APPENDIX A

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TEST FOR THE TEACHERS
(EPT TEST)

Appendix $A_1$ - EPT Test
Appendix $A_2$ - Test Script of Part I EPT Test
Appendix $A_3$ - Answer Sheet EPT Test
Appendix A

English Proficiency Test for the Teachers (EPT Test)

PART I: ORAL MOLE

A. Listening Comprehension

Directions: Mark X on the letter a, b, c or d which indicates the meaning of the speaking you hear.

Example: You will hear: I'll help Ann.
You will see: The speaker is

a. eager to help Ann
b. reluctant to help Ann
c. tired of helping Ann
d. annoyed of helping Ann

The correct answer is: X b c d

Now listen carefully. The sentences will be spoken just once.

1. The speaker is probably
   a. asking a question
   b. making a request
   c. giving a comment
   d. giving a suggestion

2. Where does the speaking suitably take place?
   a. a drama class
   b. a language class
   c. a gymnasium
   d. a football field

3. The speaker is
   a. sad
   b. happy
   c. satisfied
   d. discouraged

4. On the other hand, what does the speaker imply to say?
   a. Not maths,
   b. I don't hate it,
   c. I don't like teaching it,
   d. It's I, not someone else, who like studying English.

5. The speaker is probably
   a. excited
   b. annoyed
   c. interested
   d. disappointed
Appendix A1 (continued)

6. The speaker is probably
   a. a parent
   b. a friend
   c. a student
   d. a stranger

7. Which is correct, according to the implication of the speaker?
   a. Your work is good.
   b. You should work faster than this.
   c. I like that you finish the work in time.
   d. Would you please finish your work in time?

B. Conversation

Directions: You are to hear some English conversations of two persons. Suppose you're one of them. Choose the answer or question which best suits the conversation.

Example: You will hear: Good morning, how are you today?
You will see: a. Thank you.
           b. Good morning.
           c. Well, fine.
           d. How are you?

The correct answer is: a b x d

Now listen carefully. The conversations will be spoken just once.

1. a. All the same.
   b. But not maths.
   c. I hate calculating subjects.
   d. I don't like to speak English.

2. a. I'm sorry - I don't.
   b. I wish I'd learned it.
   c. I don't know which word.
   d. I know nothing about "excellent".

3. a. I don't have any friends.
   b. Where are you from, friends?
   c. I'm Thonchaw from Khonknon.
   d. I can introduce myself and tell where I'm from.

4. a. Fine.
   b. Thank you.
   c. How are you?
   d. Sorry to hear that.
Appendix A1 (continued)  

5. a. O.K.
b. Good!
c. You'll pass it, won't you?
d. You're a very good student!

6. a. What a shame!
b. Well, rest then!
c. O.K. speak softly then!
d. That's very bad of you to say that!

7. a. Why not?
b. It's O.K.
c. Are you ready?
d. Now listen carefully.

C. Dictation

Directions: You will hear a short paragraph. The paragraph will be read to you three times. First, listen as the paragraph is read at a normal speed. Then, as the paragraph is read phrase by phrase, proceed to write exactly what is read to you. The punctuation marks will not be read. You must be able to write the appropriate mark(s) in each sentence. And, finally, correct your work when the paragraph is read the third time.

Now listen carefully to the first reading of the paragraph.

PART II: WRITTEN MODE

A. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passages carefully and then answer the questions below each passage by marking an X on the letter a, b, c or d on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

Given the assignment of writing a composition about what they would do if they had a million dollars, all of the children in the class except Johnny were busily writing away.

The teacher becoming aware of his idleness, said severely, "Johnny, don't you know that you are suppose to tell what you would do if you had a million dollars?"

"Well," said Johnny, lazily leaning back in his chair, "This is exactly what I would do if I had a million dollars."
1. The story is mainly about
   a. a smart student
   b. a lazy millionaire
   c. an intelligent teacher
   d. a difficult composition

2. What is true according to the story?
   a. Johnny was busily writing the composition.
   b. All of Johnny's friends wrote the composition.
   c. The teacher helped Johnny write the composition.
   d. Johnny did not know how to write the composition.

3. The word "this", in line 7, refers to
   a. doing nothing
   b. writing a composition
   c. saying, "well" to the teacher
   d. telling the teacher what he would do if he had a million dollars

According to the weather report:

4. What will the weather be like in Bangkok this afternoon?
   a. fine
   b. sunny
   c. rainy
   d. cloudy

5. The highest temperature yesterday was in
   a. Manila
   b. Bangkok
   c. Hong Kong
   d. Singapore

FORECAST for Bangkok Metropolis until tomorrow morning: Scattered showers or thundershowers in the afternoon till evening covering 50 per cent of the area; southwesterly winds 10-20 kms per hour; minimum temperature 25°C (77°F); maximum temperature 34°C (93°F).

Today the sun rises at 6:07 a.m., sets at 6:26 p.m.; the moon rises at 0:11 p.m., sets at 11:55 p.m.; high tide at 0:44 p.m. and 10:27 p.m.; low tide at 6:54 a.m. and 4:17 p.m.

Yesterday's minimum temperature at 6:30 a.m. 25.1°C (77.2°F), maximum temperature at 3:15 p.m. 34°C (93.2°F); average temperature 29.6°C (85.7°F); average humidity 70.75 per cent and relative humidity at 7.00 p.m. 74 per cent.

Hong Kong: 61-73°F (27-26°C); Manila: 92-72°F (33-22°C); Singapore: 90-75°F (32-24°C); Sydney: 65-50°F (17-10°C); London: 74-50°F (23-11°C).
Appendix A (continued)

Passage 3

A Practical Composition Book


Each of the twenty units in this textbook/workbook focuses on a specific activity designed to develop expository writing skills: copying, identification/recognition, dictation, scrambled paragraphs, grammar spelling, alphabetizing, oral composition, paragraph completion, forming paragraphs by answering questions, imitating model paragraphs, punctuation, copyreading, word games, following directions, letter-writing, dicto-comp, and free writing. The material is practical rather than academic in orientation and should be especially appropriate for EFL teachers who are inexperienced in teaching written English, also for more advanced students with no background in practical writing and is primarily suitable for intermediate-level university students and adults.

6. To buy one of "A Practical Composition Book" student workbook, you have to pay
   a. $1.95
   b. $2.55
   c. $4.50
   d. $6.45

7. The publisher promotes various features of the book. But which of these is not true about the book?
   a. It consists of twenty units.
   b. It focuses on a specific activity designed to develop expository writing skills.
   c. It can be used to teach writing to inexperienced EFL teachers.
   d. It is suitable for intermediate-level university students and adults.
Guide to the Dictionary

The word or phrase one looks up in the Dictionary is the main entry. It is printed in **boldface type** and is set out slightly from the margin of the column. When two or more entries are identical, not only in spelling but in all other graphic features such as capitalization, hyphenation, and accent marks, the entries bear superscript numbers.

As in most reference books, the alphabetical order takes account of each letter in turn through the full entry even if it consists of several words. Thus, the entry orderly falls between *order* and *order of magnitude*. (In some systems *orderly* would come after *order of magnitude*.) Abbreviations are alphabetized in the same sequence as words. When a phrase is inverted for alphabetizing, the letter sequence is considered up to the comma. Words after the comma come into alphabetizing only when the words are identical up to the comma. Thus *Marshall, Thurgood* comes before *Marshall, John*.

6. What is the main idea of this passage?
   a. Where is the entry in the dictionary?
   b. How are words arranged in the dictionary?
   c. How is the entry printed in the dictionary?
   d. Why are letters arranged alphabetically in the dictionary?

9. At what part of the dictionary can you find this article?
   a. the body
   b. the summary
   c. the preface
   d. the introduction

10. The word "**it**", in line 12, refers to
    a. each letter
    b. the dictionary
    c. the full entry
    d. the alphabetical order

11. According to the explanation of the article, which of the following words comes first?
    a. Glasgow
    b. Gladstone bag
    c. Gladstone, William Ewart
    d. Glenn, John W., Jr.
Passage 5

There are two types of drills - echoic (nim-mom) and productive. To be productive, any drill (perhaps "activity" is a better word) must move into the realm of communication. I have often repeated those remarks at teacher-training sessions, but they never really meant much to me until I began to study Thai. One morning in class I was repeating the Thai word for paper - Kradat - over and over. I became an indistinguishable part of the teacher's echo. Meaningful? Hardly. The extent of its meaninglessness was highlighted that very evening. I was sitting with Thai friends at our favourite restaurant and I wanted to ask the waiter for a piece of paper to make a special request for a song. I could not remember the word for paper, even though it was a term I had repeated a dozen times that very morning! I have not forgotten Kradat since that evening. The restaurant setting created a productive activity a context for use. Our challenge as ESL instructors is to bring this contextualization into the classroom.

12. The writer wrote this article to
   a. describe types of drills in the classroom  
   b. tell the reader not to ask for "Kradat" in a restaurant  
   c. remind the language instructors of teaching activities in context  
   d. explain that trying to repeat the word "Kradat" is very difficult for him

13. The person who seems best qualified to write this article is
   a. a singer  
   b. a waiter  
   c. a student  
   d. a teacher

14. The word "this", in the last line, refers to
   a. the word "Kradat"  
   b. an echoic activity  
   c. a productive activity  
   d. the repeating exercise

15. What the writer believes meaningless is
   a. studying Thai language  
   b. repeating a Thai word in the morning  
   c. trying to memorize a single word's meaning  
   d. requesting for a "Kradat" at a restaurant
Appendix A. (continued)  (viii)

B. Close

Directions: For the choices provided after each number, choose the word that will complete the meaning of the passage. Mark X on the letter a, b, c or d on your answer sheet.

Example: This is a story about a (o) called Harry.
(a) a. boy
   b. girl
   c. bird
   d. car

The correct answer is: a b c d

Microteaching

In the weekly general meeting, several student teachers are asked to demonstrate how they will teach a certain item. The student teacher presents his demonstration (1) his colleagues playing the role of (2) .

In most cases, I do the (3) first and then ask some trainees (4) try it. This microteaching helps the (5) check the student teachers' mastery of (6) they were supposed to have used (7) previous weeks and also helps to (8) the trainees in a new method (9) are to use in the (10) week or weeks.

1. a. to
   b. with
   c. along
   d. around

2. a. pupils
   b. friends
   c. teachers
   d. children

3. a. meeting
   b. playing
   c. exercising
   d. microteaching

4. a. do
   b. to
   c. who
   d. they

5. a. pupils
   b. colleagues
   c. supervisors
   d. student teachers

6. a. methods
   b. how well
   c. knowledge
   d. microteaching
C. Paragraph Organization and Reading for Main Idea

Directions: In each of the following, you will find a disorganized paragraph. Choose the best arrangement of each paragraph and decide which statement expresses the main idea of the paragraph.

Example: (o) A. And then I go to work at about 7:30.
B. I then take a bath and get dressed.
C. I usually get up at six every day.
D. After that I have breakfast.

a. A B C D
b. B C D A
c. C B D A
d. D B A C

The correct answer is: a b c d

(ix) What is the main idea of the passage?

a. I usually get up early.
b. I take a bath before I go to work every day.
c. I go to work at 7:30 every day.
d. I usually go to work early because I get up early.

The correct answer is: a b c d

1. A. While I was walking home, I went into a shop to buy a magazine.
B. Suddenly, I remembered leaving it at the shop.
C. When I arrived home, I looked for the magazine.
D. I could not find it at all.

a. A B C D
b. A C B D
c. A C D B
d. A D C B

2. What is the main idea of the passage?

a. I bought a magazine on the way home.
b. I could not find my magazine I had bought.
c. I walked home and forgot to buy a magazine.
d. I left the magazine I had bought in the shop.
Appendix A1 (continued)

3. A. I have a lot of bees in this garden, and they make honey for me.
   B. Sometimes a bee stings me, but I don't mind.
   C. When I collect the honey, I wear a net over my face and cover my hands so the bees do not sting me.
   D. I live in the country, and there is a large garden round my house.

   E. It is very good honey, because there are a lot of flowers in my garden, and the bees make their honey from these flowers.

   a. A B C D E
   b. C B D A E
   c. D C B A E
   d. D A B E C

4. What is the main idea of the passage?
   a. I have my own honey because I have bees in my garden.
   b. I have a large garden and there are a lot of bees there.
   c. Bees from my garden make honey from flowers, so it is very good honey.
   d. Bees sometimes sting me, but I don't mind because I know how to avoid them.

5. A. The teacher should first read the dictation passage at a normal pace while the students listen without writing anything down.
   B. At this stage the teacher can give a dictation, which should be based entirely on what the class has been doing.
   C. Then the teacher reads it again, pausing at each sense group for the students to write down what they hear.
   D. For the purpose of reward and reinforcement, the teacher should, at the end of each complete utterance, show the correct unit to the students either by using an over-head projector, if there is one, or by using flash cards on which the lines are written boldly and clearly.

   a. A C D B
   b. B A C D
   c. C B A D
   d. D A C B

6. What is the main idea of the passage?
   a. Dictation should be taught in the advanced level.
   b. In giving a dictation, the teacher should read to the students three times.
   c. The teacher should give a dictation which is based on what the class is interested.
   d. The teacher should correct the students' answers after giving a dictation.
Appendix A (continued) (xi)

7. A. Farmers often need water to irrigate their lands, especially in dry climates.
   B. The water that builds up behind a dam can be used for many different purposes.
   C. Industry also needs water for cooling and processing in making things.
   D. It can be used in the home for drinking, cooking and washing.

   a. A B C D
   b. A C D B
   c. D A C B
   d. C A D B

8. Which sentence contains the main idea of the passage?
   a. A
   b. B
   c. C
   d. D

9. A. In this article we are going to concentrate on the sort of pair work in which the students are required to complete problem-solving tasks with a language focus.
   B. Pair work, as a means of developing students' confidence in and command of both the spoken and written forms of the language, is generally accepted as an important tool for the foreign language teacher.
   C. Each student is given information, some of which is shared with his partner and some of which is different.
   D. To complete the task successfully, the students must pool their information orally in the target language, which not only creates a real need for meaningful communication to take place but also ensures that no one student dominates.

   a. A B C D
   b. A C D B
   c. D A C B
   d. B D C A

10. Which sentence contains the main idea of the passage?
    a. A
    b. B
    c. C
    d. D
Appendix A (continued)

D. Guided Picture Composition

Directions: Look at the comic strip. Then write a story about it by filling in the following blanks with suitable words. Each blank consists of only one word.

Example: One day a little (o) called Nancy (oo) shopping.

She saw lovely "talking dolls" in a shop. (ooo) were on sale.

So she bought one.

The correct answers are: (o) girl (oo) went (ooo) They

Here is the comic strip:

One day a girl (1) Nancy expected her (2)_____ to (3)_____ Shish Kebab, her favorite (4)____, for her dinner. But unfortunately, her aunt cooked (5)_____ for her instead. Feeling disappointed, she (6)____. So wisely, (7)_____ aunt decided (8)_____ adapt the Spaghetti and (9)_____ meat balls into Shish Kebab (10)_____ her.
Part I: Aural Mode

A. Listening Comprehension

Directions: Mark X on the letter a, b, c or d which indicates the meaning of the speaking you hear.

Example: You will hear: I'll help Ann.
You will see: The speaker is
a. eager to help Ann.
b. reluctant to help Ann.
c. tired of helping Ann.
d. annoyed of helping Ann.

The correct answer is: a

Now listen carefully. The sentences will be spoken just once.

1. Wouldn't you rather let them finish the lesson first, and correct their mistakes later? (suggested tone)

2. This side'll be A and that side'll be B, and after you've finished the questions, exchange the rolls, O.K.? (explanative tone)
Appendix A. (continued)

3. I've read and reread it several times, but I still cannot understand it at all. (discouraged tone)

4. I like studying English. (of course, not maths)

5. Well, say it then, (annoyed tone)

6. Do you have a time, sir? (requested tone)

7. Your work's not bad, but try to finish it in time, will you? (cold blaming tone)

B. Conversation

Directions: You are to hear some English conversations of two persons. Suppose you're one of them. Choose the answer of question which best suits the conversation.

Example: You will hear: Good morning, how are you today?
You will see: a. Thank you.
b. Good morning.
c. Well, fine.
d. How are you?
The correct answer is: c

Now listen carefully. The conversations will be spoken just once.
Appendix A₂ (continued)

1. (voice 1): What subject do you like most?
2. (voice 1): Do you know what the word "excellent" means in Thai?
3. (voice 1): Could you introduce yourself and tell your friends where you are from?
4. (voice 1): How are you today?
   (voice 2): Not so well, thank you.
5. (voice 1): How was the test? Easy or difficult?
   (voice 2): I'll get through it all right.
6. (voice 1): Can you come up and read this passage to your friends?
   (voice 2): Sorry, I have a sore throat today.
7. (voice 1): Today, I'm giving you a dictation test.
   (voice 2): Is it alright if I use a red pen?

C. Dictation

Directions: You will hear a short paragraph. The paragraph will be read to you three times. First, listen as the paragraph is read at a normal speed. Then, as the paragraph is read phrase by phrase, proceed to write exactly what is read to you. The punctuation marks will not be read. You must be able to write the appropriate mark(s) in each sentence.
Appendix A (continued)

And, finally, correct your work when the paragraph is read the third time.

Now listen carefully to the first reading of the paragraph.

(Read at normal speed)

The success of a course in a foreign language may be evaluated by the progress of the students in language acquisition and cultural understanding and in the development of a positive attitude toward language learning. The success of a course depends on several factors, the most important of which is the teacher. The teacher is the key figure in the language course. It is the teacher who sets the tone for the learning activities. And it is desirable that language teacher be fluent speaker of the language he is teaching. The attitude of the teacher also influenced a student's success.

(10 second pause before the second reading begins. Change the voice.)

The paragraph will be read for the second time now. Write exactly what is read. Now listen carefully. Each phrase will be read just once.

(Change voice.)

The success of a course/ in a foreign language/ may be evaluate/ by the progress of the students/ in language
acquisition/ and cultural understanding/ and in the development/ of a positive attitude/ toward language learning/ // The success of a course/ depends on several factors/ the most important of which/ is the teacher/ // The teacher is the key figure/ in the language course/ // It is the teacher/ who sets the tone/ for the learning activities/ // And it is desirable that/ language teacher be fluent speaker/ of the language he is teaching/ // The attitude of the teacher/ also influenced a student's success/ //

(10 second pause before the third reading begins. Change the voice.)

Now the paragraph will be read for the last time. Check your work if you have written exactly what is read. You may erase or fill in any words that you have missed. Listen again now.

(Change voice.)

The success of a course in a foreign language may be evaluated by the progress of the students in language acquisition and cultural understanding and in the development of a positive attitude toward language learning. The success of a course depends on several factors, the most important of which is the teacher. The teacher is the key figure in the language course. It is the teacher who sets the tone for the learning activities.
And it is desirable that language teacher be fluent speaker of the language he is teaching. The attitude of the teacher also influenced a student's success.

END OF PART I TEST
Part I: Aural Mode

A: Listening Comprehension

1. a b c d  
2. a b c d  
3. a b c d  
4. a b c d  
5. a b c d  
6. a b c d  
7. a b c d

B: Conversation

1. a b c d  
2. a b c d  
3. a b c d  
4. a b c d  
5. a b c d  
6. a b c d  
7. a b c d

C: Dictation

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Appendix A$_3$ (continued)  

Part II: Written Mode

A: Reading Comprehension

1. a b c d 9. a b c d
2. a b c d 10. a b c d
3. a b c d 11. a b c d
4. a b c d 12. a b c d
5. a b c d 13. a b c d
6. a b c d 14. a b c d
7. a b c d 15. a b c d
8. a b c d

B: Cloze

1. a b c d 6. a b c d
2. a b c d 7. a b c d
3. a b c d 8. a b c d
4. a b c d 9. a b c d
5. a b c d 10. a b c d

C: Paragraph Organization and Reading for Main Idea

1. a b c d 6. a b c d
2. a b c d 7. a b c d
3. a b c d 8. a b c d
4. a b c d 9. a b c d
5. a b c d 10. a b c d
Appendix A (continued)

Guided-Picture Composition

1. a b c d 6. a b c d
2. a b c d 7. a b c d
3. a b c d 8. a b c d
4. a b c d 9. a b c d
5. a b c d 10. a b c d

END OF THE TEST