



Additional English 4

Achievement Test

Instructions for Staff

The English Achievement Test is intended to be administered by trainers after the student has completed Unit 30 of the program. A certificate is available on which you can record the grades in grammar and vocabulary as well as in all four skills (listening, speaking, reading and writing).

The test has 5 parts and lasts 90 minutes. Allow students no more than 40 minutes to complete Parts 1 and 2.

The folder contains:

- this cover sheet
- instructions on how to administer and grade the test and evaluate a student's level of achievement
- the listening texts for Part 3
- the test itself
- an answer sheet, which should be duplicated and distributed to each student for use for Parts 1 and 2

Evaluation of Student Achievement

There is a specific inlingua English Achievement Test for every inlingua English program. Although all inlingua assessments naturally place the greatest emphasis on oral and aural skills, this particular test gives an overall grade which incorporates all four skills.

Key

Part 1

Grammar and vocabulary

Students have 20 minutes to complete the 30 multiple-choice questions in this part. Please use the inlingua template to mark the answers.

Part 2

Reading

Students have 20 minutes to complete the 20 multiple-choice questions in this part. Please use the inlingua template to mark the answers.

Part 3

Listening

Students have 20 minutes to complete the 15 true or false questions based on texts read aloud by the trainer or recorded on CD.

51. False	56. False	61. False
52. False	57. True	62. False
53. True	58. True	63. False
54. True	59. False	64. True
55. False	60. False	65. True

Part 4

Writing

Students have 25 minutes to write an eye-catching advertisement for a product of their own choice. Consideration must be given to layout. If necessary, the trainer should pre-teach an advertisement structure.

Part 5

Speaking

Students talk about different gestures, body language, customs and general behavior in their country for 4 or 5 minutes. They must give an example of a mistake made in another country. They have 5 minutes to prepare. This part must be conducted with the whole class. All students not presenting must ask the speaker ONE question at the end of the presentation.

inlingua English Certificate of Achievement

There is a generic Certificate of Achievement which can be used for any inlingua English program. It provides an opportunity to grade all four skills separately.

GENERAL CRITERIA

The total number of points is 80. These points are distributed as per the marking scheme.

Marking Scheme

Part 1	Grammar and vocabulary ½ point for each multiple-choice question answered correctly. No deductions for incorrect replies.	15 points
Part 2	Reading 1 point for each multiple-choice question answered correctly. No deductions for incorrect replies.	20 points
Part 3	Listening 1 point for each correct answer. No deductions for incorrect replies.	15 points
Part 4	Writing The 10 points are awarded as follows: 9–10 points: Very good ability in written expression. Five items covered. Only one or two minor mistakes in grammar or vocabulary. 7–8 points: Good ability in written expression. Four items covered. Some minor mistakes in grammar and vocabulary. 5–6 points: Satisfactory ability in written expression. Three items covered. Several minor and one or two major mistakes in grammar and vocabulary. 3–4 points: Unsatisfactory ability in written expression. Only two items covered. Many minor and major mistakes in grammar and vocabulary. 0–2 points: Poor ability in written expression. Only parts of some items covered. Many minor and major mistakes in grammar and vocabulary.	10 Points
Part 5	Speaking The 20 points for communication, pronunciation and fluency are awarded as follows: 16–20 points: Confident, fluent and accurate response to most questions and cues. Several more extended replies of two or three sentences. Good pronunciation and intonation very close to standard English. Good strategies to cope with the unexpected. Able to initiate and sustain a conversation. 11–15 points: Satisfactory response to most questions and cues. Pronunciation generally intelligible and intonation fairly close to standard English. Comprehension of what is said rarely hindered. Several minor inaccuracies. Able to ask a number of simple questions to elicit information. 6–10 points: Need to repeat several questions and prompts. Pronunciation and intonation poor, making comprehension of what is said difficult. Able to reply satisfactorily to the simple questions. Unable to handle verbs in different tenses. Difficulty in asking a sequence of related questions. 1–5 points: Responses slow and need for constant prompts and repetition. Comprehension of what is said almost impossible. Pronunciation poor. Many major and minor inaccuracies. Replies generally short. Unable to initiate a conversation successfully. 0 points: Failure to comprehend or respond. Minimal responses not in English. Mainly inaccurate.	20 points

GRADES

Add the scores for the written and oral tests to obtain an aggregate score.

70–80 points	Excellent	50–59 points	Good
60–69 points	Very good	40–49 points	Pass grade

If a student scores less than 40, no grade should be awarded.

Listening Texts for Part 3

Listening 1

- A: Good afternoon sir, I hope the room is to your satisfaction.
B: Well, actually, it isn't.
A: I'm sorry to hear that, sir. What seems to be the problem?
B: There are several problems but the main is that I was promised a quiet room. I have an important meeting to attend this morning and now I am exhausted. I've had no sleep at all. The people next door partied all night with their music so loud they couldn't hear me banging on the wall. My room is also directly opposite the 24-hour disco and on a busy main road. The traffic lasted all night long, with blaring horns, screeching wheels and people banging car doors.
A: I am extremely sorry sir. I will move you to a quieter room at the back of the hotel immediately. And please accept a free weekend in our presidential suite as compensation.
B: Thank you very much.

Listening 2

- A: Oh Fred, isn't the weather wonderful.
B: It isn't like it was in my day. It was much hotter then and not so clammy. I can hardly breathe. It must be that global warming we keep hearing about.
A: Ah but, the winters were not as cold as they are now.
B: Rubbish. I remember 3-meter snow drifts overnight. We couldn't get out of the house to go to school, but that wasn't so bad. And it was cold enough to freeze the milk in the bottles on the step, not that the milkman could deliver it since the roads were too icy for the salt to melt.
A: But spring is better now.
B: That's true, but in the old days at least we had April showers in April and not July like now.
A: But the wind is a lot worse. We seem to have more hurricanes and I've heard of twisters in the south.
B: I agree. Remember that place in the south called 9 Elms? The locals called it 1 Elm after that massive gale in '87. The wind has been getting worse ever since.
A: Yes, the end of the world is coming. Mother nature is punishing mankind.
B: Yes, but the end will probably come after our time has ended, my dear.

Listening 3

Around 2735 BC, the Chinese Emperor, Shen Nung, was sitting beneath a wild tea tree when a leaf dropped into his drinking water which had just been boiled by his servant to kill off any bacteria. He decided to drink the resulting brew, so the Chinese believe.

Anna, 7th Duchess of Bedford, is rumored to have started afternoon tea in the early 1800s. She apparently decided to have some tea around four or five in the afternoon to keep hunger at bay between lunch and dinner. Prior to this, the Earl of Sandwich had the idea of putting some meat between two slices of bread, whilst he was playing a game of cards and was unwilling to stop for a proper meal. These habits rapidly became a good excuse for social get-togethers, which are still part of British life today.

Tea cups originally had no handles since they were imported from China where such cups traditionally had no handles. As tea drinking became more popular, it resulted in a dramatic increase in demand for English pottery and porcelain, which quickly became famous around the world. The English traditionally drink tea with milk and sugar, whilst Europeans tend to add just lemon. Tea can also be made from dried fruit, flowers, leaves from trees other than the wild-tea tree. There are more than 1,500 teas produced by more than 29 different countries around the world but the main producers are India, China, Kenya, Malawi, Indonesia and Sri Lanka.