Ready for Advanced
workbook with key
3rd Edition
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Updated in line with Cambridge English: Advanced (CAE) 2015 revisions
Aiming high

Multiple matching

1 Read the article about the explorer Ranulph Fiennes quickly. In the article, is he mainly

A giving advice to inexperienced explorers?
B talking about the nature of exploration?
C promoting adventure travel to young people?

2 For questions 1–10, answer by choosing from the sections of the article (A–D). Some of the choices may be required more than once.

In which section are the following mentioned?

a negative effect of the growing interest in adventure travel
an aspect of Fiennes’s character that may have been unfairly highlighted
Fiennes’s suggestion that people find increasingly unusual ways to achieve recognition
Fiennes’s opinion that someone who is reasonably fit could reach the South Pole
Fiennes’s primary motivation for being an explorer
Fiennes’s fascination with a field in which he is fairly inexperienced
Fiennes’s suggestion that people find increasingly unusual ways to achieve recognition
Fiennes’s personal achievements are remarkable
an aspect of Fiennes’s character that may have been unfairly highlighted
a misconception regarding the knowledge previous explorers had

3 In his South Pole trek was a thoroughly enjoyable experience. However, in Fiennes’s biography of the original Antarctic explorer, Captain Robert Falcon Scott, he implies strongly that

A the majority of the public would not be able to do. Crossing the whole continent of Antarctica unsupported, for example, your troubles only really start at the South Pole. But the urge to go to far-flung regions is innate to many men, and the possibility of making similar discoveries may remain ignorant of the debt they owe to Scott’s pioneering spirit.
B asking him, is the exploring game getting too easy? ‘Anyone who plans carefully could get to the South Pole if they’re in relatively good condition and go at the right time of year,’ says Fiennes. ‘I would say the same of Mount Everest. If the weather’s good and you take a reasonable guide, you should be able to get up even if you’ve never climbed before. However, there are still plenty of expeditions the majority of the public would not be able to do. Crossing the whole continent of Antarctica unsupported, for example, your troubles only really start at the South Pole. But the urge to go to far-flung regions is innate to many men, and the possibility of making similar discoveries may remain ignorant of the debt they owe to Scott’s pioneering spirit.
C Sir Ranulph Fiennes is the world’s greatest living explorer. But now it seems an endless stream of people are conquering the South Pole or clambers up Everest. Mark MacKenzie asks him, is the exploring game becoming too easy?
D William Lindley’s biography of Captain Robert Falcon Scott, he implies strongly that

4 Sir Ranulph Fiennes is the world’s greatest living explorer. But now it seems an endless stream of people are conquering the South Pole or clambers up Everest. Mark MacKenzie asks him, is the exploring game becoming too easy?

A In the field of human exploration, Sir Ranulph Fiennes’s personal achievements are remarkable and his numerous expeditions to the North and South Poles have turned him into an iconic figure, the explorer’s explorer. Now there are many amateurs that would follow in his footsteps and adventure travel is one of the fastest growing sectors of the travel market. This year, record numbers are expected at the base camp of Everest, in the hope of reaching the summit of the world’s tallest peak. So, is the exploring game getting too easy? ‘Anyone who plans carefully could get to the South Pole if they’re in relatively good condition and go at the right time of year,’ says Fiennes. ‘I would say the same of Mount Everest. If the weather’s good and you take a reasonable guide, you should be able to get up even if you’ve never climbed before. However, there are still plenty of expeditions the majority of the public would not be able to do. Crossing the whole continent of Antarctica unsupported, for example, your troubles only really start at the South Pole. But the urge to go to far-flung regions is innate to many men, and the possibility of making similar discoveries may remain ignorant of the debt they owe to Scott’s pioneering spirit.
B Sir Edmund Hillary first scaled Everest, he used every aid at his disposal. The next “first” then has to be the person to do it without oxygen, then the first solo ascent and so on. So are there any true “firsts” left? “In part, it’s the altitude of the individual,” he says. “If there has been a dramatic impact in terms of litter.”
C Sir Ranulph Fiennes is the world’s greatest living explorer. But now it seems an endless stream of people are conquering the South Pole or clambers up Everest. Mark MacKenzie asks him, is the exploring game becoming too easy?
D What is it that has driven explorers to the extremes of the Earth? Explorers have always had a thousand different motives, Fiennes acknowledges. “If I’m asked myself, I am quite clear. It’s my profession and how I make an income. There are people who aren’t comfortable with that. I’m supposed to say “Because it’s there to be conquered.” I think some people still need this image of nobility.” Such frankness has contributed to Fiennes’s reputation for occasional haughtiness. On an expedition in 1971, he made the mistake of taking along a television crew: “It meant good publicity for future expeditions,” he says, “but they deliberately set out with the aim of showing me up as a dictator.”

5 Sir Ranulph Fiennes is the world’s greatest living explorer. But now it seems an endless stream of people are conquering the South Pole or clambers up Everest. Mark MacKenzie asks him, is the exploring game becoming too easy?

A Aiming high
B Sir Ranulph Fiennes is the world’s greatest living explorer. But now it seems an endless stream of people are conquering the South Pole or clambers up Everest. Mark MacKenzie asks him, is the exploring game becoming too easy?
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2 For questions 1–10, answer by choosing from the sections of the article (A–D). Some of the choices may be required more than once.

In which section are the following mentioned?

- an aspect of Fiennes’s character that may have been unfairly highlighted
- a negative effect of the growing interest in adventure travel
- Fiennes’s suggestion that people find increasingly unusual ways to achieve recognition
- a misconception regarding the knowledge previous explorers had
- Fiennes’s primary motivation for being an explorer
- the belief that explorers have too much respect for their own field
- Fiennes’s opinion that someone who is reasonably fit could reach the South Pole
- Fiennes’s fascination with a field in which he is fairly inexperienced
- Fiennes’s opinion that that people find increasingly unusual ways
-Fiennes’s suggestion that people find increasingly unusual ways

3 of the original Antarctic explorer, Captain Sir Ernest Shackleton, whose young team reached the South Pole in 1901. Why did Fiennes refer to him?

4 Sir Ranulph Fiennes is the world’s greatest living explorer. But now it seems an endless stream of people are conquering the South Pole or clambering up Everest. Mark MacKenzie asks him, is the exploring game becoming too easy?

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B But with specialist companies willing to deposit increasing numbers of tourists in ever more remote locations, is exploring still a true test of character? “The challenge is what you make of it,” says Fiennes. “In the wrong weather, you can have the most horrendous time on reasonably easy routes.” Also lying behind the increasing numbers of extreme adventurers, says Fiennes, is the improved technology used for polar equipment. “It’s all a lot lighter now, less bulky. If you’re inexperienced, that makes these journeys a lot more appealing,” Patrick Woodhead, whose young team reached the South Pole in 75 days, thinks the explorer community has a tendency to be overly reverential towards their discipline and claims his South Pole trek was a thoroughly enjoyable experience. However, in Fiennes’s biography of the original Antarctic explorer, Captain Robert Falcon Scott, he implies strongly that there are those among modern explorers who remain ignorant of the debt they owe to Scott’s pioneering spirit. “People today think we knew back then that Antarctica was a continent – we didn’t. On his first expedition to Antarctica in 1902, Scott made an 800-mile journey when the furthest expedition previously had been 14 miles.”

C What is it that has driven explorers to the extremes of the Earth? “Explorers have always had a thousand different motives,” Fiennes acknowledges. “If I’m asked myself, I am quite clear. It’s my profession and how I make an income. There are people who aren’t comfortable with that. I’m supposed to say ‘because it’s there to be conquered.’ I think some people still need this image of nobility.” Such frankness has contributed to Fiennes’s reputation for occasional haughtiness. “Sir Edmund Hillary first scaled Everest, he used every aid at his disposal. The next ‘first’ then has to be the person to do it without oxygen, then the first solo ascent and so on.”

D Nevertheless, Fiennes has built his reputation on the only sort of accomplishment that matters among his peers – being first. “Sir Edmund Hillary first scaled Everest, he used every aid at his disposal. The next ‘first’ then has to be the person to do it without oxygen, then the first solo ascent and so on.” Sir Ranulph Fiennes, whose young team reached the South Pole in 75 days, thinks the explorer community has a tendency to be overly reverential towards their discipline and claims his South Pole trek was a thoroughly enjoyable experience. However, in Fiennes’s biography of the original Antarctic explorer, Captain Robert Falcon Scott, he implies strongly that there are those among modern explorers who remain ignorant of the debt they owe to Scott’s pioneering spirit. “People today think we knew back then that Antarctica was a continent – we didn’t.” On his first expedition to Antarctica in 1902, Scott made an 800-mile journey when the furthest expedition previously had been 14 miles.”

Is this your idea of fun?

Sir Ranulph Fiennes is the world’s greatest living explorer. But now it seems an endless stream of people are conquering the South Pole or clambering up Everest. Mark MacKenzie asks him, is the exploring game becoming too easy?

A In the field of human exploration, Sir Ranulph Fiennes’s personal achievements are remarkable and his numerous expeditions to the North and South Poles have turned him into an iconic figure, the explorer’s explorer. Now there are many amateurs that would follow in his footsteps and adventure travel is one of the fastest-growing sectors of the travel market. This year, record numbers are expected at the base camp of Everest, in the hope of reaching the summit of the world’s tallest peak. So, is the exploring game getting too easy? Anyone who plans carefully could get to the South Pole if they’re in relatively good condition and go at the right time of year, says Fiennes. “I would say the same of Mount Everest.” If the weather’s good and you take a reasonable guide, you should be able to get up even if you’ve never climbed before. However, there are still plenty of expeditions the majority of the public would not be able to do. Crossing the whole continent of Antarctica unsupported, for example, your troubles only really start at the South Pole, but the urge to go to far-flung regions is innate to man,” Fiennes continues, “and I think provided there is no ecological damage, this is fine. On Everest, though, there has been a dramatic impact in terms of litter.”

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Aiming high

Vocabulary

Wordlist on page 208 of the Coursebook.

A Verb and noun collocations

Complete the sentences with one of the words from the box.

out with in to into

1. Their solar panel business ran _____ problems after a succession of wet summers in the mid-2000s.
2. Last year’s police campaign to reduce the number of accidents on motorways met _____ limited success.
3. Union leaders have not ruled _____ the possibility of taking strike action.
4. Her attempt to cycle across the Sahara ended _____ failure yesterday, when she fell off her bike and broke her leg.
5. Taking on the Cup holders was no easy task, but they rose _____ the challenge and drew 1–1.

B Adjective and noun collocations

1. One of the items of vocabulary in each group is not normally used with the word in capitals. Cross out the item which does not fit. There is an example at the beginning.

- ACHIEVEMENT
- FAILURE
- SUCCESS
- MOTIVATION

2. Complete the sentences with an appropriate adjective from exercise 1. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- He achieved _____ for failing a drugs test after winning an Olympic® final.
- There is a chronic _____ of housing in our cities.
- The government is concerned at the number of unfilled _____ and _____ in the wage negotiations.

C Word formation

Complete the sentences with an appropriate noun form of the word in capitals at the end of the sentence. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. Many people at the club are questioning the _____ wisdom of signing the 16-year-old goalkeeper.
1. Excessive _____ to direct sunlight should of course be avoided.
2. Councillors have once again rejected the _____ for a new multi-storey car park.
3. Management criticized the unions for their stubborn attitude and _____ in the wage negotiations.
4. The government is concerned at the number of unfilled _____ in the nursing profession.
5. There is a strong feeling within the company that greater _____ should be placed on staff development.
6. Failure to meet legal safety _____ has led to the temporary closure of the fairground.
7. She chose to live in Brighton because of its mild climate and _____ to London.
8. There is a chronic _____ of housing in our cities.
9. The complete of this answer shows that the candidate did not read the question carefully.
10. He achieved _____ for failing a drugs test after winning an Olympic® final.

Language focus

A Spelling

The following letter contains 20 spelling mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to complain about an article that appeared in the Winners and Losers section in last weekend’s edition of your newspaper.

The article, which analyses the growth of my educational publishing company, ABC, describes me as a man with surprisingly impetuous working conditions and excellent promotion prospects.

As you can imagine, your article has caused considerable pain and embarrassment. I found it extremely upsetting. I trust you will print an apology in your next edition of your newspaper, pointing out and rectifying your inaccuracies in the article.

Yours faithfully,

John Austin

Don’t forget!

You may need to use the negative or plural form of the noun.

Example at the beginning.

Out with in to into
Aiming high

Vocabulary

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1. Their solar panel business ran ______ problems after a succession of wet summers in the mid-2000s.
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B Adjective and noun collocations

1. One of the items of vocabulary in each group is not normally used with the word in capitals. Cross out the item which does not fit. There is an example at the beginning (0).

   0. distinct keen remote strong
   1. fair inside realistic slim
   2. potential recurrent resounding trivial
   3. burning daunting exciting fresh
   4. hard high personal poor
   5. huge overnight roaring terrible
   6. continued dismal inevitable urgent
   7. heated lifelong greatest secret
   8. major outlying remarkable sporting

2. Complete the sentences with an appropriate adjective from exercise 1. There is an example at the beginning (0).

   0. I can’t understand why he applied for the job, there wasn’t even a ______ remote possibility that he’d get it.
   1. Recent corruption scandals mean that the party now stands only a ______ chance of victory in the forthcoming elections.
   2. During his adolescence, serious illness was a ______ problem, and always seemed to strike at exam time.
   3. The situation does pose a rather ______ challenge, but we will not be put off.
   4. His consistently low marks seem to be both the result and the cause of ______ motivation.
   5. The book brought her great wealth and worldwide fame, but this was no ______ success; her previous two novels had been bestsellers in her own country.
   6. It was a night of ______ failure for British athletes, whose recent successes had given cause for great optimism.
   7. As I’ve always said, it’s been a ______ ambition of mine to play Hamlet, and now at last I can fulfil it.
   8. Undoubtedly, the greatest ______ achievement of the year was Alek Schmidt’s record-breaking marathon run of two hours and three minutes.

C Word formation

Complete the sentences with an appropriate noun form of the word in capitals at the end of the sentence. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0. Many people at the club are questioning the ______ wisdom of signing the 16-year-old goalkeeper.
1. Excessive ______ to direct sunlight should of course be avoided.
2. Councillors have once again rejected the ______ for a new multi-storey car park.
3. Management criticized the unions for their stubborn attitude and ______ in the wage negotiations.
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8. There is a chronic ______ of housing in our cities.
9. The complete ______ of this answer shows that the candidate did not read the question carefully.
10. He achieved ______ for failing a drugs test after winning an Olympic final.

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I am writing to complain about an article that appeared in the ‘Winners and Losers’ section in last weekend’s edition of your newspaper. The article, which analyses the growth of my educational publishing company, ABC, describes me as a man with surprisingly describes me as a man with ...
Modal verbs: **might, could, may** and **can**

Grammar reference on page 215 of the Coursebook.

1 In 1–7, complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. There is an example at the beginning.

0 Would you mind lending me your pen for a moment?
May ________________________________________?

1 Although he lives here, we never see him.
He may ________________________________________ .

2 They’re very likely to ask you to speak French during the interview.
You may ________________________________________ .

3 Perhaps she didn’t know you were married.
She might ________________________________________ .

4 He had a good chance of getting the job, but he didn’t apply.
If he’d applied for the job, he could ________________________________________ .

5 I rarely use my bike these days, so it would make sense if I sold it.
I rarely use my bike these days, so I may ________________________________________ .

6 Why on earth didn’t you tell me you were vegetarian?
You might ________________________________________ !

7 It’s unlikely she was enjoying herself very much.
She can’t ________________________________________ .

2 In 1–7, one of the three alternatives is incorrect. Cross it out. There is an example at the beginning.

0 You might/may not/cannot leave until I give you permission.
1 It’s not my scarf – I think it might/could/can be Graham’s.
2 It might/may/could not be warm enough to eat outside tonight, but we’ll keep your fingers crossed.
3 He’s so lazy – he might/may/could at least offer to do the washing up!
4 I know you didn’t want to come, but you might/may/could as well try and enjoy yourself now that you’re here.
5 Don’t run across the road like that again – you might/may/could have been run over.
6 It was a tough walk, but we could/should managed to reach the end before it got dark.
7 Police are now saying that the fire might/may/could not have been started deliberately, although they have refused to rule out the possibility of arson entirely.

Multiple-choice cloze

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

On top of the world

In December 2011, a teenage mountaineer from California (0) **overtook** the youngest person to complete one of his sport’s most extravagant **successes** : scaling the highest peak on each of the world’s seven continents. Jordan Romero was just 15 when he (2) **achieved** the summit of Vinson Massif in Antarctica.

Jordan, who grew up climbing the mountains in Big Bear Lake, just east of Los Angeles, conquered his first **challenge**, Mount Kilimanjaro, at the age of nine. At 13, he became the youngest person to (4) **reach** it to the top of Everest. He beat the previous record for the Seven Summits, which was (5) **kept** by 16-year-old British climber George Atkinson. Both teenagers sparked controversy in mountaineering **contests**, with purists claiming they were too young to contribute properly to climbs, and therefore relied excessively on the support of their team-mates.

Although Jordan broadcast his achievements on the Internet, his mother (7) **refused** to comment when contacted by the press, claiming that the family was not (8) **searching** attention for his feats.

0 A overtook
1 A successes
2 A achieved
3 A major
4 A get
5 A kept
6 A sets
7 A declined
8 A asking

B turned
C contests
C chief
C fulfilled
C find
C maintained
C bands
C rejected
C seeking

C became
D disputes
C challenges
D accomplished
D superior
D work
D fields
C paying
D circles

D renounced
B Modal verbs: might, could, may and can

Grammar reference on page 215 of the Coursebook.

1 In 1–7, complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 Would you mind lending me your pen for a moment?
   May I ___________ for a moment?

   1 Although he lives here, we never see him.
   He may ___________.

   2 They’re very likely to ask you to speak French during the interview.
   You may ___________.

   3 Perhaps she didn’t know you were married.
   She might ___________.

   4 He had a good chance of getting the job, but he didn’t apply.
   If he’d applied for the job, he could ___________.

   5 I rarely use my bike these days, so it would make sense if I sold it.
   I rarely use my bike these days, so I may ___________.

   6 Why on earth didn’t you tell me you were vegetarian?
   You might ___________!

   7 It’s unlikely she was enjoying herself very much.
   She can’t ___________.

2 In 1–7, one of the three alternatives is incorrect. Cross it out. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 You __________/may not/cannot leave until I give you permission.
   1 It’s not my scarf – I think it __________/could/can be Graham’s.

   2 It ___________/may/could not be warm enough to eat outside tonight, but we’ll keep our fingers crossed.

   3 He’s so lazy – he ___________/may/could at least offer to do the washing up!

   4 I know you didn’t want to come, but you ___________/may/could as well try and enjoy yourself now that you’re here.

   5 Don’t run across the road like that again – you ___________/may/could have been run over!

   6 It was a tough walk, but we ___________/were able to managed to reach the end before it got dark.

   7 Police are now saying that the fire ___________/may/could not have been started deliberately, although they have refused to rule out the possibility of arson entirely.

   8 I borrow your pen for a moment

 Multiple-choice cloze

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

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Jordan, who grew up climbing the mountains in Big Bear Lake, just east of Los Angeles, conquered his first (3) ___________ summit, Mount Kilimanjaro, at the age of nine. At 13, he became the youngest person to (4) ___________ it to the top of Everest. He beat the previous record for the Seven Summits, which was (5) ___________ by 16-year-old British climber George Atkinson. Both teenagers sparked controversy in mountaineering (6) ___________ , with purists claiming they were too young to contribute properly to climbs, and therefore relied excessively on the support of their team-mates.

Although Jordan broadcast his achievements on the Internet, his mother (7) ___________ to comment when contacted by the press, claiming that the family was not (8) ___________ attention for his feats.

0 A overtook  B turned  C became  D succeeded
1 A successes  B contests  C challenges  D disputes
2 A achieved  B reached  C fulfilled  D accomplished
3 A major  B chief  C upper  D superior
4 A get  B find  C make  D work
5 A kept  B maintained  C broken  D held
6 A sets  B bands  C fields  D circles
7 A declined  B rejected  C denied  D renounced
8 A asking  B seeking  C paying  D searching
Formal letter: application

1. Read the following job advertisement, which has been taken from the Internet, and make a list of the characteristics the ideal candidate would possess.

Personal assistant to insurance executive

A dynamic PA is required to work for a very busy insurance executive. Duties include correspondence, diary management and booking travel. There will also be a great deal of contact with business people at a high level. A minimum of five years’ related experience is essential.

2. The following is a letter of application for the job advertised in exercise 1. In 1–15, two of the alternatives can be used in each space. Cross out the alternative which cannot be used. There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) Dear Sir/Dear Executive/Dear Sir or Madam

I am writing in reply/apply/response to your advertisement which appears on the website of the Business Times newspaper.

As you must/can/will see from my enclosed/attached/enveloped CV, I have spent the last six years working at the Tadwell branch of the Excel Insurance Company. I joined the branch as trainee secretary after leaving school and two years ago I was appointed/destined/promoted to the place/post of office manager, in charge of a staff/team/number of seven. My duties/chores/responsibilities range from the day-to-day conduct/management/running of the office to staff training and new recruitment. I am also responsible for organizing/making/sorting travel arrangements for management and visiting officials.

I am now interested in working in a more dynamic environment and given the experience I have acquired/gained/learnt at Excel, I consider myself well equipped to respond to/take up/rise for the challenge offered by the post of personal assistant. I also feel I have/own/possess the necessary personal qualities to meet/complete/deal with the demands of the job; I have included in the CV the contact details of my branch manager, who would be welcome/willing/pleased to provide you with a character reference.

I am available for interview at any time which might be convenient to you and would be able to start work after serving out the two months’ notice in my actual/current/present job.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully

Lara Goodrich
Formal letter: application

1 Read the following job advertisement, which has been taken from the Internet, and make a list of the characteristics the ideal candidate would possess.

Personal assistant to insurance executive
A dynamic PA is required to work for a very busy insurance executive. Duties include correspondence, diary management and booking travel. There will also be a great deal of contact with business people at a high level. A minimum of five years’ related experience is essential.

2 The following is a letter of application for the job advertised in exercise 1. In 1–15, two of the alternatives can be used in each space. Cross out the alternative which cannot be used. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Dear Sir/Dear Executive

I am writing in reply/apply/response to your advertisement which appears on the website of the Business Times newspaper.

As you must/can/will see from my enclosed/attached/enveloped CV, I have spent the last six years working at the Tadwell branch of the Excel Insurance Company. I joined the branch as trainee secretary after leaving school and two years ago I was appointed/destined/promoted to the place/position/post of office manager, in charge of a staff/team/number of seven.

My duties/chores/responsibilities range from the day-to-day conduct/management/running of the office to staff training and new recruitment. I am also responsible for organizing/making/sorting travel arrangements for management and visiting officials.

I am now interested in working in a more dynamic environment and given the experience I have acquired/gained/learnt at Excel, I consider myself well equipped to respond to/take up/rise for the challenge offered by the post of personal assistant. I also feel I have/own/possess the necessary personal qualities to meet/complete/deal with the demands of the job; I have included in the CV the contact details of my branch manager, who would be welcome/willing/pleased to provide you with a character reference.

I am available for interview at any time which might be convenient to you and would be able to start work after serving out the two months’ notice in my actual/current/present job.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully

Lara Goodrich
2 Times change

Multiple choice

You are going to read a magazine article about longevity, the long life that some people have. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Would you want to live to 100?

Remarkably, two in five girls born today will live for a century, and boys are close behind. But, asks Jeremy Laurance, is longevity all it’s cracked up to be?

Human beings have struggled to defeat the ageing process for millennia: from olive leaves in ancient Egypt to the alchemists’ elixir of life, vast resources have been spent – and still are today – on tonics, potions and vitamins in the attempt to stave off the ravages of the years. Now we know the secret. Quietly, without fanfare, we are putting it to work. Life expectancy soared by 30 years in richer nations during the 20th century and shows no sign of slowing. In some countries it has increased by three months a year for the last 160 years. When the British tradition of sending a telegram from the monarch to all new centenarians began in 1917, King George V dispatched 24 celebratory messages. By 1955, the number had increased 10-fold and by 2011 it had increased almost 40-fold to nearly 10,000.

Leading economist Professor John Appleby cites the figures in the British Medical Journal and asks: “Where will it all end”? That is an economist’s question, but one that 18th century author Jonathan Swift also wanted to answer. Gulliver’s Travels features a race of humans, the Struldbrugs, who were normal in all respects except one. Their immortality, instead of being a blessing, was a curse, because they continued to age. By 90, they lose their teeth and hair; they have at that age no distinction of taste, but eat and drink whatever they can get, without relish or appetite ... this question therefore was not, whether a man would choose to be always in the prime of youth, attended to all new centenarians began in 1917, King George V dispatched 24 celebratory messages. By 1955, the number had increased 10-fold and by 2011 it had increased almost 40-fold to nearly 10,000.

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Such observations are bound to make those younger wonder— is ageing, at the rate those of us fortunate enough to live comfortable lives are achieving, something to be celebrated or feared? The pace of advance is astonishing. As recently as 1980, scientists believed that age 85 would mark a natural limit for average life expectancy. In Japan that barrier was passed for women in 2007. In the UK, average life expectancy for both sexes born today is over 90. What is the secret?— the ethos of life?— just better standards of living, education and healthcare is all, rather than a blend of exotic ingredients secretly distilled in a laboratory. Dull, perhaps, but marvellously true. In the early part of the last century, improvements in infant and child survival contributed most to growing life expectancy, but since the 1950s the biggest gains have been in the older ages.

What worries most people about ageing is losing their faculties and the ability to perform the daily tasks of living— eating, dressing, bathing and getting around. The trends in this regard are worrying. The good news is that despite increases in chronic conditions such as diabetes and arthritis, earlier diagnosis and improved treatments have rendered these conditions less disabling. In the future, more of us will fall ill, but the illnesses should affect us less. The result is that we may live to see our great-grandchildren and even our great-great-grandchildren. Nevertheless, there are large differences between countries in healthy life expectancy beyond 65—that is, years spent without disability— and the UK performs poorly compared with countries such as Italy and Belgium. If ageing is to be celebrated we need answers to the personal, social, financial and health challenges it poses. One suggestion, proposed by Professor Karol Sikora, of the Danish Ageding Research Centre, is to extend working lives by shortening the working week. “The 20th century was a century of redistribution of income,” Professor Sikora says. “The 21st century could be a century of redistribution of work. Redistribution would spread work more evenly across populations and over the ages of life. Preliminary evidence suggests that shortened working weeks over extended working lives might further contribute to increases in life expectancy and health.” Work till you are 100? Now that would deserve a celebratory telegram. How many people would welcome this opportunity is quite another matter.
**Vocabulary**

Wordlist on page 209 of the Coursebook.

**Changes**

1. For questions 1–4, complete each of the gaps with a word from the box. The verb you choose must be appropriate for the gaps in both sentences. There is an example at the beginning (0).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>adapted</th>
<th>altered</th>
<th>changed</th>
<th>shifted</th>
<th>transferred</th>
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0. **a**. I’ve **changed** my mind – I’ll have the soup instead of the prawn cocktail.
   **b**. He **changed** places with Jean so that he could sit nearer the blackboard.

1. a. Football star Cristiano Ronaldo was **adapted** from Manchester United to Real Madrid for a fee of £80 million.
   b. I’ve just **transferred** £3000 from my current account to my savings account.

2. a. When asked why he hadn’t done his homework, James **uncomfortably** in his seat.
   b. The publishing company has **shifting** its attention away from children’s literature towards school text books.

3. a. The snow leopard has **shifted** to life at altitudes of up to 6000 metres.
   b. Several of her books have been **published** for television.

4. a. The jacket was a perfect fit, but I **had** the trousers **too tight**.
   b. The new tower block has dramatically **altered** the appearance of the town.

2. Underline the word A, B, C or D which best fits each gap.

   1. He’s **slightly** changed at all since I last saw him – he’s just as lively and outgoing as he always was.
      A) slightly    B) hardly    C) subtly    D) nearly

   2. The seat is **completely** adjusted by pulling on this lever here.
      A) highly    B) fully    C) openly    D) easily

   3. Prices vary **widely**, so do shop around before you buy your barbecue.
      A) widely    B) instantly    C) completely    D) closely

   4. In response to growing criticism, the government modified its plans for education cuts, **though only very**.
      A) barely    B) fundamentally    C) slightly    D) faintly

   5. To her credit, she **radically** transformed the business from a string of small shops into a major international chain of department stores.
      A) radically    B) revoltingly    C) enormously    D) increasingly

3. Complete the sentences with one of the words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fortunes</th>
<th>heart</th>
<th>scene</th>
<th>pace</th>
<th>condition</th>
<th>attitudes</th>
<th>direction</th>
<th>law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. You should go away somewhere for the weekend. A **change of** ________ will do you good.

2. At first my parents refused to let me go off travelling on my own, but then they **had a change of** ________.

3. After a very slow start, the car chase gives the film a much needed **change of** ________.

4. In a complete **change of** ________, he gave up his job in teaching and became a farmer.

5. The win marked a **change in** ________ of the team, which had lost its previous six games.

6. Despite the operation on his eye, there has been no significant **change in** ________.

7. For many years, anti-smoking campaigners had called for a **change in** ________ to make it illegal for people to smoke in bars and cafés.

8. The legalization of divorce reflected a **change in** ________ towards marriage.

**Language focus**


1. Correct the following sentences by changing the underlined word or words. You may need to write more than one word. There is an example at the beginning (0).

   0. **I knew** him since we were at school together.
      1. We **would have** a parrot, but he flew away one day when I was cleaning his cage.
      2. The service was terrible; when our dessert arrived, Paul still ate his starter!
      3. I **have met** some very interesting people on my holiday last year.
      4. This must be about the tenth time I **eat** in this restaurant.
      5. It’s a long time since we **don’t see** each other.
      6. It wasn’t the first time she **was catching** him taking money from her purse.
      7. I’d like to **stay** in London longer, but we had to get back for Sandra’s wedding.
      8. I wish you **didn’t give** him my phone number – he phoned me three times yesterday!
      9. You **did nothing but** complain since we’ve been here.
      10. She was about **sitting** down, when she noticed the chair was broken.
Vocabulary

Wordlist on page 209 of the Coursebook.

Changes

1 For questions 1–4, complete each of the gaps with a word from the box. The verb you choose must be appropriate for the gaps in both sentences. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- adapted
- altered
- changed
- shifted
- transferred

0 a I’ve _____ my mind – I’ll have the soup instead of the prawn cocktail.
   b He _____ places with Jean so that he could sit nearer the blackboard.
1 a Football star Cristiano Ronaldo was _________ from Manchester United to Real Madrid for a fee of £80 million.
   b I’ve just _____ £3000 from my current account to my savings account.
2 a When asked why he hadn’t done his homework, James _________ uncomfortably in his seat.
   b The publishing company has _________ its attention away from children’s literature towards school text books.
3 a The snow leopard has _________ to life at altitudes of up to 6000 metres.
   b Several of her books have been _________ for television.
4 a The jacket was a perfect fit, but I had the trousers _________ because they were a little too tight.
   b The new tower block has dramatically _________ the appearance of the town.

2 Underline the word A, B, C or D which best fits each gap.

1 He’s _________ changed at all since I last saw him – he’s just as lively and outgoing as he always was.
   a slightly     b hardly     c subly     d nearly
2 The seat is _________ adjusted by pulling on this lever here.
   a highly     b fully     c openly     d easily
3 Prices vary _________, so do shop around before you buy your barbecue.
   a widely     b instantly     c completely     d closely
4 In response to growing criticism, the government modified its plans for education cuts, though only very _________.
   a barely     b fundamentally     c slightly     d faintly
5 To her credit, she _________ transformed the business from a string of small shops into a major international chain of department stores.
   a radically     b revoltingly     c enormously     d increasingly

Language focus


3 Complete the sentences with one of the words from the box.

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1 You should go away somewhere for the weekend. A change of _________ will do you good.
2 At first my parents refused to let me go off travelling on my own, but then they had a change of _________.
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4 In a complete change of _________ he gave up his job in teaching and became a farmer:
5 The win marked a change in the _________ of the team, which had lost its previous six games.
6 Despite the operation on his eye, there has been no significant change in the patient’s _________.
7 For many years, anti-smoking campaigners had called for a change in the _________ to make it illegal for people to smoke in bars and cafés.
8 The legalization of divorce reflected a change in _________ towards marriage.

4 Correct the following sentences by changing the underlined word or words. You may need to write more than one word. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- have known

0 I know him since we were at school together.
1 We would have a parrot, but he flew away one day when I was cleaning his cage.
2 The service was terrible; when our dessert arrived, Paul still ate his starter!
3 I have met some very interesting people on my holiday last year.
4 This must be about the tenth time I eat in this restaurant.
5 It’s a long time since we don’t see each other.
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7 I’d like to stay in London longer, but we had to get back for Sandra’s wedding.
8 I wish you didn’t give him my phone number – he phoned me three times yesterday!
9 You did nothing but complain since we’ve been here.
10 She was about sitting down, when she noticed the chair was broken.
Word formation

For questions 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

BOOK REVIEW: Walls Have Ears by Mark Mitchell

Award (0) READERS of Mark Mitchell’s critically acclaimed historical novels will not be disappointed by his latest offering. Walls Have Ears, a simple, but beautiful (1) STAR, written tale of childhood innocence in a world of adult corruption. Mitchell, a former history teacher, shot to fame years ago thanks to the television (2) VARY of his fourth novel, Baroque of Ages, which followed the fortunes of two teenage siblings in seventeenth-century Britain. Despite the author’s (3) SATISFY with the TV production, (4) DISCOVER Marian Blackshaw and Edek Sobera, it was a huge success and (5) VARY of his books for children rocketed overnight as a result. Walls Have Ears is a (6) STAR on the central theme of Baroque of Ages, though this time set against the background of Hadrian’s Wall during its construction in the second century. The chance (7) DISCOVER by two young friends of a plot to assassinate the Roman Emperor responsible for the defensive wall turns their world upside down. The children are sworn to secrecy, but their conscience (8) SATISFY to get the better of them.

The book will be released on June 20th.

Key word transformation

For questions 1–6, 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. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

0 I haven’t driven an automatic car for several years.

1 RATHER

It’s (0) LAST SEVERAL YEARS SINCE I LAST DROVE an automatic car.

2 I always hated pasta when I was a child but now I cook it regularly.

3 EXPRESS

I (0) STAR to get the better of them.

4 We wanted to continue our mountain trek but the weather was too bad.

5 SATISFY

I (0) SATISFY with the standard of service in your hotel.

6 SEVERAL YEARS SINCE I LAST DROVE an automatic car.

The usual complaint (0) WHEN looking back at old predictions about the future is that a lot of the things promised in previous decades are (1) ADAPT near coming true. Jet packs, for example, (2) SATISFY have been commonly available by now. One can’t help feeling disappointed. But reading a piece from 1982, it (3) SELL the Los Angeles Times Magazine tries to predict life for a $25,000 household, has the opposite effect. The article, written by Nicole Yorkin, who later (4) SELL on to become a screenwriter for several science-fiction series, traces a day in the life of a fictitious family. It begins in the morning when their coffee maker turns itself on and ends (5) STAR one of the family reading in bed on a laserdisc. Meanwhile, data is stored on credit-card-sized computers that Yorkin unkindly refers to (6) SATISFY ‘smart cards’ and films are watched on (7) SATISFY as ‘ultra-thin, high-resolution video screens’. Some things aren’t quite so accurate, (8) SATISFY Yorkin suggests, for example, that her futuristic family will be served by home robots.
Open cloze

For questions 1–8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

A

Derek Taylor, 87, is one of Britain’s longest-serving Santas: he (1) MANAGED (succeed) to hold down his job in a Rotherham department store for so long by adapting to the changing attitudes of the children he (3) MEET down the years. “Back in the 1960s, children (4) BELIEVE in Father Christmas totally and (5) ASK lots of questions, like ‘Where exactly do you live?’ or ‘How do you manage to squeeze down the chimneys?’ Nowadays they just tell me about the presents they want. Of course, the toys they ask for (6) CHANGE dramatically over the years. In the old days, if you (7) SAY you would try and bring them the doll or roller skates they wanted, their faces (8) LIGHT up. Now it’s all mobile phones, computers and games consoles.”

B

I’ll never forget the time I (1) VISITED the hairdresser’s way back in the 1940s for my first perm, or ‘permanent wave’, after I (2) ARRIVED in London at the age of 17. The usual complaint (3) SUFFER was that a lot of the things promised in previous decades were (4) NEAR未來 true. Jet packs, for example, (5) RATHER than being a screenwriter for several science-fiction series, traces a day in the life of one of the family reading in bed on a laser disc. Meanwhile, data is stored on credit-card-sized computers that Yorkin uncannily refers to (6) AS ‘smart cards’ and films are watched on (7) ‘smart phones’.

What, no jet packs?

The usual complaint (0) WHEN looking back at old predictions about the future is that a lot of the things promised in previous decades are (1) NEAR future true. Jet packs, for example, (2) ebbed and flowed have been commonly available by now. One can’t help feeling disappointed. But reading a piece from 1988, in (3) IN the Los Angeles Times Magazine tries to predict life for a 2031 household, has the opposite effect. The article, written by Nicole Yorkin, who later (4) ADAPTED the story to become a screenwriter for several science-fiction series, traces a day in the life of a fictitious family. It begins in the morning when their coffee maker turns itself on (5) ON to (6) WiFi, one of the family reading in bed on a laser disc. Meanwhile, data is stored on credit-card-sized computers that Yorkin uncannily refers to (7) AS ‘smart cards’ and films are watched on (8) ‘smart phones’.

Reading and Use of English

Part 3

Reading and Use of English

Part 4

Key word transformation

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0 I haven’t driven an automatic car for several years.

LAST

1 This is your third warning from me this week about being late for work.

NOT

2 I always hated pasta when I was a child but now I cook it regularly.

USE

3 We wanted to continue our mountain trek but the weather was too bad.

LIKE

4 I want to inform you that I was not satisfied with the standard of service in your hotel.

EXPRESS

5 I wanted to stay in last night but my flatmate insisted we go out.

SOONER

6 Didn’t you want me to tell the staff about your resignation?

RATHER

Book review: Walls have Ears by Mark Mitchell

Avoid (0) READING of Mark Mitchell’s critically acclaimed historical novels will not be disappointed by his latest offering. Walls have Ears, a simple, but (1) UNCOMPLICATED, written tale of childhood innocence in a world of adult corruption. Mitchell, a former history teacher, shot to fame three years ago thanks to the television (2) DOCUMENTARY of his fourth novel, Baroque of Ages, which followed the fortunes of two teenage siblings in seventeenth-century Britain. Despite the author’s (3) MANAGE to the TV production, (4) DROP in sales of his books for children rocketed overnight as a result. Walls have Ears is a (6) EXCITING read on the central theme of Baroque of Ages, though this time set against the background of Hadrian’s Wall during its construction in the second century. The chance (7) GRASP by two young friends of a plot to assassinate the Roman Emperor responsible for the defenestration wall turns their world upside down. The children are sworn to secrecy, but their conscience (8) OBSTRUCT them to get the better of them. The book will be released on June 20th.

Reading and Use of English

Part 3

Reading and Use of English

Part 4

Times change

2

Times change
Formal and informal letter

1. Read the following two Writing Part 2 tasks.

A. You have just returned from a rather unsatisfactory holiday with a tour company. A friend of yours is about to go on the same holiday. Write a letter to your friend explaining which aspects were not satisfactory and giving her advice on how to prepare for her holiday.

B. You have just returned from a rather unsatisfactory holiday with a tour company. You have decided to write a letter to the tour company, explaining which aspects of the holiday were not satisfactory and making recommendations for improvements.

2. A and B below are the first half of the two letters required by the tasks. Use a more formal version of the underlined information in A, the informal letter, to complete the gaps in B, the formal letter. Write one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Dear Sarah

Just got back from the historical tour of Rome. I had a very good week there – the guide, Francesca, really made it for me and I learnt loads about the history of Rome. She really knew her subject and explained things so well.

So all in all I really enjoyed the holiday, but I've just written to Timson's to tell them about the things that happened when I was there. It's really a way of helping them to make things better for future tours – like the one you're going on next month!

For one thing, we never made it to Ostia because the coach broke down shortly after we left and the local rep didn't send another one to replace it. Also, we had three free days rather than two, because our guide suddenly fell ill at the end and we were left to look after ourselves. But that wasn't too bad, as we got to see a lot of the ancient monuments ourselves, which I thought was a bit silly considering the price.

That last point is certainly something for you to bear in mind when you go – make sure you ...

Dear Sir or Madam

I have just __________ from Rome, where I spent a week on one of your historical tours. I would like to express my general __________ with the holiday, during which I learnt a great __________ about Rome and its history. This was largely due to the excellent work of the guide, Francesca, who impressed everyone with her __________ and the quality of her __________.

I feel I should, however, draw your __________ to a number of incidents which occurred, in the hope that this may help you to __________ your service in future. __________ our planned visit to Ostia was cancelled, as the bus broke down soon after our __________ and your local representative __________ to send a replacement. In __________ our two free days became three, owing to the unexpected __________ of our guide on the final day; once again, we were not provided with a __________ substitute. __________ I was rather surprised to __________ on my __________ in Rome that __________ fees to ancient monuments were not included in the price of the holiday.

As a result of my experience, I would like to make a number of recommendations for future tours.

3. Now complete each of the letters, using the following plans as a guide. You should write 100–125 words for each letter.

A. Giving advice to your friend

- costs of admission – take enough money
- guidebook poor – buy your own
- restaurants can be pricey – check in guidebook/ask about cheap ones

B. Making recommendations to Timson's

- arrange alternative if bus breaks down, guide sick, etc
- make ad more explicit, e.g. admission costs
- improve guidebook (say how)

Don't forget!

- Continue each letter using the same informal or formal register.
- End each letter in an appropriate way.
- Use a wide range of language.

What to expect in the exam

In Part 2 you will be expected to write only one task type of 220–260 words.
Listening bank

1. Aiming high

Multiple choice 1.1–1.3

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract 1
You hear two university students talking about applying for jobs.
1. How does the man feel about applying for jobs?
   A confident he will get the job he wants
   B pleased that his CV looks impressive
   C surprised to have received so many replies
2. The woman has delayed applying for jobs because
   A she may do further study.
   B she might take time off to travel.
   C she could work in the family business.

Extract 2
You hear two business colleagues discussing a conference they have just attended.
3. According to the woman, one of the best things about the conference was
   A the range of backgrounds of the speakers
   B the chance to ask questions after each presentation
   C the large number of people who attended
4. Before the conference began, the man had felt
   A determined to hear one particular presentation.
   B regretful that some presentations had been cancelled.
   C concerned that the programme was too ambitious.

Extract 3
You hear part of a radio discussion in which two people are talking about plans to expand the size of their city.
5. What aspect of the plans does the man criticize?
   A the cost of new public transport initiatives
   B the types of new housing to be built
   C the provision of recreational facilities
6. Both speakers agree that the planned expansion
   A will give the city a stronger sense of identity.
   B will be good for the country as a whole.
   C will improve the international profile of the city.

2. Times change

Sentence completion 1.4

You will hear a student giving a presentation about how photography has changed over time. For questions 1–8, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

How photography has changed

In the 1850s, ‘wet collodion’ photography showed (1) ................................... for the first time.
‘Pictorialist’ photographers manipulated images, for example by giving them (2) ................................
In the 1920s, photographs of California’s (3) ............................... became world famous.
At the same time, photography was used to reject (4) ............................... in Europe.
Between the two World Wars, the work of ‘humanist’ photographers appeared in (5) ................................
In the 1960s, photographers wanted people to have a strong (6) ............................... when they saw their photos.
The (7) ............................... of photographs changed dramatically around the year 2000.
Nowadays, (8) ............................... is nearly always accompanied by photography of some kind.
Unit 3
Reading and Use of English, page 20
Part 7 Gapped text

Part 2 2
Part B 3
Part C 4
Part F 5
Part G 6
Part D 7

Vocabulary, page 22
A Adjective and noun collocations

Across: 1 ambition 5 aroma 6 method 8 success 11 change 12 challenge
Down: 1 changes 2 odour 4 information 7 failure 9 chance 10 smell
2 Possible answers
(see also Wordlist on pages 208-209 of the Coursebook)

Vocabulary, page 14
Changes

1 transferred 2 shifted 3 adapted 4 altered

Language focus, page 15

1 used to 2 was (still) eating 3 met 4 had eaten
5 have seen 6 had observed 7 have stayed
8 hadn't given 9 had done 10 to sit
2 A
3 A
4 used to believe 5 asked/used to ask
6 have changed 7 said 8 lit/used to light
9 would light

Part 2 Open cloze

A none 2 should 3 which 4 went 5 with
6 as 7 what 8 however/though

Part 3 Word formation

1 beautifully 2 adaptation 3 dissatisfaction
4 starring 5 sales 6 variation 7 discovery
8 threats

Part 4 Key word transformation

1 have warned/told you not to 2 didn't use to like/to enjoy
3 would like to have carried/gone 4 like to express my dissatisfaction
5 would sooner have stayed 6 you rather I hadn't let

Writing, page 18

Part 2 Formal and informal letter

1 satisfaction 2 deal 3 knowledge
4 explanations 5 attention 6 improve 7 Firstly
8 departure 9 failed 10 addition 11 illness
12 Finally 13 discover/learn/hear 14 arrival
15 entrance/admission

Reading and Use of English, page 25
Part 1 Multiple-choice cloze

1 D 2 C 3 C 4 B 5 D
6 A 7 C 8 C

Part 2 Open cloze

1 go 2 even 3 It 4 Having 5 to 6 with
7 However 8 took

Writing, page 26

Part 2 Review

2 para 1: grab reader's attention; introduce the performance for review
para 2: give background to present performance
para 3: brief summary of plot; positive opinions of performance
para 4: minor criticism; concluding opinions; recommendation

3 The writer immediately picks out a point of interest:
a large number of young performers; and creates
some sense of anticipation – will it result in a bad show?
The writer then provides a picture of the stage filled with skilful dancers and of the audience's attention being captured.

4 varied performances, unique meeting place, straightforward, comic, spellbinding, moving, particularly accomplished, enormously impressive, inadequate resources, unavoidable limitations

5 1 debut 2 timing 3 acoustics 4 casting 5 success
6 leads 7 repertoire 8 interpretation

Unit 4
Reading and Use of English, page 28
Part 6 Cross-text multiple matching

B Essentially, it was my decision to tolerate the circumstances.

C In retrospect, I see how this ridiculous situation was self-inflicted – a result of my need for perfection.

2 A

A I would like to write a piece about the wisdom gained following my disillusionment with my work, but that would be fictitious.

B This gave me the opportunity to take stock and see how I could combine my passion for music with a new career.

C I took a sabbatical and finally had the mental space to reassess my priorities and myself: whereas I once regarded my obsessive qualities as a professional advantage, since then, I have made a conscious effort to suppress them.

Vocabulary, page 18

A Body idioms

1 nose, head 2 foot, eye, eye 3 brains, head 4 feet, head
5 face, knees

B Time

1 for 2 out 3 aside 4 up 5 of 6 in 7 at 8 to
9 on 10 off

Language focus, page 31

A Gerunds and infinitives

1 refusal to work overtime surprised me.
2 isn't worth (you/your) reading that book.
3 you like me to carry your bag for you?
4 made a big/great/every effort to give up junk food.
5 appreciate you/your coming at such short notice.
6 couldn't help laughing when he said that.
7 had better leave now if you don't want to miss/or
you'll miss the bus.
8 have difficulty remembering names.