c) Do you know when **it's** leaving?  
(d) **Money's** no problem!  
(e) **He's** the most qualified for the job.

Sentence \_\_\_\_ is the odd one out because \_\_\_\_\_

5. (a) It isn't a **hard** and fast rule.  
(b) You're stuck between a rock and a **hard** place.  
(c) They've fallen on **hard** times.  
(d) Think long and **hard** before you say yes.  
(e) This is a **hard** nut to crack.

Sentence \_\_\_\_ is the odd one out because \_\_\_\_\_

## Section B – Language Sensitivity and Awareness

**PART TWO:** Fill each of the gaps in the following text with only **one** word. Answers which contain more than one word will be marked incorrect.

(25 marks)

### *Pharaonic tomb find stuns Egypt*

Archaeologists have found an (1) \_\_\_\_\_, ancient Egyptian tomb in the Valley of the Kings, the first (2) \_\_\_\_\_ King Tutankhamun's was found in 1922.

A team led by the University of Memphis found the previously unknown tomb (3) \_\_\_\_\_ with unopened sarcophagi and five undisturbed mummies. The archaeologists have not (4) \_\_\_\_\_ been able to identify them.

The Valley of the Kings (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Luxor in Southern Egypt (6) \_\_\_\_\_ used for burials for around 500 years (7) \_\_\_\_\_ 1540BC onwards. The tomb, the 63<sup>rd</sup> (8) \_\_\_\_\_ since the valley was (9) \_\_\_\_\_ mapped in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, was unexpectedly found only 5m (10) \_\_\_\_\_ from King Tutankhamun's, a (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of the team told the BBC's World Tonight.

Patricia Podzorski, curator of Egyptian Art at the University of Memphis, said the team had not (12) \_\_\_\_\_ looking for it.

#### **Surprise**

"The excavation (13) \_\_\_\_\_ was focused on the tomb of a 19<sup>th</sup> Dynasty pharaoh, King Amenmesses," she said. "They were working in front of the tomb (14) \_\_\_\_\_ for foundation deposits possibly (15) \_\_\_\_\_ to that tomb, and clearing away some workmen's huts from the 19<sup>th</sup> Dynasty (16) \_\_\_\_\_ were both to the left and (17) \_\_\_\_\_ side of the tomb," she explained. "Underneath (18) \_\_\_\_\_ workmen's huts, they found a shaft."

Four metres (19) \_\_\_\_\_ the ground was a single chamber (20) \_\_\_\_\_ sarcophagi with coloured funerary masks and (21) \_\_\_\_\_ than twenty large storage jars (22) \_\_\_\_\_ Pharaonic seals. The sarcophagi were buried rapidly in the small tomb for an (23) \_\_\_\_\_ reason.

Ms Podzorski said the tomb was (24) \_\_\_\_\_ to date from the 18<sup>th</sup> Pharaonic Dynasty, the first dynasty of the New Kingdom which (25) \_\_\_\_\_ between 1539BC and 1292BC and made its capital in Thebes, the present city of Luxor.



## SECTION B – LANGUAGE SENSITIVITY and AWARENESS

**Part Three:** In the following passage, identify and correct any mistakes in spelling, word order, grammar and vocabulary. The passage is divided into two sections **A** and **B**. Each line has either **no mistake** or **one mistake only**.

In each line, if there are no mistakes, write **0** in the margin; if there is a mistake, indicate where it is by underlining it, or, if it is a missing word use a ( / ). Then write the correction in the margin. The first two have been done for you as an example.

### Section A

In Section A there are **10 mistakes** in *spelling* and *word order*.

(20 marks)

As the little band of explorers approached a distant reddish platau that loomed above the South African jungle, they saw a grey huge bird flap slowly up from the ground and glide away. "To the best of my beleif, a pterodactyl", Professor Challenger pronounced.

The first portant of The Lost World, Conan Doyle's fictional story of 1912, has a curious parrallel with the moment when Kris Helgen, an American mammalogist, stepped out of a helicopter in New Guinea last Decembeer and noticed a brightly coloured bird fliting among the trees. It stopped him in his trucks.

To Helgen's expert eye, the creecher seemed as incredable as a pterodactyl. Decorated with a bright orange face-patch and a pendant wattle under each eye it was an unknown specious of honey-eater and the first new bird to be discovered on the Pacific island since the second war world.

"It was an amazing clue that we were on to something big," Helgen said.

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## Section B

In Section B there are 20 mistakes in **grammar** and **vocabulary**

(40 marks)

Over the next 15 days, the 20-strong troop from Conservation International scratched their eyes from disbelief as dozens of new species came to appear in the Foja forest. Fearlessly, normally shy forest wallabies walked around the jungle camp. Above, a bird of paradise of almost mythological rareness performed a mating dance, while a golden-fronted bower bird strutting on its sculpture of twigs.

The excited possibility was that because of the area's isolation in the Indonesian half New Guinea, some distinct species evolved separately like Charles Darwin's finches on the Galapagos Islands. "Lots of the plants and animals we had found seemed to be unique at the area," Helgen said. Others were relics of a lost Eden. "It showed a glimpse of what much of the world should have looked like before human influence spread," Helgen judged.

Last week the expedition tally of finds – 40 new specimens of mammal, four new species of butterfly and innumerable insects – captured the world. But to Shane Winsor, which has advised explorers for the passed 30 years at the Royal Geographical Society, a hoard was not so very remarkable.

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## FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY

PART ONE	PART TWO	PART THREE
/15	/25	/60

## Section C Language in Context

### PART ONE:

Imagine you have received the following email from your friend asking you to write to a hotel for information. You have to complete the letter by writing **ONE WORD ONLY** in the blanks. The e-mail provides you with the necessary information to do this, but you will not find the words you need in the e-mail. **The words must be grammatically correct and should be appropriate to the context.**

(38 marks)

### E-mail

Hi Mary

John and I were talking about the four of us going away for a couple of weeks in the autumn again.

We think we've found the perfect place – a small hotel called the Lakeside in the Lakes!

As you're so much better at these things than me, do you mind writing to them to get more information and see if they can take us on 08.10.06?

Don't forget to ask about:

Single beds for Tom and me, if they will let us take Sammy (we don't really want to put him in kennels again if we can avoid it), will we be able to have the odd round of golf, have they got a gym and pool, what meals they serve, is there a kettle in the room, what's the earliest we can get there and how long we can have the room for on the last day? Oh, and don't forget to ask how much the rooms and meals cost!

Thanks for doing this - we really appreciate it!

Best wishes

Jane

Dear Sirs

I am \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ information about \_\_\_\_\_ at the Lakeside Hotel.

I would be grateful if you could inform me whether you have a \_\_\_\_\_ for four people from Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> October 2006 for \_\_\_\_\_ weeks? We would like one \_\_\_\_\_ and one double room, please. Could you also \_\_\_\_\_ me with the room rates for bed and breakfast, half-board and full-board.

I \_\_\_\_\_ if I might also ask you to answer the following questions for me:  
What is the \_\_\_\_\_ in time and when do we have to \_\_\_\_\_ the rooms \_\_\_\_\_ on the day we \_\_\_\_\_?

Are there tea and coffee making \_\_\_\_\_ in the rooms?

Do you accept \_\_\_\_\_?

Do you have a swimming pool and \_\_\_\_\_ centre at the hotel?

Is there a golf course \_\_\_\_\_ to the hotel?

Thanking you in \_\_\_\_\_ for your help. I look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ your reply as soon as possible.

Yours \_\_\_\_\_,

Mary Miller

## Section C – Language in Context

**PART TWO (A)** For questions 1-5, choose the right **Phrasal Verb** that best replaces the word or phrase marked in **Bold and Underlined** in each sentence.

(21 marks)

1. The teacher **distributed** the exam papers at precisely five minutes to nine.  
(a) handed out                      (b) gave away                      (c) called in                      (d) sent out
  2. The unions agreed that, with a bit of goodwill on both sides, the problems could be **resolved**.  
(a) thrashed away    (b) ironed out                      (c) sorted up                      (d) blown over
  3. Nobody could understand how Mr. Jones could **survive** on such a poor pension.  
(a) get around                      (b) get by                      (c) do away                      (d) do with
  4. Jane **met** an old flame unexpectedly at the cinema on Monday.  
(a) bumped on                      (b) ran into                      (c) clashed with                      (d) ran on
  5. The skinny child has begun to **gain weight** at last.  
(a) fill out                      (b) blow out                      (c) fill in                      (d) show up
  6. The unrelenting pressures of work at the Japanese firm were causing many managers to **lose enthusiasm and energy**.  
(a) burn off                      (b) burn down                      (c) burn out                      (d) burn over
  7. Charlie's Bar was the best place where he could **relax** after a tough day at work.  
(a) cool down                      (b) chill out                      (c) chill down                      (d) cool out
-

**PART TWO (B)** For questions 6-10 replace the **Phrasal or Multi-word Verbs** marked in bold by **ONE WORD** only that best captures the meaning of the idioms as used in the passage.

(14 marks)

It was a cold and foggy morning when Mark **set out** for his office in London. He wanted to get to work as early as possible as he had to **polish off** some paperwork in time for a 10 o'clock meeting with an important client. He left home much earlier than usual in order to **steer away from** the morning rush hour traffic. Unfortunately, an accident on the M25 brought the traffic to a standstill. John began to panic and he tried to **get on to** his secretary to inform her that he would probably be late for his appointment. Just then he **found out** that his mobile phone battery was flat as he had used it all up the night before. At this stage he had no option but to sit tight and trust that his bright new executive, Ms. Shelley, would **fill in for** him at the meeting. He was sure that she would not **let him down**.

[illegible]



## Section C – Language in Context

### PART THREE:

(15 marks)

(A) Each of the 5 sentences below is followed by three idiomatic expressions. Tick the one that is nearest in meaning to the word or phrase printed in **bold** letters in the original sentence.

*Example:* She's **obsessed with** eating raw fish to stay fit and healthy.

- (a) to be on tenterhooks
- (b) to be at her wit's end.
- (c) to have a bee in her bonnet



1. He's **feeling very angry** because his daughter has borrowed his car for the weekend without first asking his permission.
  - (a) to make a mountain out of a molehill
  - (b) to be hopping mad
  - (c) to be sick and tired
2. He's been in a bit of trouble lately, so he's trying **not to draw attention to himself**.
  - (a) to go into hiding.
  - (b) to keep a low profile
  - (c) to keep a cool head
3. When she says she has absolutely no money, you must **not believe that what she says is completely true**. She's always been a real miser.
  - (a) to take it with a pinch of salt
  - (b) to keep the wolf from the door
  - (c) to give a tinker's cuss
4. He knows he did wrong and is **feeling so bad about it** that he's making himself ill.
  - (a) to be eaten up with guilt
  - (b) to be consumed with anger
  - (c) to make heavy weather of
5. I could sit here and argue with you **for a very long time**, but it wouldn't solve anything.
  - (a) more often than not
  - (b) until the cows come home
  - (c) as far as the eye could see

(B) For questions 6-8, rewrite each of the following sentences using an appropriate idiomatic expression that conveys a similar meaning to the phrase printed in bold letters. Your expression must include the word printed in **CAPITALS** and your sentences must be grammatically correct.

(12 marks)

6. That name **sounds quite familiar** but I can't remember where I've heard it before.

**BELL:** That name \_\_\_\_\_ but I can't remember where I've heard it before.

7. If you find you **have nothing to do**, you can start helping with the housework.

**LOOSE:** If you are \_\_\_\_\_, you can start helping with the housework.

8. I'll never use that travel agency again. Our holiday turned out to be a **complete** disaster.

**OUT:** I'll never use that travel agent again. Our holiday turned out to be an \_\_\_\_\_ disaster.

FOR EXAMINERS' USE ONLY

PART ONE	PART TWO	PART THREE
/38	/35	/27

## Section D: Writing

On the adjacent lined pages, write between **350-450 words** on one of the topics below. Marks will be awarded for creativity, style, vocabulary range and use of the correct registers. Marks will be deducted for spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.

(100 Marks)

1. You have just given your trusty old car a complete makeover to the extent that it has become the envy of every motoring buff in your neighbourhood. Give a full description of the conversion you have carried out and say whether you are satisfied with the end result and why.
2. Write a short story that ends with the words ".....and after that experience, I knew that my life would never be the same again."
3. Imagine you have been appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the national television broadcasting station. Your mission statement is to bring about significant changes in the types and quality of programmes being offered in order to raise the overall standard of local TV productions. Discuss how you would go about this task.
4. "Recent events have shown that press censorship needs to be rigorously exercised in western democracies". To what extent do you agree with this statement? State your reasons.
5. Violence in schools has become a subject of concern for parents and teachers alike. Write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper, suggesting ways in which the problem could be tackled.

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/100