

TELT July 2023 Examiners' Report

1. Introduction

23 candidates sat for the TELT July 2023 examination session. 15 candidates were awarded Pass grades or higher. This is the equivalent of a 65.2% pass rate.

The grades for the written paper are listed below:

- 0 Distinction
- 2 Pass with Merit
- 13 Pass
- 3 Narrow Fail
- 4 Fail
- 1 Unclassified

2. General Remarks

Candidate performance in the July 2023 TELT session was satisfactory and comparable to the May 2023 sessions. Examiners, however, noted a certain lack of attention to examination task rubric which often led to loss of marks in Part 1 Section D, Part 2 Section A and E. The Writing Section was satisfactory in this examination session with an average mark reaching 67%. Many candidates demonstrated good control of language and familiarity with idiomatic expressions and turn of phrase. In this section, a certain inattention to essay format as dictated by genre and paragraphing were also evident, and this resulted in loss of marks. As in past TELT examinations, the presentation of many essays, moreover, left much to be desired, with at least two submissions being close to being illegible.

3. Section Analysis

Part 1 Language Description, Sensitivity and Awareness

Part 1 Section A – Language Terminology

Candidates fared adequately in Section A Part 1 where the average pass mark reached a satisfactory 65%. Many candidates were adequately well prepared for this section, and demonstrated a good basic knowledge of grammar and language terms.

Part 1 Section B – Primary Stress Identification

Part 1 Section C – Transcription of Phonemic Script into Normal Spelling

Part 1 Section D – Transcription into Phonemic Script

Candidate performance ranged from just adequate in the Word Stress Section B with an average mark of 58%, to good in Section C, with an average mark of 70%. As in previous examination sessions, a number of candidates lost marks for spelling errors in Section C. Candidates overall showed a certain amount of dexterity in recognizing items in phonemic script and were able to change them to normal spelling. The fact

that candidates can generally recognise primary word stress and easily decipher words transcribed phonemically was, again, counterbalanced by the usual very poor performance in Section D with a very low average mark of just 27%.

As many as 13 candidates either ignored this section completely or performed very poorly. Much better preparation for and familiarization with the IPA and transcription is required for this section.

Part 1 Section E –Candidate performance in this section could be considered as quite satisfactory with an average mark registering 70%. Again, the examiners noticed that the main problem here lies in the fact that many of the candidates did not follow the rubric carefully, or simply ignored it, and did not identify all the three distinct strands: identifying the odd one out; specifying what all the items in bold had in common; and why the odd one out was different to the others. Marks were therefore lost by many candidates who presented only part of the answer.

A number of candidates showed a lack of preparation for this section by not even hazarding a guess where they were not sure of the answer.

Part 2 Language Proficiency

Part 2 Section A – Identifying and Correcting Errors

This section turned out to be unexpectedly challenging for candidates, resulting in a low average pass mark of just 62 %. Errors had to do with failing to identify and correct errors, with a lack of familiarity with certain collocations, word formation, and word choice. Some candidates wrongly identified errors in sentences where there were none, and marked as ‘correct’, ones that included one.

Examiners encourage examination preparation trainers to remind candidates to follow the rubric closely in this section: identify the error by underlining the target error and writing ONLY the corrected word(s). The majority of candidates failed to follow this instruction, and rewrote whole sentences including the corrected word(s). This poor examination technique undoubtedly led to a loss of precious examination time.

Part 2 Section B – Word Formation

In this section, candidates averaged a very good average mark of 77%. Once again, valuable marks were, however, lost due to poor spelling and a number of ingenious inexistent word formations.

Part 2 Section C – Cloze Test – Selective Deletion

Performance in this task was just adequate leading to an average mark of 67%. As is always the case, candidates who came up with plausible lexical options gained marks. Examiners believe that candidates who read regularly and broaden their range of collocation and commonly used phrases would generally stand a better chance of performing well in this challenging section. Examination preparation trainers would do well to emphasise and remind candidates of the importance of this concept.

Part 2 Section D – Sentence Transformation

In this previous section, candidates registered a weak 56% average pass mark. Marks were lost mostly due to errors in phrase construction, word order, collocation and, again, misspelt words.

Part 2 Section E – Writing Section

Performance in this section was just satisfactory with an average pass mark which did not go beyond 67%. A few essays were well-written; a few others clearly less so in terms of language range and control as well as presentation. One candidate did not submit any essays, while another three only submitted one. A number of candidates failed to produce responses with an acceptable format and register depending on the task type, while many went over the word limit. There were some instances of weakness with and/or complete lack of paragraph structure. As usual, marks were deducted for poor spelling, awkward sentence construction, weak control of structure, and poor text cohesion.

Candidates are advised to plan what to write and revise their written text, making any necessary edits before handing the paper in. Moreover, even though candidates are writing under examination conditions, they should still pay some attention to presentation of their work – an area which, particularly this time round, left much to be desired.

4. Recommendations

As with previous reports, the examiners recommend a sharper focus and attention to phonology, in particular, the transcription of the phonemic script, . The lack of familiarity with the phonemic script remains a matter of serious concern. Examiners have regularly reported that a number of candidates in every examination session simply ignore this important area. Examiners feel that this continues to arise from the fact that candidates fail to recognise its usefulness in and out of class for their learners, especially with a view of reinforcing learner autonomy. This is an area that trainers and examination centres should strive to address much more forcibly in their TELT Preparation courses.

Trainers are encouraged to provide candidates with opportunities to improve their writing skills in the various text genres and their respective writing conventions and register. Correct punctuation and conventions for paragraphing, in particular, should also be explicitly focused on.

Lastly, candidates should be reminded of the importance of regular quality reading practice as this will increase their exposure to modern English and serve as a valuable model for their own writing as well as a means by which candidates broaden their range of lexis and structures, as well as their creativity, an aspect which was rather poor in this examination session.