

Test 4 Key

Reading and Use of English (1 hour 30 minutes)

Part 1

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

Part 2

9 for 10 back 11 degree / extent 12 given 13 anything
14 little 15 in 16 danger

Part 3

17 virtuous 18 downside 19 sleepless 20 insignificance
21 necessarily 22 emissions 23 Additionally 24 disastrous

Part 4

25 (that) there is no change/there are no changes | to/in Sam's plans
26 no reason to suppose (that) | Simon will not OR every reason to suppose
(that) | Simon will 27 was there (any/an) official | acknowledg(e)ment of/as
to/regarding 28 no account | are passengers (allowed/permitted) 29 am at a
(complete) loss | to understand/to know/as to 30 has no intention | of making

Part 5

31 C 32 B 33 A 34 C 35 D 36 A

Part 6

37 D 38 G 39 A 40 H 41 E 42 B 43 F

Part 7

44 C 45 B 46 A 47 C 48 B 49 D 50 B
51 D 52 A 53 C

Writing (1 hour 30 minutes)

Briefing Document

Question 1

Content

Essay must refer to and evaluate the following points:

- it's possible to lose the enjoyment of reading if you have to do too much of it
- choice of a book as a child says something about personality / future career
- reading aloud is an enriching experience for all ages
- sharing the experience of listening to something read aloud increases enjoyment
- writer's own ideas on topic.

Question 5a

Content

Letter must:

- compare Viola's relationships with Wessex and Will
- explain why Viola marries Wessex and not Will.

Answers must be supported by reference to the text. The following are possible references:

Arranged marriage with Wessex

- marriage arranged without consulting Viola and she does not love him
- financially advantageous to Wessex and important to Viola's father because of Wessex's name and position in society
- Wessex wants a wife to be 'obedient and fertile'
- Wessex can arrange this marriage because of his position in society, has the Queen's approval
- Viola must accept the marriage because of her sex and position in society ('I will do my duty').

Relationship between Will and Viola

- Viola is infatuated with Will as a writer rather than a man at first
- romantic passion between Will and Viola ('like a riot in the heart')
- Viola can see the reality that their relationship cannot last ('a stolen season')
- there is some dishonesty in their relationship; Will is already married
- they cannot marry because of the difference in social status (Will: 'love knows nothing of rank'; Viola takes a more realistic attitude).

Question 5b

Content

Review must:

- briefly explain the themes of love and loneliness with reference to the characters Deckard and Isidore
- assess whether it is the treatment of the themes of love and loneliness that make the book worth reading.

Answers must be supported by reference to the text. The following are possible references:

Rick Deckard

- Rick Deckard feels a degree of attraction and affection for androids; he is fond of Luba Luft and buys her a print
- he is attracted to Rachael Rosen and sleeps with her, and feels that he wants to marry her; Phil Resch, in contrast, has no qualms about sleeping with an android and then killing her
- Rick loves his goat more than his wife
- Rick can only connect emotionally or sexually with his wife via the Penfield Mood Organ

- all humans feel lonely, but with the empathy box can experience feelings of 'fusion' with other humans; however, when Rick's wife uses the box he feels lonely
- when Rick buys a goat, Iran urges him to share his feelings of happiness with everyone else via the empathy box.

John Isidore

- Isidore feels alone in his apartment block and is delighted when Pris appears in his apartment
- he is happy to protect the three androids Pris, Irmgard and Roy Baty, and to feel he has some purpose in life; he feels sorry for them and is told that androids feel lonely too
- he believes that 'you have to be with people to live at all well'
- television provides an escape from loneliness for Isidore in his empty apartment block
- Isidore is isolated from others because his apartment is unoccupied, with only the empathy box to connect him to others, and he is treated with contempt by his employer, Hannibal Sloot.

Listening (40 minutes approximately)

Part 1

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

Part 2

7 white leopard 8 living fossil 9 thumb 10 grass(es) 11 mood
12 barking 13 mountain(ous) 14 green corridors 15 vulnerable

Part 3

16 B 17 D 18 C 19 B 20 A

Part 4

21 F 22 H 23 B 24 E 25 G 26 F 27 E 28 H
29 B 30 A

Transcript

Cambridge Certificate of Proficiency in English Listening Test. Test Four.

I am going to give you the instructions for this test. I shall introduce each part of the test and give you time to look at the questions. At the start of each piece, you will hear this sound:

tone

You will hear each piece twice. Remember, while you are listening, write your answers on the question paper. You will have five minutes at the end of the test to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet.

There will now be a pause. Please ask any questions now, because you must not speak during the test.

[pause]

PART 1

Now open your question paper and look at Part One.

[pause]

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1 to 6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract 1

[pause]

tone

Interviewer: Sarah, what is Online Now?

Sarah: Basically, we want to achieve a networked nation. So, Online Now is a campaign to get at least 95% of the population online in the next two years.

Interviewer: Why such a rush?

Sarah: We have to rush because we're just being flooded with data. Every single day, for example, the government's saying: 'Comment on our budgets' – important things that are going to affect communities deeply. At the end of most advertising, it's 'Get a special deal online'. So we can't wait, because society is splintering as we speak. I don't want to live in a community where a huge number of people are being excluded from the conversation that everyone else is having.

Interviewer: But if everyone's going to be online, where will the equipment come from?

Sarah: We're not advocating that everyone has a computer at home. There'll always be people for whom this is too expensive. We have to be pragmatic about what we can do. There's been so much IT investment into communities – into schools, into health centres, into libraries. I would like the government to consider better ways of exploiting those bits of technology.

[pause]

tone

[The recording is repeated.]

Extract 2

[pause]

tone

This stone pestle comes from Papua New Guinea. It stands about 35 cm tall, and the business end is a stone bulb, about the size of a cricket ball, and you can feel that it's been used a lot. Above the bulb, the handle is very easy to grasp and its upper part's been shaped in a way that's got nothing to do with making food – it looks like a bird with outstretched wings and a long neck dipping forward. We think it's about eight thousand years old.

So, we know that at that time farmers in Papua New Guinea grew a starchy tuber called taro, while in the Middle East, they were cultivating grasses, types of wheat, and in China, rice. But what's interesting is that in their natural state you can't eat any of these plants; you have to grind them or soak them or boil them first. So, why choose them? Well, the answer is that as humans expanded across the globe, we had to compete for our food with other animals. So, we went for food that was difficult, and that gave us a competitive advantage.

[pause]

tone

[The recording is repeated.]

Extract 3

[pause]

tone

The health of our oceans is in decline and yet, there seems to be little attempt by governments or businesses to intervene. Global warming is one issue, increasing the acidity of the sea water to the detriment of marine life, but, more seriously, despite

regulations to stop overfishing and opportunistic fishermen landing illegal catches to sell on the black market, international laws seem to be interpreted at a local level. One conservation solution is to introduce more marine reserves similar to one in the Pacific Ocean, where commercial fishing is banned and regular checks are carried out on all aspects of marine wildlife.

Conservation projects focusing on single high-profile species, such as sharks and sea birds like the albatross, frequently draw attention away from the more serious damage being done to food sources like algae, which leads to the death of many more species. One proposal is to gather data from all the oceans and produce an ocean health index, which would then be published globally. From this, governments and businesses would be able to see instantly how their actions are affecting the health of the oceans close to them.

[pause]

tone

[The recording is repeated.]

[pause]

That is the end of Part One.

Now turn to Part Two.

[pause]

PART 2

You will hear a talk about a Chinese animal called the giant panda. For questions 7 to 15, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Two.

[pause]

tone

I'd like to tell you about the giant panda, which is a bear that's native to China, and one of the world's best-loved and most easily recognised animals.

The giant panda is a national emblem of China, and over history the Chinese have given it over twenty different names. Among them are names translating as 'spotted bear' – describing its black and white body, 'bamboo bear' – referring to its diet and, rather strangely, 'white leopard', possibly because of its tree-climbing abilities. Then there's the current, most frequently used term, 'cat bear', which is also echoed in the scientific Latin name for the species.

There's been much debate about how to classify the giant panda, although recent molecular studies seem to confirm that it is actually a bear. However, the species differentiated early in history from all other bears, making it the only member of an otherwise extinct branch of the family. For that reason, it is considered by certain experts to be a living fossil. The animal known as the red panda, which shares its habitat, is in fact only a very distant relative.

Although the giant panda is classed as a carnivore, its sustenance comes almost exclusively from the bamboo plant. With its large molar teeth and strong jaw muscles, the giant panda is ideally suited to bamboo eating. And in addition to the five fingers on each paw, it also has an elongated wrist bone, which it uses as if it were a thumb. This helps it pull up and grip tough bamboo shoots.

Because bamboo has little nutritional value, the giant panda has to consume up to 14 kilos of it per day. It eats all of the twenty-five different bamboo species native to its habitat, but will, on occasion, supplement this diet with other kinds of grasses, and even meat, in the form of various birds and rodents.

The giant panda is a solitary creature with relatively poor vision but an acute sense of smell, and so relies principally on scent to communicate with other individuals. It secretes a strong-smelling substance from its glands, which it rubs onto trees and stones on the edges of its territory. These scent markings convey an enormous amount of information, not only about the animal's gender, state of health and even their mood, but also how long ago the 'message' was left.

Unlike some other animals, the giant panda can't communicate via facial expression, or even ear or tail position. But it does produce a surprising range of vocalisations, including a honking sound to indicate distress, a barking sound to convey antagonism to enemies, and a number of chirps and bleating sounds used as friendly contact calls.

The giant panda used to live in a vast forest area, but, due to extensive farming and deforestation, much of its habitat has been destroyed, leaving only small populations in a handful of mountain areas in the country. Current estimates of numbers remaining in the wild range between only one and two thousand individuals.

Isolated populations, living in so-called 'wildlife islands', could also face eventual starvation. When the bamboo dies off, animals are unable to migrate to other areas where a different bamboo species is thriving. The key to saving these communities is schemes which plant what are termed 'green corridors' – made up of native tree species and bamboo – which link the wildlife islands, and so facilitate migration.

Thanks to projects such as these, the number of giant pandas in the wild is said to be rising. However, the International Union for Conservation of Nature doesn't believe there's enough certainty to change the giant panda's conservation status on its Red List of Threatened Animals. It's declined to downgrade its current status of Endangered to the less crucial status of Vulnerable. Even so, the future is still looking a little brighter for China's favourite black and white bear.

[pause]

Now you will hear Part Two again.

tone

[The recording is repeated.]

[pause]

That is the end of Part Two.

Now turn to Part Three.

[pause]

PART 3

You will hear part of a programme in which Amanda and Peter, two founders of a fruit juice company called Topfruit, talk about their business. For questions 16 to 20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

You now have one minute in which to look at Part Three.

[pause]

tone

Presenter: I'm delighted to welcome to the programme this evening Amanda Fry and Peter Davy, two of the founders of the company Topfruit, that makes delicious blends of fruit juice. What's it like setting up a company with friends?

Amanda: Well, we've all seen friends falling out, take some of the famous rock bands, for instance. I must say though that for us it was quite the reverse. I believe trust is the most efficient thing in business terms. It means you don't need to keep checking up on people. You see, the four of us have been mates since university days and there's amazing alignment in our values and ambitions.

Peter: Yet our skills are complementary. As a result there was no squabbling when it came to deciding who should focus on different areas, such as retailers, operations or consumers, because it was self-evident. Actually, I'm in awe of people who set up a company on their own. How they encompass all those aspects is a mystery to me.

Amanda: But, coming back to our company, it certainly is a great place to work. We pride ourselves on having an open and co-operative culture. Whether we can take any credit for that, I'm not sure. I think it's all down to the staff. What we made a point of at the beginning, was only to select people we liked and whose values chimed with those of the business. After that, you could perhaps say it's a belief in the importance of making

a healthy product to enhance customers' well-being. I wouldn't want you to think that it's all fun and games, though. In line with current thinking, there's a tough performance management system – everyone's assessed regularly against a number of objectives and the results are linked to pay increases.

Peter: Personally, it took me ages to be able to arrive at work on a Monday without imagining all sorts of disasters, you know, like crowds of angry customers or a bankruptcy notice. As for how I feel about running the company now: it's still a very demanding business and it's like being on a rollercoaster with its ups and downs. That's where the buzz comes from, though.

Amanda: Strangely, I reckon it would be boring if everything were on an even keel. You'd stop trying.

Peter: And we all make mistakes, don't we?

Amanda: Absolutely. As the company's grown, we've made some bad choices when recruiting senior people. We interviewed someone with a fantastic CV, an MBA and loads of relevant experience, and assumed he'd be great, but neglected to check whether he'd fit in with the ethos of the company and the existing team, and he didn't. Another one was perfect in that respect, but had never held a top post. I tried to kid myself that with good mentoring he'd get there, and so, I kept him on too long. I should've realised from the outset that he was wrong for the job. One thing was clear, though; it was our fault, not theirs.

Peter: But we have managed to hold our own against the corporate giants who are our major competitors. There are a number of reasons why. First, the concern we express about wholesome food and getting our fruit from reliable sources strikes a chord with many consumers at the moment, so our juices tick those boxes.

Amanda: Then our marketing's straightforward and transparent, even down to using very basic clear bottles so the juice can be seen easily on the shelf.

Peter: And it doesn't come with the usual hype and polish, since we do it all in-house, without employing the services of an ad agency to design a trendy image.

Amanda: Customer research is done in a similar way, too. We take samples of new blends round events like music festivals and food fairs, and get feedback that way, so people feel directly concerned.

Peter: We're often asked ...

[pause]

Now you will hear Part Three again.

tone

[The recording is repeated.]

[pause]

That is the end of Part Three.

Now turn to Part Four.

[pause]

PART 4

Part Four consists of two tasks. You will hear five short extracts in which some sports-people are talking about their sporting successes. Look at Task One. For questions 21 to 25, choose from the list (A to H) what each speaker regards as the key to winning in sport. Now look at Task Two. For questions 26 to 30, choose from the list (A to H) what each speaker sees their coach as. While you listen, you must complete both tasks.

You now have forty-five seconds in which to look at Part Four.

[pause]

tone

Speaker One My coach has always said to me, 'Tennis is a bit like driving – you have to think for two and be continually thinking about what's going to happen, or what shot your opponent is about to play.' I agree that, ultimately, this is what separates the champion from the also-ran. You won't catch him spouting all the psycho-babble around in the sports

community these days. He thinks the only kind of advice worth giving is the 'two hours' sleep before midnight is worth one after midnight' sort of advice that your grandmother knew! And that attitude reflects in his coaching style.

[pause]

Speaker Two We played American football at school, and our team virtually never lost. We just had some really huge guys built like brick walls, and a tough reputation, which we really lived up to – we really used to psych out our opponents. So, they would already be in a negative frame of mind before they started, ready for a bad experience and they'd play for damage limitation. Our coach was well aware of this, of course. He'd try to reinforce the idea in our heads that we were invincible, so we all regarded him as someone who gave us our winning edge.

[pause]

Speaker Three There's a new idea about putting the athlete at the heart of the training process, and my coach and I very much subscribe to this. His role is to empower me to take responsibility for my development. My motivation is entirely internal – for instance, I read this book called *How to produce champions* recently. It really struck a chord with me. Basically, the author was trying to debunk the myth that being a champion is all in your genes. And his point was that a few years ago, six of the top ten British gymnasts practised at the same gym – they pushed each other on to greater things.

[pause]

Speaker Four My coach has drummed into me that it's all about having no single drop of doubt in your brain about the great talent you were born with. For me, that's taken as read – any serious competitor thinks that. So I'd go beyond that, I'd say it's about leaving no stone unturned – the diet must be perfect; the training must leave nothing out. And, you know, in my case I can take my lead from my coach in this respect, because he takes the view that he can't demand from you what he doesn't show himself. Both of us are always full of ideas for training, so we can bounce them off each other.

[pause]

Speaker Five With my team two years ago, there was a kind of force that drove us and bound us together – we'd do anything for each other. But right at the end of the season injuries struck and we ended up having to settle for second place. Last year we were on a losing streak until injuries hit our top rivals. And after that, fortune continued to favour us and we just kept on winning matches that we had no right to win. Our coach also helped. I'll never forget the game where he took off two defenders and brought on two attackers. It was a potentially disastrous strategy, but, as always, it worked!

[pause]

Now you will hear Part Four again.

tone

[The recording is repeated.]

[pause]

That is the end of Part Four.

There will now be a pause of five minutes for you to copy your answers onto the separate answer sheet. Be sure to follow the numbering of all the questions. I shall remind you when there is one minute left, so that you are sure to finish in time.

[Teacher, pause the recording here for five minutes. Remind your students when they have one minute left.]

That is the end of the test. Please stop now. Your supervisor will now collect all the question papers and answer sheets.