

CAE 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).

Solar Power for Indian Villages

Gulab Devi looks like a (0)_____ rural woman from Rajasthan in north-west India. She can neither read nor write, but is (1)_____ a successful pioneer in the Barefoot Solar Engineering Project, a scheme (2)_____ to bring solar power to hundreds of villages across India. The availability of solar power (3)_____ women from the arduous task of searching for wood for fuel and also reduces their (4)_____ to unhealthy wood smoke.

Gulab is her family's sole breadwinner. Her job as a solar engineer (5)_____ making electronic circuits and chargers for solar lighting panels, and she and her family are able to live comfortably on her salary.

Most of the engineers in the scheme are women, and are trained at the Barefoot College (6)_____ by social worker Bunker Roy. His (7)_____ is to address problems by building on skills that people already have, and then place the solutions to their problems in their own hands. Early (8)_____ are that the project is having a powerful impact on the lives of women like Gulab.

Example:

0	A typical	B usual	C classic	D standard
1	A furthermore	B besides	C nevertheless	D alternatively
2	A decided	B inspired	C proposed	D designed
3	A eases	B frees	C lightens	D lifts
4	A appearance	B liability	C exposure	D situation
5	A demands	B implies	C concerns	D involves
6	A set down	B set in	C set up	D set aside
7	A pursuit	B aim	C determination	D tendency
8	A signals	B hints	C suggestions	D indications

CAE Reading and Use of English 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) HAVING

Are You Happy Where You Work?

Finding a job you love is the first step to being happy at work, but (0)_____ the right workplace environment is equally important. Creativity, hard work and bright ideas come (9)_____ positive, happy working environments in (10)_____ people are allowed the freedom to think, develop and express themselves. It's important for everyone to have (11)_____ own clearly-defined work space, even if the workplace adopts an 'open plan' style, as so many

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offices now (12)____. Relaxation areas where people meet to chat and discuss ideas during office hours are regarded (13)____ particularly beneficial.

Adding plants to the working environment can also (14)____ offices to life, since they increase oxygen levels, purify the air and can create a calming and more productive environment. Finally, the lighting (15)____ be right, because it can have a huge effect on people's moods. If offices are too harshly lit, (16)____ can result in anger and headaches and lead to a lack of concentration.

CAE Reading and Use of English 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) ABILITY

Camels in the Arctic?

<p>Camels are well-known for their (0)_____ to survive the heat of the desert; however, scientists have unearthed the fossilised remains of a giant camel that (17)_____ the forests of the High Arctic more than three million years ago. The ancient beast was almost three metres in (18)_____, about a third bigger than its modern (19)_____, the Arabian camel. Remains of the animal were found on Ellesmere Island, the most northerly and (20)_____ island of the Canadian Arctic archipelago.</p> <p>(21)_____ from previous expeditions have shown that the camel's ancestors (22)_____ in North America 45 million years ago, but this is the first evidence of camels so far north. According to Mike Buckley, a researcher who studied the latest remains, this ancestor of modern camels may already have developed some of the (23)_____ that helped it survive in harsh climates - the hump for fat (24)_____ for instance, the large flat feet ideal for either snow or sand, and the big eyes that perhaps helped when long, dark winters made visibility poor.</p>	<p>0. ABLE 17. HABIT 18. HIGH 19. DESCEND 20. MOUNTAIN 21. FIND 22. ORIGIN 23. ADAPT 24. STORE</p>
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CAE Reading and Use of English 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).

0 James would only speak to the head of department alone.

ON

James _____ to the head of department alone.

Answer: INSISTED ON SPEAKING

25 Your books will be despatched on receipt of your order provided they are in stock.

SOON

We will despatch your books _____ the order provided they are in stock.

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26 Because the gym increased its fees last month, I am no longer a member.

UP

If the gym _____ its fees last month, I would still be a member.

27 The driver said that we were delayed because an earlier train had broken down.

CAUSED

According to the driver, our _____ breakdown of an earlier train.

28 It was Sarah's ideas that enabled us to put on a successful fashion show.

FOR

If _____ ideas, we wouldn't have been able to put on a successful fashion show.

29 Leo was the only person in the street who didn't come to my farewell party.

EXCEPTION

Everyone in the street _____ to my farewell party.

30 The concert should have started about three hours ago.

DUE

The concert _____ about three hours ago.

CAE Reading and Use of English Part 5

You are going to read an article about the future of newspapers. For questions 31-36 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

The Future of Newspapers

Anybody who says they can reliably forecast the future of newspapers is either a liar or a fool. Look at the raw figures, and newspapers seem doomed. Since 2000, the circulation of most UK national dailies has fallen by between a third and a half. The authoritative Pew Research Centre in the USA reports that newspapers are now the main source of news for only 26 percent of US citizens as against 45 percent in 2001. There is no shortage of prophets who confidently predict that the last printed newspaper will be safely buried within 15 years at most.

Yet one of the few reliable facts of history is that old media have a habit of surviving. An over-exuberant New York journalist announced in 1835 that books and theatre 'have had their day' and the daily newspaper would become 'the greatest organ of social life'. Theatre duly withstood not only the newspaper, but also cinema and then television. Radio has flourished in the TV age; cinema, in turn, has held its own against videos and DVDs. Even vinyl records have made a comeback, with online sales up 745 percent since 2008.

Newspapers themselves were once new media, although it took several centuries before they became the dominant medium for news. This was not solely because producing up-to-date news for a large readership over a wide area became practicable and economic only in the mid-19th century, with the steam press, the railway and the telegraph. Equally important was the emergence of the idea that everything around us is in constant movement and we need to be updated on its condition at regular intervals - a concept quite alien in medieval times and probably also to most people in the early modern era. Now, we expect change. To our medieval ancestors, however, the only realities were the passing of the seasons, punctuated by catastrophes such as famine, flood or disease that they had no reliable means of anticipating. Life, as the writer Alain de Botton puts it, was 'ineluctably cyclical' and 'the most important truths were recurring'.

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Journalism as a full-time trade from which you could hope to make a living hardly existed before the 19th century. Even then, there was no obvious reason why most people needed news on a regular basis, whether daily or weekly. In some respects, regularity of newspaper publication and rigidity of format was, and remains, a burden. Online news readers can dip in and out according to how they perceive the urgency of events. Increasingly sophisticated search engines and algorithms allow us to personalise the news to our own priorities and interests. When important stories break, internet news providers can post minute-by-minute updates. Error, misconception and foolish speculation can be corrected or modified almost instantly. There are no space restrictions to prevent narrative or analysis, and documents or events cited in news stories can often be accessed in full. All this is a world away from the straitjacket of newspaper publication. Yet few if any providers seem alive to the new medium's capacity for spreading understanding and enlightenment.

Instead, the anxiety is always to be first with the news, to maximise reader comments, to create heat, sound and fury and thus add to the sense of confusion. In the medieval world, what news there was was usually exchanged amid the babble of the marketplace or the tavern, where truth competed with rumour, mishearing and misunderstanding. In some respects, it is to that world that we seem to be returning. Newspapers have never been very good - or not as good as they ought to be - at telling us how the world works. Perhaps they now face extinction. Or perhaps, as the internet merely adds to what de Botton describes as our sense that we live in 'an unimprovable and fundamentally chaotic universe', they will discover that they and they alone can guide us to wisdom and understanding.

31 In the first paragraph, the writer is presenting

- A** his interpretation of a current trend.
- B** evidence that supports a widespread view.
- C** his prediction on the future of print journalism.
- D** reasons for the decline in newspaper readership.

32 What point is the writer making in the second paragraph?

- A** Existing media are not necessarily replaced by new ones.
- B** The best media technologies tend to be the most long-lasting.
- C** Public enthusiasm for new types of media is often unpredictable.
- D** It is inevitable that most media technologies will have a limited life.

33 Which phrase in the second paragraph has the same meaning as 'held its own against'?

- A** 'had their day'
- B** 'withstood'
- C** 'flourished'
- D** 'made a comeback'

34 In the third paragraph, the writer stresses the significance of

- A** a shift in people's attitudes towards the outside world.
- B** certain key 19th-century advances in mechanisation.
- C** the challenges of news distribution in the pre-industrial era.
- D** the competition between newspapers and more established media.

35 What does the writer suggest is the main advantage of online news sites?

- A** the flexibility of the medium
- B** the accuracy of the reporting

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- C the ease of access for their users
- D the breadth of their potential readership

36 What does the writer suggest about newspapers in the final paragraph?

- A They still have an important role to play.
- B They can no longer compete with the internet.
- C They will have to change to keep up with the digital age.
- D They will retain a level of popularity among certain types of readers.

CAE Reading and Use of English Part 6

You are going to read extracts from four articles in which museum directors give their views on museums. For questions 37-40, choose from the reviews A-D. The reviews may be chosen more than once.

Museums

A

Statistics show that museums are going from strength to strength in terms of visitor numbers, which is an encouraging sign in our computer-obsessed society. Online access increasingly rules how we approach information today, and museums have to engage with this to stay relevant. That said, a picture on a screen cannot replace material engagement with an object. Unfortunately, many people still have rather outdated ideas of what museums are like, including believing that they are high-brow institutions aimed at some international elite, which is clearly no longer the case, particularly with the smaller ones. With effort, a museum can be the heart of a community, preserving the stories which are important to those who live nearby, and I know of many such museums all over the country which are thriving.

B

It is interesting that people who do not think twice about visiting a museum when on holiday very rarely set foot in one the rest of the time, but this is nothing to do with a failure to accommodate a wide range of people - museums definitely do that nowadays. I think it is more that, when we are entrenched in our daily routine, museums are not high on our list of priorities. Breaking out of that routine gives you the opportunity to do different things, among them things like visiting museums. Part of the appeal of museums, of course, is the chance to view objects from around the world and get a taste of another culture. Although there are rigorous export controls stopping objects of national significance being sold abroad, thanks to the internet museums can co-operate to arrange reciprocal loans for special exhibitions.

C

Museums are clearly keen to capitalise on the possibilities offered by the internet, and it is a valuable tool for extending access. Exhibitions can remain on view on our website indefinitely after a physical show has been dismantled, and people have the opportunity to examine fascinating artefacts and works of art from all corners of the globe in much greater detail than they can in the gallery. The only downside of the increasing expectation of online access that I can see, is that provincial museums lose out to the large nationals, as their more limited resources mean they cannot hope to compete. I am convinced that this is what is behind their falling visitor numbers. Having said that, on a national level, more people feel that museums are relevant to everyone, rather than just a select few, and this has clearly made a difference.

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D

I would love to think that people come through the door of institutions such as mine because they want to open their minds to new things, but, while that may be true of a few, I know that the majority are visitors to the city who are including one or two museums in their itinerary in order to add variety. Having said that, I really hope that they leave with a wish to come back, or to try other museums. I also think there is still a long way to go in terms of winning over visitors from less privileged backgrounds. In this age of fast changing, user-friendly digital technology, many people feel intimidated by the rather dry, academic way in which many still display their exhibits. We are now working a great deal more with overseas museums, and, in addition to allowing us to constantly change the items we have on display, we have found that this encourages museums, and even governments, to engage in dialogue.

Which museum director ...

37 has a different opinion from C on the value of using digital media to present exhibits?

38 shares B's view on the further benefit of museums exhibiting objects from other countries?

39 has a different opinion from A about the success of local museums?

40 has a different opinion from the others about how well museums cater for all levels of society?

CAE Reading and Use of English Part 7

You are going to read a magazine article about ways of reusing escaped heat. Six paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs **A - G** the one which fits each gap (**41-46**). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

City of Heat

Escaped heat costs us money and affects our climate. Chelsea Wald reports on a grand plan to capture it and put it to good use.

Deep in the tunnels of London's underground railway, as in many around the world, it's so hot it can feel very uncomfortable. And yet in the basement of a building only a few metres away from the station a boiler is firing to heat water for someone's shower.

41 __

Recapturing it wouldn't just benefit our wallets. It would reverse some of the damaging effects on the climate. The good news is that several cities have found a way to hunt down their surplus heat in some unexpected places. These cities are building systems that deliver heat in much the same way that suppliers handle electricity and water. Could they point the way to the next energy revolution?

42 __

It was also estimated that given the right technologies, we could reclaim nearly half of that energy, although that's easier said than done. 'We often talk about the quantity of waste heat', says David MacKay, chief scientific adviser to the UK Department of Energy and Climate Change, 'but not the quality'. Most of what we think of as 'waste heat' isn't actually all that hot; about sixty percent is below 230°C. While that may sound pretty hot, it is too cold to turn a turbine to generate electricity.

43 __

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There, buildings tap into the system to warm their water supplies or air for central heating. Many countries are encouraging such cogeneration, as it is called. A US initiative, for example, might save the country \$10 billion per year. And cogeneration allows power plants to bump up their efficiencies from thirty percent to almost ninety percent.

44 ___

As it happens, there is an existing technology that can siphon energy from such temperatures, although applying it on a large scale to capture waste heat is as yet unachievable. Ground source heat pumps have been helping homeowners save on heating bills since the 1940s, when US inventor Robert Webber realised he could invert the refrigeration process to extract heat from the ground.

45 ___

The mechanism for this is simple. A network of pipes makes a circuit between the inside of the dwelling and a coil buried underground. These pipes contain a mix of water and fluid refrigerant. As the fluid mixture travels through the pipes buried underground, it absorbs the heat from the 10°C soil.

46 ___

This system is powerful enough to efficiently provide heat even in places as cold as Norway and Alaska. It is also cheap. Scientists around the world are now working on the idea that the way ahead is to develop city-wide grids using source-heat pumps to recycle waste on a grander scale, from sources such as subways and sewers.

A But that's not all it can do. Reverse the process and it can cool a home in summer. If the ground is cold enough, it simply absorbs the heat from inside the building instead of from the ground.

B It's an attractive proposition. A report in 2008 found that the energy lost as heat each year by US industry equalled the annual energy use of five million citizens. Power generation is a major culprit; the heat lost from that sector alone dwarfs the total energy use of Japan. The situation in other industrialised countries is similar.

C Yet even this is just a drop in the ocean compared with the heat lost from our homes, offices, road vehicles and trains. However, waste heat from these myriad sources is much harder to harness than the waste heat from single, concentrated sources like power plants. What's more, it's barely warm enough to merit its name. Reclaiming that would be an altogether more difficult proposition.

D A more successful way of using the heat is to move the heat directly to where it is needed. A number of power plants now do exactly that. They capture some or all of their waste heat and send it - as steam or hot water - through a network of pipes to nearby cities.

E The system takes advantage of the fact that in temperate regions - regardless of surface temperature - a few metres underground, the soil always remains lukewarm and stable. These pumps can tap into that consistent temperature to heat a house in the winter.

F While this is not what you might consider hot, it nonetheless causes the liquid to evaporate into a gas. When this gas circulates back into the building, it is fed through a compressor, which vastly intensifies the heat. That heat can then be used by a heat exchanger to warm up hot water or air ducts.

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G Rather than stewing in that excess heat, what if we could make it work for us? Throughout our energy system - from electricity generation in power plants to powering a car - more than fifty percent of the energy we use leaks into the surroundings.

CAE Reading and Use of English Part 8

You are going to read an article about the value of boredom. For questions **47-56**, choose from the sections of the article (**A-D**). The sections may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.

In which section of the article is the following mentioned?

- 47** points out a drawback in failing to allow time for mundane reflection?
- 48** comments on a personal experience of using a particular psychological technique?
- 49** comments on the broad appeal that a particular notion might potentially have?
- 50** suggests that boredom as a way of dealing with a problem is not a new idea?
- 51** distinguishes between mere reflection and conscious avoidance of mental stimulation?
- 52** refers to the communication of an erroneous message?
- 53** refers to an activity indicative of modern life taking place in various locations?
- 54** outlines a positive consequence of distancing oneself from technology?
- 55** explains that a particular finding supported existing knowledge?
- 56** remarks on the significance of monotony in the development of the human species?

Time Out

It seems that embracing boredom and allowing ourselves to drift away could be good for us

A

Consider any public place where people used to enjoy a spot of silent contemplation - from train carriages and beauty spots to our local streets - and these days you'll see people plugged into their seductive electronic sources of constant stimulation. All this information overload seems like a terribly modern-day problem. But one unique thinker actually stumbled on a neat solution several decades ago: radical boredom. In 1942, a German writer called Siegfried Karcauer wrote despairingly of the massive over-stimulation of the modern city where people listening to the radio were in a state of 'permanent receptivity, constantly pregnant with London, the Eiffel Tower, Berlin.' His answer was to suggest a period of total withdrawal from stimulation - to cut ourselves off and experience 'extraordinary, radical boredom'. On a sunny afternoon when everyone is outside, one would do best to hang about the train station,' he wrote. 'Or better yet, stay at home, draw the curtains and surrender oneself to one's boredom on the sofa.'

B

Karcauer believed that actively pursuing boredom in this way was a valuable means of unlocking playful wild ideas far away from plain reality and, better still, achieve 'a kind of bliss that is almost unearthly'. It's a beautiful theory and one that would definitely hold an allure for many people. Plus modern research suggests that it might actually have a sound psychological basis. To test the potential positives of boredom, psychologist Dr Sandi Mann asked a group of 40 people to complete a task designed to showcase their creativity. But before they got started on it, a subgroup was asked to perform a suitably dull task - copying numbers from the telephone directory for 15 minutes. The data pointed to the group that had previously endured boredom displaying more creative flair during

the task than the control group. According to psychologists this is normal, because when people become bored and start to daydream, their minds come up with different processes and they work out more creative solutions to problems

C

This would suggest perhaps, that by overstimulating our minds, we're not just making ourselves more stressed, we're also missing out on a chance to unhook our thoughts from the daily grind and think more creatively. Having said that, psychologists also point out that despite its bad reputation, boredom has a definite evolutionary purpose. Mann says 'Without it, we'd be like toddlers in a perpetual state of amazement. Just imagine it: "Wow - look at that fantastic cereal at the bottom of my bowl!" It may be very stimulating, but we'd never get anything done.' That puts me in mind of adults who are addicted to social media and smart phones - attention seeking, scurrying around the internet screaming 'Look at this! Look at them! Look at me!' while the real world beyond the electronic devices continues on untroubled and unexamined. Meanwhile, as Mann points out, we're incorrectly teaching our actual toddlers that boredom and lack of stimulation is something to be feared rather than embraced.

D

So how do you learn to tactically embrace periods of radical boredom? The first step is realising that this is different from simply taking time to ponder what you've done since getting up that morning. 'Using boredom positively is about creating new opportunities when your mind isn't occupied and you can't focus on anything else,' says Mann. This could be as simple as staring out the window or watching the rain come down. Or heading off for a solitary walk with no fixed destination in mind, or your smart phone in your pocket. Anything that gives your mind the rare chance to drift off its moorings. 'I can really recommend it,' says Mann. 'It's a great experience - like taking a holiday from your brain.' I'm definitely sold. I'm trying to keep my phone turned off during the weekends and allow myself the odd, dreamy wallow on the sofa during the week, time permitting. And the best thing: it works. After taking a break and allowing my mind to roam, it returns refreshed and revitalized, with a fresh take on the challenges that I face during the day. When my daughter gets to an age when she's ready to whine 'I'm bored', I'll know exactly what to say!

Answer Keys

Part 1

- 1 C — nevertheless.** Nevertheless here is used to show contrast - even though the woman comes from a poor background, she is successful.
- 2 D — designed.** The only other verb that collocated well with 'scheme' is 'propose'. However, it is not used with the preposition 'to'.
- 3 B — frees.** This is the only verb that collocates with the 'from' preposition.
- 4 C — exposure.** Once again, exposure is the sole noun that can be used with the 'to' preposition that follows it.
- 5 D — involves.** Answers A and B do not fit here contextually. Answer C could be used if it wasn't for 'making' that follows the gap.
- 6 C — set up.** The meaning of this phrasal verb is 'founded or established'.
- 7 B — aim.** He is aiming to. Other options have different meanings and do not fit the sentence.
- 8 D — indications.** Indications are visible signs of something that is happening. B and C have different meaning. The word 'signals' implies less obvious evidence, whereas in this case we are talking about explicit, more obvious results.

Part 2

- 9 from/with.** A straightforward gap with some leeway in meaning
- 10 which.** An example of [a relative clause](#).
- 11 their.** Even though 'everyone' is considered to be singular, 'their' is used to mean both men and women and generally to follow the [formal](#) register of the text.
- 12 do.** The verb we need here should relate to the previously used 'adopts'.
- 13 as.** 'To regard as' means 'to consider, to believe to be something'.
- 14 bring.** 'To bring to life' = to liven up, to make look brighter and alive.
- 15 must / should.** The modality of the verb doesn't change the meaning of the saying dramatically, so both modals can be used.
- 16 it / this.** Just like in the previous case, both pronouns fit this gap.

Part 3

- 17 inhabited.** A verb is needed here. Pay attention to the verb-forming prefix 'in'.
- 18 height.** Be careful not to misspell the word. See the list of [words](#) with difficult spelling.
- 19 descendant.** Another word that could be easily misspelled. Pay attention to the suffix -ant, spelled with an 'a'.
- 20 mountainous.** An adjective meaning 'covered by mountain ranges'.
- 21 Findings.** Capitalisation doesn't really matter here, as all the letters in your answer sheet are going to be capitals. Make sure to pluralise the word though on the account of 'have' referring to the plural form.
- 22 originated.** A past simple form of the verb is important here because the text states a definite period of time in the past.
- 23 adaptations.** A biology term that means changes that happen to fit better into the environment the living thing exists in.
- 24 storage.** Note that 'storing' doesn't fit very well - it would fit better had it preceded the word 'fat' in this context.

Part 4

25 as soon as (we have received / we receive)

26 (hadn't / had not) I put up

27 delay (was / had been) caused by the

28 it (hadn't / had not) been for Sarah's; (it wasn't / was not / weren't / were not) for Sarah's

29 with the exception of Leo came

30 was due to (start / begin)

Part 5

31 B. Sentence two of the first paragraph openly invites us to look at the data that supports the popular idea of newspapers being doomed. The remaining part of the paragraph presents facts and figures to substantiate this claim. Answer A is wrong - the author gives no interpretation of the trend, but instead believes that it is impossible to accurately predict the future of print media. Answers C and D are not given - he neither shares his own predictions nor brings up any reasons for the continuous decline.

32 A. The author gives a number of examples where various, seemingly outdated media kept on being popular despite anything. Answers B, C and D are not mentioned - in fact, the opposite is stated.

33 B. 'Withstood' means 'was strong enough to resist something or defend against something'.

34 A. The other three answers mention bits of the paragraph, whereas answer A covers the general idea of the paragraph - it is important for people to comprehend the importance of change in their perception, without which any progress is going to be difficult to make.

35 A. Paragraph Four hails the ease with which online newspapers can post, update and bring news to their readership. The flexibility is indeed the key aspect throughout the paragraph. The rest of the answer only partially cover the points made by the author.

36 A. '.. they and they alone' in the last paragraph refer to the newspapers and how they are contrasted to the news websites on the Internet.

Part 6

37 A. Paragraph C voices concerns about the falling numbers of visitors to the smaller museums which are unable to compete with the bigger ones in keeping their online materials up to date. However, in Paragraph A the author states the opposite, last sentence '... I know of many such museums all over the country which are thriving' referring to the smaller museums (see previous sentence).

38 D. Both directors approve of the idea to exchange museum exhibits: Last sentence of Paragraph B and last sentence of Paragraph D.

39 C. Paragraph A's writer is convinced that small local museums can still be very popular (last sentence). However, in Paragraph C the opposite is stated: '... provincial museums lose out to the large nationals, as their more limited resources mean they cannot hope to compete.'

40 D. Unlike opinions voiced in other paragraphs, in D the writer is still convinced that museums pose real interest to few people, and there is still a lot of work to do to attract 'visitors from less privileged backgrounds'.

Part 7

41 G. The paragraph opens up with the suggestion to make use of all that lost heat. 'Recapturing it' at the beginning of the following paragraph refers to the leaking heat, mentioned at the end of Paragraph G.

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42 B. 'An attractive proposition' mentioned at the beginning of Paragraph B refers to the 'next energy revolution' part at the end of the previous paragraph.

43 D. A number of paragraphs fit this gap, but it is the ending of Paragraph D that helps connect it to the following one, with the explanation of the suggested alternative system that exploits heat to warm houses and water.

44 C. There's a phrase 'What's more, it's barely warm enough to merit its name.' in the bottom part of Paragraph C that helps us connect it with the beginning of the following paragraph: '... there is an existing technology that can siphon energy from such temperatures...'

45 E. Pumps mentioned in the previous paragraph help us to choose Paragraph E which elaborates and expands on the idea of heat pumps that make use of the ground warmth.

46 F. Paragraph F begins with 'While this is not what you might consider hot...' which refers to the 10 degree warmth mentioned in the previous paragraph. The concluding paragraph goes on to explain how the system can be benefitted from.

Part 8

47 C. Second sentence of this paragraph states: '... boredom has a definite evolutionary purpose.'. The author then carries on to substantiate this claim by an example of what we'd be like if we didn't allow ourselves to get bored occasionally.

48 D. The middle of the paragraph mentions the author turning off his phone on the weekends.

49 B. Second sentence of Paragraph B: '... It's a beautiful theory and one that would definitely hold an allure for many people.'

50 A. The middle of the paragraph mentions a thinker, who came to realise 'several decades ago' that boredom can be beneficial to us.

51 D. Second sentence of this paragraph makes it clear that 'pondering' and purposefully avoiding any activity are different things.

52 C. Last sentence of the paragraph gives an example of incorrect lessons that we give to our children, how boredom is something bad, whereas as it turns out, it can be quite useful.

53 A. The complicated phrasing of the question can be misleading. Simply put, we need to find a mention of some activity that is common nowadays and takes place everywhere. What the author implies is the use of various electronic devices, such as MP3 players and smartphones. See sentence one of this paragraph.

54 D. In the second part of Paragraph D the author mentions turning off their mobile phone for the weekend and how they find the effect profoundly beneficial. Their mind becomes 'refreshed and revitalized'.

55 B. 'A modern research' mentioned in third sentence of this paragraph is the 'particular finding' from the task.

56 C. Second sentence of Paragraph C: '... boredom has a definite evolutionary purpose.'

Vocabulary

The vocabulary below is meant to help you with the more difficult words. If the word isn't on the list then you are either supposed to know it or it is too specific to be worth learning and you don't have to know it to answer the question. Symbols in brackets mean part of speech (see bottom of the list). Sentences in italics give examples of usage for some more complex words and phrases.

And remember — you are not given a vocabulary list (or a dictionary) at your real exam.

Part 1

Rural (adj) — Relating to the countryside. *People from rural areas are not used to the constant noise filling the city background.*

Arduous (adj) — difficult and extremely tiring. *Harvesting crops in autumn is an arduous, but necessary activity.*

Breadwinner (n) — a person earning money for the household. *Men in western cultures tend to be sole breadwinners in their family.*

Part 2

Purify (v) — to make pure, to clean. *Air in forests feels so purified because of all the trees.*

Harsh (adj) — rough, unfriendly and cruel. *The harsh conditions of a soldier's everyday life are something few people get used to.*

Part 3

Unearth (v) — to get from under the ground, to dig out. Also, figuratively: to discover some truth. *After two weeks of excavations, the archaeologists unearthed the ancient relic they'd been looking for.*

Fossilized (adj) — turned to stone after thousands of years. *Fossilized remains of long gone animals.*

Hump (n) — a part of surface that stands out, resembling a small hill. *Camels can have either one or two humps on their back.*

Part 5

Exuberant (adj) — energetic and full of life. *A particularly exuberant friend of mine decided to go around the world on bicycle.*

Withstood (v, past) — past form of 'withstand': to be strong enough to resist or defend against something. *It takes a really good boxer to withstand hundreds of blows for 12 rounds.*

Comeback (n) — a situation when something or someone once again becomes well-known, famous, relevant, popular etc., after being so in the past. *Vinyl records are once again making a comeback.*

Punctuate (v) — to make something happen at even intervals, especially when something else takes place. *Last summer was warm, punctuated by rare raining periods.*

Famine (n) — a situation when food is unavailable or in short supply. *African countries that suffer from famine are the primary objective of many NGOs.*

Ineluctable (adj) — impossible to avoid, unavoidable. *Disappointment is ineluctable if your expectations are too high.*

Recurring (adj) — happening many times. *His recurring success is the result of the hard work.*

Medieval (adj) — referring, related or originating from the Middle Age. *Medieval Times is a great restaurant with a show to match!*

Rigidity (n) — state of being rigid - strong, inflexible and unable to be changed. *Rigid discipline is the key when it comes to army training.*

Burden (n) — a heavy load. Also, something you can't stop worrying about. *Her childhood psychological trauma remains a burden even today.*

Perceive (v) — to see or regard something in a certain way. *The way we perceive art is very different and depends on many factors, such as education and general knowledge.*

Speculation (n) — Making assumptions that have no factual basis. *Groundless speculation about their neighbour's*

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divorce.

Straitjacket (adj) — if something is straitjacket, it limits one's options and freedom. *Straitjacket methods of school education.*

Amid (adv) — between, in the middle, surrounded by. *I was happy to spend the evening amid my former classmates.*

Extinction (n) — state of being endangered to the point of nonexistence. *Many species nowadays are facing total extinction.*

Wisdom (n) — practical experience acquired over the course of life. *Not every old person has wisdom, it doesn't simply come with age.*

Part 6

Relevant (adj) — related to the immediate topic; true and applicable. For example, a relevant question is a question on the topic being discussed. *Search engines rank websites on relevancy to the topic the user is looking for.*

Preserve (v) — to save, to keep intact. *It is our duty to preserve art objects of the past for future generations to enjoy.*

Thriving (adj) — successful, growing, developing. *The small shop that has opened recently seems to be thriving.*

Accommodate (v) — here: to provide something to someone who is need of it. *It is impossible to accommodate every person's needs.*

Entrench (v) — to establish something firmly, in a way it can no longer be changed. *The white supremacy ideology was entrenched in nazi doctrine.*

Appeal (n) — the good side or attraction of something. *The main appeal of having a car is the freedom of movement it provides.*

Reciprocal (adj) — involving two or more parties doing the same thing to each other. *The two engaged in reciprocal insulting.*

Capitalise on something (phr) — to use something one is strong at to benefit from it. *The company tried to capitalise on its international presence as its main selling point.*

Indefinitely (adv) — With no known end date, infinitely. *The shop is closed indefinitely.*

Dismantle (v) — to take something apart; to destroy something or stop it from functioning. *The factory equipment had to be dismantled because there was no documentation to prove it had been bought legally.*

Part 7

Surplus (n) — extra amount of something; more than required. *The surplus of food supplies was distributed among the homeless.*

Dwelling (n) — a place of living, e.g. a house or an apartment. *I invited her to spend the night in my humble dwelling.*

Culprit(n) — something or someone who is the cause of trouble. *My car had been acting strangely, and as it turned out, the culprit was a torn wire in the engine compartment.*

Dwarf (v) — to make something look small or insignificant in comparison. *My recent accomplishments have been dwarfed by my brother - he has recently become the president of a large business.*

Merit (something) (v) — to qualify for or to be worthy of something. *I am not sure if finishing second in a local marathon merits such praise from the media.*

Lukewarm (adj) — barely or unpleasantly warm. *I finished my lukewarm coffee and headed home.*

Part 8

Mundane (adj) — usual, ordinary, dull and arousing no interest. *I had to get back to my mundane task of writing down telephone numbers from newspaper ads.*

Erroneous (adj) — wrong, incorrect. *Your initial guess turned out to be erroneous.*

Indicative (adj) — a sign that something exists. *Her car in the driveway is indicative of her being home.*

Contemplation (n) — serious, prolonged thinking. *I spend almost twenty minutes in silent contemplation about recent events.*

Stumble (on/upon) (v) — to find something or to literally trip on something. *The room was too dark, so I stumbled on a chair and nearly fell.*

Despairingly (adv) — hopelessly. *I walked home despairingly, bearing the sad news of having to quit my job.*

Withdrawal (n) — if you withdraw from something, you stop taking it. Used mostly with harmful substances such as drugs, cigarettes and alcohol. *My first week of withdrawal was especially difficult to go through - I couldn't think about anything but smoking.*

Bliss (n) — a state or a feeling of absolute happiness. *It was bliss - a warm, dry Sunday at the end of November.*

Allure (n) — attraction or appeal. *The allure and the glamour of a movie star lifestyle.*

Dull (adj) — unattractive and boring. *They kept having those dull conversations about going to Turkey on vacation.*

Flair (n) — ability to do something well without much effort. *He exhibited surprising flair in dealing with unhappy customers.*

Scurry (v) — to move quickly in a hasty, busy way, in short steps. *She scurried around the office trying to find the sticky note that apparently was very important.*

Ponder (v) — to think slowly and carefully about something. *I had to sit down and ponder what to do with the little money I had left.*

Wallow (v) — to stay in the same situation without trying to change it. *Instead of trying to go out, she wallowed in her misery after her recent break up with the boyfriend.*

Roam (v) — to move or travel around with no certain destination. *It was a pleasant summer evening so I chose to roam the city streets.*

Whine (v) — to complain, to cry about something. *Keep on whining; it is not going to change a thing.*

n — noun; v — verb; phr v — phrasal verb; phr - phrase; adj — adjective; adv — adverb



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