

READING & USE OF ENGLISH

PRACTICE WITH KEYS

CAE HOME 2013 - 2014

CAE Introduction

The Cambridge English Advanced examination, also known as CAE, is a qualification in English as a Foreign Language awarded by the Cambridge ESOL. The current version of the exam was recently introduced for December 2008 and is sometimes referred to as the 'revised CAE'. It currently has about 50,000 candidates per year.

The Cambridge English Advanced examination is one of five examinations offered by Cambridge ESOL. The level of CAE is described as Advanced. The table below shows how CAE fits into the Cambridge ESOL framework:

Certificate of Proficiency in English (CPE) - Level 5
Certificate in Advanced English (CAE) - Level 4
First Certificate in English (FCE) - Level 3
Preliminary English Test (PET) - Level 2
Key English Test (KET) - Level 1

Because the Cambridge English Advanced examination is internationally recognised, people choose to take the exam for work purposes, study purposes or just for their own interest.

Adapted from the 'Cambridge ESOL Handbook', which is available to order from [Cambridge ESOL](#).

CAE Paper 1 Reading

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

Part	Task type	Tests ability to	Questions
1. Multiple choice	Three themed texts, each followed by two multiple-choice questions with four options.	pick out specific information from the text	6
2. Gapped text	Read a text from which paragraphs have been removed and choose the correct place in the text for them.	understand text organisation	6
3. Multiple choice	Read a text and answer multiple choice questions about the text. (Choose one from four options).	find detail, recognise inference, and interpret the text	7
4. Multiple matching	Read one or several texts and match the prompt question to the relevant section of the text(s).	pick out specific information from the text	15

Table: CAE Paper 1 Reading

Part One: Multiple Choice

You are going to read three extracts which are all concerned in some way with gardens. For questions 1-6, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

GARDEN TRUST LAUNCHES A COMPETITION

... to showcase Best Garden or Allotment sites.

All sites will initially be judged on:

- the general maintenance and cleanliness of the area
- evidence of individual and/or communal composting
- provision of waste disposal for non-compostable items

In the second round, the quality of the produce will be taken into consideration. Well maintained communal buildings will also gain points, as will evidence that wildlife is catered for with the provision of such things as small areas of nettles for butterflies, and log piles for small mammals, frogs and toads. Sites which show a strong community spirit and co-operation between plot-holders will go down favourably with the judges.

An additional category for this year is Best Community Project. Judges will be looking at sites which serve the interests of the community. For example, some sites grow shared produce by groups of gardeners in order to grow crops in a co-operative way. Other examples may be providing a place for local school pupils, or those with special needs to learn about the joys of gardening or for growing crops for the housebound elderly. Maybe your site has set aside an area for wildlife, and encourages the local population to come along and enjoy the delights of your wildlife pond or sanctuary. It is essential that any project is run in conjunction with the allotmenters themselves, and not by a third party, the local authority etc.

All shortlisted entries receive a visit from the judges and a certificate.

1. In the first phase of the competition the judges are looking at

- a) the amount of rubbish generated and how it is dealt with.
- b) the standard of food that is harvested.
- c) how far the site provides a habitat for different species.
- d) the competition between neighbouring sites.

2. According to the rules, which of the following would be excluded from entering for the Best Community Project?

- a) A project where members of the public are invited to view birds or animals.
- b) A project which sells its produce back to the community.
- c) A project which serves vulnerable groups like children or the infirm.
- d) A project that receives help from a government administration.

STORY EXTRACT

The Garden Party

"She's got to learn," said his daughter, wrestling unsuccessfully with the three-year-old bundle of fury. "It's Charlie's day, not hers." The child slithered out of her mother's arms and onto the scorching patio.

"Come to Grandad, little one," said Bill, but the expression on her face said that she hated the entire world and everyone in it.

He pretended not to notice while she scaled the side of his wheelchair. The August sun forced him to squint but he could just discern the swaying yellow blob of the bouncy castle at the end of the garden. Nearby the men stood in a circle, cans in hand and legs apart. A tortoiseshell butterfly settled on the potted marigold.

Then with a thump she landed on his lap. She giggled, showing small white teeth, until she remembered she was

supposed to be sad.

The child kneeled up on Bill's lap - a tricky manoeuvre on the bony blanketed legs - and cupped his face with determined little hands. "It's not fair. Why do I have to wait for my birthday and Charlie doesn't?" Bill picked off the tomato pips and curls of hair soldered to her cheeks.

"Rotten when it's someone else's birthday, ain't it?" he said. She put her hand into his jacket pocket and produced an apple. "I want it," she said.

Bill cut into the glossy peel with his penknife, and slowly rotated both apple and blade against each other in perfect synchronicity. She stared at the demonstration, giving little exclamations of wonder as the peel coiled downwards.

"I'll hold it for you, Grandad," she said solemnly, and put out both hands to catch the juicy, spiralling snake. She wrapped it from wrist to elbow, and then held up her forearm to admire it.

"I'm going to show Charlie my bracelet," she said.

3. Bill ignores his granddaughter at first because

- a) he is cross with her.
- b) he's allowing time for her temper to subside.
- c) he's busy talking to her mother.
- d) he's [PAYING](#) more attention to his surroundings.

4. By the end of the story the child

- a) is still fed up with a relative.
- b) wants to eat the apple.
- c) is hoping to find her mother.
- d) has lost her sense of grievance.

HOMEOWNERS TURN TO GROW-YOUR-OWN

More homeowners are focusing on health by planting their own vegetable gardens this year, rejecting the rising cost of food

and fuel, and pesticide-laden produce most often found in supermarkets.

Just about every environmental group in the United States, Canada and Europe warns that store-bought produce is loaded with petro-chemical pesticides that build up in the human body. These chemicals are being blamed for many illnesses. Consider the following:

- * Potatoes, lettuce and cucumbers have the highest concentration of pesticides, according to the United States Department of Agriculturists' annual crop report.
- * A major study by the New York State Department of Health directly links pesticides to diabetes, now one of the most prevalent chronic diseases in the United States.
- * The environmental group Global Pesticide Campaign warns that glyphosate used in Roundup causes auto-immune deficiencies in children and the elderly.
- * Purdue University warns "weed and feed" type lawn chemicals have caused bladder cancer in dogs. An Ohio K-9 corps reports several of their dogs developed cancer after coming into contact with chemical fertilizers around their dog pens. Consequently, the federal government is urging vets to report all cancer in animals as an early warning sign for man.

Growing your own pesticide-free food is easy and there's nothing healthier and as good tasting as produce picked at maturity right in your back yard. Using organic methods, follow these few simple steps.

5. According to the writer, the vets' role is important because

- a) the authorities don't believe that cancer in dogs is on the increase.
- b) the information vets provide can help assess the threat to humans.

- c) cancers are caused by the animals' exposure to chemicals.
- d) vets can diagnose cancers in animals at an early stage.

6. The writer's main purpose in the article is to

- a) warn gardeners about the dangers lurking in their own back gardens.
- b) explain why produce bought in the supermarket is more likely to contain chemicals.
- c) question whether the government is taking action against the use of chemicals.
- d) argue the case for growing food at home without the use of chemicals.

Part Two: Gapped Text

You are going to read an extract from a book on networking and public speaking skills. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

TALKING TO PLANTS AND APPROACHING GROUPS

In this book extract from "...and death came third!" Andy Lopata and Peter Roper show nervous business people how to network with panache.

At networking events, I will often look to start a conversation with people who are on their own. It is much easier than breaking into a group conversation and the chances are they won't tell you to leave them alone and go away. Very few people go to networking events for solitude.

1

When approaching these people you are already at an advantage because they will both respect your courage (which they have probably lacked) and be grateful that you've taken the time and effort to relieve them from their anxiety. They are probably just as nervous as everyone else, and they'll be delighted to get into a conversation with you. You've rescued them from walking around, avoiding interrupting other people for fear of rejection.

2

Having spoken to them, try not to leave them on their own again because you'll just return them to the same state as

you found them. Move on with them and introduce them to someone else.

3

If someone is talking and you interrupt, or ask if you can join them, people will stop listening to the person who's talking, and invite you into their group. That's great for you but not so nice for the person who is talking. Stand just on the edge of the group and wait for the appropriate time.

4

Alternatively, it may be that they're talking about something in which you have an interest, in which case, when there's an appropriate pause, you can just say, "Excuse me, I heard you mention so-and-so. Can I ask you a question? Are you involved in that? And you're in the conversation. Or it may just be that you have a pause, and you ask "May I join you?" But it's always best to wait for the right pause in the conversation.

5

While the guide lines above are important, you need to be aware of the body language of people talking to each other and networking events. Whether in couples or groups, people will always send very clear signals about approachability by the way they are standing.

6

Reading this body language may mean that you are better advised approaching two people rather than a group.

A. The one thing I try to avoid is approaching two people who are in discussion. If you see two people talking together, they may be

building a rapport and interruption may break that. Alternatively, they may be discussing business.

B. The easiest way to approach a group is to catch the eye of one of the participants and smile. Usually they should invite you to join them at the appropriate juncture.

C. The other advantage of this is that your companion, in introducing you, may well talk about how you've helped them, how great you are at what you do or praise you in another way that you would not have been able to do. This will awaken a greater interest in you from the new contact than may otherwise have been possible.

D. You can often find these people around a bar or buffet table (they've probably read the advice above!) or by the walls. Nervous people on their own seldom stand in the middle of a room unless they are milling around trying to pluck up the courage to approach someone. Often they will be admiring the art on the walls or the flora in the room, which gives you a nice topic with which to start a conversation.

E. When you do approach them, take care not to dive in aggressively but be empathetic to their nervous state. Ask them if they mind if you join them before introducing yourself, rather than running up asking "So, what do you do then?"

F. If you see a group of people talking, approach the group, but don't butt in. Remember, as Susan Roane says in *How to Work a Room*, "There is a difference between including yourself in other people's conversations and intruding on them."

G. If their body language is 'closed', and they are facing each other, you should avoid interrupting them. If they are more 'open' and they are standing at an angle that leaves room for another party in the conversation, you are likely to be more welcome.

Part Three: Multiple Choice

Read the following newspaper article and then answer questions 1-5 on the next page. Give only one answer to each question.

HOME COMFORT

It was a lazy Sunday afternoon, the lull before the storm of Monday morning madness of alarm clocks, traffic jams and deadlines. The clock struck three and Rebecca's elbow still rested on the arm of the tapestry-covered sofa. With her fingertips she began caressing the rough piping that ran along its seams. Simultaneously, the toes of her left foot moved back and forth across the edges of the sheepskin rug. This action Rebecca found comforting; it reminded her of being at home as a child when she used to sit in the family sitting room, her toes playing with the fringes of another kind of rug. Her mother would snap at her to stop it, so of course she did it all the more.

Rebecca had a sudden whiff of the glue that Katy was applying to make one of her artistic creations. Her daughter was seated on a cushion right in the middle of the room, looking like an island, surrounded by a sea of cardboard cut-offs, sequins, felt-tip pens, and pristine sheets of white A4 paper that she had disobediently pinched from her father's study. She really should be working at the kitchen table, Rebecca thought, but I don't have the appetite for the outburst that might happen if my genius-daughter-at-work is disturbed. Every three minutes and 50 seconds Katy got up to replay Kylie Minogue's version of 'The Locomotion'.

"Why don't you listen to the CD all the way through, Katy?" her dad said, who was sprawled out on the other sofa. "You'd like the other songs as well."
"Nah, too boring."

Rebecca glanced at David and then said, "I could do with something to perk me up." Her words trailed off with a heavy sigh, and then a yawn. It was the first in a series of hints that she would like him to get up and make her a cup of tea.

On the lamp table next to the sofa, she noticed a letter that had been delivered a week ago, advertising exercises classes and a slimming club. She had kept it on the table as a reminder, or perhaps to conjure up the same kind of magical effect that people believe in when they splash out on [MEMBERSHIP](#) to a fancy gym without going near the place more than once every two months.

"Have you seen this flyer?" she said to her husband. "Just the thought of going for a workout makes me want to go and lie down." Once more she didn't get a response. "Who's going to make the tea then?" was her third and most blatant attempt to get a drink before she died of thirst.

He stood up. "I suppose it's my turn. Again." He went off into the kitchen while Rebecca, the victor, snuggled a bit further into the sofa. Charlie, who'd been asleep on the sheepskin rug, now started up with his own brand of baby chatter. He was attempting to cover the whole repertoire of vowel sounds this afternoon, like a singer performing warm-up exercises. Then, occasionally, he jammed his fingers into his mouth to make a sound approaching an elongated 'w'.

He lay underneath a baby gym, which consisted of a tubular frame in patriotic colours of red, white and blue and a top bar, from which dangled two clowns, one on a swing and one in a position that Rebecca thought was called a pike. (It was a long time ago that she had achieved her gold star award in the trampoline.) Once Charlie made eye contact with Rebecca, his happy babbling began to turn into a grizzle.

"Does Charlie want feeding again?" Rebecca asked in the baby voice that irritated them all, herself included. She bent down

to scoop her son up.

“Mum, he doesn’t want feeding again. You’ve only just fed him,” Katy said.

“I’ll try – just in case he’s hungry.” In the kitchen she warmed through the mush of potatoes and broccoli that Charlie liked and took it back through to be with Katy.

Luckily, the baby was actually ready for a feed, which meant that Rebecca not only saved face with her daughter, but showed that she had no need to feel guilty about sending her husband to make the tea. David walked back in the sitting room that very minute, her cup of Earl Grey with its delicate scent of bergamot wobbling in its saucer. In his other hand he clutched a large mug. Rebecca gave him a warning look that dared him not to put the cups down on the oak blanket box that served as their coffee table. Its surface was already scarred by two rings where hot drinks had been carelessly placed directly onto it.

“Thanks. You’re a treasure.” She settled down to feed Charlie, knowing that her tea would be the perfect temperature to drink in one go by the time he had had enough.

“Where’s Katy got to?” David said, after a few minutes. The answer came from upstairs as they heard the sound of their older child passing through the curtain in the doorway of her bedroom. It was like those beaded curtains that used to be in fashion when Rebecca was a child, but instead of beads this one was formed from a dazzling collection of pink, purple and silver shimmering plastic squares. She couldn’t remember which one of them had named it the ‘jingle-jangler’ but it was very apt.

1. Rebecca’s mood at the start of the story is

A calm and reflective.

B cross and irritable.

C restless and agitated.

D sad and upset.

2. What action does Rebecca take with her daughter?
A She reprimands Katy for making a mess on the floor.
B She asks David to speak to Katy.
C She appeals to Katy to play a wider range of music.
D She does nothing in order to avoid a fuss.
3. What is Rebecca's attitude to the letter lying on the table?
A The adverb's claims are misleading.
B She hopes it will prompt her to take up exercise.
C It makes her feel more motivated.
D She thinks the slimming club is good value for money.
4. When David first leaves the sitting room, Rebecca is
A relieved that her baby is awake.
B surprised to hear her baby chattering.
C guilty that she's being lazy.
D glad to have got her own way.
5. The position of the toy clown on Charlie's baby gym reminds Rebecca of
A a toy she used to own.
B a time when she was more sporty.
C feeling hungry.
D exercising in the gym.
6. Rebecca is worried when her husband brings in the drinks because
A he might trip over Katy's equipment.
B he doesn't like the smell of her tea.
C tea is dripping from the saucer.
D he might damage an item of furniture.
7. The curtain referred to in Katy's bedroom
A is identical in design to one from a previous generation.
B makes a tinkling sound.
C is made up of unusual colours.
D keeps out the light at night.

Part Four: Multiple Matching

You are going to read an article containing reviews of recently-published books. For questions 1-15, choose from reviews (A-F). The reviews may be chosen more than once.

Book Corner

A round-up of the latest fiction and non-fiction from Beth Young.

A Reading a new novelist is a bit like asking a stranger out on a date. You never quite know if this is the start of a beautiful relationship. You check the blurbs, the publicity photograph, and flick through the book to look for the two essentials: entertainment and substance. Beginner's Greek by James Collins is certainly big on the latter, weighing in at 400-plus pages. And the quotes on the back cover have the effect of a bunch of friends saying to you, 'Go on, you'll get on brilliantly'. Early indications are that this blind date could lead to a deeper relationship. Beginner's Greek is described by The New York Times as a "great big sunny lemon chiffon pie of a novel" about romantic love amongst the American middle classes. It is indeed delicious.

B In Manil Suri's second outing *The Age of Shiva* we have a broad-sweeping, epic novel with an unforgettable heroine so wilful yet flawed that it calls to mind that other famous leading lady, Scarlett O'Hara in *Gone With the Wind*. The story begins at a firework party in Delhi where Meera falls disastrously in love. We follow her journey to Bombay, marriage and obsessive motherhood, with occasional flashbacks to a childhood that was marred by political turmoil. Mathematics professor, Suri, captures the fluidity of the role of women with a beautiful kind of precision.

C Devotees of playwright David Mamet, whose screen work includes *Wag The Dog* and the award-winning *Glengarry Glen*

Ross may be less than enamoured of Ira Nadel's new biography, *David Mamet: A Life in the Theatre*. It may seem churlish to question the minutia of incidents that abound in this comprehensive tome, but whilst Nadel is clearly striving for accuracy one feels there ought to have been more sifting, more mining for the gold amongst the biographical trivia. In addition, Nadel's tone is somewhat dry and academic and seems at odds with the brilliance of David Mamet's own writing. That said, the book offers a sound introduction to the life and career of the man hailed as one of America's most outstanding writers.

D Can any Mother help me? is the true story of a desperately lonely mother who, in 1935, appealed to other women through the letters page of a women's magazine. Writing under a pseudonym, the woman known as Ubique (meaning 'everywhere') little realised that she would be the trigger for the launch of a new and private magazine that would last for the next fifty years. The Cooperative Correspondence Club was formed to offer comfort and support to wives, often well-educated women, who craved stimulation beyond the drudgery of family life. Jenna Bailey has done a superb [JOB](#) of organising and editing this compendium, adding her own insightful commentary.

E Subtitled, *The Life and Times of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey*, Jessie Child's debut historical biography, *Henry VIII's Last Victim*, was the worthy winner of last year's Elizabeth Longford Prize. Henry Howard's victim status is owing to the fact that he was the final person to be executed by King Henry VIII, a mere nine days before the king himself expired. Although killed ostensibly for treason, the Earl of Surrey's only real crime it seems was leading an unsuccessful army campaign in France. Only 29, he was also a distinguished poet with a fine literary voice, a persona which refutes his reputation as the spoilt son of the Duke of Norfolk.

F This is the 25th outing for T. Keneally but he's lost none of his writing powers. The Widow and Her Hero takes real life events during the Second World War as its inspiration and builds a tale of love and intrigue. Grace looks back on her life to recall her courtship with the hero of the title, the handsome Captain Leo Waterhouse. Leo is tragically killed whilst on a secret mission but it is many years before Grace discovers the facts about his death. Keneally made fans galore when Schindler's Ark was published and later made into the award-winning Steven Spielberg film, Schindler's List. The Widow and Her Hero will bring him even more fans.

In which review are the following mentioned?

- 1) A story in which someone is unaware of the impact of their action.
- 2) A description of the opening scene.
- 3) An author who exemplifies source material with their own analysis.
- 4) A humorous comparison with a real-life situation.
- 5) A character who finds out the truth about a situation.
- 6) A hint that the author's future writing career will be positive.

- 7) A book that would be appreciated by people without much previous knowledge of the subject.
- 8) A book which has already won critical acclaim.
- 9) A book which includes too much factual detail.
- 10) A book which is a collection of contributions from other people.
- 11) The title of a book that was changed.
- 12) A mention of the profession of the author.
- 13) A book that describes someone who was treated unfairly.
- 14) A comparison between the main character and another, well-known one.
- 15) The style of writing failing to match the subject matter.

CAE Paper 3 Use of English

Time allowed: 1 hour

Part	Task type	Tests ability to	Questions
1. Multiple choice cloze	Choose 1 word from a set of 4 to complete a gap in a text.	collocation, phrasal verbs, idioms, phrases	12
2. Open cloze	Choose one word to complete a gap in a text.	grammatical items	15
3. Word formation	Form a new word from a given 'stem' word to complete a text.	prefixes and suffixes, compound words	10
4. Gapped sentences	Complete three separate sentences with the same one word.	vocabulary	5
5. Key word transformations	Complete a second gapped sentence with a key word so that it has the same meaning as a lead-in sentence.	vocabulary and grammar	8

Table: CAE Paper 3 Use of English

Multiple Choice Cloze

For Questions 1-12 read the text and then select the correct answer, A, B, C or D. There is an example below:

(0) A reason B POINT C fact D logic

Phobias

The (0) ... of Phobia Awareness Week is to highlight the difficulties that many people (1) ... in everyday situations. It is important to (2) ... between a fear and a phobia. It's (3) ... usual for all of us to have our own peculiar fears, for example being anxious around snakes or nervous about flying. However, only a very small proportion of us actually have a phobia of these things. When these fears begin to (4) ... you embarrassment or you feel that your life is being disrupted then you would be wise to (5) ... treatment for what could potentially be a phobia. By far the most (6) ... phobia and potentially the most disruptive is agoraphobia. The word derives from Greek and (7) ... means 'fear of the marketplace' but we apply it today to describe a distressing (8) ... in which people (9) ... going outside because of the awful feelings of anxiety that arise. Treatment of phobias usually consists of the patient (10) ... behavioural therapy during which they gradually get used to being near the object or the situation that causes them fear. Drugs may be (11) ... to treat anxiety and many people opt for alternative therapy such as acupuncture or hypnosis to help them come to (12) ... with their fear and conquer it.

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | A face | B confront | C meet | D join |
| 2 | A choose | B distinguish | C select | D pick |
| 3 | A very | B absolutely | C quite | D truly |
| 4 | A cause | B make | C create | D give |
| 5 | A explore | B hunt | C search | D seek |
| 6 | A standard | B average | C normal | D common |
| 7 | A precisely | B specifically | C literally | D exactly |
| 8 | A illness | B condition | C disease | D injury |

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|------------|---|--------|---|--------------|---|------------|
| 9 | A | dodge | B | avoid | C | miss | D | slip |
| 10 | A | undergoing | B | taking | C | experiencing | D | doing |
| 11 | A | released | B | issued | C | certified | D | prescribed |
| 12 | A | acceptance | B | terms | C | realisation | D | comfort |

Open Cloze

For questions 1-15, read the text below and write the word which best fits in each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example below:

(0) is

Stress

Stress (0) ... often called a 21st century illness but it has always been with us if perhaps (1) ... different names. These days we regard stress (2) ... a necessary evil of modern living. Yet stress is not negative and without (3) ... we would not enjoy some of the highpoints in life (4) ... as the anticipation before a date or the tension leading (5) ... to an important match. All these situations produce stress but (6) ... you can control it and not the other way (7) ... you will feel stimulated, not worn (8) ... Unlike these situations, which are generally positive and easier to deal with, sitting in a train (9) ... is late, (10) ... stuck in a traffic jam, working to a tight deadline are (11) ... harder to manage and control. Stress is now recognised as a medical problem and as a significant factor (12) ... causing coronary heart disease, high blood pressure and a high cholesterol count. Patients are often unwilling to admit to stress problems (13) ... they feel they are a form of social failure and it is important that symptoms (14) ... identified in order to avoid unnecessary suffering. So what should we be looking out for as danger signals? Common signs of stress are increased tiredness, irritability and (15) ... inability to cope with certain situations.

Word Formation

Read the text and then write the correct form of the word on the right. There is an example at the beginning:

(0) knowledge

Turn A Hobby into a Business

It is not (0) **unusual** to make a hobby **PAY** for itself **USUAL**
even if initially you had no (1) ... of turning it **INTEND**
into a business.

Depending upon the hobby, the necessary (2) ... **EQUIP**
can be expensive and the idea of (3) ... offering items **OCCASION**
up for sale can at the very least help **PAY** for the
hobby.

For those looking to make a profit on their (4) ..., **CREATE**
these days an audience for products can range from
the local to the truly global. Some hobbyists begin
by donating a piece of work to a (5) ... sale **CHARITY**
just to see how quickly and (6) ... it sells. **PROFIT**

Local shops can be the next outlet for items,
often the step taken by those making things like
hand-made greetings cards for instance. And for the
truly ambitious, websites like eBay enable the
hobbyist to reach a (7) ... audience. **WORLD**

As with any business idea, an honest (8) ... should be **APPRAISE**
undertaken regarding the demand for the work and
the

price the customer is prepared to pay in (9) **REAL**
However, do not forget the degree of personal (10) ... **SATISFY**
as well.

Gapped Sentences

For questions 1-5, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example:

Could you do me aand hold the door open while I bring in the shopping?

All those in of the proposal please raise your hand.

After being out of fashion for years the painter is now in with the critics.

Example: FAVOUR

Q1

John has just taken up the of Marketing [MANAGER](#) at a local college.

He put me in a really difficult asking for money when he knows I'm not very well off.

The yoga teacher told everyone to remain in a standing for 30 seconds.

Q2

Apparently, the police are going to the man with assault following that fight the other week.

I couldn't get the car to start this morning and finally had to the battery as it had gone flat.

The company have been asked to submit a proposal outlining how much they will for the consultancy work.

Q3

During the tutorial I was asked to give my..... of the portrayal of the main character in the film.

There was a wonderful from the hotel window, which looked out over beautiful countryside.

Our son couldn't see the game as his was blocked by the people in front.

Q4

I had a real of achievement when I passed the exams and got my degree.

I don't see the of going all the way into town when we can buy the dress locally.

Paul has a great of humour and always has everyone in the office in fits of laughter.

Q5

It wasn't my - the vase just fell off the table.

There was a with the computer and we had to take it back to the shop to get it repaired.

The [MANAGER](#) is always finding with people and complaining about the quality of their work.

'Key' Word Transformations

For questions 1-8, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between three and six words, including the word given.

1. Apparently, the restaurant in town has been bought out by someone else.

UNDER

I hear the restaurant in town

2. Sarah cried her eyes out immediately she was told she'd failed her driving test.

BROKE

Sarah soon as she heard she'd failed her driving test.

3. The Government recently said our problems are the fault of the worldwide economic slowdown.

PLACED

The Government have the worldwide economic slowdown for our problems.

4. You led me to believe the JOB was mine if I wanted it.

IMPRESSION

I that the JOB was mine if I wanted it.

5. He would never have guessed that at the age of 17 he would be playing for his country.

LITTLE

..... that at the age of 17 he would be playing for his country.

6. Feel free to telephone if you have any further problems.

CALL

Do not if you have any further problems.

7. When you do decide what you want to do please let us know.

MIND

When what you want to do please let us know.

8. Do you mind if I come over to see you later?

OBJECTION

Do you coming over to see you later?

KEYS:

CAE READING

1. Multiple Choice

1. A	2. D	3. B	4. D	5. B	6. D
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2. Gapped Text

1. D	2. E	3. F	4. B	5. A	6. G
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3. Multiple Choice

1. A	2. D	3. B	4. D	5. B	6. D	7. B
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4. Multiple Matching

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
D	B	D	A	F	A	C	E	C	D	F	B	E	B	C

CAE Use of English

1. Multiple choice cloze

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. A	5. D	6. D	7. C	8. B	9. B	10.A	11.D	12.B
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2. Open cloze

1. under / with/ using 2. as 3. it 4. such 5. up	6. provided/ if 7. round 8. out/ down 9. that/ which 10. being	11. much 12. in 13. as/ since/ because 14. are 15. the
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3. Word formation

1. intention
2. equipment
3. occasionally
4. creativity / creations
5. charitable
6. profitably
7. worldwide
8. appraisal
9. reality
10. satisfaction

4. Gapped sentences

1. position	2. charge	3. view	4. sense	5. fault
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5. Key word transformations

1. is under new management/ 's under new management
2. broke down in tears as
3. placed the blame on

4. was left with the impression/ was given the impression/ had the impression/
was under the impression

5. little did he know/ little did he realize

6. hesitate to call us/ hesitate to give us a call/ hesitate to call

7. you have made up your mind/ you've made up your mind

8. have any objection to me