Cambridge English

TKT

Teaching Knowledge Test

TEACHING KNOWLEDGE TEST

MODULE 1

Language and background to language learning and teaching

SAMPLE PAPER 4

Time 1 hour 20 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number on your answer sheet if they are not already there.

Read the instructions for each part of the paper carefully.

Answer all the questions.

Read the instructions on the answer sheet.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet. Use a pencil.

You **must** complete the answer sheet within the time limit.

At the end of the test, hand in both this question paper and your answer sheet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

There are 80 questions in this paper.

Each question carries one mark.

PV5

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CAMBRIDGE ENGLISH
Language Assessment
Part of the University of Cambridge

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions **1 – 7**, read the text. Match the underlined examples in the text with the grammatical terms listed **A – H**.

Mark the correct letter (**A – H**) on your answer sheet.

There is one extra option which you do not need to use.

Grammatical terms

A	conjunction
B	preposition
C	adverb
D	superlative adjective
E	object pronoun
F	demonstrative adjective
G	possessive adjective
H	demonstrative pronoun

Text

For me the **(1)** best thing about the weekend is that I don't have to go to work. I like **(2)** my job but I have to spend all day in an office and I'm someone who loves being outside. Another good thing about the weekend is **(3)** that I don't have to get up at half past six every day. It isn't **(4)** too bad in summer but I hate **(5)** it in winter when it's dark in the morning. **(6)** That's the time when I dream about moving away from **(7)** this country to somewhere light and bright.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions **8 – 13**, read the text. Match the underlined words or phrases in the text with the lexical terms listed **A – G**.

Mark the correct letter (**A – G**) on your answer sheet.

There is one extra option which you do not need to use.

Lexical terms

A	phrasal verb
B	compound noun
C	word with negative affix
D	compound adjective
E	word family
F	verb and noun collocation
G	noun with affix

Text

During his career, Sean Connery made over 70 films and became very rich. However, as a child **(8)** growing up in Scotland during the Great Depression in the 1930s, he was poor. He and his family were not **(9)** unusual in living in a two-roomed flat with no **(10)** bathroom. Sean left school at thirteen and did a variety of jobs to **(11)** make money including being a milkman and a **(12)** builder. Eventually he began acting and his role as the first James Bond made him **(13)** well-known all over the world.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions **14 – 19**, complete the sentences about the uses of adverbs with one of the three possible endings **A**, **B** or **C**.

Mark the correct letter (**A**, **B** or **C**) on your answer sheet.

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14 'This is quite nice.' 'You're quite wrong.' These examples show that *quite* can be used

A to modify adverbs.
B to express a negative idea.
C to strengthen or weaken adjectives.

15 'This is the best book I've ever read.' In this sentence *ever* is used

A to give emphasis.
B to show there is only one of something.
C to show that the action has recently been completed.

16 'I have just been speaking to him.' In this sentence *just* is used

A to describe an unfinished action.
B to highlight when the action was done.
C to show a repeated action.

17 'I'd rather go somewhere else.' In this sentence *rather* is used because

A the speaker doesn't mind what he does.
B the speaker is saying that something is special.
C the speaker is making a polite suggestion.

18 'I can hardly see – it's so dark.' In this sentence *hardly* is used because

A the speaker is trying very hard to see.
B the speaker is unable to see.
C it is difficult for the speaker to see.

19 'Joe worked particularly well this month.' In this sentence *particularly* is used to

A show agreement with what Joe did.
B emphasise how well Joe worked.
C focus on when Joe worked well.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions **20 – 25**, match the underlined parts of the email with the functions listed **A – G**.

Mark the correct letter (**A – G**) on your answer sheet.

There is one extra option which you do not need to use.

Functions

A	expressing ability
B	making an offer
C	making a prediction
D	expressing intention
E	expressing possibility
F	making a request
G	expressing preference

Email

Dear Juan,

Thought I'd let you know **(20)** I'm planning to come to Chile next year and I'm hoping to visit you there! **(21)** January is my first choice, but I might stay with Mum then, so **(22)** it could be that I'll visit you in February instead.

Anyway, **(23)** I'd be really grateful if you could share your knowledge. What's the weather like in February? How much can I see in two weeks? **(24)** I know how to check all this on the internet, but it would be good to speak to someone who knows the country. By the way, **(25)** would you like me to bring you anything special from Britain?

Speak soon, I hope.

Frank

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions **26 – 33**, look at the phonemic symbols and the three words listed **A**, **B** and **C**.

Choose the word which contains the sound matching the phonemic symbol.

Mark the correct letter (**A**, **B** or **C**) on your answer sheet.

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26 /i:/

A leave
B wear
C heard

27 /tʃ/

A share
B lots
C question

28 /dʒ/

A danger
B cheap
C nation

29 /u:/

A but
B new
C book

30 /ʒ/

A edge
B pleasure
C ocean

31 /θ/

A this
B father
C teeth

LIVEWORKSHEETS

32 /j/

A June
B university
C guest

33 /ŋ/

A night
B manager
C drink

LIVEWORKSHEETS

For questions **34 – 40**, choose the best option (**A**, **B** or **C**) to complete each statement on speaking skills.

Mark the correct letter (**A**, **B** or **C**) on your answer sheet.

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34 Adapting your speech to the listener can involve

A giving attention to register.
B making use of prompting.
C politely correcting.

35 A common feature of speech which is not fluent is

A hesitation.
B encouragement.
C turn taking.

36 Interactive speaking involves

A developing a topic.
B using a variety of language patterns.
C exchanging ideas.

37 An example of self-correction is

A No, what I actually said was…..
B I mean coming *down* the stairs, sorry.
C That's right. In other words, a lot of people think that…..

38 Trying to help the listener can involve

A requesting clarification.
B interrupting.
C paraphrasing.

39 A speaker uses repetition to

A explain things more simply when communication has broken down.
B speed up the interaction process.
C clarify things for a listener who has not heard properly.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

40 Linking devices are important when

A giving a presentation to an audience.
B using corrected speech.
C communicating the meaning of individual words.

LIVEWORKSHEETS