

TELT March 14 Answer Key

Part 1 – Language Description, Sensitivity and Awareness (40 marks)

Section A – Language Terminology

1.c

2.d

3.d

4.a

5.b

6.d

7.b

8.a

9.d

10.c

11.b

12.c

13.b

14.c

15.d

16.c

17.a

18.c

19.b

20.a

Section B—Primary Stress Identification

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

e.g. syllable (N)

1. <u>d</u> ormitory	2. availab <u>l</u> ity	3. imple <u>m</u> ent (V)	4. implemen <u>t</u> ation	5. anal <u>y</u> sis
6. ext <u>o</u> rtion	7. <u>a</u> nalyse	8. <u>o</u> perate	9. oper <u>a</u> tional	10. exp <u>l</u> icit
11. im <u>p</u> rovements	12. supply <u>y</u>	13. suppl <u>i</u> ers	14. <u>d</u> riveway	15. drive- <u>i</u> n

Section C—Transcription of Phonemic Script into Normal Spelling

(5 marks)

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

1. / detʒ:z / _____ **debtors**
2. / ləʊnz / _____ **loans**
3. / ʃeəz / _____ **shares**
4. / əʊvədra:t/ _____ **overdraft**
5. / əkaʊnts/ _____ **accounts**

Section D- Transcription into Phonemic Script (10 marks)

Transcribe the following words into phonemic script. Symbols have been included to help you.

1. important _____ /ɪmpɔ:tənt/
2. crucial _____ /kruʃəl/
3. urgent _____ /ɜ:dʒənt/ or /ɜ:dʒɪnt/
4. trivial _____ /trɪvjəl/
5. deadlines _____ /dedlaɪns/

Section E – Odd one out (30 marks)

One utterance in each set is different from the other utterances. The difference may have to

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) This is carrot soup, **isn't it**?
- (b) You are the manager, **aren't you**?
- (c) You live in Mellieha, **don't you**?
- (d) You haven't got a car, **have you**?

Sentence (d) is different because: In all four utterances a tag question is used. In 'd' the tag question is in the positive form, whereas in all the other utterances the tag questions are in the negative form.

2. (a) If they **had checked** the documents, they would have found the anomaly.
- (b) We would have enjoyed our holiday more, if the weather **had been** better.
- (c) I sometimes wonder whether my career path would have been different if I **had been born** a man.
- (d) If Susan **had completed** her studies, she would have had better chances at getting the job at the accounts firm.

Sentence (c) is different because: In all four utterances the Past Perfect is used. In 'c' the Past Perfect Passive is used, whereas in all the other utterances the Past Perfect Active is used.

3. (a) She **mentioned** she wanted to go to Rome for her birthday.
- (b) When **questioned** about her actions, she replied without hesitation.
- (c) The presenter **announced** that the performance had to be cancelled.
- (d) The politician **apologised** for his conduct.

Sentence (b) is different because: In all four utterances the verbs are in the reported form. In 'b' the verb is verb is the Past Participle, whereas in all the other utterances verbs are in the Past Simple and are reporting verbs.

4. (a) Have you found **it** yet?
(b) **It** was on the table.
(c) Where were **they**?
(d) **They** have submitted the plans.

Sentence (a) is different because: In all four utterances pronouns are used. In 'a' the object pronoun is used, whereas in all the other utterances subject pronouns are used.

5. (a) The children do not speak a common language, **yet** they still manage to communicate.
(b) **Once** her client selected her preferred colours, Mary was able to finish the designs.
(c) **Whenever** he is in a carpeted area, Paul gets a sneezing attack.
(d) He asks many questions **because** he is genuinely interested in the subject.

Sentence (a) is different because: In all four utterances conjunctions are used. In 'a' the conjunction is a coordinator, whereas in all the other utterances the conjunctions are subordinators.

6. (a) The board members **are meeting** to discuss matters next week.
(b) Tony **is working** on a most interesting project.
(c) They **are living** with her parents until they can afford a property of their own.
(d) They say the economic situation **is improving**.

Sentence (a) is different because: In all four utterances the Present Continuous is used. In 'a' the Present Continuous for future plans is used, whereas in all other utterances the Present Continuous is used to describe a present situation.

- (b) The person **who helped me** was foreign.
- (c) The taxi, **which was white**, crashed into a bus.
- (d) The person **whom I was speaking to** is my cousin.

Sentence (c) is different because: In all four utterances Relative Clauses are used. In 'c' the Relative Clause is Non-defining, whereas in all the other utterances the Relative Clauses are Defining.

8. (a) The traffic would have been worse, **if it had rained**.
- (b) **Had he read the article**, he would have been better informed.
- (c) **Unless you had told me**, I would not have known about it.
- (d) **If I were you**, I would think twice about it.

Sentence (d) is different because: In all four utterances Conditional clauses are used. In 'd' the clause is an example of the Second Conditional, whereas in all the other utterances the clauses are examples of the Third Conditional.

9. (a) The student is **fast** learning how to play the violin.
- (b) They **hardly** knew what to say.
- (c) The soprano spoke **softly**.
- (d) To **boldly** go where no man has gone before.

Sentence (b) is different because: In all four utterances adverbs are used. In 'b' the adverb is one of degree, whereas in all the other utterances the adverbs are those of manner.

10. (a) The **postman** delivered the letters to the wrong address.
- (b) The **shells** were found in shallow waters.
- (c) That is just the right **lamp** for the table.
- (d) I found the **magazine** on the table.

Sentence (a) is different because: In all four utterances common nouns are used. In 'a' the

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. She had been knowing him for only two months when he proposed to her.

had known

2. The champion ready accepted his opponent's challenge to the title.

readily

3. The new manager is fast becoming accustomed to her new role.

correct

4. The opposite was not in a position to answer the parliamentary question.

opposition

5. If these species of plant is not watered enough, it does not last very long.

this

6. The 2005 report on water wastage which was given widespread publicity, created quite a stir.

, which was given widespread publicity.

7. I did not think much bottles of water would fit in that container.

many

8. General public was relieved to hear that the escaped convict had been apprehended.

The general public

9. She got her's from the corner shop at a really good price.

hers

10. When Tom saw his mother, he ran across her and she picked him up in her arms.

towards / to / up to

11. She opened the door ever so quiet, tip-toed up to them and screamed in their ears.

quietly

12. It was quietly acknowledged that the hearsay was far intriguer than the facts.

more intriguing

13. The critic thought the performance was novel and altogether very spectacular.

most / rather / quite

14. So desolate was she by his harsh words that she retreated to her room and locked herself in.

correct

15. The reflection was most disconcerted and a silence hung over the audience.

disconcerting

16. Although his behaviour was highly unregular, he still achieved the desired result.

irregular

17. Having hearing all arguments, the judge was able to arrive at a decision.

heard

18. The question as to whether they should to make any changes to the original idea raised.

make

19. When she heard the distressing news, she burst into crying and nothing anybody said could console her.

tears

20. The milk is most certain to boil over unless the heat is not lowered.

unless the heat is lowered / if the heat is not lowered.

Section B - Word Formation

(10 marks)

1. The football association announced the suspension of two top players.

SUSPEND

2. The use of violent police intervention during the demonstration was totally uncalled for.

INTERVENE

3. The promotion of Malta as an ELT destination has now entered its fiftieth year.

PROMOTE

4. Some think that the registration process of new cars in Malta needs to be revised.

REGISTER

5. The Marketing team was tasked with the development of new products.

TASK

6. The work on the new road resulted in some brutal pruning of a number of very old trees.

PRUNE

7. Repeated break-ins led to the installation of CCTV and burglar alarms in the hostel.

INSTALL

8. The causes of illegal immigration need to be tackled before solutions to the problem can be found.

MIGRATE

9. Following continuous and repeated misbehaviour some teenage students were

10. Some films that claim to be artistic are in reality often only low-budget commercial films.

COMMERCE

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. Tom had to give the money back.

OBLIGED

Tom was obliged to give the money back.

2. You mustn't wear dark soled shoes in the gym.

SUPPOSED

You are not supposed to wear dark soled shoes in the gym.

3. They made me admit that I was wrong.

FORCED

I was forced to admit that I was wrong.

4. We asked the receptionist if we could move to a room with a view.

POSSIBLE

We asked the receptionist if it were possible for us to move to a room with a view.

5. They made me feel very welcome.

MADE

I was made to feel very welcome

6. The skier did not suffer from his bad experience on the foggy mountain.

WORSE

The skier was none the worse for his experience on the foggy mountain.

7. A year later they got married.

PLACE

Their wedding took place a year later.

8. Many school leavers cannot speak English properly.

COMMAND

Many school leavers do not have a good command of English.

9. I am angry because you do nothing but complain.

10. Unfortunately she wasn't able to complete the project in time.

INCAPABLE

Unfortunately she was incapable of completing the project in time.

Section C- Cloze Test- Selective Deletion (10 marks)

1. fad
2. talking
3. trivial
4. based
5. symptom
6. holistic
7. forward
8. blurb
9. thesis
10. span

A number of other possible answers which fitted into the context were also accepted.