

# **Certificate in Advanced English Placement Test**

**Time allowed: 2 hours**

**QUESTION PAPER**

**DO NOT write on this paper**

**Instructions:**

**Please answer all questions**

**DO NOT USE a dictionary**

**Write all answers on the separate answer sheet**

## Section A – English in Use

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### **Part 1**

For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Write your answers **on the separate answer sheet**. The exercise begins with an example (0).

#### **Example:**

0      A expressed                  B directed                  **C indicated**                  D guided

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### **What we know about music and the brain**

Work on the human brain has (0) C how different parts are centres of activity for different skills, feelings, perceptions and so on. It has also been shown that the left and right halves, or hemispheres, of the brain are (1) \_\_\_\_\_ for different functions. While language is processed in the left, or analytical hemisphere, for most people music is processed in the right or emotional hemisphere. However, professional musicians have the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to process music in the left hemisphere more often than those without musical training do. This (3) \_\_\_\_\_ they are having a different experience – which is likely to be the case because they are analysing music rather than just listening to it. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of music like tone, pitch and melody are all probably processed in different parts of the brain. Some features of musical experience are processed not just in the auditory parts of the brain, but in the visual ones. We don't yet fully understand the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of this.

The tempo of music seems to be (6) \_\_\_\_\_ related to its emotional impact, with fast music often (7) \_\_\_\_\_ as happier and slower music as sadder. It is the same with the major biological rhythm of the body: our heart (8) \_\_\_\_\_ quickens when we're happy, but slows when we're sad. Military music may have (9) \_\_\_\_\_ from attempts to get us ready for (10) \_\_\_\_\_ by using fast drumming to (11) \_\_\_\_\_ our hearts to beat faster. Music is perhaps one of the most complex experiences the brain (12) \_\_\_\_\_ with and it has become an absolutely (13) \_\_\_\_\_ part of our rituals and ceremonies. It has the power beyond language to (14) \_\_\_\_\_ mood and co-ordinate our emotional (15) \_\_\_\_\_.

1	<b>A</b> amenable	<b>B</b> dependable	<b>C</b> responsible	<b>D</b> reliable
2	<b>A</b> tendency	<b>B</b> inclination	<b>C</b> possibility	<b>D</b> intention
3	<b>A</b> proposes	<b>B</b> advances	<b>C</b> introduces	<b>D</b> suggests
4	<b>A</b> Views	<b>B</b> Aspects	<b>C</b> Factors	<b>D</b> Pieces
5	<b>A</b> expectations	<b>B</b> implications	<b>C</b> assumptions	<b>D</b> propositions
6	<b>A</b> surely	<b>B</b> plainly	<b>C</b> evidently	<b>D</b> directly
7	<b>A</b> felt	<b>B</b> endured	<b>C</b> encountered	<b>D</b> touched
8	<b>A</b> pulse	<b>B</b> speed	<b>C</b> pace	<b>D</b> rate
9	<b>A</b> evolved	<b>B</b> extended	<b>C</b> advanced	<b>D</b> elevated
10	<b>A</b> battle	<b>B</b> fight	<b>C</b> quarrel	<b>D</b> struggle
11	<b>A</b> activate	<b>B</b> motivate	<b>C</b> stimulate	<b>D</b> animate
12	<b>A</b> manages	<b>B</b> copes	<b>C</b> bears	<b>D</b> holds
13	<b>A</b> vital	<b>B</b> important	<b>C</b> compulsory	<b>D</b> dominant
14	<b>A</b> notify	<b>B</b> report	<b>C</b> associate	<b>D</b> communicate
15	<b>A</b> conditions	<b>B</b> stages	<b>C</b> states	<b>D</b> positions

## Part 2

For questions 16-30, complete the following article by writing each missing word in the correct box on your answer sheet. Use **only one word in each space**. The exercise begins with an example (0).

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

**Example:**    0        of

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### Mosquitoes

According to the World Health Organisation, malaria, a disease spread by mosquitoes, affects millions (0) of people every year. Everyone knows how irritating the noise made by a mosquito, (16) \_\_\_\_\_ by a painful reaction to its bite, can be. It is astonishing that so (17) \_\_\_\_\_ is known about why mosquitoes are drawn to or driven away from people, given (18) \_\_\_\_\_ level of distress and disease caused by these insects. We know that the most effective chemical (19) \_\_\_\_\_ protecting people against mosquitoes is *diethyltoluamide*, commonly shortened (20) \_\_\_\_\_ *deet*. (21) \_\_\_\_\_ *deet* works well, it has some serious drawbacks: it can damage clothes and some people are allergic to it.

Scientists know that mosquitoes find some people more attractive than others, but they do not know (22) \_\_\_\_\_ this should be. They also know that people vary in (23) \_\_\_\_\_ reactions to mosquito bites. One person has a painful swelling while (24) \_\_\_\_\_ who is bitten by the same mosquito, (25) \_\_\_\_\_ hardly notice. Scientists have (26) \_\_\_\_\_ discovered the reason for this, but they have carried (27) \_\_\_\_\_ experiments to show that mosquitoes are attracted to, or put (28) \_\_\_\_\_ by, certain smells. In the future, scientists hope to develop a smell that mosquitoes cannot resist. This could be used to trap (29) \_\_\_\_\_ that, instead of attacking people, mosquitoes would fly into the trap and be destroyed. For the time (30) \_\_\_\_\_, however, we have to continue spraying ourselves with unpleasant liquids if we want to avoid getting bitten.

### Part 3

For questions 47-61, read the two texts on pages 6 and 7. Use the words in the boxes to the right of the texts to form **one** word that fits in the same numbered space in the text. Write the new word in the correct box on your answer sheet. The exercise begins with an example (0).

Example: 0            construction

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#### NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

##### Dutch bridge-builder

Pieter Lodewijk Kramer (1881-1961) was responsible for the (0) construction of some of the most famous bridges in Amsterdam.

As road traffic increased in Amsterdam at the beginning of the last century, the city started demolishing (31) \_\_\_\_\_ older structures in the city centre. But when workmen began pulling down the most attractive bridges and (32) \_\_\_\_\_ them with modern iron ones, there was strong public (33) \_\_\_\_\_. As a result, the position of architectural (34) \_\_\_\_\_ was created, and in 1917 Kramer took up the post.

Kramer built no fewer than 220 bridges. Each exemplifies Kramer's individual style: his acute sense of detail and his use of many unusual (35) \_\_\_\_\_ of stone and iron.

Kramer's bridges, which are now a (36) \_\_\_\_\_ part of the Amsterdam landscape, were largely ignored until a Dutch museum presented an (37) \_\_\_\_\_ successful exhibition of his work in 1995

(0)    CONSTRUCT

(31)    NUMBER

(32)    PLACE

(33)    APPROVE

(34)    ADVICE

(35)    COMBINE

(36)    DISTINCT

(37)    ASTONISH

## Part 4

For questions 38–42, think of **one** word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (0).

### Example:

0 Please explain to me the ..... of having another meeting.

It was at that ..... that most of the audience got up and left.

We lost a ..... because one person in our team started the race too early.

### Example: POINT

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38 We need to agree on what ..... of punishment is appropriate in this case.

A strange ..... suddenly appeared out of the fog and began to walk towards them.

Please hand in the completed ..... to the receptionist before you see the doctor.

39 The company directors say they will ..... out a way to prevent further job losses.

The vaccine did not ..... as well as the researchers had hoped.

Taking regular exercise will help people ..... up an appetite.

40 My sisters have had a ..... relationship with one another since they were children.

A ..... wind suddenly came out of nowhere and we turned the boat around.

Even after recent injuries, we have a ..... team for the next game.

41 I had to ..... the entire business when the manager became ill.

Two rivers ..... down the mountain and feed the lake below.

We need to ..... through the song one more time before we record it.

42 I'd like to ..... this meeting by welcoming our guest speaker.

It is a generalization that women tend to be more ..... to new ideas than men.

Private health care is not an option that is ..... to many people.

## Section B– Reading

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You are going to read an article about the adventure sport known as canyoning. For questions **20–34**, choose from the sections (**A–E**). The sections may be chosen more than once.

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### Which section mentions ...

a variant of the sport that is less challenging?

43	
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a way of mastering the basic skills required by the sport?

44	
----	--

an example of why the sport demands both courage and determination?

45	
----	--

artificial aids that have been introduced for the benefit of participants?

46	
----	--

climatic conditions affecting the availability of venues for the sport?

47	
----	--

growing awareness of the sport in certain places?

48	
----	--

how some of the best locations for the sport were discovered?

49	
----	--

a specially adapted piece of gear that is available for participants?

50	
----	--

the type of people who pioneered the sport?

51	
----	--

the reasons why certain types of people are attracted to the sport?

52	
----	--

53	
----	--

the type of people for whom the sport would be unsuitable?

54	
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55	
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the aim of each canyoning expedition?

56	
----	--

professional guidance in obtaining the most appropriate equipment?

57	
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# GORGE YOURSELF

## A

After a long, hard week crunching numbers, writing up reports, doing assignments or whatever it is you do, don't you sometimes feel like chucking yourself off a cliff? Well, you're not alone. There's even a name for people with such impulses: they're called canyoneers. Canyoning, which was established as a sport around 15 years ago by a few fearless thrill-seekers in France and Spain, is being adopted as the latest way for stressed-out high achievers to purge themselves of the pressures of work or study – for the simple reason that nothing clears the mind better than the prospect of leaping off the side of a gorge into a pool of limpid, mountain-fresh water which can be as much as 20 metres beneath your feet. There is, however, more to canyoning than that: it's a true adventure sport that regularly embraces the disciplines of hiking, climbing, abseiling and swimming, and it's certainly not for the faint of heart or weak of limb.

## B

A typical canyoneers outfit costs around £1,250 and comprises a high-quality wet suit, neoprene socks and gloves, a safety helmet fitted with a waterproof headlight and a perforated canyoning backpack designed to let out all the weighty water that accumulates on the way down. You'll also need a decent first aid kit (just in case) and top-notch climbing equipment including ropes and a harness, and last but not least, a few equally adventurous friends. Because if there's one thing canyoning isn't, it's a sport for the lone wolf. Although it's difficult to define precisely, canyoning basically involves making your way to the top of an extremely long and high gorge and then traversing your way down to the bottom by the best means possible – which usually involves a combination of abseiling, climbing, jumping, sliding and swimming. One thing it always requires, however, is commitment – because once you're halfway down a creek it's often far more difficult to turn back and try to reach the safety of flat terrain than it is to keep on going. Even though going on might involve an abseil down a sheer rock face or a seemingly interminable creep around a ledge barely 15 centimetres wide.

## C

In the early days it was very much a voyage of discovery, with pioneering canyoneers seeking out interesting looking gorges and simply going for it to see if there was a navigable route from top to bottom. Since then, however, many of those gorges have been opened up by professional guides who have established safer, but still exciting, routes and have also equipped the rocks with climbing bolts, hooks and rings to which visiting canyoneers can rope up. Typical of the type of people who are becoming hooked on the sport is Christine Pasquier, who works in the luxury goods industry. 'When I started about fifteen years ago it didn't have a name and it wasn't regarded as a sport,' she says. 'It just involved people walking through fairly shallow canyons, usually without any protective clothing. About eight years ago, however, it really began to develop, particularly in France and Spain, where everyone now recognises the word "canyoning".'

## D

Pierre-Yves Commanay, the UK operations director for a leading IT consultancy, agrees that it's a thrilling thing for people weighed down by responsibilities to do: 'Having something to do at weekends and during vacations that requires total focus is a great way of clearing your head,' he says. 'In Europe, canyoning is largely a spring and early summer activity because many of the canyons in southern France and Spain have dried out later on. However, there are established canyoning centres as far afield as Madagascar and Guadeloupe, so it can be quite wide-ranging, depending on what you enjoy. You can use canyoning as a reason to have a weekend away or as a way of seeing the world.'

## E

If the thought of spending an entire day getting exhausted and soaking wet and frightening yourself silly appeals, the first step into canyoning is to get some expert training. Firms such as *Espace Evasion* will not only guide you through some of Europe's most breathtakingly beautiful canyons, they'll also provide you with all the gear, and teach you all the essential roping, abseiling and descent techniques to get you started. If you're UK-based, however, there are various organisations that offer the opportunity to have a go at canyoning and a similar activity called gorge walking, which is a drier version of canyoning. In neither case will the experience be as dramatic or thrilling as you will find at a location such as Sierra de Guara in Spain, but at least you'll have a chance to discover that canyoning is not for you – or, more likely, that you think it's simply gorgeous.



## Section C – Writing

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Choose **one** of the following writing tasks. Your answer should follow exactly the instructions given. Write approximately **250 words**.

Put the question number on the line at the top of your answer sheet.

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- 1 You read the following announcement in a travel magazine.

### **TOURISM – IS IT GOOD OR BAD FOR YOUR REGION?**

Do you think there should be more or less tourism in your region?  
What benefits does the tourist industry bring to your region?  
What would be the disadvantages of increased tourism?

Write and tell us your views.  
We will publish the most interesting articles.

Write your **article**.

- 2 You see this announcement in an international education magazine.

### **BEST TEACHER COMPETITION**

*Everyone remembers their best teacher.*

We want you to nominate one of your teachers for our Best Teacher award. Send us your competition entry, telling us about the best teacher that you have ever had.

Your entry should:

- describe what this teacher taught you
- explain how this teacher has influenced your life
- tell us why this teacher deserves to win the award

Write your **competition entry**.

**3** An international student magazine has asked its readers to send in a review of **two** different internet websites that are useful for students. Write a review for the magazine in which you compare **two** different websites, including the following points:

- What kind of information each website contains
- How easy each website is to use
- Why these sites are useful for students

Write your **review**.

**4** A student from a business school in an English-speaking country has arranged to spend two months on a work experience programme in your department. Your manager has asked you to write a letter to the student, welcoming him to your company, explaining what he will be expected to do and how he will benefit from this experience.

Write your **letter**.