

# **English Test for Primary School Teachers**

**December, 2016**

**2 Hours**

**150 points**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**School** \_\_\_\_\_



## SECTION B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages or conversations. At the end of each passage or conversation, you will hear some questions. The passage or conversation will be read only once. After you hear a passage or a conversation, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Please write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.*

### Passage One

*Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

11. When do people have dreams?
  - A. As soon as they fall asleep.
  - B. When they are in deep sleep.
  - C. Right before they wake up.
  - D. After they sleep for about one hour.
12. How long does the first dream usually last?
  - A. Two minutes.
  - B. Ten minutes.
  - C. Twenty minutes.
  - D. Thirty minutes.
13. When is a person likely to have more dreams?
  - A. When one is troubled with questions.
  - B. After one takes sleeping medicine.
  - C. If one is in a peaceful state of mind.
  - D. Before one falls into sound sleep.

### Passage Two

*Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

14. Why do strange things happen to time when you travel?
  - A. The earth is divided into time zones.
  - B. Some countries have days fewer than twenty-four hours.
  - C. Different country has different time concept.
  - D. Some countries have weeks fewer than seven days.
15. What can we conclude about the Atlantic Ocean?
  - A. It is in one time zone.
  - B. It is divided into several time zones.
  - C. It cannot be crossed in a week.
  - D. It is divided into twenty-four time zones.
16. What is the International Date Line?
  - A. The beginning of any new time zone.
  - B. The point where time changes by one hour.
  - C. The point where a new day begins.
  - D. The point where a day only has twenty-three hours.

### Passage Three

*Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.*

17. In the USA, if one makes a telephone call late at night, what does this mean?
  - A. It's a long distance call.
  - B. The matter is somewhat important.
  - C. It's a matter of life and death.
  - D. It doesn't necessarily mean anything.
18. When is suitable for an invitation to a dinner party?
  - A. One or two days before the dinner date.
  - B. A week before the dinner date.

- C. Three to six days before the dinner date.    D. More than a week before the dinner date.
19. If a person is 5 minutes late, what should he do?
- A. He should make a short apology.                      B. He should say a few words of explanation.
- C. He should say nothing.                                      D. He should promise not to be late again.
20. What does the speaker convey in this passage?
- A. Time talks.    B. Time should be valued.
- C. Time lost is never regained.                              D. Time is money.

### SECTION C COMPOUND DICTATION

**Directions:** *In this section you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 21 to 27 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 28 to 30 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written. Please write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.*

In recent years, there have been an unusually large number of divorces in the United States. In the past, when two people   21   each other, they intended to stay together for life. While today, many people marry   22   that they can always get divorced if the marriage does not work out. In the past, a large majority of the Americans were   23   the idea of divorce.   24  , many people believed that getting a divorce was a luxury that only the rich could   25  . Indeed, getting a divorce is very   26  . However, since so many people have begun to take a more   27   view of marriage, it is interesting to know that the costs of getting a divorce are lower. In fact, wherever you go in the United States today, \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_   28   \_\_\_\_\_ . Hollywood has always been known as the divorce capital of the world. The divorce rate among movie stars is so high that it is difficult to know who is married to whom.

Today many movie stars \_\_\_\_\_   29   \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 Until marriage again becomes the serious and important part of people's lives \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_   30   \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Part II: Reading Test (40 points)

**Direction:** *Read the passages and answer the following questions. You get 30 minutes for this part. There are FOUR passages and 20 questions. Please write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.*

### Passage One

Only three years ago 41-year-old Lewis Winfield had a high-powered job in an investment bank, earning hundreds of thousands a year. With two children at top London schools and a house

in the West End, he and his wife Jackie, a top divorce lawyer, led an often hectic social life involving a great deal of entertaining of clients and trips to the opera and theatre. But the couple did not live beyond their means and from the outside one would have said that they were extremely fortunate.

Surprisingly, perhaps, the background of both Lewis and Jackie was anything but privileged, both having been brought up on rough inner-city council estates where most children could expect to end up unemployed. But despite attending a dead-end school, Lewis was lucky enough to encounter a maths teacher who, recognizing his ability, gave him extra help, enabling him to get a scholarship to Oxford, which set him on the road to success.

However, even while making a mint at the bank Lewis felt unable to forget his background and his less fortunate childhood friends, who, most unusually for someone in his position, he still saw from time to time. Today he describes how at the age of 41 he felt so haunted by life's unfairness that he felt he could no longer justify what he described as his "absurdly inflated pay cheque". Backed by Jackie, his wife, Lewis applied for a post working as the financial manager for a well-known charity that helped disadvantaged children. After a series of lengthy interviews, to his astonishment, Lewis was offered the job and today he can be found behind a desk in an office, which, while not dilapidated, is nothing like the impressive surroundings he was used to working in.

"I'm paid a fraction of what I used to get, but it's the best move I've ever made in my life," Lewis tells anyone willing to listen. "Whereas at the bank I always had the uneasy feeling my money was completely undeserved, here I'm certain I'm doing something worthwhile --- I know where every penny the charity brings in goes, that's my job. We get reports on the families we help and the work we do makes a real difference in children's lives. I feel comfortable with who I am. It's a huge relief."

Asked what his regrets are for the life he left behind, Lewis admits to missing the excitement that working in an investment bank generates. "There was a definite buzz around. But that's it. Nothing else." Lewis Winfield, a man at ease with his conscience.

1. What kind of life did Lewis and his wife seem to have three years ago?
  - A. A life in which they spent more money than they had.
  - B. A life which was mostly spent with their family, when not working.
  - C. A good life but with some problems at work.
  - D. A privileged life.
2. Why was it rather surprising that Lewis had such a high-powered job?
  - A. Because Lewis did not do well at school.
  - B. Because although his school was good, Lewis did not do well there.
  - C. Because Lewis did not go to university.
  - D. Because Lewis was brought up in an area where children did not receive a good education.
3. Why did Lewis change his job?
  - A. Because he felt he had too much responsibility.
  - B. Because he wanted to help others who were not as lucky as him.
  - C. Because he wanted to help his childhood friends.

- D. Because he did not know what to do with his money.
4. What kind of job did Lewis take?
- A. A job looking after money for a children's charity.
- B. A job working with children who have difficult lives.
- C. A job with a charity in which he writes reports on disadvantaged children.
- D. A job with a charity that does not have much money.
5. What does Lewis feel now about his previous job?
- A. There are many things he misses, but he wouldn't change his present job.
- B. He enjoyed the lively atmosphere.
- C. He does not like his previous job at all.
- D. There was nothing he enjoyed about it.

### Passage Two

Being sociable looks like a good way to add years to your life. Relationships with family, friends, neighbors, even pets, will all do the trick, but the biggest longevity boost seems to come from marriage or an equivalent relationship. The effect was first noted in 1858 by William Farr, who wrote that widows and widowers were at a much higher risk of dying than their married peers. Studies since then suggest that marriage could add as much as seven years to a man's life and two to a woman's. The effect holds for all causes of death, whether illness, accident or self-harm.

Even if the odds are stacked against you, marriage can more than compensate. Linda Waite of the University of Chicago has found that a married older man with heart disease can expect to live nearly four years longer than an unmarried man with a healthy heart. Likewise, a married man who smokes more than a pack a day is likely to live as long as a divorced man who doesn't smoke. There's a flip side, however, as partners are more likely to become ill or die in the couple of years following their spouse's death, and caring for a spouse with mental disorder can leave you with some of the same severe problems. Even so, the odds favor marriage. In a 30-year study of more than 10,000 people, Nicholas Christakis of Harvard Medical School describes how all kinds of social networks have similar effects.

So how does it work? The effects are complex, affected by socio-economic factors, health-service provision, emotional support and other more physiological mechanisms. For example, social contact can boost development of the brain and immune system, leading to better health and less chance of depression later in life. People in supportive relationships may handle stress better. Then there are the psychological benefits of a supportive partner.

A life partner, children and good friends are all recommended if you aim to live to 100. The ultimate social network is still being mapped out, but Christakis says: "People are interconnected, so their health is interconnected."

6. William Farr's study and other studies show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. social life provides an effective cure for illness
- B. being sociable helps improve one's quality of life
- C. women benefit more than men from marriage
- D. marriage contributes a great deal to longevity

7. Linda Waite's studies support the idea that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. older men should quit smoking to stay healthy
  - B. marriage can help make up for ill health
  - C. the married are happier than the unmarried
  - D. unmarried people are likely to suffer in later life
8. It can be inferred from the context that the "flip side" (Line 4, Para. 2) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the disadvantages of being married
  - B. the emotional problems arising from marriage
  - C. the responsibility of taking care of one's family
  - D. the consequence of a broken marriage
9. What does the author say about social networks?
- A. They have effects similar to those of a marriage.
  - B. They help develop people's community spirit.
  - C. They provide timely support for those in need.
  - D. They help relieve people of their life's burdens.
10. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. It's important that we develop a social network when young.
  - B. Getting a divorce means risking a reduced life span.
  - C. To stay healthy, one should have a proper social network.
  - D. We should share our social networks with each other.

### Passage Three

Airline companies are responsible for transporting your luggage. If you cannot recover it at the point of arrival, you must inform the airline immediately. They will carry out the necessary search. If the luggage is recovered, it will be delivered to your place of residence. If you wish to insure your luggage, you may do so at your own expense.

Some airlines restrict luggage weight to 44 pounds (20kg); in other cases, there is no weight restriction, but you are not allowed more than two pieces of luggage. Inquire about luggage allowances from the airline with which you will be traveling. However, you must pay extra for excess luggage, which is not reimbursed by Canadian International Development Agency(CIDA).

Each suitcase, bag or package must be clearly labeled with your name and destination. If you do not know the exact destination address at the time of your departure, label your luggage in care of the executing agency whose name appears in the Training Agreement, using the following model:

Surname, first name  
Name of your country  
Address of the executing agency  
City, country, postal code  
Telephone number of executing agency

If you do not have this information, please label your luggage with the name and address of the institution you are to attend in Canada. If none of these details are available, you can use CIDA's address.

11. If you can't find your luggage at the point of arrival, airline companies will try to find it and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ask you to insure your luggage
  - B. deliver it to where you live
  - C. inform you about its recovery
  - D. ask you to pay some money for it
12. Before taking your air trip, you have to make sure \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. of the restrictions on luggage
  - B. of the insurance for luggage
  - C. who will pay for the excess luggage
  - D. how much CIDA will pay for the excess luggage
13. The charge for the excess luggage should be paid by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. CIDA
  - B. the passenger
  - C. the insurance company
  - D. the executing agency
14. In case you have no idea at all where to send your luggage, you can send it to the address of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the institution you are to attend
  - B. the airline you travel with
  - C. the Canadian International Development Agency
  - D. the executive agency given in the Training Agreement
15. The passage is mainly about CIDA's advice on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the charge of your luggage
  - B. the handling of your luggage
  - C. the insurance of your luggage
  - D. the transportation of your luggage

#### Passage Four

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labor through your work you may say that they are "hot". That's true. The time of the day when you feel energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at this peak. For some people the peak comes during the morning. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar words: "Get up, John! You'll be late for work again!" The possible explanation to the trouble is that he is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.

You cannot change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you are sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. Counteract your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to

do. If your energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll get up steam and work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start, which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy for your sharper hours.

16. Dr. Kleitman thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. getting up late in the morning means laziness
  - B. if your energy peak is in the evening, you might like getting up early
  - C. people can do nothing about energy cycle
  - D. spending some time yawning and stretching helps to keep you energetic
17. According to the passage, family quarrels may result from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the same energy cycle of family members
  - B. unawareness of different energy cycles
  - C. failing to get up early in the morning
  - D. knowledge of energy cycle
18. If you are used to getting up late in the morning, you are likely to be most energetic \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in the morning
  - B. at noon
  - C. in the afternoon
  - D. in the evening
19. What's the likely relationship between energy cycle and body temperature?
- A. Energy cycle and body temperature are the same things.
  - B. The higher your temperature is, the less energetic you are.
  - C. The higher your temperature is, the more energetic you are.
  - D. There is no direct relation between them.
20. Which of the following statements is not true?
- A. One can change his energy cycle once he makes up his mind.
  - B. We still don't know why people have different energy cycles.
  - C. Habit will help to make our life fit energy cycles better.
  - D. If you rise earlier than usual, you will be more efficient at your low point in the morning.

### Part III: Translation (20 points)

**Direction:** *Translate the following text into English. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.*

朋友之间，情趣相投、脾气对味则合、则交；反之，则离、则绝。朋友之间再熟悉、再亲密，也不能随便过头，不恭不敬。不然，默契和平衡将被打破，友好关系将不复存在。每个人都

希望拥有自己的私密空间，朋友之间过于随便，就容易侵入这片禁区，从而引起冲突，造成隔阂。待友不敬，或许只是一件小事，却可能已埋下了破坏性的种子。维持朋友亲密关系的最好办法是往来有节，互不干涉。

## Part IV: Writing (30 points)

**Direction:** *Write about the following topic:*

From the news coverage, on the one hand, teachers still hold the most respectable job, and the social expectation of teachers' morality and knowledge remains high. On the other hand, the number of teacher-training universities is decreasing and teachers' salary is less than satisfactory. This mismatch is the very obstacle that prevents many young talents from the teaching profession. What is your opinion towards this dilemma of being a teacher in China?

**Write at least 250 words.**

## Part V: Pedagogy Test (30 points)

**Direction:** *Read the passage and answer the question below.*

One of the key issues I've noticed in getting my elementary learners to read is that of self-confidence.

The key to really building learners' confidence in reading is to prepare them effectively to read. This means 'warming them up', engaging their interest in the subject of the reading text, but also pre-teaching the words they will need to really understand and enjoy the text. Here are some things I do with learners in groups or pairs before they read the text itself.

- Does the text you have chosen have pictures? If so, you can photocopy them and distribute them into groups of learners. If not, perhaps you can draw something from the text on the board. Make sure that it will intrigue them. In either case, give them some focus questions. What is it about? How many people are in the story? Let the learners think, share and answer.
- Write the headline or title on the board. Ask the learners to work in small groups and think of 5 words that may come up in the text. When they have done this, 'secretaries' can come to the board and write up all the words. Then the learners scan the text and see how many of the words are in the text. Which group got most words right?
- Write the title on the board and ask the learners, in groups, to tell simple stories on the subject of the title. Again, they read the text and find out how it's the same and how it's different.

Here are some ideas I use for motivating my students during the actual reading stage:

- Select some simple sentences from different parts of the text and write them on the board. Learners put them in the correct order and predict the story in groups. (Variation on the idea above) If it's an action story, get learners to act out or mime the sentences in groups.

- Give students the first and last sentences of the story. Groups come up with the story in the middle.

Similarly, learners can work together once they have read the text. Task types which I use to get my students working in groups are:

- Learners read and then act out the story.
- Jigsaw reading. Each group has different information from a different part of the text and they must tell other students about the part of the text they have read. This way the learners construct meaning from the text collectively.
- Learners read and prepare some true/false questions for the other groups.

**Question: How do you cultivate learners' confidence in reading English? Write between 100—120 words.**