

NAME

INDEX NUMBER

**ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
MONITORING BOARD**

TELT

(Test for English Language Teachers)

26th November 2011

Time: 3 hours

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 (40 marks)

Section A - Language Terminology

Read the following text carefully and choose the correct answer for each of the multiple choice questions below.

	<u>Steve Jobs, Apple 'visionary', dies aged 56</u>
5	Steve Jobs, co-founder and former chief executive of US technology giant Apple, <u>has died</u> at the age of 56. Apple said he had been "the source of countless innovations that enrich and improve all of our lives" and had made the world "immeasurably better". Mr Jobs had announced he <u>was suffering</u> from pancreatic cancer in 2004. Tributes <u>have been made</u> by technology company bosses and world leaders, with US President Barack Obama saying the world had "lost a visionary". "Steve was among the greatest of American innovators - brave enough to think differently, bold enough to believe he <u>could</u> change the world, and talented enough to do it," said Mr Obama.
10	Tim Cook, <u>who was made Apple's CEO after Mr Jobs stood down in August</u> , said his predecessor had <u>left behind</u> "a company that only he could have built, and his spirit <u>will forever be</u> the foundation of Apple". Flags <u>are being flown</u> at half mast outside the Apple headquarters in Cupertino, California, while fans of the company have left tributes outside Apple shops around the world. The heads of other leading technology companies have also paid tribute, including Microsoft boss Bill Gates, who said Mr Jobs's
15	"profound impact" on the world of technology would "be felt for many generations to come".
20	<u>Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg</u> thanks Mr Jobs for "showing that what you build can change the world" while Sony Corp president and CEO Howard Stringer said: "The digital age has lost its leading light." Mr Jobs built a reputation as a <u>forthright</u> and <u>demanding</u> leader who could take niche technologies - such as the mouse and <u>graphical</u> user interface, <u>using</u> onscreen icons rather than text - and make them popular with the general public.
25	He introduced the colourful iMac computer, the iPod, the iPhone and the iPad to the world. His death came just a day after Apple unveiled its latest iPhone 4S model. More than almost any other business leader, Mr Jobs was <u>indistinguishable</u> from his company, which he co-founded in the 1970s.
30	As the face of Apple, he represented its dedication to <u>high-end</u> technology and fashionable design. In his resignation letter, Mr Jobs said: "I <u>believe</u> Apple's brightest and most <u>innovative</u> days are ahead of it. And I look forward <u>to</u> watching and contributing to its success in a new <u>role</u> ."
	<i>adapted from BBC News at http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-15193922</i>

1. What temporal meaning does the word **dies** in the headline denote?
 - a) present
 - b) future
 - c) present progressive
 - d) past

2. **has died** in Lines 1 and 2 is in what tense?
 - a) the present simple
 - b) the past simple
 - c) the present perfect simple
 - d) the past perfect simple

3. **was suffering** in line 4 is an example of a verb in the
 - a) present continuous
 - b) past continuous
 - c) present perfect simple
 - d) present perfect continuous

4. **have been made** in lines 4 and 5 is an example of the following tense
 - a) the present perfect passive
 - b) the past perfect passive
 - c) the present perfect active
 - d) the past perfect active

5. **could** in line 8 is a modal auxiliary verb which is used
 - a) to talk about ability
 - b) to make a request
 - c) to ask for permission
 - d) to give permission

6. **who was made Apple's CEO after Mr Jobs stood down in August** in line 9 is
 - a) a non-defining relative clause
 - b) an adverb phrase
 - c) a defining relative clause
 - d) a noun clause

7. **left behind** in line 10 is an example of:
- a) an intransitive separable phrasal verb
 - b) a transitive inseparable phrasal verb
 - c) a transitive separable phrasal verb
 - d) an intransitive inseparable phrasal verb
8. **will forever be** in lines 10 and 11 expresses:
- a) a future desire
 - b) a prediction
 - c) a plan
 - d) a future routine
9. The tense and voice of "**are being flown** " (Line 11) is an example of:
- a) a present simple passive
 - b) a present perfect active
 - c) a present perfect passive
 - d) a present continuous passive
10. **Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg** in line 17 is an example of
- a) an adjective phrase
 - b) a noun phrase
 - c) a verb phrase
 - d) an adverbial phrase
11. **forthright** in line 19 in relationship to **outspoken** (not in text) is an example of
- a) a homophone
 - b) a synonym
 - c) a hyperonym
 - d) an antonym
12. **demanding** in line 20 is an example of
- a) the present continuous tense
 - b) a present participle
 - c) a gerund
 - d) an adjective
13. the '**al**' in **graphical** in line 20 is an example of
- a) prefix
 - b) suffix
 - c) a root
 - d) a stem

14. **using** in line 21 is:
- a) an intransitive verb
 - b) a modal verb
 - c) a state verb
 - d) a transitive verb
15. **indistinguishable** in line 25 is made up of:
- a) prefix + root + suffix
 - b) root + suffix
 - c) prefix + verb
 - d) root + suffix + stem
16. **high-end** in line 27 is an example of
- a) a compound noun
 - b) a collective noun
 - c) a compound adjective
 - d) a verb in the infinitive
17. **believe** in line 28 is an example of
- a) a state verb
 - b) dynamic verb
 - c) infinitive verb
 - d) auxiliary verb
18. **innovative** in line 29 is an antonym of which of the following words:
- a) state-of-the-art
 - b) traditional
 - c) original
 - d) avant-garde
19. **to** in line 29 is an example of
- a) infinitive verb + to
 - b) bare infinitive
 - c) preposition
 - d) conjunction
20. What relationship does the word **role** in line 30 have to the word **roll** (not in text)?
- a) They are synonyms
 - b) They are homophones
 - c) They are antonyms
 - d) They are homographs

Section B—Primary Stress Identification (15 marks)

Underline the main stress syllable in each of the following words.
e.g. syllable (N)

1. official	2. identification	3. ceremony	4. embassy	5. ambassador
6. historical	7. accreditation	8. independence	9. culture	10. heritage
11. Japan	12. Japanese	13. ritual	14. traditions	15. technology

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

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

1. /kəˈmɪtmənt/ _____

2. /mæˈrɪdʒ/ _____

3. /əˈnʌlmənt/ _____

4. /sepəˈreɪʃən/ _____

5. /dɪˈvɔːs/ _____

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. grammar _____
2. vocabulary _____
3. phonology _____
4. trainer _____
5. trainee _____

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, 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, although 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. John **can** cook extremely well.
b. Most children **can** read by the time they're seven.
c. No one **can** leave the examination room in the last 10 minutes.
d. **Can** you drive?

Sentence () is different because _____

- 2) a. I've just **walked** all the way from Valletta to Sliema as the bus never turned up.
b. I've never **worked** so hard in my life.
c. I've **decided** to take up tennis.
d. I've already **wrapped** up the Christmas presents.

Sentence () is different because _____

- 3) a. **What's** the matter?
b. Have you checked when the **train's** leaving?
c. **He's** the best man for the job.
d. **He's** just been given a promotion.

Sentence () is different because _____

- 4) a. When I was a kid, **I'd** get up at 7.00 and take the dog for a walk.
b. If I were you, **I'd** dye it black.
c. **I'd** sleep much better if you didn't snore.
d. **I'd** buy a Porsche if I won the lottery.

Sentence () is different because _____

- 5) a. Everyone is **having** lunch.
b. **Reading** enriches your vocabulary.
c. The bus is **running** late.
d. My arms are **aching**.

Sentence () is different because _____

- 6) a. I **know** how to play tennis.
b. It really annoys me when you **blow** smoke in my face.
c. I asked you to do it **now**.
d. My mother used to **sew** my clothes when I was young.

Sentence () is different because _____

- 7) a. You **must** take your medicine before you go to bed.
b. The lights are on: she **must** be in.
c. You **must** use your indicators before you turn left.
d. You **must** really see that film.

Sentence () is different because _____

- 8) a. **I would like to apply** for the position of teacher in your school.
 b. **I would like to enquire** about any possible vacancies in your school.
 c. **May I have some information** on any vacancies available in your school?
 d. **I'd love to teach** in your school.

Sentence () is different because _____

- 9) a. This is the house **that Jack built**.
 b. An old woman, **who lived in the house that Jack built**, swallowed a fly.
 c. I know an old woman **who swallowed a fly**.
 d. This is for the lady **who lives down the lane**.

Sentence () is different because _____

- 10) a. **I know** quite a bit of grammar.
 b. **I understand** perfectly what you are trying to tell me.
 c. **I believe** we have met before.
 d. **I read** mainly magazines and newspapers.

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'm not sure what to do! Can you give me some advices?

(2) The man I told you about yesterday has just walked into the room.

(3) I should of told you earlier, but to be honest, I was too upset to do so.

(4) If I would have known, I would have surely done something about it.

(5) Would you believe this town use to be a lot safer to live in.

6) This is a photograph of the man which I told you about.

7) The play was already started by the time we arrived.

8) It is common knowledge that women like to be complemented when they make an effort to look their best.

9) It is to be made public in the not too distant future.

10) Neither did the teacher nor the pupil realised that there was a misprint in the reading comprehension.

11) The stationary list seems to grow longer and longer year on year - it really is getting ridiculous!

12) Where you said you lived?

13) Mr and Mrs Jones have lived in that same house since twenty years now.

14) Mrs Jones who is also a relative of mine is a wonderful person.

15) To listen to the radio while driving to work really does help to pass the time.

16) Do you have any milk eggs cheese onions and mushrooms for an omelette?

17) The concert started when the president arrived and took his place.

18) Ultimately, its his decision and nothing is going to influence him.

19) Not was it a point of interest only, it was also of direct relevance to the sign of the times.

20) This part of the bay is much shallow than it seems, so do be careful should you dive headfirst.

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. This is a great photography magazine and I know you like it. Why don't you take out a _____.
SUBSCRIBE
2. Julian is now almost three years old – he always wants to play and never sits still. He's so _____.
ENERGY
3. Eucalyptus is very useful when you have a cold. It's a well-known _____ plant.
MEDICINE
4. Nobody wants to teach that class of teenagers – they're unruly, _____ and uncontrollable.
MOTIVATE
5. Going to university is a dream that promises students – young and old - intellectual excitement and _____ thinking.
CREATE
6. Tim is a _____ public speaker – at the end of his speech the crowd gave him a thunderous standing ovation.
CHARISMA
7. Some politicians argue that generous _____ benefits actually discourage young people from finding jobs.
EMPLOY
8. It's very _____ that it rains in Malta in July.
LIKE
9. Only drink mineral water if you visit Africa - _____ is better than cure.
CAUTION
10. 'Please don't give my mobile number to anyone without my permission. That's an _____ of my privacy.'
INFRINGE

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.

Correct me if I'm wrong...

The Economist
4 September 2010

There is often something sweet, intimate even, about couples who **finish** (0) each other's sentences.

However, it can also be a _____ (1) of irritation, especially when they _____ (2) it wrong. A similar irritation is often felt by users of speech-recognition software, _____ (3) still manages to garble and twist _____ (4) the most clearly spoken words. Might the solution _____ (5) in a more intimate relationship between the user and the software? Modern speech-recognition programmes do not merely try to identify individual words as they are _____ (6); rather, they attempt to match whole _____ (7) of speech with statistical models of phrases and sentences. The rationale is that by knowing statistical _____ (8) of thumb for the way in which words are usually put _____ (9) - an abstract probabilistic approximation of grammar, if you will - it is possible to narrow the search when _____ (10) to identify individual words.

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. John was not given details of the company's marketing strategy.

DARK

John was regarding the details of the company's marketing strategy.

2. Tim and Sue were beginning to change their mind about emigrating to Australia.

SECOND

Tim and Sue were beginning to about emigrating to Australia.

3. Sean was in a great hurry and didn't lock the front door when he left the house.

WITHOUT

Sean was in a great hurry and left the house
.....

4. Ann enjoys being the boss of a small IT company.

FISH

Ann enjoys being in her small IT company.

5. They arrived at the ski resort alive and kicking.

SOUND

They arrived at the ski resort.

6. He sold his car for a few hundred euros: he was cheated.

RIDE

He sold his car for a few hundred euros: he

7. We seem to have a problem, we don't have much petrol left.

RUNNING

We seem to have a problem, we're petrol.

8. I regret shouting at her in front of the other teachers.

WISH

I shouted at her in front of the other teachers.

9. If I knew you were allergic to dairy products I wouldn't have made cheesecake for dessert.

KNOWN

Had to dairy products I wouldn't have made cheesecake for dessert.

10. I'll always remember the first time I saw the sun setting over the Blue Lagoon.

SEEING

I'll never over the Blue Lagoon for the first time.

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) As a commuter, you have to use public transport on a daily basis to get to work. With the introduction of the new bus routes it is taking you much longer to arrive at your destination. Write a **letter of complaint** to the Ministry for Infrastructure, Transport and Communications.
- 2) Do fireworks still have a relevant place in Maltese culture? Have your say! Write your opinion in an entry in a **blog** on the internet.
- 3) You're a member of a writing club. This month they launched a competition asking members to write a **short story** ending with the words '*I must really have got up on the wrong side of the bed*'. You decide to participate. Submit your entry.

- 4) A travel magazine has asked you to write a description of a nostalgic journey. Write your **article** giving details of the journey and explaining why it was nostalgic for you.
- 5) A group of foreign students is planning an educational trip to Malta. As a student or local teacher, you have been asked to write a report on the local system of education as background information for their visit. Write your **report** including your opinions of the advantages and disadvantages of the system.

Part 2 Marks

Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D	Section E	TOTAL