

QUESTION BOOKLET

READ THIS BOOKLET FIRST

CERTIFICATE IN ADVANCED ENGLISH

Reading and Use of English

Sample Test



PRINT VERSION OF BRAILLE PAPER

TIME 1 hour 30 minutes plus your additional time allowance

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Check your name, centre number and candidate number are on your answer sheet.

Write your answers on your answer sheet together with the number of each question.

Read the instructions for each part of the paper carefully.

Answer all the questions.

Note: to help you to do this paper, texts and questions are in separate booklets.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

There are eight parts and 56 questions on this paper.

SPECIAL NOTE TO SUPERVISORS

IF YOU ARE TRANSCRIBING THE CANDIDATE'S ANSWERS
ONTO THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED, PLEASE USE
CAPITAL LETTERS FOR PARTS 2 AND 3.

Part 1

QUESTIONS 1 – 8

For questions 1 – 8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) on page 3 best fits each gap. Write your answers **on the separate answer sheet**. There is an example at the beginning (0). The answer is written in italics.

Example: (0) A straight B common C everyday D conventional

Studying black bears

After years studying North America's black bears in the (0) ...*D*..... way, wildlife biologist Luke Robertson felt no closer to understanding the creatures. He realised that he had to (1) their trust. Abandoning scientific detachment, he took the daring step of forming relationships with the animals, bringing them food to gain their acceptance.

The (2) this has given him into their behaviour has allowed him to dispel certain myths about bears. (3) to popular belief, he contends that bears do not (4) as much for fruit as previously supposed. He also (5) claims that they are ferocious. He says that people should not be (6) by behaviour such as swatting paws on the ground, as this is a defensive, rather than an aggressive, act.

However, Robertson is no sentimentalist. After devoting years of his life to the bears, he is under no (7) about their feelings for him. It is clear that their interest in him does not (8) beyond the food he brings.

OPTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 – 8

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A catch | B win | C achieve | D receive |
| 2 | A perception | B awareness | C insight | D vision |
| 3 | A Opposite | B Opposed | C Contrary | D Contradictory |
| 4 | A care | B bother | C desire | D hope |
| 5 | A concludes | B disputes | C reasons | D argues |
| 6 | A misguided | B misled | C misdirected | D misinformed |
| 7 | A error | B doubt | C illusion | D impression |
| 8 | A expand | B spread | C widen | D extend |

Part 2

QUESTIONS 9 – 16

For questions **9 – 16**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each gap. Write your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

There is an example at the beginning (**0**). The answer is written in italics.

The origin of language

The truth (**0**) *...is.....* nobody really knows how language first began. Did we all start talking at around the same time (**9**) of the manner in which our brains had begun to develop?

Although there is a lack of clear evidence, people have come up with various theories about the origins of language. One recent theory is that human beings have evolved in (**10**) a way that we are programmed for language from the moment of birth. In (**11**) words, language came about as a result of an evolutionary change in our brains at some stage.

Language (**12**) well be programmed into the brain but, (**13**) this, people still need stimulus from others around them. From studies, we know that (**14**) children are isolated from human contact and have not learnt to construct sentences before they are ten, it is doubtful they will ever do so. This research shows, if (**15**) else, that language is a social activity, not something invented (**16**) isolation.

Part 3

QUESTIONS 17 – 24

For questions **17 – 24**, read the text below. Use the word given in brackets at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap **in the same line**. Write your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

There is an example at the beginning **(0)**. The answer is written in italics.

Training sports champions

What are the abilities that a **(0)** ...*professional*.... sports person **(PROFESSION)**
 needs? To guarantee that opponents can be **(17)** , speed, **(COME)**
 stamina and agility are essential, not to mention outstanding natural
 talent. Both a rigorous and comprehensive **(18)** regime and a **(FIT)**
 highly nutritious diet are vital for top-level performance. It is
 carbohydrates, rather than proteins and fat, that provide athletes with
 the **(19)** they need to compete. This means that pasta is more **(ENDURE)**
(20) than eggs or meat. Such a diet enables them to move very **(BENEFIT)**
 energetically when required. Failure to follow a sensible diet can result
 in the **(21)** to maintain stamina. **(ABLE)**

Regular training to increase muscular **(22)** is also a vital part of a **(STRONG)**
 professional's regime, and this is **(23)** done by exercising with **(TYPE)**
 weights. Sports people are prone to injury but a quality training regime
 can ensure that the **(24)** of these can be minimised. **(SEVERE)**

Part 4

QUESTIONS 25 – 30

For questions **25 – 30**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given in brackets after this sentence. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **three** and **six** words, including the word given. Here is an example (**0**).

Example:

0 James would only speak to the head of department alone.

(on)

James to the head of department alone.

The gap can be filled by the words 'insisted on speaking', so you write:

0 *insisted on speaking*

Write **only** the missing words **on the separate answer sheet**.

25 My brother now earns far less than he did when he was younger.

(nearly)

My brother much now as he did when he was younger.

26 They are demolishing the old bus station and replacing it with a new one.

(pulled)

The old bus station is with a new one.

27 The number of students now at university has reached an all-time high, apparently.

(the)

The number of students now at university is been, apparently.

28 I'm disappointed with the Fishers' new album when I compare it to their previous one.

(comparison)

I think the Fishers' new album is their previous one.

29 Anna got the job even though she didn't have much experience in public relations.

(spite)

Anna got the job of experience in public relations.

30 'I must warn you how dangerous it is to cycle at night without any lights,' said the police officer to Max.

(dangers)

Max received a at night without any lights from the police officer.

Part 5

QUESTIONS 31 – 36

Read the magazine article on page 2 of the separate booklet about a man who pretended to have found a new play by Shakespeare, and answer questions 31 – 36 below. Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

- 31 In the first paragraph the writer is
- A highlighting the expertise of James Boswell.
 - B emphasising the nature of academic rivalry at that time.
 - C expressing surprise that the papers were regarded as authentic.
 - D illustrating the level of reverence given to work by Shakespeare.
- 32 In the second paragraph, what does the writer imply about the Shakespeare forgeries produced by William-Henry?
- A There were particular reasons why the deception should have been obvious.
 - B The work was generally convincing with the exception of the play.
 - C Ordinary people were more easily deceived than the experts.
 - D The early pieces of work were of surprisingly good quality.
- 33 What do we learn about Samuel Ireland's initial reaction to William-Henry's forged deed?
- A He appeared amused.
 - B He showed mild interest.
 - C He seemed overwhelmed.
 - D He was highly suspicious.
- 34 In his comments on *Vortigern and Rowena*, the playwright Sheridan implied that
- A he thought the Irelands had been tricked.
 - B he had little respect for Shakespeare's work.
 - C he was suspicious of the text's authorship.
 - D he was doubtful that the play would be well received.
- 35 According to the writer, once the reviews of *Vortigern and Rowena* were published, William-Henry
- A reduced his output of forgery.
 - B insisted on maintaining the papers' genuineness.
 - C felt a degree of relief.
 - D expressed remorse for his actions.
- 36 Following on from William-Henry's confession, we learn that
- A his father was astonished by his ability to deceive him.
 - B he attributed his critics' response to jealousy.
 - C he successfully exploited the Shakespeare incident.
 - D his deception provided him with a sense of satisfaction.

Part 6

QUESTIONS 37 – 40

Read the four reviews of a book about architecture on page 3 of the separate booklet. For questions 37 – 40, choose from the reviews A – D. The reviews may be chosen more than once.

Write your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Which reviewer

- 37** has a different opinion from the others on the confidence with which de Botton discusses architecture?
- 38** shares reviewer A's opinion whether architects should take note of de Botton's ideas?
- 39** expresses a similar view to reviewer B regarding the extent to which architects share de Botton's concerns?
- 40** has a different view to reviewer C on the originality of some of de Botton's ideas?

Part 7

QUESTIONS 41 – 46

Read the extract from a magazine article on page 4 of the separate booklet. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs **A – G** below, the one which fits each gap (**41 – 46**). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

PARAGRAPHS A – G FOR QUESTIONS 41 – 46

- A** The recruitment of men to the armed forces during the conflict in Europe from 1914 to 1918 meant there was very little persecution, since gamekeepers went off to fight. As the number of gamekeepers decreased, the wildcat began to increase its range, recolonising many of its former haunts. Extinction was narrowly averted.
- B** The wildcat waits for a while in rapt concentration, ears twitching and eyes watching, seeing everything and hearing everything, trying to detect the tell-tale movement of a vole or a mouse. But there is nothing, and in another leap he disappears into the gloom.
- C** The results, which are expected shortly, will be fascinating. But anyone who has seen a wildcat will be in little doubt that there is indeed a unique and distinctive animal living in the Scottish Highlands, whatever his background.
- D** They probably used deciduous and coniferous woodland for shelter, particularly in winter, and hunted over more open areas such as forest edge, open woodland, thickets and scrub, grassy areas and marsh. The wildcat was probably driven into more mountainous areas by a combination of deforestation and persecution.
- E** As the animals emerge, their curiosity is aroused by every movement and rustle in the vegetation. Later they will accompany their mother on hunting trips, learning quickly, and soon become adept hunters themselves.
- F** This is what makes many people think that the wildcat is a species in its own right. Research currently being undertaken by Scottish Natural Heritage is investigating whether the wildcat really is distinct from its home-living cousin, or whether it is nothing more than a wild-living form of the domestic cat.
- G** It is a typical image most folk have of the beast, but it is very much a false one, for the wildcat is little more than a bigger version of the domestic cat, and probably shows his anger as often.

Part 8

QUESTIONS 47 – 56

Read the magazine article on page 5 of the separate booklet in which five career consultants give advice about starting a career.

For questions 47 – 56, choose from the consultants (A – E). The consultants may be chosen more than once.

Write your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Which consultant makes the following statements?

- 47 Keep your final objective in mind when you are planning to change jobs.
- 48 It takes time to become familiar with the characteristics of a company you have joined.
- 49 You should demonstrate determination to improve your job prospects.
- 50 Make sure your approach for information is positive in tone.
- 51 It is not certain that you will be given very much support in your job initially.
- 52 Stay optimistic in spite of setbacks.
- 53 Promotion isn't the only way to increase your expertise.
- 54 Ask for information about your shortcomings.
- 55 Some information you are given may not give a complete picture.
- 56 It will be some time before you start giving your employers their money's worth.

BLANK PAGE