# Cambridge Key English Test 5

WITH ANSWERS

Examination papers from University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations



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## Contents

A guide to KET		4
Test 1	Paper 1 Paper 2 Paper 3	14 26 33
Test 2	Paper 1 Paper 2 Paper 3	34 46 53
Test 3	Paper 1 Paper 2 Paper 3	54 66 73
Test 4	Paper 1 Paper 2 Paper 3	74 86 93
Visual materials	for Paper 3	94
Paper 3 frames	Test 1 Test 2 Test 3 Test 4	102 105 108 111
Test 1 Test 2 Test 3 Test 4	Key Key Key Key	114 122 130 138
Sample answer	sheets	146
Acknowledgeme	ents	Inside back cover

The KET examination is part of a group of examinations developed by Cambridge ESOL called the Cambridge Main Suite. The Main Suite consists of five examinations which have similar characteristics but are designed for different levels of English language ability. Within the five levels, KET is at Level A2 (Waystage) in the Council of Europe's Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment. It has been accredited in the UK as an Entry Level 2 ESOL certificate in the National Qualifications Framework.

Examination	Council of Europe Framework Level	UK National Qualifications Framework Level
CPE Certificate of Proficiency in English	C2	3
CAE Certificate in Advanced English	C1	2
FCE First Certificate in English	B2	1
PET Preliminary English Test	B1	Entry 3
KET Key English Test	A2	Entry 2

KET is a popular exam with candidates who are learning English out of personal interest and for those who are studying for employment reasons. It is also useful preparation for higher level exams, such as PET (Preliminary English Test) and other Cambridge ESOL examinations.

KET is an excellent first step, helping you to build your confidence in English and measure your progress. If you can deal with everyday basic written and spoken communication (for example: read simple articles, understand signs and notices, write simple notes and emails), then this is the exam for you.

There are two versions of KET available: KET and KET for Schools. KET for Schools was introduced to meet the needs of the increasing number of younger candidates taking KET. Both KET and KET for Schools follow exactly the same format and the task types, testing focuses and level of the question papers are identical. The only difference in the two versions of the exams is that the content and treatment of topics in KET for Schools are particularly targeted at the interests and experience of younger people.

## **Topics**

These are the topics used in the KET exam:

Clothes People Shopping
Daily life Personal feelings, opinions Social interaction
Entertainment and media and experiences The natural world
Food and drink Personal identification Transport
Health, medicine and exercise Places and buildings Travel and holidays

Hobbies and leisure School and study Weather
House and home Services Work and jobs

Language

## **KET** content: an overview

Paper	Name	Timing	Content	Test focus
Paper 1	Reading/ Writing	1 hour 10 minutes	Nine parts:  Five parts (Parts 1–5) test a range of reading skills with a variety of texts, ranging from very short notices to longer continuous texts.	Assessment of candidates' ability to understand the meaning of written English at word, phrase, sentence, paragraph and whole text level.
			Parts 6–9 concentrate on testing basic writing skills.	Assessment of candidates' ability to produce simple written English, ranging from one-word answers to short pieces of continuous text.
Paper 2	Listening	30 minutes (including 8 minutes transfer time)	Five parts, ranging from short exchanges to longer dialogues and monologues.	Assessment of candidates' ability to understand dialogues and monologues in both informal and neutral settings on a range of everyday topics.
Paper 3	Speaking	8–10 minutes per pair of candidates	Two parts: In Part 1, candidates interact with an examiner. In Part 2, they interact with another candidate.	Assessment of candidates' ability to answer and ask questions about themselves and about factual, nonpersonal information.

## Paper 1 Reading and Writing

#### Paper format

The Reading section contains five parts. The Writing section contains four parts.

#### Number of questions

There is a total of 56 questions: 35 in Reading and 21 in Writing.

#### Sources

Authentic and adapted-authentic real-world notices, newspaper and magazine articles, simplified encyclopaedia entries.

#### Answering

Candidates indicate answers either by shading lozenges (Reading) or by writing answers (Writing) on an answer sheet.

#### Timing

1 hour 10 minutes.

#### Marks

Each item carries one mark, except for question 56 (Part 9), which is marked out of 5. This gives a total of 60 marks, which is weighted to a final mark out of 50. This represents 50% of the total marks for the whole examination.

## **Preparing for the Reading section**

To prepare for the Reading section, you should read the type of English used in everyday life; for example, short newspaper and magazine articles, advertisements, tourist brochures, instructions and recipes, etc. It is also a good idea to practise reading short communicative messages, including notes, emails and cards. Remember, you won't always need to understand every word to be able to do a task in the exam.

Before the exam, think about the time you need to do each part and check you know how to record your answers on the answer sheet (see page 146).

Part	Task type and format	Task focus	Number of questions
1	Matching.  Matching five prompt sentences to eight notices, plus an example.	Gist understanding of real-world notices. Reading for main message.	5
2	Three-option multiple choice.  Five sentences (plus an integrated example) with connecting link of topic or story line.	Reading and identifying appropriate lexical item.	5

3	Three-option multiple choice.  Five discrete three-option multiple-choice items (plus an example) focusing on verbal exchange patterns.	Functional language. Reading and identifying the appropriate response.	10
	AND		
	Matching.		
	Five matching items (plus an example) in a continuous dialogue, selecting from eight possible responses.		
4	Right/Wrong/Doesn't say <b>OR</b> Three-option multiple choice.	Reading for detailed understanding and main	7
	One long text or three short texts adapted from authentic newspaper or magazine articles.	idea(s).	
	Seven three-option multiple- choice items or Right/Wrong/ Doesn't say items, plus an example.		
5	Multiple-choice cloze.  A text adapted from an original source, for example encyclopaedia entries, newspaper and magazine articles.  Eight three-option multiple-choice items, plus an integrated example.	Reading and identifying appropriate structural words (auxiliary verbs, modal verbs, determiners, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, etc.).	8

## **Preparing for the Writing section**

To prepare for the Writing section, you should take the opportunity to write short messages in real-life situations, for example to your teacher or other students. These can include invitations, arrangements for meetings, apologies for missing a class, or notices about lost property. They can be handwritten or sent as email.

Before the exam, think about the time you need to do each part and check you know how to record your answers on the answer sheet (see page 147).

Part	Task type and format	Task focus	Number of questions
6	Word completion.	Reading and identifying	5
	Five dictionary definition type sentences (plus one integrated example).	appropriate lexical item, and spelling.	
	Five words to identify and spell.		
7	Open cloze.	Reading and identifying	10
	Text type that candidates can be expected to write, for example a short letter or email.	appropriate words, with a focus on structure and/or lexis.	
	Ten spaces to fill with one word (plus an integrated example) which must be spelled correctly.		
8	Information transfer.	Reading and writing	5
	Two short authentic texts (emails, adverts, etc.) to prompt completion of another text (form, note, etc.).	appropriate words or numbers, with a focus on content and accuracy.	
	Five spaces to fill with one or more words or numbers (plus an integrated example).		
9	Guided writing.	Writing a short message,	1
	Either a short input text or rubric to prompt a written response.	note or postcard of 25–35 words.	
	Three messages to communicate in writing.		

#### Part 6

This part is about vocabulary. You have to produce words and spell them correctly. The words will all be linked to the same topic, for example jobs or food. You have to read a definition for each one and complete the word. The first letter of each word is given to help you.

#### Part 7

This part is about grammar and vocabulary. You have to complete a short, gapped text of the type you could be expected to write, such as a note and reply, or a short letter. You must spell all the missing words correctly.

#### Part 8

This part tests both reading and writing. You have to use the information in two short texts (for example a note, email or advertisement) to complete a document such as a form, notice, diary entry, etc. You will need to understand the vocabulary used on forms, for example *surname*, *date of birth*, etc. You will need to write only words or phrases in your answers, but you must spell correctly.

#### Part 9

You have to write a short message (25–35 words). You are told who you are writing to and why, and you must include three content points. To gain top marks, all three points must be included in your answer, so it is important to read the question carefully and plan what you are going to write. Before the exam, practise writing answers of the correct length. You will lose marks for writing fewer than 25 words, and it is not a good idea to write answers that are too long.

#### Mark Scheme for Part 9

There are five marks for Part 9. Minor grammatical and spelling mistakes are acceptable, but to get five marks you must write a clear message and include all three content points.

Mark	Criteria				
5	All three parts of the message clearly communicated.				
	Only minor spelling errors or occasional	grammatical errors.			
4	All three parts of the message communi	cated.			
	Some non-impeding errors in spelling and grammar or some awkwardness of expression.				
3	All three parts of the message attempted.	, ,			
	Expression requires interpretation by the reader and contains impeding errors in spelling and grammar.	Only minor spelling errors or occasional grammatical errors.			
2	Only two parts of the message commun	icated.			
	Some errors in spelling and grammar.				
	The errors in expression may require patience and interpretation by the reader and impede communication.				
1	Only one part of the message communicated.				
0	Question unattempted, or totally incomp	rehensible response.			

## Paper 2 Listening

Paper format

This paper contains five parts.

Number of questions

25

Task types

Matching, multiple choice, gap-fill.

Sources

All texts are based on authentic situations, and each part is heard twice.

#### Answering

Candidates indicate answers either by shading lozenges (Parts 1–3) or by writing answers (Parts 4 and 5) on an answer sheet.

#### **Timing**

About 30 minutes, including 8 minutes to transfer answers.

#### Marks

Each item carries one mark. This gives a total of 25 marks, which represents 25% of the total marks for the examination.

### Preparing for the Listening test

The best preparation for the Listening test is to listen to authentic spoken English for your level. Apart from in class, other sources of English include films, TV, DVDs, songs, the internet, English clubs, and other speakers of English, such as tourists, guides, friends and family.

You will hear the instructions for each task on the recording and see them on the exam paper. There are pauses in the recording to give you time to look at the questions and to write your answers. You should write your answers on the exam paper as you listen. You will have eight minutes at the end of the test to transfer your answers to the answer sheet (see page 148). Make sure you know how to do this and that you check your answers carefully.

Part	Task type and format	Task focus	Number of questions
1	Three-option multiple choice.  Short, neutral or informal dialogues.  Five discrete three-option multiple-choice items with visuals (plus an example).	Listening to identify key information (times, prices, days of week, numbers, etc.).	5
2	Matching.  Longer informal dialogue.  Five items (plus an integrated example) and eight options.	Listening to identify key information.	5
3	Three-option multiple choice.  Longer informal or neutral dialogue.  Five three-option multiple-choice items (plus an integrated example).	Taking the 'role' of one of the speakers and listening to identify key information.	5
4	Gap-fill.  Longer neutral or informal dialogue.  Five gaps to fill with one or more words or numbers (plus an integrated example).  Recognisable spelling is accepted, except with very high-frequency words (e.g. bus, red) or if spelling is dictated.	Listening and writing down information (including spelling of names, places, etc. as dictated on recording).	5
5	Gap-fill.  Longer neutral or informal monologue.  Five gaps to fill with one or more words or numbers (plus an integrated example).  Recognisable spelling is accepted, except with very high-frequency words (e.g. bus, red) or if spelling is dictated.	Listening and writing down information (including spelling of names, places, etc. as dictated on recording).	5

## Paper 3 Speaking

#### Paper format

The paper contains two parts. The standard format for Paper 3 is two candidates and two examiners. One examiner acts only as an assessor and does not join in the conversation. The other examiner is called the interlocutor and manages the interaction by asking questions and setting up the tasks (see Paper 3 frames on pages 102–113).

#### Task types

Short exchanges with the interlocutor and an interactive task involving both candidates.

#### Timing

8-10 minutes per pair of candidates.

#### Marks

Candidates are assessed on their performance throughout the test. There are a total of 25 marks, making 25% of the total score for the whole examination.

## Preparing for the Speaking test

Take every opportunity to practise your English with as many people as possible. Asking and answering questions in simple role plays provides useful practice. These role plays should focus on everyday language and situations, and involve questions

Part	Task type and format	Task focus	Timing
1	Each candidate interacts with the interlocutor.  The interlocutor asks the candidates questions.  The interlocutor follows an interlocutor frame to guide the conversation, ensure standardisation and control level of input.	Language normally associated with meeting people for the first time, giving information of a factual, personal kind. Biodata type questions to respond to.	5–6 minutes
2	Candidates interact with each other.  The interlocutor sets up the activity using a standardised rubric.  Candidates ask and answer questions using prompt material.	Factual information of a non-personal kind related to daily life.	3–4 minutes

about daily activities and familiar experiences. It is also a good idea to practise exchanging information in role plays about things such as costs and opening times of, for example, a local sports centre.

#### Assessment

You are assessed on your own individual performance and not in relation to the other candidate. Both examiners assess you: the assessor awards marks according to Grammar and Vocabulary, Pronunciation, and Interactive Communication; the interlocutor awards a mark for overall performance.

#### Grammar and Vocabulary

This refers to your ability to use vocabulary and structure. It also covers the ability to paraphrase to convey meaning.

#### Pronunciation

This refers to the intelligibility of speech. Having an accent from your first language is not penalised if it does not affect communication.

#### Interactive Communication

This refers to your ability to take part in the interaction appropriately. Hesitation while you search for language is expected and is not penalised so long as it does not strain the patience of the listener. Candidates are given credit for being able to ask for repetition or clarification if necessary.

## **Further information**

The information in this practice book is designed to give an overview of KET. For a full description of all of the Cambridge Main Suite exams, including information about task types, testing focus and preparation, please see the relevant handbooks which can be obtained from Cambridge ESOL at the address below or from the website: www.CambridgeESOL.org.

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## PAPER 1 READING AND WRITING (1 hour 10 minutes)

## PART 1

#### **QUESTIONS 1-5**

Which notice (A–H) says this (1–5)?
For questions 1–5, mark the correct letter A–H on your answer sheet.

## Example:

ABCDEFGH You must use this door between these hours. Answer: Young people and their parents may FIRE EXIT ONLY choose different meals. NO ENTRANCE TO GARDEN Bed and Breakfast В Only £24.95 2 You can eat here in the evenings. This way to the restaurant garden С  $\Rightarrow$ The waitress will show you where to sit. Dinner is served in the restaurant D until I0.00 p.m. daily There is a special children's menu -You can stay the night here. Ε please ask your waitress **Galaxy Restaurant** F We have high chairs for young children You should not usually use this door to go outside. RIVERSIDE RESTAURANT G Please ask us to find you a table Antec Computers All staff must use night entrance Н 8 p.m. – 6 a.m.

#### PART 2

## **QUESTIONS 6-10**

Read the sentences about working in a library.

Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.

For questions 6–10, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.



A B C

## Example:

0

	A	got	В	became	С	was	Answer:
6		Saturdays, a lot of	pec	pple visit the library	whe	ere Elena works a	nd it is
	A	busy	В	heavy	С	strong	
7	ʻTh	e job is	b	ecause I meet a lo	t of (	different people,'	Elena says.
	A	friendly	В	interesting	С	favourite	
8	He	r job is to		all the books whe	n pe	ople bring them b	oack.
	A	look	В	watch	С	check	
9	Ele	na has to put all the	e bo	oks back on the		shelf.	
	Α	good	В	possible	С	right	
10	Soi	metimes people		to return th	eir b	ooks on time.	
	Α	think	В	forget	С	mind	

Elena ...... a Saturday job working in a library a few months ago.

## PART 3

## **QUESTIONS 11-15**

Complete the five conversations.

For questions 11–15, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.

## Example: A New York. 0 Where do you come from? B School. C Home. A B C Answer:

11	Have a good holiday.	Α	Thanks, I will.
		В	I think so.
		С	Yes, very much.
12	What about going shopping this afternoon?	Α	I'm too tired!
		В	What a pity!
		С	That's not right!
13	I can't do my homework.	Α	Can you be careful?
		В	You can't have that.
		С	Of course you can.
14	Which of the boys is your friend?	Α	He says I'm right.
		В	Yes he is, isn't he?
		С	That one over there.
15	I've waited here for two hours!	Α	Yes you do.
		В	I'm sorry about that.
		С	It didn't matter.

#### **QUESTIONS 16-20**

Example:

Complete the conversation about a game of tennis.

What does Juan say to Rob?

For questions 16–20, mark the correct letter A–H on your answer sheet.

Rob:	Are you free on Saturday afternoon?					
Juan:	0D	Answer: 0 A B C D E F G I				
Rob:	Would you like to play tennis?	A Are you a good player?				
Juan:	16	D. Our at I There was wear't be seen to				
Rob:	Yes, at the sports centre at 3 o'clock.	<b>B</b> Great! Then we won't have to walk back. Thanks very much.				
Juan:	17	C OK. Have you booked somewhere to play?				
Rob:	That's OK. You'll be fine!					
Juan:	18	<b>D</b> Yes. I'm not doing anything.				
Rob:	About an hour should be enough. We can stop if we get tired.	E Alright. Where shall I meet you?				
Juan:	19	F You know I haven't played for a long time.				
Rob:	Your house is nearer to the sports centre so I'll see you there at 2.30. We can go in my car.	<b>G</b> It's not expensive to play.				
Juan:	20	H How long are we going to play for?				
Rob:	No problem. It'll be fun.					

#### PART 4

#### **QUESTIONS 21–27**

Read the article about two Canadian boys.

Are sentences 21–27 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B)?

If there is not enough information to answer 'Right' (A) or 'Wrong' (B), choose 'Doesn't say' (C).

For questions 21–27, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.

# A great idea!

Frazer and Peter are two 14-year-old boys who grew up in the same small Canadian town. They have always been friends and classmates. Like all their other friends, they



enjoy going fishing or swimming at weekends. But for the last few months, they've spent every weekend in Peter's room working on his laptop. This isn't because they have a lot of homework. They have made a new computer word game.

The idea for the game came from Frazer's little brother, Kevin, who had problems with his reading. Kevin learns words more easily by seeing pictures and hearing information than he does by reading. His brother wanted to help. Frazer and Peter worked together for over 200 hours to make a computer game and now it's ready to use. It's a speaking and picture game. For example, if you look at the word 'hat', there's a drawing of a hat next to it and you can hear Peter saying 'Hat! Hat!' at the same time.

The two boys have won a lot of prizes for their computer game and it will soon be on sale around the world. Many schools are interested in buying it.

## Example:

0	Peter and Frazer are both teenagers.								
	A	Right	В	Wrong	С	Doesn't say	Answer:	0	A B C
21	Pe	ter and Fraze	er go	o to the same	sch	ool in Canada.			
	A	Right	В	Wrong	С	Doesn't say			
22	Pe	ter and Fraze	er lik	e doing differ	ent :	sports to their friends.			
	A	Right	В	Wrong	С	Doesn't say			
23	Foi	r the past fev	v m	onths, the boy	/s ha	ave spent most of their time	outside.		
	A	Right	В	Wrong	С	Doesn't say			
24	Pe	ter and Fraze	er pr	efer playing c	omp	outer games to doing their ho	omework.		
	Α	Right	В	Wrong	С	Doesn't say			
25	It to	ook less thar	า 20	0 hours to fini	sh tl	he new computer game.			
	Α	Right	В	Wrong	С	Doesn't say			
26	In t	the compute	r ga	me, you see a	ı pic	ture of a word and hear it sp	oken.		
	A	Right	В	Wrong	С	Doesn't say			
27	Stu	udents in oth	er c	ountries have	saic	d they would like to use the c	computer ga	me.	
	Α	Right	В	Wrong	С	Doesn't say			

#### PART 5

#### **QUESTIONS 28-35**

Read the article about parrots.

Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space.

For questions 28-35, mark A, B or C on your answer sheet.

## **Parrots**

Paper 1 Reading and Writing

## Example:

0	A	this	В	these	С	them	Answer:	<b>0</b> A B C
28	A	finds	В	find	С	found		
29	A	so	В	that	С	because		
30	A	somewhere	В	sometimes	С	something		
31	Α	Here	В	They	С	There		
32	Α	for	В	by	С	with		
33	A	can	В	did	С	are		
34	A	more	В	very	С	much		
35	Α	done	В	doing	С	does		

### PART 6

## **QUESTIONS 36-40**

Read the descriptions of some things you need to enjoy different hobbies.

What is the word for each one?

The first letter is already there. There is one space for each other letter in the word. For questions 36–40, write the words on your answer sheet.

## Example:

0	If you enjoy taking pictures, you'll need one of these.	c		
		Answer: 0 camera	— а	
36	If you enjoy camping, you'll need this to sleep in.	t		
37	People learn to play music on this.	9		
38	If you like reading stories about pop stars, you may need to buy these every week.	m		
39	People who like walking in the forest need these to keep their feet dry.	b		
40	If you enjoy watching films at home, you may need to rent this.	v		

## PART 7

## **QUESTIONS 41-50**

Complete the email from Greg to his friend, Anna.

Write ONE word for each space.

For questions 41–50, write the words on your answer sheet.

Example:	0	not		

From:	Greg			
То:	Anna			
, ,	having a very good week!			
	y team had (41)volleyball match, but we lost. The other			
in Australia, to during the hocamping togother she rode my to use (48)	team played much better (42)			
I hope you h	ave some good news! Write back today (50)you can.			
Greg				