Cambridge Certificate in Advanced English 5

WITH ANSWERS

Examination papers from University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations: English for Speakers of Other Languages
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Test 1

PAPER 1 READING (1 hour 15 minutes)

Part 1

Answer questions 1–14 by referring to the book reviews on page 5. Indicate your answers on the separate answer sheet.

For questions 1–14, match each of the statements below with one of the books (A–E) reviewed on page 5. Some of the choices may be required more than once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Which book</th>
<th>1</th>
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<td>describes the results of one person's uncharacteristic behaviour?</td>
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<td>has a main character who is reluctant to accept a diminishing role?</td>
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<td>reveals the unhappiness hidden in people's lives?</td>
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<td>looks at the relationships between two people from different backgrounds?</td>
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<td>explores the unchanging nature of life in the country?</td>
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<td>focuses on a character who is both appealing and scheming?</td>
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<td>conveys a character's feelings of inadequacy?</td>
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<td>features a main character whose views on traditional ways of life undergo a change?</td>
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<td>focuses on how people cope with disruption in their lives?</td>
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A

The career of citizen Tristan Smith, set in the fictional republic of Efica, is an extraordinary parable of human power, history and humour. In a feat of considerable literary skill, the author has created a world with its own history, traditions and customs.

The book is notable also for its humour, and for the author’s unique vision, which is here combined with his penetrating psychological insight in a novel which is difficult but rewarding.

B

Harriet is poised and middle-class, with an architect husband and her own business. Ordinarily, she would never have met Sheila, a traditional working-class woman who looks after her ageing father and has brought up her grandson, Leo, since he was three.

Their lives are shattered when the teenage Leo viciously attacks Harriet’s son, Joe, in the street. After the court case both boys refuse to talk about what happened. Leo, who had been a model pupil and had never been involved in a fight before, will not explain what came over him, while Joe recovers physically but becomes withdrawn. Harriet is tortured by the effect on her son and ministering to him takes over her life. Sheila is so wracked with guilt that she requests a meeting – from which their unusual friendship grows.

The great strength of the author has always been in depicting how people react to upheaval in their lives. He also captures the mother’s sense that, no matter how hard she tries, she can never do enough.

C

Shortlisted for the Booker prize, this book follows the fortunes of one of the most isolated of the Scottish Orkney islands and its inhabitants over a long and uneventful rural history.

The book sets this narrative against pertinent moments in Scottish history, as vividly imagined in the daydreams of the young protagonist, Throfinn Ragnarson, who disappears abruptly at one point in the book, only to return after the Second World War, having now learnt to appreciate the simplicity of his worthy ancestors’ lives.

D

Following his recent blockbuster success, the author has produced a sequel resonant with the same gentle irony and acid observations of family life which made its predecessor so appealing.

Fifteen years after her daughter’s death, Aurora Greenway approaches her seventies with her spirited companion, Rosie Sunlap. Aurora’s approach to life remains the same winning combination of vanity, charm and reluctant kindness, and Rosie provides an ally in her continuing and highly enjoyable manipulation of both suitors and friends. By the end of the book, Aurora is forced to acknowledge the passage of time that brings a new generation to centre stage.

The author is skilful at exposing the haunting sadness that hovers beneath the seeming ordinariness of life. He is attuned more to the shadows than the bright lights of human activity and identifies the randomness of events.

E

Six disparate people are brought together by millionaire Logan Urquhart to sail around the islands of the South Pacific in his yacht, the Ardent Spirit. With her awe-inspiring mastery of descriptive language, the author charts the personal voyages of self-discovery with which each of these mariners prepares to return home, their own spirits quickened and made ardent by the experience of life adrift on ‘the desert cities of waves’.

The author uses startling images to convey her themes of memory and awareness. Those images are both alienating and illuminating.
The day I drew Picasso

Richard Cork recalls how, as an 18-year-old student, he came face-to-face with one of the most revered artists of the century.

Even seen at a distance, eating his lunch at an open-air restaurant in Cannes harbour, Picasso was instantly recognisable. I was an 18-year-old student, filling in time before university by travelling round Europe and Morocco in a battered and unreliable van. Having run out of money, I found a boat-painting job on the waterfront. But I spent much of the time drawing, and was lucky enough to be carrying an ample sketchbook when my encounter with the octogenarian artist took place.

But my request was generously granted. Taking the large sheet I passed over, Picasso inscribed his name across the top of the paper. Then, as if unable to resist the blankness below, he added an exuberant linear flourish on the rest of the page. But Picasso’s art, even at its least representational, was usually anchored in observed reality. So the curves may well refer to a cloud, the wind-rippled sea or the shape assumed by Cannes harbour, dominating his lunchtime vantage point.

As if to bear this out, Picasso at last relented and lapsed into repose. For a few extraordinary minutes, he deliberately gave me the chance to study him without impediment. I noticed how tough and alert he appeared, still taut in a blue-and-white striped jersey. As compact as a wrestler, the deeply tanned figure resembled an athletic 60-year-old rather than a man who would soon be celebrating his 84th birthday.

He also seemed curiously removed and alone, even though there was plenty of company nearby. His engaging burst of buffoonery could not disguise an underlying gravity of spirit. Content to let his friends do most of the talking, he sat in a very private and absorbed silence, pursuing his own isolated interests undisturbed.

When the American lady told me that ‘the Maestro’ wanted to see his portrait, I became embarrassed and replied that it wasn’t good enough to show him. Picasso insisted, however,
and after I passed my sketchbook over, he gave my efforts a generous nod.

He handed the pad back, and there was a drawing blithely at odds with my dogged strivings. Picasso had moved one eye onto my nose, and summarised my smile in a single, irresistibly vivacious line. I looked like a creature who had strayed from one of his more lighthearted mythological compositions. Perhaps he saw me as an intruder from another world, peering in at him with all the gauche curiosity of a young man amazed to find himself face-to-face with an artist he venerated.

All the same, I look back now and wonder at my good fortune. Meeting Picasso and, more important, receiving his attention meant an enormous amount to me.
P.D. James

Barbara Michaels meets the acclaimed crime writer, whose innocent exterior hides a complex and brilliant imagination.

Best-selling crime writer P.D. James – the initials stand for Phyllis Dorothy – exudes an air of quiet authority. It is easy to envisage her, had she not become a creator of detective stories with more twists and turns than a spiral staircase, as a headmistress of a girls’ school. But it is soon apparent from what she says that the authoritative mien is, in fact, a cloak for shyness. She reluctantly admits that Adam Dalgliesh, the detective in her novels, ‘is, I suppose, modelled on myself – or rather, the way I would have turned out if I had been a man’. Dalgliesh prefers to unravel the complexities of crimes solo, as does his creator. ‘I need time on my own, particularly when I am writing. I can write more or less anywhere as long as I have total privacy.’

She is too modest to concur with the view that she is Britain’s best-known crime writer, even though her books – 12 major detective novels – are read avidly by millions all over the world. She herself is a great fan of the works of close friend Ruth Rendell. ‘I particularly enjoy her psychological works, written under the name of Barbara Vine.’ Books beside her bed are most likely to be by women writers such as Iris Murdoch, Anita Brookner and Penelope Lively, although not to the total exclusion of male authors like Graham Greene and Evelyn Waugh, whom she considers to have been the greatest novelists of their generation.

Success came to P.D. James late in life. Now in her seventies, she was 42 when her first crime novel, Cover Her Face, was published. Born in Oxford, the eldest of three children, Phyllis grew up mainly in Cambridge, where her family moved when she was 11 years old. ‘I met my husband there – he was a student at the university, and I have always loved the place. That is why I chose it as the setting for An Unsuitable Job For A Woman.’

Reluctantly, she reveals that from a promising start, life has been hard, even tragic at times. Her Irish doctor husband, Connor Bantry White, returned from the Second World War, during which he served with the Royal Army Medical Corps, a very sick man. ‘I had to work long hours to support him and our two young daughters, Clare and Jane. The ideas were teeming in my head, but I could do practically nothing about it – I simply hadn’t the time. My husband’s parents, however, were marvellous, and took my daughters under their wing, giving them a sense of security throughout those difficult years.’

While working full-time in administration for the National Health Service, she made good use of her enviable organisational skills. At one point, five psychiatric outpatients’ clinics came under her jurisdiction. Then followed 11 years at the Home Office, first in the Police Department, doing administration for forensic science research, and then in the Criminal Law section, in the juvenile crime division. It was while working in forensic science that she became ‘quite accustomed’ to the sight of corpses. But it was not fascination with death itself that inspired her. ‘It was, rather, the shape and construction involved in the writing of a crime novel that appealed. I have always enjoyed reading detective stories, and I always knew that I wanted to be a writer.’

‘I didn’t want to use the traumatic events of my own life in a work of fiction. The writing of a detective story appealed as a wonderful apprenticeship for someone setting out to be a serious novelist, and it was suitably removed from my own experience. As I went on, I became increasingly aware that one could stay within the constraints and indeed within the so-called formula of the classic detective story and still write a good, serious and revealing novel about human beings. Writing detective stories’, she says, ‘is a way of bringing order out of disorder. The solution of a crime confirms the sanctity of life – even if that life is unlovable. Nobody really likes violence.’
22 What does the writer suggest about P.D. James’s outward manner?
   A It is an attempt to discourage curiosity.
   B It points to a lack of self-confidence.
   C It conceals the true nature of her personality.
   D It comes as a surprise to her readers.

23 When questioned about Adam Dalgliesh, P.D. James
   A concedes that the detective resembles her.
   B admits that his behaviour is unusual.
   C accepts that he does not enjoy company.
   D recognises a weakness in the detective’s character.

24 What is revealed about P.D. James’s tastes in reading?
   A She prefers books with lots of action.
   B She is less keen on male than female writers.
   C She believes that men write better books than women.
   D She thinks that women writers are not given enough credit.

25 According to P.D. James, her early writing career suffered from lack of
   A support.
   B commitment.
   C confidence.
   D opportunity.

26 What characterised P.D. James’s work in the National Health Service?
   A It was well-suited to her talents.
   B It was not a satisfying experience.
   C It was useful for her future writing.
   D It was not sufficiently demanding.

27 P.D. James was drawn to writing crime novels because
   A they were her favourite sort of reading.
   B they would be useful to her in her career.
   C she liked the technical challenge they offered.
   D she had experienced the effects of crime at first hand.

28 What realisation did P.D. James come to while working on her detective stories?
   A It was not necessary to pay attention to established patterns.
   B The conventions did not adversely affect the quality of her writing.
   C It was inevitable that she would become emotionally involved.
   D The subject matter was more limiting than she had expected.
Part 4

Answer questions 29–47 by referring to the magazine article on pages 11–12 about people exchanging occupations. Indicate your answers on the separate answer sheet.

For questions 29–47, answer by choosing from the people (A–D) on the right below. Some of the choices may be required more than once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Which of the people A–D states the following about her day?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She wasn’t sure what clothes would be appropriate.</td>
<td>A Amanda</td>
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<tr>
<td>She particularly enjoyed a quiet period during the day.</td>
<td>B Cindy</td>
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<tr>
<td>She was surprised by a comment someone made.</td>
<td>C Rosemary</td>
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<tr>
<td>She felt the lack of companionship.</td>
<td>D Hilary</td>
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<tr>
<td>She didn’t want to appear out of place.</td>
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<tr>
<td>She had misjudged the type of personality required for the job.</td>
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<td>She had been made aware beforehand of a possible problem.</td>
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<td>She had difficulty mastering one of the required skills.</td>
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<td>She found it hard to resist a temptation.</td>
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<td>She felt that remaining calm would be the best tactic at one point.</td>
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<th>Which of the people A–D refers to</th>
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<tr>
<td>an advantage of the other person’s occupation?</td>
<td>39 A Amanda</td>
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<tr>
<td>the realisation that attempts were being made to trick her?</td>
<td>40 B Cindy</td>
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<tr>
<td>a concern that proved unnecessary because of equipment provided?</td>
<td>41 C Rosemary</td>
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<tr>
<td>being out of practice at something?</td>
<td>42 D Hilary</td>
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<td>her certainty that she would be able to cope?</td>
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<td>agreeing to get involved in an activity?</td>
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<td>a working method that had changed since she was young?</td>
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<td>a phrase that she implies could be more simply expressed?</td>
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<td>her failure to impress other people?</td>
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Test 1
We changed lives for a day!

Have you ever dreamed about swapping lives with someone else for a day? Perhaps you think it would be more fun to do something quite different for a change? We fixed it for four people – read how it went.

**Amanda (23), a young mother with two daughters, swapped lives with her friend Cindy (30), who works as a waitress at a glitzy London restaurant and entertainment complex.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A  Amanda’s story</th>
<th>B  Cindy’s story</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’d never been inside anywhere remotely like it before. I couldn’t believe how dark and noisy it was – there were so many people and such a brilliant atmosphere. It was all a far cry from my home town and, to be honest, I wasn’t sure I’d survive! Being a mother is definitely a busy job – but this was something else!</td>
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<td>I was feeling quite apprehensive about being a ‘mum’ for the day, but I was looking forward to it, too. I’d been warned the girls were cheeky, but in my ignorance I thought I could handle it. Little did I know!</td>
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<td>I had just fifteen minutes to learn how to carry a tray of drinks at shoulder height with one hand. The other waitresses made it look so simple, but just as I was getting the hang of it, the drinks started to slide off the tray and crashed on to the floor, splattering cocktails everywhere. I was so embarrassed, but all the other waitresses laughed. Everyone makes a fool of themselves at first!</td>
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<td>As Amanda left to make her way to the restaurant, I had to get the two girls dressed and fed. After dropping off Sophie at school and Katie at nursery I thought I’d have three hours of peace. Wrong! A note from Amanda reminded me that I still had to make the beds, clean the house and do the washing.</td>
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<td>By opening time at 11.30 am, a queue had already formed outside and I began to feel really nervous. I was worried about how I’d remember all the orders, but that, at least, wasn’t a problem because everything was automated.</td>
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<td>At 1 pm I picked up Katie, whizzed around the supermarket and then took her home for lunch. But it was when I brought Sophie home from school that the real trouble started. They turned the settee into a trampoline and played a game which involved screaming as loudly as they possibly could! I decided to take the laid-back approach, imagining they’d soon get worn out. Wrong again. I thought I had a fair amount of stamina, but they beat me, hands down!</td>
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<tr>
<td>After a couple of hours my feet really ached and I couldn’t get used to the constant loud music. Every time a customer spoke to me I had to say ‘Pardon?’ which was so embarrassing! By the end of my shift at 5 pm, I was totally exhausted and longed to soak my feet in a bowl of hot water. I couldn’t believe it when one of the waitresses told me it had been a ‘quiet’ day!</td>
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<tr>
<td>I decided to take the laid-back approach, imagining they’d soon get worn out. Wrong again. I thought I had a fair amount of stamina, but they beat me, hands down!</td>
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<td>I never realised how tiring waitressng would be. I’ve always thought it was a job for shrinking violets, but in fact you definitely need to be quite bubbly, as well as having the ability to keep a cool head and deal with what is known in the trade as a ‘high-volume experience’ – in other words, lots of customers!</td>
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<td>After much persuasion, I managed to get them into bed by about 8 pm, but then the fun and games started! How many glasses of water can a child drink, for heaven’s sake? Of course, I realised it was just a ploy so they could come downstairs and watch television, but it was exhausting to spend all evening negotiating deals with them.</td>
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<td>I’m really quite shy and I don’t think I could cope on a Saturday night, when it gets chaotically busy. I wasn’t too impressed with the pay either. Unfortunately, I must have been a lousy waitress because even the rich Americans didn’t tip me a bean!</td>
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<td>I never realised how tiring it could be looking after two small children. You don’t get a second to think about yourself – and the sheer sense of responsibility is overwhelming. Even so, I really enjoyed the day.</td>
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<td>I must admit I was very glad to get back to my children. It seems quite easy after waitressing!</td>
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### Rosemary’s story

On the farm, I have to get up at 5.30 am so sleeping in until 7 was pure luxury! But I dithered for ages about how to look. I could hardly turn up in overalls and boots, could I?

Looking at a sea of faces – about 400 pupils – at assembly, I hoped I melted into the background and that my fresh complexion didn’t make me stand out as being straight off the farm.

After that it was time for a maths class. The children worked in small groups, using workcards graded according to difficulty – rather different from when I was at school and we had to recite tables in unison! Then I helped out with a nature project – identifying and feeding species of snails.

By lunchtime I was exhausted and looking forward to an hour’s break, but the teachers only have about five minutes to eat their meal. There’s so much to do before classes start again. I attended a staff meeting about reports and couldn’t avoid getting roped in to help with athletics trials.

After lunch there was a silent reading lesson (bliss!) and then a French lesson in the video room. This was great fun because all the children wanted to practise on me, which really showed up my rusty French.

Finally we moved on to the school hall for Physical Education. I was drained by now, but the children seemed to have inexhaustible energy.

The hardest part of the job was standing up in front of the class and speaking – even for just two minutes, it’s daunting. Teachers may get more holidays a year, but I think I’ll stick to farming, anyway!

### Hilary’s story

I arrived at White House Farm at 8.30 am, bright and early, only to discover that Rosemary had been up for three hours! Rosemary’s 280-acre farm has 100 Jersey cows, 15 calves and heifers and about 800 ewes! As well as milk, she manufactures ice-cream, yoghurt and cream, which is sold in shops, restaurants and at tourist attractions. I spent most of the morning in the ice-cream parlour, bottling milk into plastic litre containers, squeezing ice-cream from a machine into cartons and sticking on labels. It was difficult to stop myself dipping my fingers into the goodies! At lunchtime it was time to inspect the sheep. I drove over to one of the fields and picked up a ewe which had fallen over. If the sheep are left for more than 12 hours once they have fallen over they could die, so they have to be checked every day. What a nightmare it must be in winter!

After feeding the calves, I started the milking. The process took an exhausting two-and-a-half hours. And Rosemary does this twice a day, starting at 6 am, seven days a week, 365 days a year!

I found it quite a lonely day. I was surprised how much I missed the children – animals don’t answer back! The worst aspect of the job is not being able to get away from work. The cows always have to be milked twice a day, so it’s really difficult to plan any time off. Rosemary will only get about three days’ holiday this year.

Farming seems romantic but the reality is very different. The income is irregular and I’d hate to be at the mercy of the weather.
PAPER 2 WRITING (2 hours)

Part 1

1 You are studying at a college called the Language Institute. Following serious complaints from students, your college Principal has agreed to improve the food and service offered in the college canteen. Proposals have been invited from catering companies. The Principal has shortlisted three, and has asked you, as a member of the student social committee, to advise on an appropriate choice.

Read the article below about the students’ complaints and the three proposals which follow. Then, using the information appropriately, write a report for the Principal in which you assess the advantages and disadvantages of all three proposals and recommend one, justifying your choice.

**STUDENTS’ PROTEST**

Students are refusing to use the canteen at the Language Institute. A demonstration was held at the main entrance yesterday.

The students are complaining of:
- unhealthy food
- little choice
- high prices
- unfriendly staff
- limited opening hours.

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**Kavanagh Catering Services**

*Proposal for Language Institute Canteen*

**Introduction**

Our aim is to give you good food at low cost. We believe in fast but friendly service, and value for money.

**Food and Drink**

We offer basic food at basic prices. Fast food, snacks and some hot meals would be available throughout the day and early evening. Sample menus on request.

**Opening hours**

From breakfast at 8 am to 8 pm.
Rainbow Ltd
Proposal for Language Institute Canteen

We aim to provide a variety of healthy food in a relaxing atmosphere.

The food
We offer a wide choice of hot dishes each day, including a vegetarian option, plus a selection of salads. There would always be a good range of snack food available. Our meals are always made from fresh ingredients.

Opening hours
Open from 9 am until 6 pm, with drinks and snacks constantly available (hot meals 12–2 only).

Xanadu Express
Proposal: Language Institute Canteen

Xanadu offers top-quality, world-wide cuisine, nutritious food and a friendly welcome.

Menu changes daily. A choice of two hot dishes each day. Full meals always available. Wide range of drinks including herbal teas and good coffee.

Opening hours: 8 am to 10 pm

Now write your report for the college Principal (approximately 250 words). You should use your own words as far as possible.
Part 2

Choose one of the following writing tasks. Your answer should follow exactly the instructions given. Write approximately 250 words.

2 You see the announcement below in Modern World, an international magazine.

NEW TECHNOLOGY AND YOU

We invite you, our readers, to submit an article on new technology and how it affects your life. We will publish one article from each country. Your article should outline the impact of new technology on your life now. You should also explain what further changes are likely to take place in the near future and how these could affect you.

Write your article.

3 You see this competition in an English language magazine.

If you really want to learn English you should get a job in an English-speaking country, speak to the people and travel around.

Do you agree with this opinion? Give us your reasons why or why not. The best answer will win a ticket to London.

Write your competition entry, giving your views.

4 You see the following announcement in an in-flight magazine.

A MEMORABLE EVENT

Have you recently attended a special event of local or national importance which was particularly memorable for you? We would like to know why this event took place, what happened, and most importantly, the effect it had on you.

The most interesting account will be published in next month's magazine.

Write your account.

5 An international business magazine has asked readers to name a book which has helped them in their job. Write a review for the magazine including:

• the name of the book
• a brief summary of the contents
• what you personally learned from the book
• how it may help other people in their work.

Write your review.
SECRETARIES

What's in a name? In the case of the secretary, it can be something rather surprising. The dictionary calls a secretary 'anyone who (0) .... correspondence, keeps records and does clerical work for others'. But while this particular job (1) .... looks a bit (2) ...., the word's original meaning is a hundred times more exotic and perhaps more (3) .... . The word itself has been with us since the 14th century and comes from the mediaeval Latin word secretarius meaning 'something hidden'. Secretaries started out as those members of staff with knowledge hidden from others, the silent ones mysteriously (4) .... the secret machinery of organisations.

A few years ago 'something hidden' probably meant (5) .... out of sight, tucked away with all the other secretaries and typists. A good secretary was an unremarkable one, efficiently (6) .... orders, and then returning mouse-like to his or her station behind the typewriter, but, with the (7) .... of new technology, the job (8) .... upgraded itself and the role has changed to one closer to the original meaning. The skills required are more (9) .... and more technical. Companies are (10) .... that secretarial staff should already be (11) .... trained in, or at least familiar with, a (12) .... of word processing packages. In addition to this they need the management skills to take on some administration, some personnel work and some research. The professionals in the (13) .... business see all these developments as (14) .... the jobs which secretaries are being asked to do.

It may also encourage a dramatic (15) .... in office practice. In the past it was usual to regard the secretary as almost dehumanised, to be seen and not heard.
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Part 2

For questions 16–30, complete the following article by writing each missing word in the correct box on your answer sheet. **Use only one word for each space.** The exercise begins with an example (0).

Example: 0 its 0

---

**The Legend of the Root**

Ginseng is one of the great mysteries of the east. Often referred to as the ‘elixir of life’, (0) ..... widespread use in oriental medicine has led (16) ..... many myths and legends building up around this remarkable plant. Ginseng has featured (17) ..... an active ingredient in oriental medical literature for over 5,000 years. Its beneficial effects were, at one time, (18) ..... widely recognised and praised that the root was said to (19) ..... worth its weight in gold.

(20) ..... the long history of ginseng, no one fully knows how it works. The active part of the plant is the root. Its full name is Panax Ginseng – the word Panax, (21) ..... the word panacea, coming from the Greek for ‘all healing’. There is growing interest by western scientists (22) ..... the study of ginseng. It is today believed that (23) ..... remarkable plant may (24) ..... beneficial effects in the treatment of many diseases (25) ..... are difficult to treat with synthetic drugs.

Today, ginseng is (26) ..... longer a myth or a legend. Throughout the world (27) ..... is becoming widely recognised that this ancient herb holds the answer to relieving the stresses and ailments of modern living. It is widely used for the treatment of various ailments (28) ..... as arthritis, diabetes, insomnia, hepatitis and anaemia. However, the truth behind (29) ..... ginseng works still remains a mystery. Yet its widespread effectiveness shows that the remarkable properties are (30) ..... than just a legend.
Part 3

In most lines of the following text, there is either a spelling or a punctuation error. For each numbered line 31–46, write the correctly spelt word or show the correct punctuation in the box on your answer sheet. Some lines are correct. Indicate these lines with a tick (✔) in the box. The exercise begins with three examples (0), (00) and (000).

Examples:

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Artificial Speech

0 Is it possible to construct devices that will talk and understand speech?
00 As early as the 18th century, various attempts were being made to find
000 some way of reproducing the human voice by mechanical means. The
31 Austrian inventor, Wolfgang von Kempelen (1734–1804) built a small
32 machine consisting of a device to produce air flow, and other similar
33 mechanisms to function like a voice box. Alexander Bell (1847–1922)
34 also constructed a ‘talking head’, made out of artificial materials which
35 was able to produce a few sounds. Modern techniques have lead to
36 huge progress in this field. It is no longer necessary to build physical
37 models of the voice box as sound waves can be made electronically by
38 reproducing the different components of the sound wave. Early results
39 sounded very unnatural. More recently the quality of artificial speech
40 has greatly improved. In fact, with some devices, it is impossible to tell
41 whether or not a human being is talking. In most cases, however there
42 are still problems of clarity and naturalness to be overcome, especially
43 those of rhythm and intonation. Present automatic talker’s are limited
44 in what they are able to say. But current work in artificial intelligence
45 means that speech can be produced from a device’s own ‘knowledge’.
46 This exciting development is considered to be an important area of present-day research.
Part 4

For questions 47–61, read the two texts on pages 20 and 21. Use the words in the boxes to the right of the texts to form one word that fits in the same numbered space in the text. Write the new word in the correct box on your answer sheet. The exercise begins with an example (0).

Example: 0  classical  0

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR UNIVERSITY COURSES

Music Department
New Courses

Mozart’s Chamber Music Tuesdays 7.30 pm – 9.30 pm

Mozart’s chamber works represent the summit of (0)..... attainment. Students will be introduced to several of his finest (47) ..... with particular (48) ..... on examining a variety of instrumental forms: string quartet, trio, sonata, quintet, etc. No (49) ..... musical expertise is required, although student (50) ..... during discussion of the works will be encouraged.

Music and Literature Wednesdays 10 am – 12 noon

Music and literature generate great emotion, but they appear to work in different ways. This course examines the (51) ..... between these art forms and their (52) ..... of similar themes. Course materials will come from a wide range of both musical and (53) ..... genres, including sound, opera and oratoria, poetry, the novel and drama.
Home from Home

Media attention has (54) WIDE the appeal of home exchange over the past few years and many thousands of people make (55) ARRANGE to exchange their homes in order to provide a holiday either in the UK or (56) SEA.

Awareness of such schemes has grown (57) DRAMA, particularly in North America, which has increased the choice of exchange homes available. This can be a neat holiday (58) SOLVE for those who prefer more freedom and (59) DEPEND when on holiday. However, it is only really suitable for those who have few anxieties about their own homes being occupied in their (60) ABSENT.

Aside from the obvious cost advantage, there is the (61) FLEXIBLE of self-catering and the opportunity to see beyond the normal tourist experience.
For questions 62–74, read the following memorandum and use the information in it to complete the numbered gaps in the leaflet on page 23. The words you need do not occur in the memorandum. **Use no more than two words for each gap.** The exercise begins with an example (0).

Example: 0 no charge 0

MEMORANDUM

To: Jane Smith – Marketing Manager
From: Karen Jones – Information Officer
Subject: School Visits

Please can you make sure that all the following points are included in the information. First of all, it’s worth mentioning that teachers don’t have to pay if they want to have a look round Antley House before taking their class there. Also, they get 20% off when they take a group of more than 15.

Most of what’s in the house is more than 200 years old and worth a lot of money, so visitors aren’t allowed to do the following:

1. Touch anything on show – lots of things would break easily.
2. Take their own pictures – there are postcards they can buy.
3. Take in big bags – they’ll have to hand them in at the security desk as they go in. There have been some cases of people unintentionally knocking things over and breaking them.
4. Try to open blinds – it’s meant to be quite dark in there so that the furniture doesn’t get damaged. This shouldn’t spoil their visit!

Explain that we have to have these rules to stop the house from being damaged.
Antley House – Advice for school parties

Teachers are urged to make a preliminary visit, for which there is (0) ..... prior to arranging a school visit. There are (62) ..... rates for groups of 15 or more.

Many of the contents of Antley House (63) ..... the 17th century. Therefore, owing to the (64) ..... nature of the furniture and ornaments on display in this property, there are certain things which visitors are (65) ..... doing.

As many exhibits are extremely (66) ..... , visitors are asked to refrain from touching or handling anything. We regret that no (67) ..... is allowed by visitors inside the historic house. However, postcards are (68) ..... Visitors will be asked (69) ..... large items at the security desk, (70) ..... Antley House. This is to stop furniture and ornaments from being (71) ..... damaged. We therefore advise school parties not to bring bags with them. Blinds are used in most rooms (72) ..... the furniture from fading caused (73) ..... . Please do not open them.

These measures are considered (74) ..... for the safekeeping of Antley House.