

Name _____ **Index Number** _____

English as a Foreign Language Schools' Monitoring Board

English Language Examination for EFL Teachers

27 March 2010

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

(40 marks)

Multiple Choice Questions - Read the article below about Earthquakes and answer the questions based on the text.

Earthquakes

1. Approximately 80 percent of all the planet's earthquakes occur along the
2. rim of the Pacific Ocean, called the "Ring of Fire" because of the
3. volcanic activity which takes place there. Most earthquakes occur at fault
4. zones, where tectonic plates - giant rock slabs that make up the Earth's
5. upper layer – collide or slide against each other. These impacts are
6. usually gradual and unnoticeable on the surface; however, immense
7. stress can build up between plates. When this stress is released
8. quickly , the earthquake sends massive vibrations, called seismic waves,
9. to the surface where they are measured by scientists. Earthquakes can
10. be so destructive that it is hard to imagine they occur by the thousands
11. every day around the world. In this century, major earthquakes have
12. damaged or destroyed numerous buildings, bridges , and other
13. structures. Scientists and engineers are improving the ability of structures to
14. survive major earthquakes. Many lives and millions of dollars have
15. already been saved by this ongoing research. Society and
16. governments should take this into consideration when planning new
17. construction. Critics have argued however that lax compliance with
18. existing building regulations will lead to further damage.

- 1) What part of speech is **occur** in line 1?
 - a) a preposition
 - b) an adjective
 - c) a verb
 - d) a noun

- 2) What part of speech is **rim** in line 2?
 - a) a phrasal verb
 - b) an adjective
 - c) a preposition
 - d) a noun

- 3) What part of speech is **volcanic** in line 3?
 - a) a phrasal verb
 - b) an adjective
 - c) a preposition
 - d) a noun

- 4) What relationship does the word **where** in line 4 have to the word **wear** (not in text)?
- a) They are synonyms
 - b) They are homophones
 - c) They are antonyms
 - d) They are prepositions
- 5) Which word could be considered a synonym of the word **slabs** in line 4?
- a) entities
 - b) blocks
 - c) streaks
 - d) morsels
- 6) **make up** in line 4 is an example of
- a) a pronoun
 - b) a phrasal verb
 - c) an indirect object
 - d) an adjective
- 7) In line 5 the word **against** is best described as
- a) a preposition of frequency
 - b) an adverb
 - c) a preposition of time
 - d) a preposition of place
- 8) In line 6 the word **usually** is best described as
- a) a preposition of time
 - b) an adverb of manner
 - c) An adverb of frequency
 - d) A preposition of place
- 9) In line 6 the word **unnoticeable** is made up of
- a) prefix + root + suffix
 - b) root + suffix
 - c) prefix + verb
 - d) root + suffix + stem
- 10) In line 7 the word **can** is a modal auxiliary verb which is
- a) to talk about ability
 - b) to make a request
 - c) to ask for or give permission
 - d) to talk about possibility
- 11) In line 7 **is released** is an example of the
- a) present simple active voice
 - b) present simple passive voice
 - c) past simple active voice
 - d) past simple passive voice

- 12) In line 8 the word **quickly** is best described as
- a) a preposition
 - b) an adverb
 - c) an adjective
 - d) a verb
- 13) In line 8 the word **massive** is best described as
- a) a comparative adjective
 - b) an adjective of degree
 - c) a superlative adjective
 - d) an adverb of frequency
- 14) In line 9 the word **they** is
- a) a noun
 - b) a pronoun
 - c) an adjective
 - d) a determiner
- 15) We say **so destructive** in line 10 but we say **such a destructive event** (not in text). Which grammar rule are we following here -
- a) The word so must be followed by an adverb and the word such must be followed by a preposition.
 - b) The word so must be followed by an adverb whereas the word such must be followed by an adjective.
 - c) The word so must be followed by an adjective whereas such must be followed by a noun phrase.
 - d) The word so must be followed by a noun whereas the word such must be followed by an adjective.
- 16) In line 12 what part of speech is the word **bridges**?
- a) a participle
 - b) a personal pronoun
 - c) a noun
 - d) a preposition
- 17) In line 13 **improving** is an example of
- a) the present continuous tense
 - b) a present participle
 - c) a gerund
 - d) an infinitive
- 18) In line 16 **should** is being used
- a) to make a recommendation
 - b) to express doubt
 - c) to express a personal obligation
 - d) to express future plans

19) In line 17 **have** is best described as

- a) a participle
- b) a preposition
- c) a noun
- d) an auxiliary verb

20) Which of these words is an **antonym** for the word **lax** in line 17?

- a) absent minded
- b) lenient
- c) soft
- d) strict

Part Two

(10 marks)

Underline the syllable that is normally stressed in each of the following nouns.

Vegetable	Government	Photograph
Computer	Important	Crocodile
Carnival	Television	Captain
Company		

Part Three

(30 marks)

Write the words below in phonemic script, use the symbols in the box below to help you.

Each word can be associated with the topic HOLIDAYS.

ɪ	I	ʊ	u:	ɪə	eɪ	ɪ	ɔ
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

Example :- Holidays = /həʊlɪdeɪz/

1. hotel =
2. food =
3. ski =
4. swimming =
5. trip =
6. journey =
7. telephone =
8. riding =
9. adventure =
10. luggage =

Part Four

Write the following words down in normal spelling. (20 marks)

1. /feɪməs/ _____

2. /hæpi/ _____

3. /pʌn/ _____

4. /rɪbən/ _____

5. /wedɪŋ/ _____

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Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 4
/40	/10	/30	/20

Total
/100

Section B – Language Sensitivity

Part One

(40 marks)

One sentence in each set below is different from the other sentences. The difference may be in grammatical meaning, pronunciation, form or communicative function. Decide which sentence is the odd one out and briefly explain why. An example has been done for you.

Example:

- (a) She has worked at this office for twenty years
- (b) He has written two hundred letters since he emigrated to Australia
- (c) They have stopped smoking in pubs since the new ban was announced
- (d) I have never drunk so much beer since my years in Germany

Sentence (a) is the odd one out because it expresses *duration* while the others refer to what has happened up to now from a fixed point in the past.

1.

- a) He threw the ball far away.
- b) He threw three darts in swift succession.
- c) He threw up at the sight of blood.
- d) He threw the discus a record distance.

Sentence () is the odd one out because _____

2.

- a) Ostriches have wings but can't fly.
- b) She can't play the piano as well as the Russian student.
- c) It can't be the postman. It's only ten o'clock.
- d) John can't play football very well.

Sentence () is the odd one out because _____

3.

- a) He claims his new pen writes beautifully.
- b) She thinks her cat is anything but wily.
- c) The jockey beat the horse mercilessly to win the race.
- d) Sally sings dreadfully in church.

Sentence () is the odd one out because _____

4

- a) John had a serious operation last year.
- b) She had many suitors when she was young.
- c) I had a unique collection of toy soldiers.
- d) Peter had taken lots of fine pictures while in Africa.

Sentence () is the odd one out because _____

5.

- a) The dentist asked him if he could feel any pain
- b) The material has a nice feel to it.
- c) They feel happy living in Canada.
- d) Snake skins don't feel slimy at all.

Sentence () is the odd one out because _____

6.

- a) This present is for you.
- b) I'll book a table for 9 o'clock shall I?
- c) They came for him in the middle of the night
- d) Have you read "For Whom the Bell Tolls"?

Sentence () is the odd one out because _____

7.

- a) He is walking with a stick nowadays.
- b) Walking the dog can be a very healthy pastime.
- c) They are walking on thin ice with their flimsy story.
- d) She is walking her way to the office to lose weight.

Sentence () is the odd one out because _____

8

- a) The bird flew through the window during class.
- b) I've had enough to eat thank you.
- c) The horse trough in the square dates back to the 16th century.
- d) Her carnival costume made him laugh his eyes out.

Sentence () is the odd one out because _____

9

- a) Bye! I'm leaving.
- b) She's playing tennis with me after school.
- c) Mary's taking her children to the zoo at 4.00 pm.
- d) We're having roast lamb for Easter.

Sentence () is the odd one out because _____

10

- a) I didn't have any luck at the Casino yesterday.
- b) Milan didn't stand any chance against Manchester United.
- c) "Is there any jam left?"
- d) The boy was happy because he didn't have any homework.

Sentence () is the odd one out because _____

Part Two

(40 Marks)

Complete the following text by replacing each numbered space with ONE word. An example (0) has been done for you.

Painful Recovery

(Adapted from "SONIC BOOM: Globalization at Mach Speed" Copyright 2009 by Gregg Easterbrook.)

Home (0) keep falling, but productivity is (1) fast. GDP grew 5.6 percent in the fourth quarter, yet unemployment (2) stubbornly high inflation is nonexistent, while the consumer confidence index just (3) to 55.9 from 53.6—whatever that means. Can't make (4) of these economic indicators? Don't worry, because nobody else can, (5). Here is what you really (6) to know: a Sonic Boom is coming. It will be (7) by globalization. And while globalization (8) be driving you crazy, it's just getting started. Thirty years ago, Shenzhen, China, did not (9); today, it has nearly 9 million residents, (10) the same as New York City. In a single generation, it (11) grown from a village of tar-paper shacks into an (12) urban centre. It has become the world's fourth-busiest port, busier than Los Angeles and Long Beach combined. Never before has a great city been built so fast, nor a (13) economy established from so little. The international (14) that began in 2008 has made the Sonic Boom quieter,

but history shows that when a crisis ends, the larger trends in place before the crisis usually resume. Shenzhen represents the larger trend of growth, change, and transformation (15) unprecedented velocity. Thanks to vast (16) in productivity, worldwide economic growth soon will pick up, (17) rising prosperity and higher living (18) for most people in most nations. The world will be (19) more interconnected, leading to (20) and more affordable products, as well as ever better communication among nations.

0.	prices		
1.		11.	
2.		12.	
3.		13.	
4.		14.	
5.		15.	
6.		16.	
7.		17.	
8.		18.	
9.		19.	
10.		20.	

Part 3**(20 marks)**

Read the following text and correct any mistakes in punctuation, spelling, grammar or lexis. Each line has one mistake. Underline the mistake and write the correction in the margin.

0	The Vikings <u>at</u> England and Scotland	Example in
1	We cannot be sure of the impect the Vikings had on Scotland	
2	due from a real scarcity of written material from the area.	
3	But the surviving place names shown us that the Orkneys	
4	and Shetlands, end the mainland of Caithness and Sutherland	
5	where heavily settled by Norwegians.	
6	Those Norwegians were probably involved in a greatest	
7	political upset on the north - the disappearance of the Picts.	
8	The Vikings began to assemble largest armies with the clear intent	
9	of conquest. In the eight century, the Picts had one of the greatest	
10	kingdom in Britain. By the end of the ninth century they had vanished.	
11	In their plaice was the kingdom of Scotland, controlled by the Scots	
12	who were the descendants of imigrants from Ireland.	
13	The Scots took advantage of presence of the Vikings,	
14	and they did so with considerable aggression and cunning.	

15	They wove a new national history who emphasised (or invented)	
16	many links for the Scottish and Pictish dynasties.	
17	The Viking raids on England were sporadic until 840 AD;	
18	but in 850 AD Viking armies began to winter in England, and in	
19	860 AD began to assemble large armies on the clear intent to conquer	
20	England. In 865 AD they forced the East Angles to help supply an army.	

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Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Total
/40	/40	/20	/100

Section C Language in Context

Part One

(20 Marks)

Complete the following text by replacing each numbered space with **ONE** word. The missing words all form typical collocations. Enter your answers in the table below. An example (0) has been done for you.

How do the robins do it?

In the (0) to create the most (1) computer in the world, could it be that we've been pipped at the post by our feathered (2)? European robins are crafty little creatures. Each year they make a (3) trip from the cold Scandinavian Peninsula to the warm equatorial planes of Africa, a hazardous trip of about four thousand miles each way. Armed with only their internal sense of (4) these diligent birds regularly make the journey without any fuss.

When faced with a similar challenge, what do we humans do? I for one wouldn't trust my sense of direction to get me to the local supermarket, let alone take on such an epic (5). Fortunately, Ferdinand Magellan (the late 15th-century Portuguese explorer) had the same problem – and solved it: he worked out what a useful addition a compass could be to your journey: he showed how the Earth's magnetic (6) - to which the compass is sensitive - could be used as a stable reference system to circumnavigate the Earth. But while a compass may guide us humans, it's not at all clear how robins find their way so unerringly and consistently. Do they also have a kind of (7) compass? Interestingly, evidence suggests that there is some kind of internal guidance mechanism, but it is not of the type Magellan used.

Wolfgang Wiltschko, a biologist at the University of Frankfurt, came up (8) the first piece of evidence of this internal guidance mechanism in the early 1970s. One of Wiltschko's key insights was to interchange the direction of the North and South and then observe how the robins reacted to this. Much to his surprise, nothing happened! Robins simply did not notice the reversal of the magnetic field. The now widely-(9) explanation to Wiltschko's result was proposed by Thorsten Ritz of the University of Southern Florida. A physicist by training, Ritz has a (10) interest in chemistry and (as it happens) an inordinate affection for migratory birds.

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

Section C

Part Two

(30 marks)

Rewrite the sentences below using an idiomatic expression. You must use the word provided in bold. Ensure that your answer is grammatically acceptable.

Example

0 He was **absolutely thrilled with** his new job.
moon
He was over the moon about his new job.

1. The sales were brilliant. This top was **a real bargain** at €4.00

steal

2. I think his idea is **a bit impractical**.

pie

3. Ok, **calm down** – I never meant to offend you.

hair

4. Look at her acting – she's **a natural**.

duck

5. How on earth are we going to find that bill among all these papers –
it's **impossible to find**.

needle

6. John ended up **looking really foolish** when he asked Fran out in front of her boyfriend.

egg

7. You're going to have to put **some serious effort** into getting that whole wardrobe sandpapered.

elbow

8. I'm going to **try and avoid taking sides** in this argument between the children.

fence

9. You've made **a real mess** of that assignment I'm afraid.

dog

10. Grace **is really much more intelligent and sharp than** Ruth in Maths.

run

Section C

Part Three

(20 marks)

Rewrite the following sentences to reflect a more informal style. Use the word provided to generate an appropriate phrasal verb, keeping the sentence grammatically acceptable.

Example

0. He has been **searching for** words all morning.

look

He has been **looking up** words all morning.

1. I think I should **surrender** my claim to this inheritance.

give

2. After I explained the concept to her, she began **to understand**.

catch

3. Our son **has been summoned for military service**.

call

4. We will need to **analyze** the data **carefully** before offering any conclusions.

break

5. We will have to **complete** our training, however hard.

see

6. John was determined **to endure** the harsh conditions.

bear

7. Excuse me for **interrupting** you...

cut

8. Mark **regained consciousness** four hours after the accident.

come

9. I really wish they would **abolish** these regulations.

do

10. We must **acknowledge** the fact that he won't get the post.

face

Section C

Part 3

(30 marks)

The following extracts all use an inappropriate register, when considering the context given in *italics*. Rewrite each sentence using a more appropriate style and context given as a guide

1. Hello Sir! Could you take me to Piccadilly Circus please?
(passenger to taxi-driver)
-

2. It is a privilege to meet you, Your Highness.
(school teacher to a visiting ambassador)
-

3. Yes, do you need something?
(shop assistant to customer)
-

4. Hey! btw how long does our assignment have to be???
- (email to a lecturer)
-

5. Would you mind very much if you could possibly let me by?
(trying to squeeze past some tourists standing in the aisle on a bus)
-

6. Joe, give her more wine, table 5.
(waiter, standing at table 5, yelling to another waiter)
-

7. Should you find the proposed meeting time inconvenient, kindly email back.
(email to a colleague)
-

8. Hello, this is Mr Azzopardi.
(to the company secretary in a phone call)
-

9. You're sure to find my CV really good, so please give me the job.
(in a cover letter to a prospective employer)
-

10. Looking forward to hearing from you.
(as above, in a cover letter to a prospective employer)
-

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Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 4
/20	/30	/20	/30

Total
/100

Section D - Writing

(100 Marks)

Write between 350 – 400 words on one of the following topics. Marks will be awarded for style, vocabulary and grammar. Submit your answer on the paper provided. Do not exceed the word limit.

1. The Internet provides us with a source of unprecedented opportunities for global networking and communication. Discuss with reference to a) privacy b) repressive regimes c) freedom of speech.

OR

2. A cruise company is offering a holiday for two to the winner of an essay competition entitled “My Dream Cruise”. Submit your entry.

OR

3. A popular magazine is organising a short story competition, write a story entitled: “Never Again!”

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Total
/100