UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
ESOL Examinations

Experts in Language Assessment

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Meanings

A	condition
B	reason
C	result

Clauses

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS