



# Teaching Knowledge Test

## Module 1

## Past Examination Paper

### Language terms

- A word with affix
- B idiom
- C compound adjective
- D connector
- E phrasal verb
- F compound noun
- G word family

### Text

My oldest brother is quite different from me – he's a bit (1) old-fashioned really. I suppose he's just very traditional. For example, he always wears (2) a suit, a tie and leather shoes, listens to the radio and plays cricket. But the worst thing is that he's got no sense of humour and that really (3) gets on my nerves. I also get the impression that he thinks I'm pretty (4) worthless, which doesn't help our relationship. We rarely see each other these days. He sometimes (5) calls in when he's in the area and then we may go out together. But we usually end up arguing about which (6) bus stop to walk to, or something silly like that.

### Meanings

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| A | condition |
| B | reason    |
| C | result    |

### Clauses

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 7  | It was such a bad film <u>that we walked out.</u>                          |
| 8  | I decided to go and see him <u>since he hadn't phoned me.</u>              |
| 9  | I fell asleep in the car <u>because I was so tired.</u>                    |
| 10 | <u>As there was no coffee left,</u> I had a cup of tea.                    |
| 11 | I won't speak to him again <u>unless he apologises.</u>                    |
| 12 | <u>As long as you can save the money yourself,</u> you can go on the trip. |
| 13 | I walked into town <u>so that I could avoid the traffic.</u>               |

- 14 *Unhappy, disagree and incorrect* include examples of
- A prefixes.
  - B informal language.
  - C synonyms.
- 15 *Hole and whole; mail and male; by and buy* are examples of
- A homophones.
  - B unvoiced sounds.
  - C false friends.
- 16 *Put out; put off; put away* are examples of
- A antonyms.
  - B verb patterns.
  - C multi-word verbs.
- 17 *Vehicle – car, bicycle, plane; pet – dog, cat, rabbit; food – bread, pizza, meat* are examples of
- A collocations.
  - B lexical sets.
  - C collective nouns.
- 18 *Can't; don't; he's* are examples of
- A connected speech.
  - B weak forms.
  - C contractions.
- 19 *Fit and feet; fear and fair; track and truck* are examples of
- A rhymes.
  - B minimal pairs.
  - C linking.

### Phonemic symbols

- A /æ/
- B /eɪ/
- C /ɑː/
- D /ə/

### Example words

- 20 late
- 21 player
- 22 party
- 23 alphabet
- 24 island
- 25 hard
- 26 pizza
- 27 grandson
- 28 invitation

### Example sentences

- 29 I can't decide whether this radio is worth buying or not.
- 30 I'm going to visit my mother this afternoon.
- 31 I'd rather have the blue one.
- 32 If I finish the work earlier, can I get paid more?
- 33 You must fill in the form before the end of the month.
- 34 Paula's got a chance of winning the race.

### Functions

- A expressing obligation
- B expressing a preference
- C offering help
- D expressing an intention
- E predicting
- F expressing doubt
- G negotiating

For questions 35-40, look at the language skills and three possible descriptions of them.

Two of the descriptions are appropriate in each situation. One of the descriptions is **NOT** appropriate.

Mark the description (A, B or C) which is **NOT** appropriate on your answer sheet.

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35 Productive skills involve

- A expressing rather than understanding language.
- B speaking and writing activities.
- C listening and reading tasks.

36 Re-drafting involves

- A copying a piece of writing out neatly.
- B doing a piece of writing for the second or third time.
- C making changes to a piece of writing.

37 Process writing involves

- A planning a piece of writing.
- B writing without editing.
- C using writing subskills.

38 Listening for gist involves

- A being able to understand every word of a text.
- B working out the overall meaning of a text without concentrating on the details.
- C forming a general idea of what a text is about.

39 Proofreading involves

- A checking for language errors.
- B reading your written work word by word.
- C paraphrasing parts of a text.

40 Speaking accurately involves

- A using the right expressions to convey meaning.
- B using colloquial language to express ideas.
- C using lexis and structures correctly.