

**NAME**

**INDEX NUMBER**

**ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE  
MONITORING BOARD**

**TELT**

**(Test for English Language Teachers)**

**24th March 2012**

**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.

#### **Nicolas Sarkozy: how a once popular president became a toxic brand**

France's election hangs on the record-breaking **unpopularity** of a politician **who once set out to transform the country.**

5 Near the **rusting**, abandoned steelworks perched on a hill overlooking the **forlorn** north-eastern town of Gandrange, trade unionists put up a gravestone inscribed: "Here **lie** the broken promises of Nicolas Sarkozy." The French president, fresh from his whirlwind marriage to Carla Bruni in 2008, **had vowed** that the state would save the factory and he would come back to help. Neither happened. Last month even the gravestone was stolen.

10 Sarkozy was the most **overwhelmingly** popular president since Charles de Gaulle. Five years later, 70% of French people think his record is negative. Unemployment is at a 12-year-high, with almost one million more people unemployed than when Sarkozy took office. If François Mitterrand abolished the death penalty and Jacques Chirac kept France out of the war in Iraq, pundits are struggling to define what Sarkozy's legacy **might** be.

15 He promised to boost the average citizen's spending power, but up to 15 million French people now struggle **to make ends meet** at the end of the month. Far from being given a state of grace because of the financial crisis, Sarkozy is personally blamed by France's audit body for a fifth of the rise in the public deficit. Schools are underperforming, social inequality is **pervasive** and racial divisions run deep. France is the world's most pessimistic nation about its economic prospects.

20 Sarkozy promised to **lower** taxes and ended up raising them. He defended the free market over the French social model, then turned resolutely statist, saying the French model had saved France from the crisis in capitalism. **But** he is still accused of weakening the welfare safety net. A majority of people feel he never intended to keep his election promises to reform France.

25 **Even** in his own right-wing camp, Sarkozy's re-election battle in April and May **is seen** as extremely difficult. **The socialist favourite François Hollande has lengthened** his lead, and Marine Le Pen, of the far-right Front National, **is snapping at Sarkozy's heels**. Privately, the president tells supporters "the favourite never wins". He is to **launch** his campaign next week with a strong right-wing slant on "values", **proposing** referendums on how to deal with illegal immigrants and the long-term unemployed. But he is avoiding discussing his record in power. The **thorny issue** of what became of his reform ambitions is left to his ruling UMP party, which has distributed 6m leaflets detailing Sarkozy's "top 10 reforms".

*(Adapted from Angelique Chrisafis guardian.co.uk)*

1. **unpopularity** in line 1 is made up of
  - a) prefix + root + suffix
  - b) root + suffix
  - c) prefix + adjective
  - d) root + suffix + stem
  
2. **who once set out to transform the country** in lines 1 & 2 is an example of
  - a) a non-defining relative clause
  - b) an adverb phrase
  - c) a defining relative clause
  - d) a noun clause
  
3. **rusting** in line 3 is an example of
  - a) the present continuous tense
  - b) a present participle
  - c) a gerund
  - d) an adjective
  
4. **forlorn** in line 3 in relationship to **deserted** (not in text) is an example of
  - a) a homophone
  - b) a synonym
  - c) an affix
  - d) an antonym
  
5. **lie** in line 4 in relationship to **lie** (not saying the truth and not in the text) is an example of
  - a) homonym
  - b) synonym
  - c) antonym
  - d) hyponym
  
6. **had vowed** in line 5 is in what tense?
  - a) the present simple
  - b) the past simple
  - c) the present perfect simple
  - d) the past perfect simple

7. **overwhelmingly** in line 8 is an example of
- a) adjective qualifying another adjective
  - b) adverb qualifying another adverb
  - c) adverb qualifying an adjective
  - d) adjective qualifying an adverb
8. **might** in line 12 is an example of
- a) transitive verb
  - b) infinitive verb
  - c) modal verb
  - d) state verb
9. **to make ends meet** in line 14 is an example of
- a) a phrasal verb
  - b) an idiom
  - c) a proverb
  - d) a motto
10. **pervasive** in line 16 is an antonym of which of the following words
- a) contained
  - b) persistent
  - c) enveloping
  - d) omnipresent
11. **lower** in line 18 is an example of
- a) a comparative adjective
  - b) a verb in the infinitive
  - c) an intransitive verb
  - d) an auxiliary verb
12. **But** in line 20 is an example of
- a) preposition
  - b) conjunction
  - c) article
  - d) adverb
13. **even** in line 22 is an example of
- a) a conjunction
  - b) an adverb
  - c) an adjective
  - d) a quantifier

14. **is seen** in line 22 is an example of the following tense
- a) the present perfect passive
  - b) the present active
  - c) the present perfect active
  - d) the present passive
15. **The socialist favourite François Hollande** in line 23 is an example of
- a) an adjective phrase
  - b) a noun phrase
  - c) a verb phrase
  - d) an adverbial phrase
16. **has lengthened** in line 23 is an example of a verb in the
- a) present perfect continuous
  - b) present perfect passive simple
  - c) present perfect simple
  - d) present perfect continuous passive
17. **is snapping at Sarkozy's heels** in line 24 is an example of
- a) simile
  - b) formal expression
  - c) metaphor
  - d) slang
18. **launch** in line 25 is an example of
- a) an intransitive verb
  - b) a modal verb
  - c) an auxiliary verb
  - d) a transitive verb
19. **proposing** in line 26 is an example of
- a) gerund
  - b) present participle
  - c) present continuous
  - d) verbal noun

20. **a thorny issue** in line 27 is an example of

- a) a connotation
- b) a definition
- c) an ambiguity
- d) a collocation

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

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

e.g. syllable (N)

1. influence	2. influential	3. sensible	4. sensibility	5. anxious
6. problem	7. problematic	8. belief	9. unbelievable	10. anxiety
11. inform	12. information	13. google	14. export (N)	15. export (V)

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

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

1. / ədʒend ə / \_\_\_\_\_

2. / dɪskʌʃ əns / \_\_\_\_\_

3. / nɪgəʊʃɪəfəns / \_\_\_\_\_

4. / ɪntərʌpʃəns / \_\_\_\_\_

5. / dedlaɪns / \_\_\_\_\_

## 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:

iː	ɪ	ʊ	uː	ɪə	eɪ		
e	ə	ɜː	ɔː	ʊə	ɔɪ	əʊ	
æ	ʌ	ɑː	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. politics \_\_\_\_\_
2. election \_\_\_\_\_
3. democracy \_\_\_\_\_
4. vote \_\_\_\_\_
5. dictatorship \_\_\_\_\_

## 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. Leslie smokes a lot – she **takes after** her dad.  
b. Don't keep asking me the meaning of words you don't know – just **look them up** in your dictionary.  
c. My car broke down this morning – could you **pick me up** from work please?  
d. Anne **put on** a thick sweater this morning as she felt very cold.

*Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 2) a. First she finished her homework. **Then** she went out to play.  
b. I locked the door; **then** I called the police.  
c. Come on **then**, tell us about your new girlfriend.  
d. He carefully counted the bank notes; **then** he locked the safe.

*Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3) a. Car **racing** can be very dangerous.  
b. She is a very **interesting** person.  
c. What do you think of **fencing** as a sport?  
d. We need to lose some weight. Shall we take up **running**?

*Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



- 4) a. My ceiling **has fallen** in and the kitchen is flooded.  
b. He **has eaten** too much and is now ready to throw up.  
c. He **has** his teeth **checked** every month.  
d. She **has visited** the UK several times.

Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 5) a. Every week he'd buy his mother a bunch of flowers.  
b. I'd take you myself if I had a car.  
c. You **would** know him if you saw him  
d. My mother **would** be annoyed if I were late.

Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 6) a. It's a long time **since** I last saw you.  
b. She has been ecstatic **since** the phone rang.  
c. She's been writing that book **since** she was in her twenties.  
d. **Since** he was going to Rome, he decided to read something about it.

Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 7) a. I'd rather you **sat** next to your mother.  
b. He always **sat** in the same place in church.  
c. He **sat** down before the national anthem had stopped.  
d. He never **sat** still during the lessons.

Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 8) a. Can you go **to** the shops for me? I've run out of milk.  
b. Is there anything you want **to** say?  
c. I need you **to** help me with this.  
d. Would you like **to** go to the concert?

Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 9) a. That's the man **who** took my bag.  
b. This is Sally, **who** happens to work in the same office block as you do.  
c. The person **who** has just walked in the room is the host.  
d. **Who** is she going out with?

Sentence ( ) is different because: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- 10) a. **If he had told** me it was useless, I wouldn't have attempted it in the first place.  
b. **If they had met earlier**, things would have been different.  
c. **If you had known** about it, you would have told me.  
d. **Had he needed** any help, he would have asked for it.

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

We loved long walks when we were young.

1) I am quite used to get up early every day.

---

2) What are you doing if your proposal is rejected?

---

3) He recommended that she call the helpline should she have any difficulty.

---

4) You really ought to leave now if you don't want to lose the 5 o'clock bus.

---

5) Her promotion gave her the empowering she needed to head the project.

---

6) Can you tell me whether you have ever gone to Australia?

---

7) Apparently, the record is due to release in a couple of months.

---

8) No sooner the guests had arrived than the crew hoisted the sails and untied the moorings.

---

9) In the aftermath of the disaster, they knew that the affects would be felt for many years to come.

---

10) It was the person, who leaked the story to the police, that was found guilty in the end.

---

11) Janice knew that not to ever know what really happened would forever haunt her.

---

12) When he sat down and made his calculations, he realised that he had lost the better part of three months salary.

---

13) Lucy reminded me just how long it has been since we had last met up as a group.

---

14) If only she had kept quiet! She will not be in this predicament today.

---

15) Guests are kindly asked to turning off their mobile phones before the performance starts.

---

16) The boys' shoes need cleaning! They've played in the fields and their shoes are muddy!

---

17) Have you ever met a more unlikeable candidate? His qualifications are clearly not suitable for the position.

---

18) I found the Lonely Planet guidebook on Sicily to be much more informative then the DK one.

---

19) Interesting, even though it was the most obvious question to ask me, they did not mention it at all.

---

20) Don't underestimate her! I can confirm that she knows everything just about.

---

## 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. 'You're being \_\_\_\_\_. Calm down and then we'll talk.'  
**REASON**
2. The bank manager was dismissed, taken to court and accused with \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.  
**FRAUD**
3. The legendary pop star's voice lifted her to fame, but \_\_\_\_\_ behaviour and drug abuse took a toll on her career.  
**ERR**
4. A 90<sup>th</sup> minute \_\_\_\_\_ equalizer meant relegation for my team.  
**DRAMA**
5. I cannot eat salmon. I'm highly \_\_\_\_\_ to it.  
**ALLERGY**
6. The politician was \_\_\_\_\_ and refused to answer any questions about his political future.  
**COMMIT**
7. Despite his blunders during my birthday party, he was \_\_\_\_\_ when he next met me.  
**APOLOGY**
8. She was very pleased with his \_\_\_\_\_ remarks after she failed her exam.  
**COURAGE**
9. Tom is a real friend.... His \_\_\_\_\_ and support when I was in trouble really touched me.  
**SINCERE**
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ rock concert came to an end with a spectacular fireworks display.  
**FORGET**

## 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.

### The Princess

There's another reason Kate enjoys a better chance of living happily ever after (0).

The spring wedding was followed by a summer of scandal that tarnished politicians, police and, most of all, the British press. An earlier discovery that mobile phones \_\_\_\_\_ (1) to Princes William and Harry were hacked by and on \_\_\_\_\_ (2) of Rupert Murdoch's *News of the World* led to the imprisonment of a journalist and a private eye in 2007. This year, the scandal came back to life, shutting the paper down in July. Evidence is emerging that the royals and other public figures have for decades been \_\_\_\_\_ (3) on by the U.K. press. This has been an acknowledged dark side of the world's obsession with the English royals since at least 1997, when Earl Spencer, in his funeral oration for his sister, reflected a widespread sentiment that a hungry media \_\_\_\_\_ (4) the blame for that car crash in the Pont de l'Alma tunnel.

"Kate is incredibly lucky that the hacking scandal came out," says Boycott. "There's more rigour about what the press can and can't do. There's absolutely a sense of the \_\_\_\_\_ (5) Diana was driven to. They won't push Kate to the same extent."

This restraint does not extend overseas or online, and Kate has already been \_\_\_\_\_ (6) pregnant more than once. In September, the U.S. tabloid the *Star* published, KATE PREGNANT \_\_\_\_\_ (7) TWINS! - A BOY AND A GIRL. The October 2011 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting agreed to change the rules of succession that have hitherto \_\_\_\_\_ (8) male children over female. Kate is set to be the first royal to give \_\_\_\_\_ (9) in an equal-opportunity household. It's not exactly a big win for feminism, but it does eliminate what \_\_\_\_\_ (10) might have been Kate's next wait: for a male heir.

**December 26, 2011 - January 2, 2012**  
(adapted from TIME)

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. Nigel was always an optimist even when things started going wrong.

**SIDE**

Nigel invariably ..... even when things started going wrong.

2. We really can't do anything about the delay to your flight.

**BEYOND**

We can't do anything about the delay to your flight; it's entirely

.....

3. Sarah is a very secretive girl – she never talks about her family or her past.

**HORSE**

Sarah is a very secretive girl – she never talks about her family or her past- she's a bit of

.....

4. Don't be so critical – you should never be ungrateful for what you are given.

**GIFT**

Don't be so critical – you should never look .....



5. A decrease in the number of tourists in the peak summer months would be really bad.

**DISASTER**

A decrease in the number of tourists in the peak summer months would spell.....  
.....

6. Anne comes from a rich family and has always had it easy in her life – she’s never had to think about her future.

**SILVER**

Anne comes from a rich family and has always had it easy in her life – she was born with  
.....

7. They’ve very similar in many ways although they’re only half brothers.

**STRIKING**

There are ..... them although they’re only half brothers.

8. I am angry because you do nothing but criticise.

**EVER**

I am angry because ..... criticise.

9. A lot of people never feel entirely comfortable when their boss is around.

**EASE**

A lot of people never ..... when their boss is around.

10. The old warehouse is now a day care centre for old age people.

**INTO**

The old warehouse ..... a day care centre for old age people.

## 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 Sunday, Language4All, 5 St Mark's Street, Valletta placed an advertisement in the Sunday Times calling for applications for EFL teachers to join their operation in the summer months of July and August. Applicants must be at least 18 years of age, have an A Level in English or the TELT equivalent and have a Matriculation standard of education. You are looking for a summer job teaching English as a foreign language. Write a **letter of application**!
2. Internet censorship is the control or suppression of the publishing of, or access to, information on the Internet. Write an **article** for an online journal on the pros and cons of Internet censorship.
3. "Money makes the world go round." Does it?  
This is the title of your **blog**. Write your opinion giving reasons why you agree or disagree with the statement!
4. The English language school you work for publishes a monthly magazine. The editor has asked you to write a **review** of two films you have seen recently saying why one of the films is likely to be of particular relevance and interest to students at the school and why you believe the other is not so useful.
5. Your local council has launched a writing competition as part of a literacy drive in your locality. You decide to submit a short story starting with the following first sentence:  
*'The old white taxi came to a screeching halt in front of David, splashing him with droplets of polluted rainwater from the previous night....'* Write your **short story**.

### **Part 2 Marks**

Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D	Section E	TOTAL