Advanced Premium 2.10 Lesson 26

Exam Practice
Use of English 2
Speaking 4
Listening 4

Exam Technique
Reading 7

Cambridge English
Advanced
Certificate in Advanced English (CAE)

tenidiomas

How many words can you think of for each of these word families?

expectation

expect

unexpected

possible

employ

Use of English part 2

Job opportunity in IT

The company is a major (0) .... , with stores throughout the country. **RETAIL**

A vacancy has (17) .... arisen to join its information technology (IT) **EXPECT**
department.

The company is planning to open a distribution centre at the beginning of
next year, and requires a computer service (18) .... to start work **TECHNICAL**
as soon as possible. He or she will join an existing team responsible for the
(19) .... of a new computer system before the opening of the **INSTALL**
distribution centre. The team's duties will also cover the upgrading, repair
and (20) .... of the computer systems currently in operation in the **MAINTAIN**
company's stores, and provide support to users.

Formal IT qualifications are (21) .... but not essential, provided you **DESIRE**
have a thorough working knowledge of computer hardware and software,
excellent problem-solving skills and a (22) .... to keep up-to-date **WILL**
with IT developments.

The company aims to achieve (23) .... in every aspect of its activities, **EXCEL**
and expects all its (24) .... to be committed to the same goal. **EMPLOY**

Answers

0. retailer
17. unexpectedly
18. technician
19. installation / installing
20. maintenance
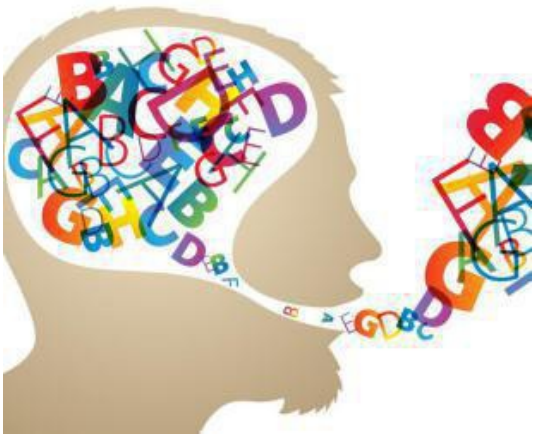21. desirable
22. willingness
23. excellence
24. employees

Job opportunity in IT

The company is a major **(0)** .... , with stores throughout the country. — **RETAIL**

A vacancy has **(17)** .... arisen to join its information technology (IT) department. — **EXPECT**

The company is planning to open a distribution centre at the beginning of next year, and requires a computer service **(18)** .... to start work as soon as possible. He or she will join an existing team responsible for the **(19)** .... of a new computer system before the opening of the distribution centre. The team's duties will also cover the upgrading, repair and **(20)** .... of the computer systems currently in operation in the company's stores, and provide support to users. — **TECHNICAL** / **INSTALL** / **MAINTAIN**

Formal IT qualifications are **(21)** .... but not essential, provided you have a thorough working knowledge of computer hardware and software, excellent problem-solving skills and a **(22)** .... to keep up-to-date with IT developments. — **DESIRE** / **WILL**

The company aims to achieve **(23)** .... in every aspect of its activities, and expects all its **(24)** .... to be committed to the same goal. — **EXCEL** / **EMPLOY**

Speaking part 4

- What do you regard as an attractive personality in other people?
- Why do you think that some people have more extrovert personalities than others?
- How far do you agree that personality is a key factor in achieving a successful career?
- Some people believe that certain personality traits can be developed through training? What do you think?
- In what ways do people try to express their individuality? How about you?
- What might be the effect of social media on the way that some people now behave?

Listening

What do people find demanding about their work?

How do people find ways to escape these demands?

Listening part 4

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about the means of escape they use to cope with the demands of their working lives.

TASK ONE

For questions **21–25**, choose from the list **A–H** what each speaker finds demanding about their work.

TASK TWO

For questions **26–30**, choose from the list **A–H** what attracts the speakers to their different means of escape.

While you listen you must complete both tasks.

A emotional involvement	Speaker 1	21
B an excess of information		
	Speaker 2	22
C clashes of personality		
D everyday problems	Speaker 3	23
E arguments about procedures		
F extended working hours	Speaker 4	24
G being in the public eye		
	Speaker 5	25
H lack of physical space		

A the feeling of being artistic	Speaker 1	26
B the warmth of the relationships		
	Speaker 2	27
C the fulfilment of a childhood ambition		
D the idea of taking a risk	Speaker 3	28
E the chance to overindulge yourself		
F the change of activities	Speaker 4	29
G the luxury provided		
	Speaker 5	30
H the spirit of co-operation		

Answers

- 21. G
- 22. A
- 23. D
- 24. F
- 25. B

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

Reading and Use of English 7
Technique

1. Read the text in full first.

2. Read the phrases to be inserted in full

3. Underline and make notes on the paper (theme of each paragraph, beginning or ending)

4. Read before and after each gap.

5. Read all the way through when you have finished.

6. Practise - do exam papers and exam practise, time yourself!

Keeping up with the new English!
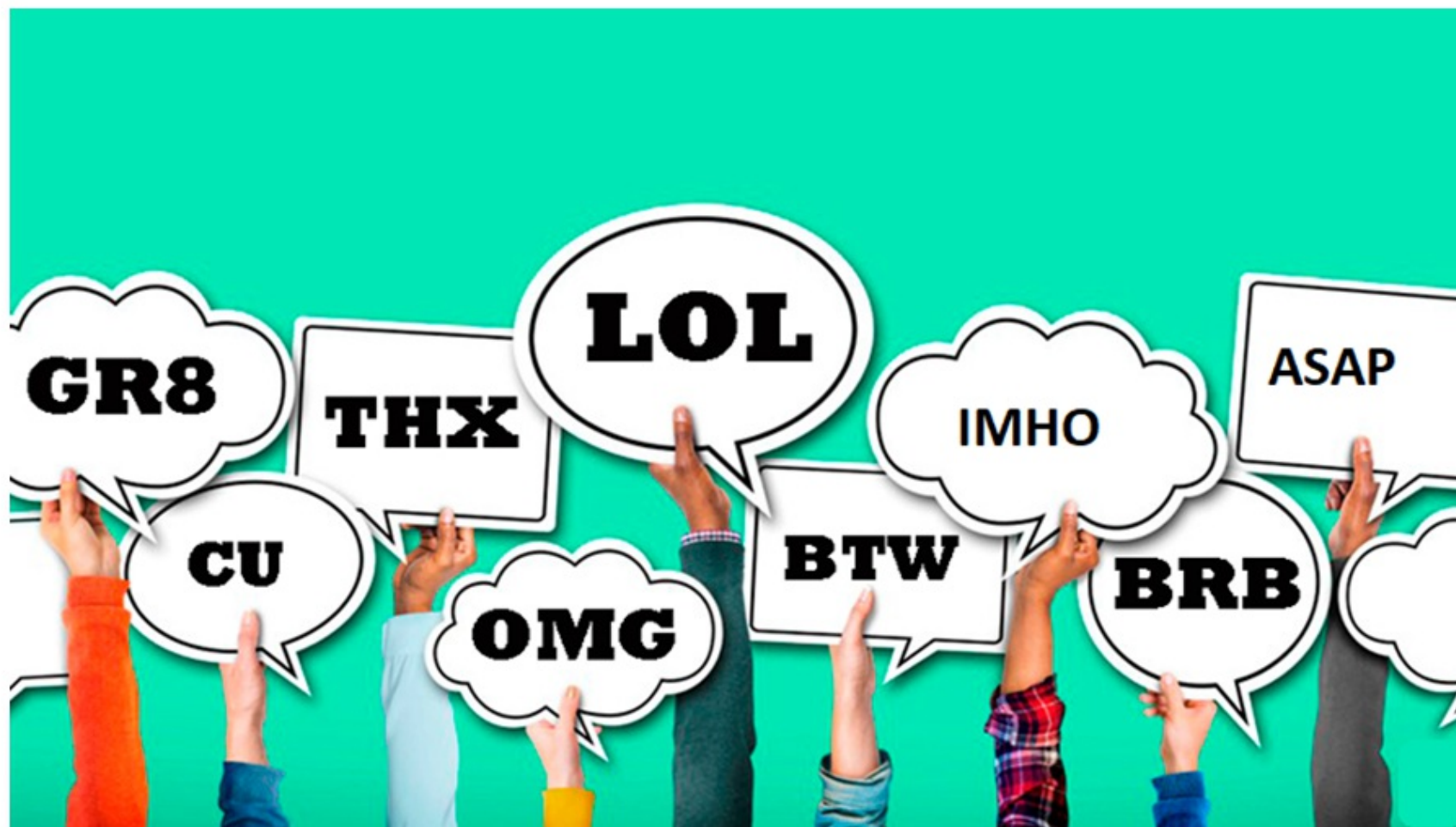
KEEPING UP WITH THE NEW ENGLISH

The internet is destroying the English language. Well, isn't it? The English literature woven by poets such as Tennyson is not the clumsy, mispeld englsh of email communication, in which speed takes precedence over spelling and punctuation. It is not the MANIC SHOUTING!!! in the online chat room, where myriad chatterers rattle away through vast, overlapping conversations in which the fastest typist is king. And it is certainly not the vwls-r-4-wrnps desiccation of the txt message, whereby communication is shrunk to a pared-down minimum.

0	E

"You can't avoid Weblish, for the simple reason that whenever a new variety of language comes along, it inevitably impacts on the language as a whole," says Dr David Crystal, honorary professor of linguistics at the University of Wales in Bangor, whose book *Language and the Internet* has just been published (CUP £13.95). "These things won't be limited to internet nerds, they'll come to all of us."

1	

However, these days, as Crystal points out: "New technology is going round the world more rapidly than it ever could have done before. In the past, it would take years for a word to become common currency; these days, a word can make it into a dictionary in a few months. So the main impact of the internet lies not in the number of extra words that have come in, but in the speed with which they are spread." In other words, just because a piece of internet jargon is unfamiliar to you today, does not mean that it will not be a part of common speech tomorrow.

2	

Yet there is more to this new English than a mere expansion of vocabulary, and text messages are essentially a red herring, because they do little more than reduce communication to the smallest number of keystrokes possible, albeit with clever use of soundalike words and numerals, as in U R 2 good 2 B 4gotten (you are too good to be forgotten). It is more useful to look at the language used in email.

3	

Such symbols and abbreviations placed inside angled brackets are inevitably a common element of keyboard banter in internet chat rooms, where one of the most common solecisms is the misuse of the acronym LOL. This generally stands for Laughing Out Loud to indicate an appreciative reaction, yet newbies (internet novices) tend to assume it means Lots of Love. If you are telling someone how sad you are about the death of their hamster, it would be better not to sign off with LOL. Other popular acronyms in chat rooms are FWIW (for what it's worth), IMHO (in my humble opinion) and WYRN (what's your real name) and, of course, TLA (three-letter acronym).

4	

The trouble with keeping up with the new English is not just these new words but also that the old words no longer mean what we thought they did. In the past, if someone said they did not have Windows, you would have to assume they lived in a cave. These days, it is probably because they use a Mac (which is a computer, not a raincoat). Spam is as groanworthy as it ever was, but now comes down a net connection rather than in a can. Booting up is something you do to your computer when switching on, not when going for a walk in muddy terrain.

5	

A further change is that Weblish loves to see nouns happily become verbs ("Please bookmark this site"; "Stop flaming me!"), and verbs become nouns ("Send me the download"). Verbs and prepositions are regularly thrown together to become new nouns or adjectives (dial-up, logon, print out, pull-down, upload), while others are created from simply pairing nouns: ethernet, netspeak.

6	

In conclusion, should we be worried by all this linguistic evolution? Not if you believe David Crystal. "Every new technology has brought its prophets of doom," he says. "The internet is no exception. Language consists of dozens of different styles; I could speak to you in any one of them. This is not to say that I have lost my identity simply because I can switch into one or another."

7	

Next year's words are already with us. It is up to us to make sure our voices are in tune.

Look at the paragraphs to be inserted

On your paper, make a note of the main subject of each paragraph. *(eg. change, new words, e-mail)*

Do any of the paragraphs sound like a summary?

Example:

A One of the peculiarities of email is that it often feels closer to a phone call than to a letter. So the opening salutation "HI" is replacing the standard "Dear" for relatively formal communications. This might sound funky and overfamiliar, but compare it with the Roman greeting "Ave!" ("Hail!") and you see that we are simply back where we were 2,000 years ago. OTOH (on the other hand), email lacks the tonality of spoken language, which led early senders to incorporate "smileys" or "emoticons" – little faces :-) made from punctuation marks – to emphasise or enhance the true sense of their messages.

Suggested answers

A - e-mail
B - spelling
C - change
D - summary / end
E - already used in example
F - new words
G - change
H - new words
I - acronyms

"You can't avoid Weblish, for the simple reason that whenever a new variety of language comes along, it inevitably impacts on the language as a whole," says Dr David Crystal, honorary professor of linguistics at the University of Wales in Bangor, whose book *Language and the Internet* has just been published (CUP £13.95). "These things won't be limited to internet nerds, they'll come to all of us."

1 ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

However, these days, as Crystal points out: "New technology is going round the world more rapidly than it ever could have done before. In the past, it would take years for a word to become common currency; these days, a word can make it into a dictionary in a few months. So the main impact of the internet lies not in the number of extra words that have come in, but in the speed with which they are spread." In other words, just because a piece of internet jargon is unfamiliar to you today, does not mean that it will not be a part of common speech tomorrow.

C The change is happening at high speed, and if you do not know the difference between a cookie and a chunky floppy, or between a spider and a Trojan horse, the chances are that you are being left behind. Technology has always been the main source of new vocabulary entering the English language, whether from the industrial revolution or developments in medicine.

However, these days, as Crystal points out: "New technology is going round the world more rapidly than it ever could have done before. In the past, it would take years for a word to become common currency; these days, a word can make it into a dictionary in a few months. So the main impact of the internet lies not in the number of extra words that have come in, but in the speed with which they are spread." In other words, just because a piece of internet jargon is unfamiliar to you today, does not mean that it will not be a part of common speech tomorrow.

2 ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

Yet there is more to this new English than a mere expansion of vocabulary, and text messages are essentially a red herring, because they do little more than reduce communication to the smallest number of keystrokes possible, albeit with clever use of soundalike words and numerals, as in U R 2 good 2 B 4gotten (you are too good to be forgotten). It is more useful to look at the language used in email.

accordingly = because of this

F Accordingly, Oxford University Press published its first *Dictionary of the Internet* (OUP £16.99) last week, explaining the meaning of words such as "adhocracy", "facemail" and "spamhaus". And as if to stamp an imprimatur on the literary value of text messages, the BBC and TransWorld this year joined forces to publish a book called *The Joy of Text*, reflecting the mainstream popularity of this phenomenon, which sees one billion messages being sent between UK mobile phones every month. It is no wonder that text-messaging is making its impact felt upon the English language.

Yet there is more to this new English than a mere expansion of vocabulary, and text messages are essentially a red herring, because they do little more than reduce communication to the smallest number of keystrokes possible, albeit with clever use of soundalike words and numerals, as in U R 2 good 2 B 4gotten (you are too good to be forgotten). It is more useful to look at the language used in email.

3 ▮

Such symbols and abbreviations placed inside angled brackets are inevitably a common element of keyboard banter in internet chat rooms, where one of the most common solecisms is the misuse of the acronym LOL. This generally stands for Laughing Out Loud to indicate an appreciative reaction, yet newbies (internet novices) tend to assume it means Lots of Love. If you are telling someone how sad you are about the death of their hamster, it would be better not to sign off with LOL. Other popular acronyms in chat rooms are FWIW (for what it's worth), IMHO (in my humble opinion) and WYRN (what's your real name) and, of course, TLA (three-letter acronym).

A One of the peculiarities of email is that it often feels closer to a phone call than to a letter. So the opening salutation "Hi" is replacing the standard "Dear" for relatively formal communications. This might sound funky and overfamiliar, but compare it with the Roman greeting "Ave!" ("Hail!") and you see that we are simply back where we were 2,000 years ago. OTOH (on the other hand), email lacks the tonality of spoken language, which led early senders to incorporate "smileys" or "emoticons" – little faces :-) made from punctuation marks – to emphasise or enhance the true sense of their messages.

4. I

5. B

6. H

7. D

Advanced Premium 2.10

Homework week 5 – Reading and Use of English