

# Advanced Premium 2.13 Lesson 29

## Exam Practice

Use of English 3

Speaking 3 and 4

Listening 4

## Exam Technique

Writing part 1 - essay

Cambridge English  
**Advanced**

Certificate in Advanced English (CAE)



## Use of English part 3

### Marathon Dreams

The idea of taking part in long-distance running races

seems (0) ..... After all, who hasn't watched TV

**APPEAL**

(17) ..... of the London or New York Marathon and been

**COVER**

moved by the stories of everyday people tackling that most

epic of (18) ..... races. From the comfort of your armchair,

**ENDURE**

your heart swells with (19) ..... for the contenders as they

**ADMIRE**

cross the finish line, on the point of (20) ....., yet exhilarated.

**EXHAUST**

Inspired, you vow to (21) ..... your own previous fitness

**GAIN**

levels and do something similar. In fact, tomorrow you'll put on

your trainers and have a go at 20 minutes around the park.

But when tomorrow comes, the motivation is not quite so strong.

(22) ....., you give up because you find the wet weather rather

**POSSIBLE**

(23) ....., or you make the effort and ache terribly afterwards.

**COURAGE**

This happens when you try to do too much too soon. Indeed,

top runners say that it's (24) ..... to begin with a trip to the

**ADVISE**

doctor to see if you are physically fit enough to embark on

the training.

## Answers

### Marathon Dreams

The idea of taking part in long-distance running races

seems (0) ..... After all, who hasn't watched TV

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top runners say that it's (24) ..... to begin with a trip to the

ADVISE

doctor to see if you are physically fit enough to embark on

the training.

0. appealing

17. coverage

18. endurance

19. admiration

20. exhaustion

21. regain

22. possibly

23. discouraging

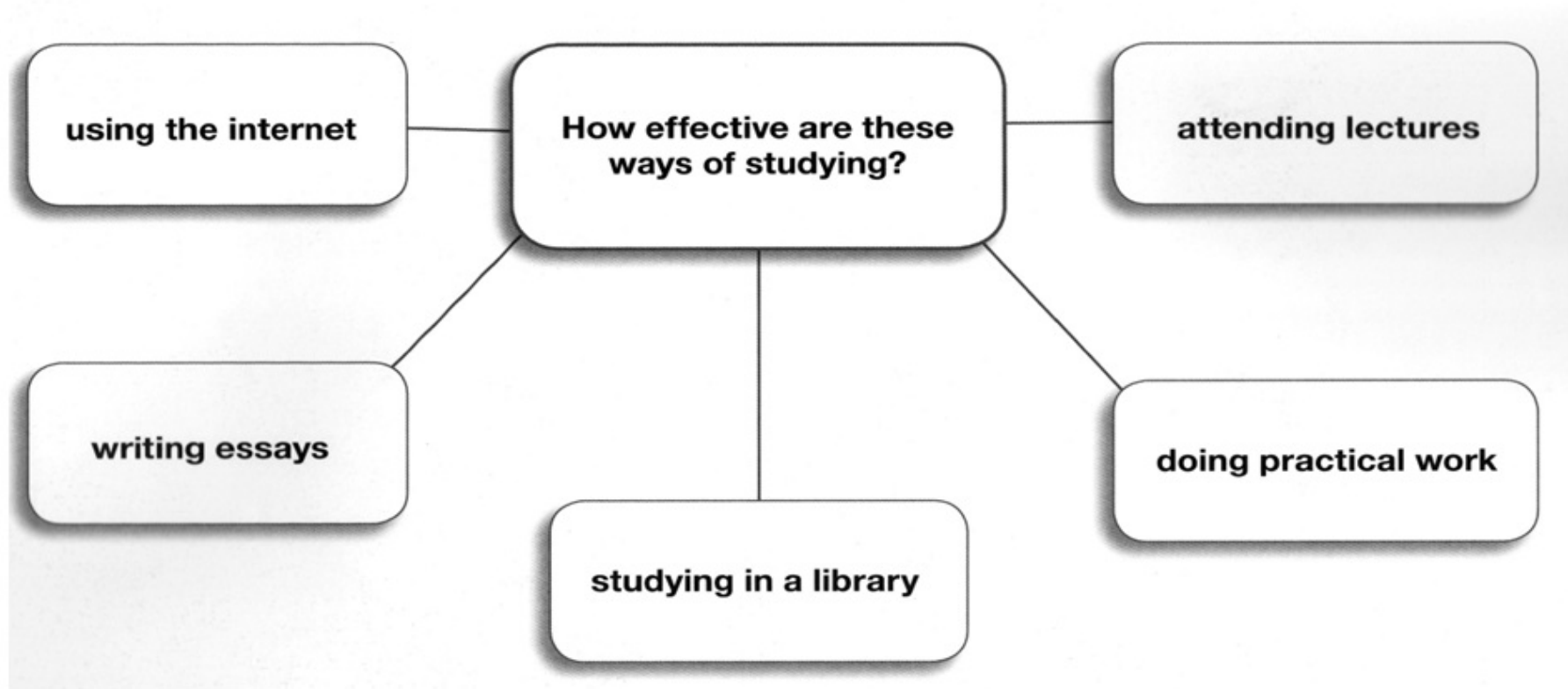
24. advisable

# Speaking part 3 and 4

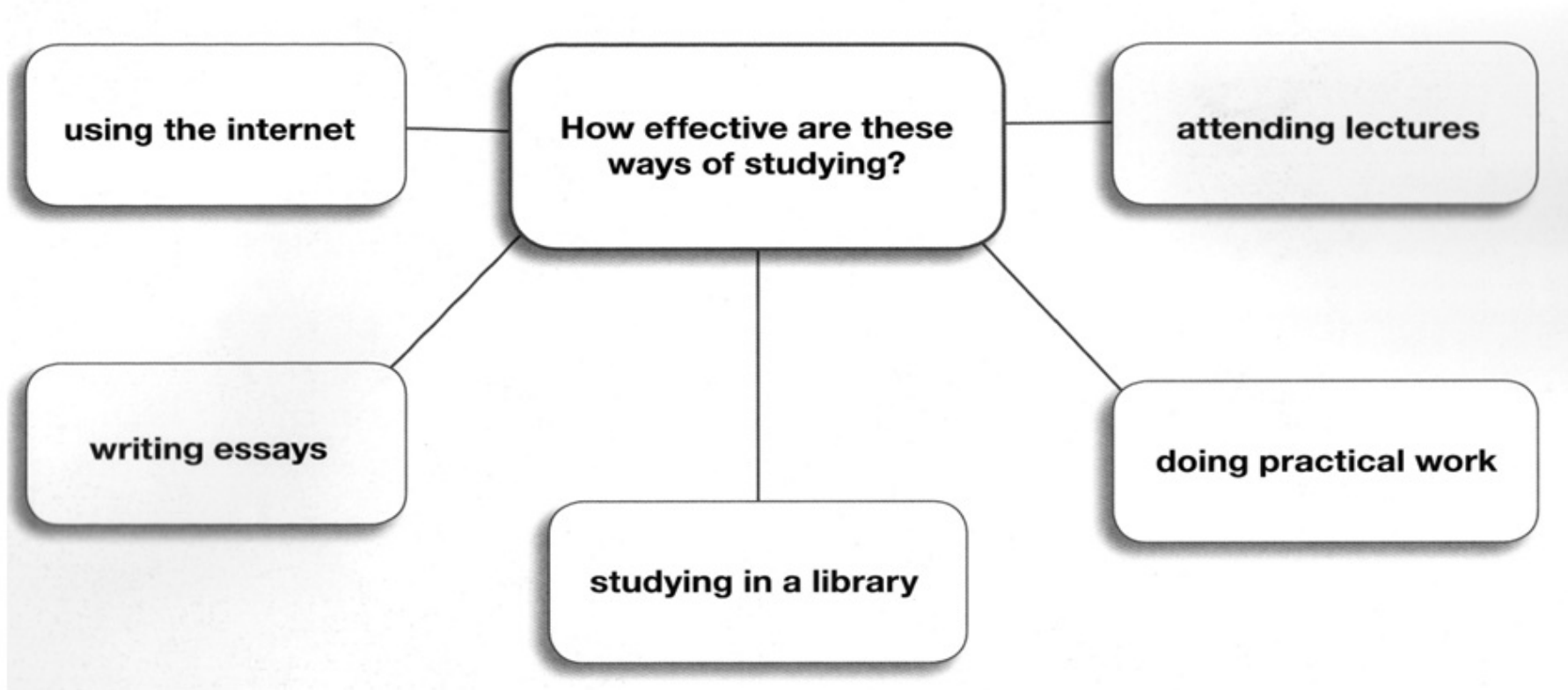




## Speaking part 3



## Speaking part 3

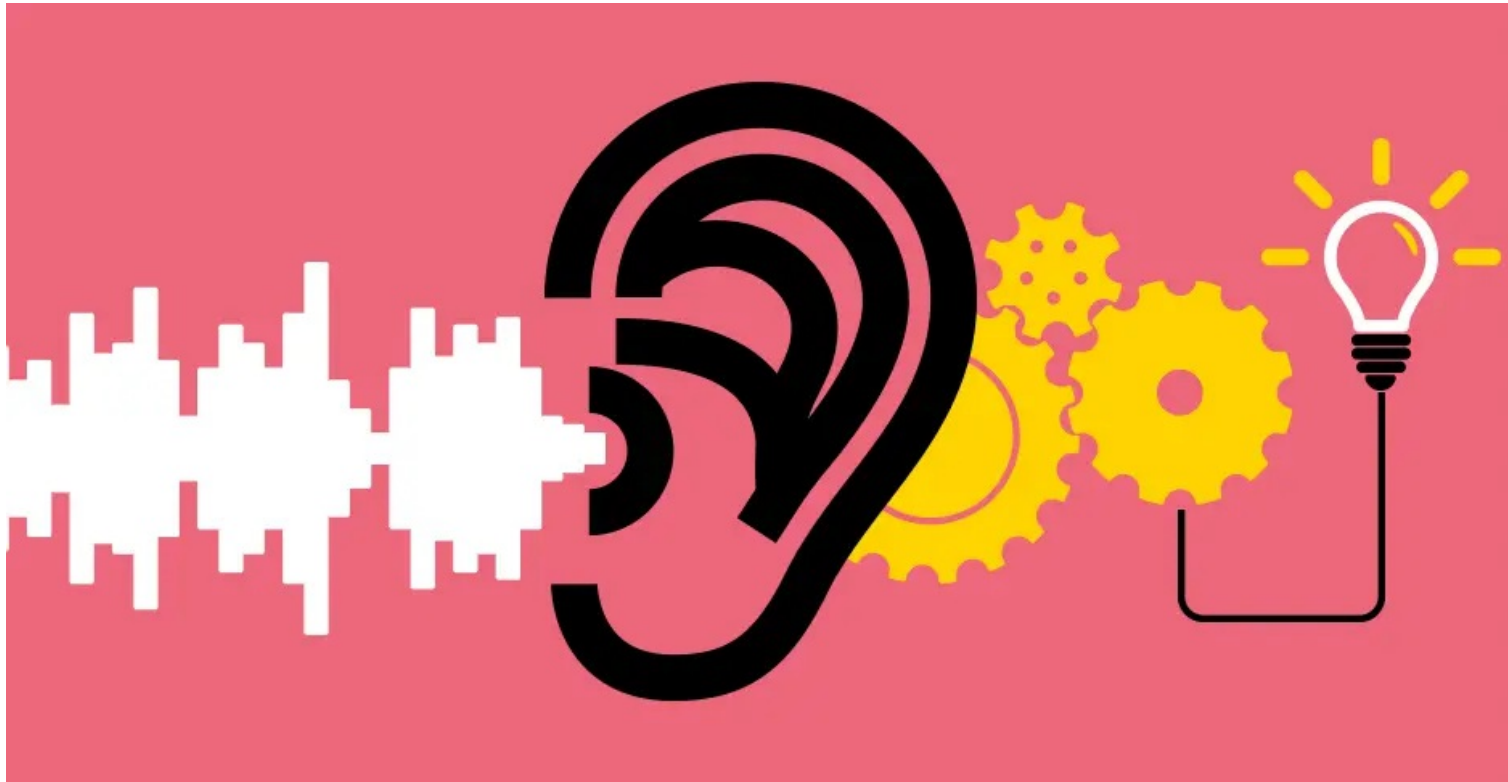


Thank you. Now you have a minute to decide **which of these ways of studying is the most demanding.**

## Speaking part 4

- Do you think people learn more on their own or when they study with a friend? (Why? / Why not?)
- To what extent does the best way of studying change according to what subject is being studied? (Why?)
- What study advice should schools give to young people who are about to go on to higher education? (Why?)
- Why are evening classes popular with many people who work during the day?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of online courses? (Why?)

# Listening part 4





## TASK ONE

For questions **21–25**, choose from the list **A–H** each speaker's present occupation.

## TASK TWO

For questions **26–30**, choose from the list **A–H** the activity in which each speaker won a competition.

**While you listen you must complete both tasks.**

**A** pilot

Speaker 1 

	21
--	----

**B** factory worker

Speaker 2 

	22
--	----

**C** lawyer

**D** politician

Speaker 3 

	23
--	----

**E** professional gardener

**F** business manager

Speaker 4 

	24
--	----

**G** artist

**H** engineer

Speaker 5 

	25
--	----

**A** playing golf

**B** nature photography

**C** short-story writing

**D** general knowledge

**E** growing vegetables

**F** playing chess

**G** cookery

**H** designing jewellery

Speaker 1 

	26
--	----

Speaker 2 

	27
--	----

Speaker 3 

	28
--	----

Speaker 4 

	29
--	----

Speaker 5 

	30
--	----

## Answers

- 21. B
- 22. F
- 23. H
- 24. E
- 25. D

- 26. F
- 27. E
- 28. B
- 29. H
- 30. C

# Writing – part 1

## Essay

- Remember – there are marks for organisation in both speaking and writing.
- Linkers are therefore very important.
- Let's practise.....

Choose the two correct contrast links in italics in each sentence.

- 1 30 years ago almost everyone lived in the countryside *whereas / even though / while* nowadays most people live in cities.
- 2 *Whereas / Although / However* the poorest 10% have become poorer, the richest 1% are now even richer.
- 3 *In spite of / Despite the fact that / Even though* aid has increased, famine still exists.
- 4 A generation ago most doctors were male. *In contrast / While / However*, today the majority are female.
- 5 *Contrary to / Whereas / In spite of* what many people think, discrimination is still common.
- 6 By law all children must attend school. *Nevertheless / Despite this / Although*, many still work in the fields.
- 7 *In spite of the fact that / In contrast / Though* the war is over, the border region is still dangerous.
- 8 The south of the country is flooded. *Conversely / Contrary to / On the other hand*, the north is suffering from drought.

## Answers

**1** whereas; while    **2** Whereas; Although    **3** Despite the fact that; Even though    **4** In contrast; However  
**5** Contrary to; In spite of    **6** Nevertheless; Despite this  
**7** In spite of the fact that; Though    **8** Conversely; On the other hand



Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence.

- 1 Many ordinary criminals have been released, though political prisoners remain in jail.  
Whereas .....
- 2 Health care has improved, but it is still not up to international standards.  
Even .....
- 3 Although unemployment has fallen, the number of homeless people has risen.  
In spite .....
- 4 Though the workers' income is increasing, their quality of life is going down.  
On the one hand .....
- 5 That country produces a lot of food, but ordinary people have little to eat.  
Despite the fact .....
- 6 Some people say that we spend enough on overseas aid, but this isn't true.  
Contrary.....
- 7 In spite of the rise in fruit prices, farmers are getting paid less.  
Although .....
- 8 The Government bans all opposition but claims the country is a democracy.  
The Government claims the country is a democracy. Conversely,  
.....

## Answers

- 1 many ordinary criminals have been released, political prisoners remain in jail
- 2 though health care has improved, it is still not up to international standards.
- 3 of the fact that unemployment has fallen / of the fall in unemployment, the number of homeless people has risen.
- 4 the workers' income is increasing, (but) on the other hand their quality of life is going down.
- 5 (that) that country produces a lot of food, ordinary people have little to eat.
- 6 to what some people say, we don't spend enough on overseas aid.
- 7 fruit prices have risen, farmers are getting paid less.
- 8 they/it ban(s) all opposition.

# Writing preparation



# Talk to your partner

- 1 Which are the worst examples of poverty that you know about?
- 2 Which had most impact on you: reading or hearing about them, or seeing images?
- 3 Which do you think influence people's feelings about global issues most: schools and universities, charities, or the media? Why?

Did you discuss any of the outlined points?

Write your answer in **220–260** words in an appropriate style.

You have listened to a discussion on how people in richer countries can be made more aware of poverty in other parts of the world. You have made the notes below:

Ways of raising awareness of poverty as a global issue.

- education
- campaigns by charities
- increased media coverage

Some opinions expressed in the discussion:

"Schools should teach every child the terrible effects of poverty."

"We should support charities that expose the awful reality of poverty."

"People would be shocked if they saw real poverty on TV every evening."

Write an essay for your tutor discussing **two** of the approaches in your notes. You should **explain which approach you think would be more effective, giving reasons** to support your opinion.

You may, if you wish, make use of the opinions expressed in the discussion, but you should use your own words as far as possible.



Read the model essay in the next column and answer these questions.

- 1 In which paragraph does the writer introduce the topic?
- 2 Which two of the notes does she use? In which paragraphs?
- 3 Which of the opinions expressed does she include, and where?
- 4 Which approach does she prefer? Where does she state this? What reasons does she give?
- 5 Is her essay the right length? Is it fairly formal or quite informal in style?
- 6 Which contrast links does she use?

There exists today an ever-widening wealth gap between different parts of the world, with an increasing number of people living in extreme poverty. Urgent measures are needed, and the first step must surely be to raise awareness in richer countries of just how desperate the situation is. To achieve this, there would appear to be two possible approaches.

Firstly, the media could cover world poverty much more frequently and in far greater depth. Currently, television rarely focuses on this human tragedy, despite the awful conditions in which hundreds of millions of people spend their entire lives. Regular in-depth reports, however, would surely bring it home to viewers that this appalling situation never goes away, leading to greater pressure on governments to take steps such as increasing overseas aid.

Schools could also have an important role to play. Although it is essential that pupils are taught about the social problems of their own country, attention should also be paid to the difficulties of those, especially children, in poorer nations. Students need to learn why such terrible living conditions exist, both by studying the history of those countries and by looking at the political, economic and social factors that make poverty so difficult to eliminate.

Nevertheless, relying on the education system would take many years to bring results, whereas change is needed right now. It should also involve the whole population, not just young people. Only the media can have this immediate impact, and nowadays it is only the media that almost everyone pays attention to.

## **Quick steps to writing a Part 1 essay**

- Read all the instructions and the notes, underlining the key words.
- Think of as many relevant ideas as you can.
- Decide how many paragraphs you will need and put your ideas under headings, including those from the printed notes.  
Choose which of the three opinions to use.

**Now plan your essay**

**You will write the essay for homework**

## Homework Lesson 2.13/Lesson 29

**Complete all assignments on your platform**

**Are you on track to complete 80% of the RUOE and L on ExamLabs? You still have time!**



**Cambridge Assessment**  
English

