

# Advanced Premium 2.7

## Exam Practice

Use of English 2

Speaking 4

Listening 2

## Exam Technique

Listening 4

Cambridge English  
**Advanced**

Certificate in Advanced English (CAE)



What do you need to consider when applying for your first job?

Check your predictions!

## Use of English part 2

Did you predict correctly? Now do the exam task

### Applying for your first job?

Getting a job is **(0)** ..... important to leave to chance; **(9)** ..... all, work is likely to play a significant role in your life for many years. So before sending in any applications, think hard about **(10)** ..... would really suit you. Concentrate on jobs for **(11)** ..... you have an aptitude – **(12)** ..... can be very demoralising to have your application turned down. Ideally, your job should be not only one you can do well, **(13)** ..... also one that makes you look forward to going to work every morning.

It's important to consider the culture of the organisations you're applying **(14)** ..... . Some companies are **(15)** ..... obsessed with results and profits that employees are under stress all the time. You need to be clear in your own mind **(16)** ..... or not you could work in an environment like that.

Making an effort in the early stages of applying for a job will almost certainly pay off in the long run.

## Use of English part 2

### Extra help

#### Applying for your first job?

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it                      whether                      too                      what                      after                      to                      which                      but                      so

## Answers

**9. after**

**10. what**

**11. which**

**12. it**

**13. but**

**14. to**

**15. so**

**16. whether**





Speaking part 4

## Speaking part 4

- To what extent should students be able to choose what they study at school? (Why?)
- Should it be the responsibility of schools to teach moral values to young people? (Why? / Why not?)
- What – if any – are the advantages of single-sex education? (Why?)
- How can young people benefit from school trips and other school activities outside the classroom? (Why?)
- What would you say are the qualities of a good teacher? (Why?)

Thank you. That is the end of the test.



Listening focus -Today we are going to do part 2 and 4!





You will hear part of a radio programme in which an expert on theatre history is talking about the life of a famous actress called Helen Perry. For questions 7–14, complete the sentences.

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### Helen Perry

The common view that acting was an unsuitable career

for a woman was shared by

	7
--	---

Helen admitted that her greatest problems in acting involved

	8
--	---

In her fifties, Helen had to have a dangerous

	9
--	---

which saved her career.

Helen's broad popularity reflects her skill as both a

	10
--	----

and a classical actress.

Helen was so popular that a brand of  **11** was named after her.

Evidence of Helen's skill as a writer can be found in some of the  **12** that she wrote.

We can get an idea of the quality of her later performances from  **13** of the time.

What pleased Helen most was the attention she received from

**14**

## Check your answers are correct!

Presenter: We have in the studio today Vernon Hall, an expert on theatre history, to tell us all about Helen Perry, one of the greatest actresses of all time.

Vernon: Helen Perry was born in 1847, right in the middle of the nineteenth century, when the theatre was the main form of public entertainment. Her acting career didn't actually get off to a very promising start, which was not surprising given that acting was considered an unsuitable career for a young woman. So she waited until she was 22 before going on stage, to avoid her parents' disapproval.

Once on the stage, she found that she had other problems. Although her first part was very small, she had great trouble learning the lines and, according to her, this was something she found difficult throughout her acting career. However, this did not prevent her from becoming an incredibly successful actress. People who saw her act said that the thing that made her so special was her voice – apparently, it had an almost hypnotic quality. However, it nearly brought her career to an abrupt end when she was in her fifties. Her voice just got lower and huskier and she quite often lost it when she had a cold. Finally she had a very risky throat operation – which paid off, because she went on acting for another 25 years after that.



Helen Perry is now remembered as a great classical actress but she was actually very skilful. She was, for example, a great comedy actress which was what really gave her broad popular appeal. And she was immensely popular. At the height of her fame, people could buy all sorts of mementos like postcards and paperweights with her picture on. She was one of the first stars to have a perfume named in her honour, and that brand, simply called 'Helen', remained on sale until quite recently.

It's always been known that several famous plays were written for her, but what isn't so well-known is that she had literary talent herself because we have the letters she exchanged with one writer and they show she had great style and wit.

Some people feel that she should have retired earlier, when she was at her peak, but personally, I disagree. We have no film of her acting, of course, but from the reviews of her performances towards the end of her career we can see that although she had difficulty walking, she is still described as magnetic.

She picked up quite a few honorary degrees from various universities, something which had never happened to an actress before. She was pleased to get academic recognition, of course, but what *really* pleased her was the way that the audiences loved her, and that was all the recognition she really needed. She'll certainly never be forgotten.



## Answers

7 her parents / family / Helen('s parents / family (her / the lines) (by heart) 8 remembering / memorising / learning  
9 (throat) operation 10 (great) comedy  
(actress / actor) / comic / comedian / comedienne 11 (a) perfume(s) / scent(s)  
12 letters / correspondence 13 (reading) (the) reviews 14 (her / the) audience(s)

## Listening Part 4



### **Answer the questions about Listening Part 4.**

- 1 How many speakers do you have to listen to?
  - 2 What is the connection between the speakers?
  - 3 How many questions do you answer for each speaker?
  - 4 With each speaker, do the answers to the questions come in the order they are written on the page?
  - 5 What must you do before you listen to the speakers?
- 
- 6 How many options do you have to choose from?
  - 7 How might the speakers distract listeners into choosing the wrong answer?
  - 8 Is it better to do the first set of questions the first time you hear the recording and then do the second set of questions the second time you hear it?

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about where they live.

**1** Look at TASK ONE on the next page. If the speaker says these things, what is the answer?

- 1 'It's not very big, but I like being on the edge of town – it's quick and easy either to get to the centre or to go out into the countryside.'
- 2 'I didn't think I'd enjoy being so high up, but I love being able to see right over the city.'
- 3 'There's a grocer's underneath, which is really handy when I need to buy bread or milk.'
- 4 'I love waking up to the gentle sound of the water lapping outside the window.'
- 5 'My room looks out over the fields, and in spring I wake up to the sound of lambs baaing under my window.'
- 6 'My kitchen is what used to be the ticket office and my sitting room was once a waiting room.'
- 7 'I often babysit my nephews in exchange for being charged much lower rent than I'd normally have to pay for a bedsit.'
- 8 'I love the picturesque thatched roof and the uneven floors, and everyone says how pretty it is.'

**Tip!** Use the preparation time well. Think about the meaning of the options and how the speakers might give the answers using different words from those on the question paper.



## Answers

### Reading the questions

- 1 1 in a small house in the suburbs
- 2 in a top-floor city flat
- 3 above a shop in a town
- 4 in a houseboat
- 5 on a farm
- 6 in a converted railway station
- 7 in a room in a relative's house
- 8 in a cottage in a village

Look at TASK TWO. Answer these questions about the options.

- 1 How might someone explain that a place *can be noisy*?
- 2 What is another way of saying that *parking is difficult*?
- 3 What are some synonyms for *expensive*?
- 4 How else can you say that you have *a long journey to work*?
- 5 How else can you say that a place *lacks storage space*?
- 6 What words and phrases might be used to talk about the *reputation* of a neighbourhood?
- 7 How might the point that a place *doesn't have interesting views* be expressed?
- 8 What are some phrases that could be used to suggest that a *building is in need of repair*?

Tip!

Remember, of course, that some of these phrases may also be used to distract you into choosing an incorrect answer, so make sure you listen to the *whole* of what each speaker says before choosing your answer.

## Answers

### *Possible answers*

- 1 The neighbours play very loud music late at night.
- 2 You can never find anywhere to leave your car.
- 3 dear, costly, costs a fortune, pricey, exorbitant
- 4 have a lengthy commute, takes an hour or more to get to the office
- 5 There's nowhere to put anything.
- 6 The area has a good/bad name. The area is known for ...
- 7 It looks over a rather dull landscape.
- 8 run-down, shabby, in need of a lick of paint, dilapidated

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about where they live.

For questions **21–25**, choose from the list (**A–H**) where each speaker currently lives.

For questions **26–30**, choose from the list (**A–H**) what each speaker finds difficult about the place where they live.

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

**A** in a cottage in a village

**B** above a shop in a town

**C** in a converted railway station

**D** in a top-floor city flat

**E** in a room in a relative's house

**F** in a house in the suburbs

**G** on a farm

**H** in a houseboat

Speaker 1  **21**

Speaker 2  **22**

Speaker 3  **23**

Speaker 4  **24**

Speaker 5  **25**

**A** It can be noisy.

**B** Parking is difficult.

**C** The rent is expensive.

**D** It's a long journey to work.

**E** It lacks storage space.

**F** The area has a reputation for being boring.

**G** It doesn't have interesting views from the windows.

**H** The building is in poor repair.

Speaker 1  **26**

Speaker 2  **27**

Speaker 3  **28**

Speaker 4  **29**

Speaker 5  **30**



## Answers

### TASK ONE

- 21 **F** 'On the edge of town' is a synonym for 'suburbs'.
- 22 **B** The shop in question is a chemist's, and it's clear from the way the speaker describes the view 'over an urban sprawl' that the flat is in a town.
- 23 **H** The reference to the sound of water makes it clear that the speaker is talking about living on a boat.
- 24 **E** The relative in question is the speaker's grandmother.
- 25 **G** Early in the text it becomes clear that the speaker is living in the countryside, and the reference to cows makes it clear that she is talking about a farm.

### TASK TWO

- 26 **E** 'Declutter' means 'get rid of things you no longer need'.
- 27 **C** 'Not cheap' conveys the same idea as 'expensive'.
- 28 **A** The noise is caused by people singing and laughing on the towpath late at night.
- 29 **H** The house being old, damp and draughty makes it clear that it is in need of some repair.
- 30 **F** 'Is generally thought of' is a way of introducing a description of something or someone's reputation.

# Transformations



43 They all assume that Penny will provide hospitality.

**GRANTED**

Everyone ..... Penny will provide hospitality.

44 I need to arrange to have my hair done soon.

**TIME**

It ..... with the hairdresser.

45 The way he behaves is intolerable.

**PUT**

I can't ..... any longer.

46 Sarah has responsibility for encouraging pupils to read at the school where she works.

**CHARGE**

Sarah ..... at the school where she works.

- 47 When writing for the student magazine you should remember that teachers will read it too.

**WORTH**

When you write for the school magazine ..... mind that teachers will read it too.

- 48 Tim and his twin agree about most things.

**EYE**

Tim and his twin ..... as most things are concerned.

- 49 It isn't Suzie's fault that the window got broken.

**BLAME**

Suzie ..... the window.

- 50 Today Gina jumped higher than anyone in the world has ever done before.

**BROKE**

Today Gina ..... high jump.



## Answers

- 43. takes it // for granted (that)
- 44. is time // I made an appointment
- 45. put up with // his (intolerable) behaviour
- 46. is in charge of // encouraging reading
- 47. it's worth // bearing/keeping in
- 48. see eye to eye // as far
- 49. isn't to blame // for breaking
- 50. broke the world record // for the

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## Homework week 3 – Listening

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