Test 4

PAPER 1 READING (1 hour 30 minutes)

Part 1

For questions 1–18, read the three texts below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Clutter

Sometimes it seems that no matter how many possessions you have, you never feel secure. While it is reasonable to have a basic nesting instinct and create a home which (1) your needs, there is a point where the motivation for acquiring things gets out of control. Modern advertising is (2) deliberately designed to play on our insecurities. 'If you don't have one of these you will be a (3) human being' is one of the consistent (4) messages we receive. To discover just how much you are influenced, I challenge you to try not to read any advertising billboards next time you go down the street. These multi-million dollar messages (5) condition us in very persuasive ways without our ever realising it. We are bombarded by them – television, radio, newspapers, magazines, posters, tee shirts, the internet, you (6) it – all encouraging us to buy, buy, buy.

1	Α	quenches	В	stays	С	meets	D	feeds
2	A	nonetheless	В	moreover	С	thereby	D	whatever
3	A	minor	В	lesser	С	deeper	D	lower
4	Α	subdued	В	submerged	С	underlying	D	underhand
5	A	relentlessly	В	fiercely	С	thoroughly	D	extremely
6	A	label	В	tell	С	say	D	name

Caves

Research establishments and university departments around the world have (7) years of research time in all aspects of caves, mainly their origins, their hydrology and their biology. Caves constitute a small but rather mysterious (8) of the natural environment – as such they (9) our curiosity and challenge our desire for knowledge, and consequently have had a considerable

amount of research effort (10) to them. Furthermore, because of their presence as natural phenomena, they have had a long history of study, which has been intensified in those parts of the world where caves have had a direct effect on our way of life. However, the physical (11) required to visit many caves means that cave research has been less in the hands of the learned professors than in most other scientific fields. Indeed there is a considerable, perhaps unique, (12) between the professional, scientific study of caves and the amateur studies carried out by those who mainly visit caves for sport.

7	A	conducted	В	done	С	invested	D	made
8	A	constituent	В	compartment	С	complement	D	component
9	A	arouse	В	incite	С	tempt	D	instigate
10	A	donated	В	bestowed	С	devoted	D	lavished
11	A	agility	В	capacity	С	properties	D	demands
12	Α	underlay	В	overlap	С	stratification	D	dependence

Weather Watch

Countless observant people without any instruments other than their own senses originally (13) the foundations of meteorology, which has progressed since the 17th century into the highly technical science of today. Satellites and electronic instruments (14) endless weather information to us with the minimum of delay, computers solve in minutes abstruse mathematical sums at a speed beyond the capability of the human brain. Meteorological theory is peppered with long words which have little (15) to the non-professional. It sometimes seems there is no room left for simple weather wisdom, but nothing could be further from the (16) Human experience is still the vital ingredient which (17) computed data into weather forecasts. Human observations can still provide unusual evidence which is of great help to professionals who are trying to (18) the mysteries of the atmosphere.

13	A	spread	В	made	С	put	D	laid
14	A	relay	В	diffuse	С	share	D	deal
15	A	purpose	В	validity	С	meaning	D	message
16	A	trust	В	honesty	С	truth	D	wisdom
17	A	transports	В	translates	С	transcends	D	transposes
18	Α	untie	В	undo	С	unwrap	D	unravel

PAPER 3 USE OF ENGLISH (1 hour 30 minutes)

Part 1

For questions 1–15, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example:	0	W	H	İ	С	Н								

ANIMAL IMPRINTING

Imprinting is a learning mechanism (0) which occurs early in the life of certain animals. (1)
is through this process that they develop a positive attachment (2) members of their own
species. No (3) do young birds hatch than they must learn to recognise their mother in
(4) to be able to follow and keep close to her for their own safety. (5) this process go
wrong, newly-hatched chicks (6) the risk of becoming lost, and may (7) to harm
(8) that they possess a high level of mobility, it would be difficult for the mother to keep the
chicks together (9) the assistance of imprinting. The process can take literally (10)
matter of minutes. The first large moving object the chicks see (11) automatically become
'mother'. In normal circumstances, of course, (12) really is their mother, but under
experimental conditions it can be almost (13) For instance, (14) the moving object
happens to be an orange balloon on a piece of string, then the balloon becomes 'mother'. So
powerful is this imprinting process that even after a few days, and (15) the presence of their
real mother, the chicks will choose the balloon.

Part 2

For questions 16-25, 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 space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example:	0	P	S	Υ	С	Н	0	L	0	G	ı	S	Τ	S						
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

EVERY TIME WE SAY GOODBYE

According to research by (0) Psychologists one can learn a great deal about	PSYCHOLOGY
the state of people's relationships by watching how they say goodbye at	
airports. However, it seems that it is not (16) those in the strongest	NECESSARY
relationships who make the greatest display of (17) at parting. Such	RELUCTANT
behaviour is more (18) of couples who have been together for a relatively	CHARACTER
short period of time. There is less (19) of people in long-term	LIKELY
relationships showing strong feelings of dependency. This may seem	
surprising but it is (20) because the people have been successful in	PRESUME
establishing stability in their relationship and are able to see the separation as	
brief and of no great (21)	SIGNIFY
The expression of emotion at these moments may often reflect (22) and	SECURE
also the feeling that the person leaving is not fully (23) of just how	APPRECIATE
important the relationship is to the person being left. The person leaving may	
also seem (24) of how unsettling a separation can be for the person left	AWARE
behind, who may then experience a very real sense of (25)	LONELY

Part 4

For questions 32–39, 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 eight words, including the word given.

11	:_			(0)
nere	15	an	example	(U).

Exa	imple:
0 [Do you mind if I watch you while you paint?
C	phjection
ſ	Do you you while you paint?
(have any objection to my watching
Wri	te only the missing words on the separate answer sheet.
32	Many people believe that all cats have tails, but they're wrong.
	popular
	Contrary cats have tails.
33	Alan was not a confident person, and that was why he was so shy.
	due
	Alan's of confidence.
34	'I can't believe it – I've just come into £10,000!' James shouted.
	luck
	James couldn't came into £10,000.

35	They weren't getting anywhere until John had a bright idea.
	came
	They were getting a bright idea.
36	Peter is not very aware of other people's feelings.
	lacks
	Peter comes to other people's feelings.
37	If you don't know what you're doing, you shouldn't dismantle the clock.
	apart
	Don't you know what you're doing
38	Will Tom be able to type as well now that he's broken his thumb?
	affect
	Will Tom's to type?
39	Jane will always regret not accepting the opportunity to go to drama school.
	turned
	Jane will always wish that the opportunity to go to drama school.

Test 4 Key

Paper 1 Reading (1 hour 30 minutes)

Part 1	(one ma	rk for each	correct ans	swer)			
1 C	2 B	3 B 4	C 5 1	A 6 D	7 C	8 D	9 A
10 C	11 A	12 B	13 D	14 A	15 C	16 C	
17 B	18 D						
Part 2	(two ma	rks for eacl	n correct ai	nswer)			
19 B	2 0 D	21 C	22 A	2 3 C	24 A	25 A	26 D
Part 3	(two ma	rks for eacl	n correct ar	nswer)			
27 E	28 F	29 H	3 0 G	31 A	32 D	33 C	
D . 4		1 6	ı				
Part 4	(two ma	rks for eac	n correct ar	nswer)			
34 C	35 B	36 C	37 A	38 D	39 D	4 0 D	

Paper 2 Writing (2 hours)

Task-specific mark schemes

Question 1

Content

Major points:

The following points will need addressing:

- books in competition with TV and computers, and perhaps becoming less popular
- books providing a unique pleasure
- books as convenient and just as rewarding as TV or computers.

Further points:

Popularity of video rather than books.

Other reasons why people read books.

Range

Language for expressing and supporting opinions, and for defending or attacking an argument, depending on individual viewpoint.

Appropriacy of register and format

Register appropriate to the writer's role as reader of a newspaper submitting an article for a media magazine. Article may make use of headings.

Organisation and cohesion

Clear development of argument. Adequate use of linking and paragraphing.

Question 5(c)

Content

Close reference to the book chosen.

Description and comparison of Hawthorne's views on service to one's country, and Wormold's views on loyalty to one's friends.

Range

Language of description, narration, comparison and evaluation.

Appropriacy of register and format

Neutral composition.

Organisation and cohesion

Clear presentation and development of ideas. Appropriate paragraphing and linking. Clear conclusion.

Target reader

Would have a clear idea of the attitudes of both characters.

Paper 3 Use of English (1 hour 30 minutes)

Part 1 (one mark for each correct answer)

1 It/it 2 to 3 sooner 4 order 5 Should/should 6 run/face

7 come 8 Given/given 9 without 10 a 11 will

12 this/it/she 13 anything/anyone/anybody 14 if NOT when

15 despite/in

Part 2 (one mark for each correct answer)

16 necessarily 17 reluctance 18 characteristic 19 likelihood

20 presumably 21 significance 22 insecurity 23 appreciative

24 unaware 25 loneliness

Part 3 (two marks for each correct answer)

26 turn 27 steps 28 picture 29 admission 30 faint

31 capital

Part 4 (one mark for each correct section)

32 to (a/the) popular belief (1) + not all (1)

33 shyness was due to (1) + (a/his) lack (1)

34 believe his luck (1) + when he (NOT had) (1)

35 nowhere (1) + until / but then / then John came up with (1)

36 lacks awareness (1) + when it (1)

37 take the clock apart (1) + unless (1)

38 broken thumb / injury to his thumb / thumb injury (1) + affect his ability (1)

39 she had not / hadn't (1) + turned down (1)

Part 5 (questions 40–43 two marks for each correct answer)

- 40 spontaneity may be eliminated / performers may not perform well / music may no longer be 'great'
- 41 any paraphrase of 'peculiar temperament' / a solitary/strange personality
- 42 He is not distracted by what is happening around him.
- 43 minor flaws
- 44 (up to four marks for content points, up to ten marks for summary skills)
 The paragraph should include the following points:
 - i More than one interpretation of music is possible.
 - ii more spontaneity/emotion at a live concert
 - iii You get a feel for the personality of the performers.
 - iv the interaction the performers have with the audience and vice versa
 - v You can be oblivious to imperfections.

Paper 4 Listening (40 minutes approximately)

Part 1 (one mark for each correct answer)

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

Part 2 (one mark for each correct answer)

- 9 misconception/misapprehension (NOT belief/conviction/mistake)
- 10 (pressure) wave 11 brain 12 location/position
- 13 hunter (for food) 14 (if there is) (any) distress (NOT crying)
- 15 (the moment of) birth 16 washing machine (sound/noise)
- 17 letters of complaint / complaints / reports

Part 3 (one mark for each correct answer)

18 B 19 C 20 A 21 D 22 B

Part 4 (one mark for each correct answer)

23 S 24 S 25 B 26 S 27 T 28 T

Transcript

Certificate of Proficiency in English Listening Test. Test 4.

I'm going to give you the instructions for this test.

I'll introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions.

At the start of each piece you'll hear this sound:

tone

You'll hear each piece twice.

Remember, while you're listening, write your answers on the question paper.