CAE 2 1st TERM EXAM

NAME:_____

Reading and Use of English

Part 1

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)**.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 **A** represents **B** exercises **C** performs **D** acts

0	A	B	C	D
	▭	▭	▬	▭

Stunt woman for a day

Lara Croft, the heroine in *Tomb Raider*, flies through the air and **(0)** _____ a range of impressive movements. Somehow, Hollywood star Angelina Jolie, who plays Lara Croft, **(1)** _____ it look easy. She did most of the stunts herself, quite a rare **(2)** _____ nowadays.

I wanted to try something like that too, so was thrilled to hear about a new stunt school where anyone could **(3)** _____ a go. Full of excitement, I made my **(4)** _____ to the Real Action Stunt Academy. Inside it looked like a **(5)** _____ between a children's playground and a work of modern art. Training began with a trampoline session designed to help me **(6)** _____ how to fall safely. Then I had to jump off a high platform and grab a trapeze bar in mid-air. I felt **(7)** _____ stiff. The sight of a safety net helped me **(8)** _____ the worst of my fears, however, and by the end of the day I had even learned how to fall downstairs safely. I know I'll never be Lara Croft, though.

1	**A** gets	**B** finds	**C** causes	**D** makes
2	**A** matter	**B** phenomenon	**C** incident	**D** appearance
3	**A** try	**B** give	**C** have	**D** take
4	**A** track	**B** path	**C** route	**D** way
5	**A** blend	**B** stew	**C** cross	**D** combination
6	**A** figure out	**B** run down	**C** shape up	**D** follow through
7	**A** frightened	**B** scared	**C** terrified	**D** afraid
8	**A** overstep	**B** overrule	**C** overcome	**D** overload

This page may be photocopied

Part 2

For questions **9 – 16**, 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 on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: **0** H A V E

Music makers

For many years, some of the world's leading jazz musicians **(0)** _____ gathered in one of Italy's premier seaside regions to play, teach and socialise. **(9)** _____ this were all, it would be the ultimate jazz festival, but it is also home for three weeks to **(10)** _____ than 500 young musicians from 25 countries. Performers from the world's top jazz bands are **(11)** _____ hand to teach the youngsters, helping them master traditional New Orleans jazz tunes or learn new fusion genres.

The festival is the creation of a Polish jazz enthusiast, Marcin Krajewski, **(12)** _____ for many years was a radio DJ. He wanted to run his own festival and, **(13)** _____ some of the best contacts in the business, it was **(14)** _____ hard to find a suitable location, with rich villa owners keen to open their houses to musical celebrities. Krajewski is an easy-going, charming man, **(15)** _____ he has strong opinions. **(16)** _____ it comes to the quality of performance at the festival, he has the very highest standards..

This page may be photocopied

Part 3

For questions **17 – 24**, 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 on the separate answer sheet.**

Example: **0** T E C H N O L O G I C A L

Teenagers in the house

People who fear that three decades of rapid **(0)** ..... advances	**TECHNOLOGY**
have produced a generation of lazy and **(17)** ..... internet	**HELP**
addicts will be comforted by a survey showing that some teenagers	
are more adept **(18)** ..... compared to previous generations.	**DOMESTIC**
Nearly 60% of parents said that their teenagers could look after	
themselves, agreeing with the statement that 'My son/daughter	
can organize a meal and cook it'. Those parents with children aged	
14 – 18 were more likely to be in **(19)** ..... with this. The aim of	**AGREE**
the survey was to **(20)** ..... the attitude of parents towards their	**VALUE**
teenagers.	
1,000 parents were asked if they agree with various views on	
(21) ..... teenage behaviour and lifestyles in the 21st century.	**TYPE**
In the **(22)** ..... of responses it was found that, while teenagers	**ANALYSE**
regarded the weekend as a time of **(23)** ..... , most parents	**RELAX**
considered it a time for studying or meeting family. However, almost	
everyone agreed that it's useful to have a teenager because of their	
seemingly innate **(24)** ..... to know how the TV and computers	**ABLE**
work.	

This page may be photocopied

Part 4

For questions **25 – 30**, 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. Here is an example **(0)**.

Example:

0 I don't feel like walking all the way into town.

MOOD

I'm . _____ walking all the way into town.

The gap can be filled with the words 'not in the mood for', so you write:

Example:	**0**	NOT IN THE MOOD FOR

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet**.

---

25 James ignored the 'Danger' sign.

NOTICE

James . _____ the 'Danger' sign.

26 The director said that she wouldn't tolerate her employees being late any longer.

PUT

'I'm not going . _____ from my employees anymore,' said the director.

27 I know Paul will become a great violin player one day.

MATTER

I'm sure it's only . _____ Paul develops into a great violin player.

28 Nobody ever told me that my insurance cover was only valid in Europe.

WAS

At no . _____ that my insurance cover was only valid in Europe.

29 David said it takes nearly ten minutes to walk there, but I'm sure he's wrong.

MUST

David said it takes nearly ten minutes to walk there but he . _____ a mistake.

30 I last wrote to Julia over a year ago.

TOUCH

I . _____ with Julia since some time last year.

This page may be photocopied

Part 5

You are going to read a newspaper article. For questions **31 – 36**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

LIFE THROUGH A LENS

Angela Woods explores the role of the camera in life today.

Nowadays most of us own a camera of some kind and their use is no longer reserved for holidays and children's birthdays; the modern photographer has more grandiose ambitions. The desire to capture special moments for posterity persists, but the brief has been extended. Every moment seems special and, as a result, amateur snappers are busier than the professionals. Whether we're taking pictures of a hotel sink for a travellers' website or beating the paparazzi to a blurry shot of a minor celebrity in the street, we're constantly snapping rather than looking.

Yet somehow, the images lack significance. In the past, our favourite photos went beyond surface likeness and captured the essence of a person or place. And as well as bearing witness, photography once raised consciousness. When I was growing up, photographs often seemed more powerful and persuasive than words. The ones I've amassed on my hard drive in the last few years seem vacuous by comparison. My holiday snaps may be neatly composed following readily available expert advice, but they feel blank. The Florida sunsets seem like photographic clichés. The images of African landscapes speak blandly of a predictable taste for going off the beaten track in search of the ultimate photographic experience.

And what of the other side of the coin: being photographed ourselves? As a child and teenager, if it had been acceptable, I would have lashed out when someone pointed a camera at me. The resulting pictures would have been more authentic than those where I tried to cover up my horror of being photographed. I would strive to look deep, instead of angry, and gaze into the middle distance. Refusing to meet the camera's gaze was an attempt to retain control over how I was portrayed. Having since read the great Roland Barthes' book, *Camera Lucida*, I understand better what I was up to. Barthes shared my desire to look intelligent in photos and he hoped his expression would convey 'an amused awareness of the photographic process'. Whether we succeeded, the underlying urge was surely to prevent the camera gaining possession of our identities.

When I first started in journalism, the writer's photo at the head of an article was invariably tiny. Things have changed, however. Newspapers and magazines are now full of unattractive people looking wryly amused to find themselves pictured alongside politicians and celebrities. Journalists tend to look terrible in pictures, but editors believe this makes them more appealingly real than airbrushed celebrities. They are marketed as normal people whom readers are meant to identify with, though they are usually far from normal. Some interpret this trend as a sign that journalists are more valued now, but the reality is that we have become low-grade operatives rather than creatives. Words are now used to illustrate the pictures rather than the other way round.

Magazines and newspapers with more and bigger photos in them appear to suit young people's enthusiasm for photography. Most of my younger friends have hundreds of photos on their phones. The interesting thing is that they all seem attracted to subjects that would once have been deemed unworthy of being photographed. Avoiding clichés seems to be the impulse, though whether this is being achieved must be in question if they are all doing the same thing.

A colleague of mine recently showed me how he'd photographed a rather unpalatable plate of meatballs, rather than the grand old architecture of a restaurant. This was followed by his snaps of a holiday in Yosemite National Park in the USA. Not bothering with the spectacular mountain scenery, he had photographed signs about not feeding the wild bears. As he showed them to me, I felt I had seen them before somewhere.

I often wonder what the everpresent lens is doing to my children and their generation. Kids' TV programmes encourage children to send in photos of their parents in undignified positions or displaying a dubious sense of style, and reality programmes dominate TV schedules. Adults might see through such things with a smug sense of detachment, but we don't know what the long-term effects on younger minds might be. Doesn't constant snapping reduce spontanaeity? The world gets worn out by being photographed and its inhabitants, like me, do as well. Will my kids end up deeply jaded too, or because they are growing up behind and in front of the camera, will they have a natural immunity to it? It remains to be seen.

This page may be photocopied

31 What do the words 'the brief' in line 07 refer to?

A the number of people possessing cameras
B the things people take photographs of
C the convenience of modern cameras
D the willingness to be photographed

32 What does the writer say about herself as a photographer?

A She doesn't like to take lots of pictures.
B She doesn't know what makes a good picture.
C She doesn't have interesting subjects to take pictures of.
D She doesn't come up with original ideas for her pictures.

33 What does the writer say about being photographed when she was younger?

A She realized how powerful she could be.
B She used to copy the example of a well-known writer.
C She felt a need to protect herself.
D She found it difficult to hide her true feelings.

34 According to the writer, the tendency for newspapers to print more photos of journalists

A helps newspapers to appear more attractive.
B makes journalists feel more vulnerable.
C appeals to a natural desire for attention.
D reduces the status of journalists.

35 In the sixth paragraph, the writer is

A illustrating a point.
B introducing a new subject.
C summarising an argument.
D expressing a personal opinion.

36 Which word is used to describe the way the writer feels?

A undignified (line 81)
B dubious (line 81)
C smug (line 83)
D jaded (line 88)

This page may be photocopied

Part 6

You are going to read four extracts from articles by academics on cosmetic surgery. For questions **37 – 40**, choose from the academics (**A** – **D**). The academics may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet.**

According to the extracts, which academic

has a similar opinion to A on whether people are judged by their appearance? **37** ☐

has a different opinion from B on whether cosmetic surgery gives some people an unfair advantage in life? **38** ☐

has a similar view to D on whether having cosmetic surgery is psychologically damaging? **39** ☐

has a different view to all the others on whether cosmetic surgery should be banned? **40** ☐

This page may be photocopied

Cosmetic surgery

A

Cosmetic, or aesthetic, surgery is designed to alter a person's appearance to achieve what they themselves perceive as a more attractive look. It should not be confused with reconstructive plastic surgery following injury or illness, or surgery designed to alleviate other physical symptoms. Nevertheless, what all these forms of surgery have in common is their undeniably beneficial effect on the patient's long-term morale. Calls for cosmetic procedures to be made illegal invariably fail to take this positive impact into account, and, I believe, should therefore be ignored. Moreover, it seems to me that, however deplorable, in many walks of life, appearance matters. This, unfortunately, applies to both men and women, and is reflected in an increasing demand for such surgery – supplied by practitioners with varying degrees of competence. In my opinion, it is the lack of reliable oversight, particularly for what are considered relatively minor operations, that is of most concern.

B

There is a sizeable body of opinion behind the view that the increasing popularity of cosmetic surgery with both men and women is a problem that can only be adequately dealt with by means of an outright ban. I would, however, beg to differ. Not because I believe there is anything to say for such procedures, or think they confer any significant or unmerited advantages to those that undergo them. It is more that history has shown, time and again, that suppressing anything many people desire, however hazardous, simply drives the problem underground. Surely it is preferable for governments to use the regulatory powers at their disposal to ensure that all such surgery is carried out in safe environments by qualified practitioners. This is not to say that everything possible should not be done to discourage anyone considering cosmetic surgery, given the harm it can ultimately do to a person's self-esteem.

C

The demand for cosmetic surgery is growing in many parts of the world, and the causes are various. In my view, this growth is primarily evidence of men and women's drive to differentiate themselves from their peers, and in this case to give themselves an entirely undeserved edge over others. After all, access to these procedures is solely determined by the ability to afford it. It is a mistake, but one often made, to value anyone for their looks rather than their personality and skills. Anything that can be done to counteract this superficiality, inherent in too many cultures, would be welcome. Moreover, I would argue that the risks involved in the surgery are reason enough for it to be forbidden by law. Although vociferous objections would no doubt be raised to such a measure, some freedoms come at too high a price, both for individuals and society.

D

Objections raised to the availability of cosmetic surgery nowadays tend to assume that the impressions we form of one another depend almost entirely on our faces. This seems over-simplistic, at the very least. The boost to confidence and inner happiness that so often results for patients following these procedures is reason enough to welcome the advances constantly being made in the field. Whereas it used to be a luxury only accessible to the privileged few, it is currently anything but. And it is simply wrong to assert that looking the way one wishes to somehow means one will be given preferential treatment one would not otherwise be entitled to. Calls for the prohibition of cosmetic surgery may be well-intentioned, but are clearly misguided, and there is no evidence that any of the risks outweigh the benefits. In fact, I would argue that the opposite is true.

This page may be photocopied