

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

ADVANCED ENGLISH

- This test is to be completed in **not more** than **50 minutes** and without the help of dictionaries etc.

- You are advised to spend the time as follows:

15 minutes on question 1

10 minutes on question 2

10 minutes on question 3

15 minutes on question 4

- You should work through all the questions before checking your answers against the key.

- **Assessment:**

Total number of points: 60

Under 30 points:

Between 30 and 45 points:

Between 45 and 60 points:

Advanced English (Course No 1351)

1st semester CAE Course (Course No 1441)

2nd semester CAE Course (Course No 1442)

We wish you good luck and would be glad to welcome you in our language courses.

1. In the following piece, giving tips on how people, and women in particular, can protect themselves, the sub-headings (1 - 10) have been taken out and listed below (a - m). Write the appropriate letter (a - m) beside each number (1 -10). Three of the headings listed below do not belong in the piece.

If you are a man, don 't stop reading or turn the page. Although this information is mainly for women, you should be aware of it too. The best way to minimise the risk of attack is by taking these precautions:

1. _____ Check and, if necessary strengthen the security of your house or flat. Draw your curtains after dark to discourage any Peeping Tom. If you think there is a prowler outside, don't go out to check - dial 999.
2. _____ Use only your surname and initials in the telephone directory and on the doorplate if you live in a flat. That way, a stranger cannot tell whether a man or woman lives there.
3. _____ When moving into a new home it makes sense to change the front and back door locks - other people may have keys that fit. Never forget to use the locks! If you are selling your home, try not to show people around on your own. Ask your estate agent to send a representative with prospective buyers.
4. _____ Avoid short-cuts through dimly-lit alleys or across waste ground. Walk facing the traffic so a car cannot pull up behind you unnoticed. Walk on the street side of the pavement, so an attacker lurking in an alley has further to come to reach you.
5. _____ If you regularly walk home after dark, consider buying a screech alarm, available from the security department of many DIY shops.
6. _____ If you're going to be out late, try to arrange a lift home or book a taxi. When you get home, ask the driver to wait until you are inside.
7. _____ Particularly after dark, try to avoid using isolated bus stops. On a bus, sit near the driver or conductor. On a train, sit in a compartment where there are several other people - ideally in a compartment which will be near the exit at your destination.
8. _____ Before going on any long journey, make sure your vehicle is in good condition. Plan your route in advance, using main roads as far as possible, and have enough money and petrol.
9. _____ If somebody flags you down on a quiet road, make sure it is a genuine emergency before you open a window or get out of the car. If you are in any doubt, go on and call the police.
10. _____ It is sensible to think about what you would be prepared to do if you were physically attacked. Could you fight back or would you play along and wait for a chance to escape? Preparing yourself for all possibilities could provide a split-second advantage.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| a) OUT ON FOOT | h) BE WARY OF HITCHHICKERS |
| b) WHEN DRIVING | i) NEVER WALK ANYWHERE |
| c) WHEN AT HOME | j) ON THE MOVE? MAKE A FRESH START |
| d) ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT | k) YOUR OWN PORTABLE SECURITY KIT |
| e) ACCEPTING LIFT | l) DONT'T SPELL OUT WHAT THEY WANT TO KNOW |
| f) IF THE WORST HAPPENS | m) IF YOU HAVE BEEN ATTACKED |
| g) GETTING HOME IN THE EARLY | |

2. Read the article below and circle the letter next to the word which best fits each space. The first answer has been given as an example.

THE BEST OF BOTH WORKING WORLDS

More and more companies are now becoming anxious about losing qualified female staff when they decide to have children. With employers desperately looking for ways of bringing skilled women back into the (1)..... market, job-sharing has finally come into its (2)..... For many years it spread through public sector organisations - both those committed to equal opportunities and those concerned by the problem of being unable to keep (3)..... female staff once they decided to start a (4)..... . As skill shortages are aggravated by (5)..... numbers of School leavers, commercial employers are now following suit.

Under a job-sharing scheme two people divide the responsibilities of a (6)..... full-time job and (7)..... the salary between them. Many schemes divide the (8) week into two periods of two and a half days but another popular way of dividing time (9)..... sharers working alternate weeks.

The recent popularity of job-sharing is (10)..... in a survey of 37 schemes published this week. The (11)..... of organisations covered by the survey shows the (12)..... to which job-sharing has spread. It (13)..... banks, building societies, media employers and insurance companies among many others. Many schemes are linked to an equal opportunities policy. Other organisations simply see job-sharing as a way of keeping high-fliers on their career (14)..... They can return from maternity (15)..... at the same level and at the same status while having the (16)..... of being able to work reduced hours.

Adapted from an article in The Times

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|-----|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. | A work | B labour | C professional | D occupation |
| 2. | A own | B self | C importance | D time |
| 3. | A key | B head | C big | D upper |
| 4. | A business | B family | C home | D career |
| 5. | A increasing | B enlarging | C declining | D reducing |
| 6. | A sole | B single | C unique | D singular |
| 7. | A break | B chop | C cut | D split |
| 8. | A job | B working | C labouring | D employment |
| 9. | A involves | B consists | C depends | D results |
| 10. | A lit | B illuminated | C floodlit | D highlighted |
| 11. | A degree | B range | C size | D quantity |
| 12. | A amount | B length | C extent | D depth |
| 13. | A includes | B contains | C holds | D takes |
| 14. | A path | B road | C way | D plan |
| 15. | A break | B leave | C holiday | D interval |
| 16. | A addition | B right | C advantage | D luck |

3. Complete the following article by writing the missing words in the spaces provided. Use **ONLY ONE WORD** in each space.

A LABORATORY ACCIDENT THAT LEFT ITS MARK ON THE WORLD

Sticky little pieces of paper, coloured yellow, began to appear in offices around the world early in the 1980s. They were usually stuck to documents, and carried messages scribbled from one executive to (1) _____. Their great advantage was that they (2) _____ easily be peeled off after (3) _____ read, without leaving a mark.

(4) _____ the decade advanced, the sticky slips, called Post-it Notes, spread to colleges and finally into homes. Students and researchers began using them to mark relevant pages in books; and working wives and husbands left hurried messages (5) _____ each other stuck to the refrigerator.

Post-It Notes were created by an accidental discovery in a laboratory in St. Paul, Minnesota, (6) _____ research was being conducted into superglue in 1968. An adhesive was produced that was (7) _____ lacking in sticking power that the company 3M, dismissed it (8) _____ useless.

However, (9) _____ of its employees, a chemist called Art Fry, was a choir singer and used the weak glue to make bookmarks for his song-book. They could be removed (10) _____ they were no (11) _____ needed, without damaging the page.

Fry tried to persuade the firm that they were throwing away an idea that could (12) _____ worldwide uses. But it was not (13) _____ 1980 that 3M began selling pads of notepaper (14) _____ a strip of adhesive along one edge for use in offices. As well as being removable, they could be re-stuck (15) _____ else.

(from 'How is it Done?' - Readers Digest 1990)

4. You have been asked to write a short article for a student newsletter giving practical advice on facing examinations.

This is the rough draft of the article you have prepared - but **it contains 20 grammatical mistakes**. Your task is to identify and correct these mistakes. The number of mistakes in each sentence is indicated

Example:

- a) It's good idea to check that you knew the correct date, time and place of exam. (3 mistakes)
It's a good idea to check that you know the correct date, time and place of the/your exam.
- b) On day of your exam, it's important to eat sensibly because if you will be hungry, you won't be able concentrating. (3 mistakes)
- c) Allow you enough time to get to the exam so that you feel relaxing when you will arrive. (3 mistakes)
- d) If you are making a written exam, read the questions carefully and plan the answers before beginning to write because otherwise you risk to miss something important. (2 mistakes)
- e) After you have finish, you always should reread your answers to see if you had made any mistakes. (3 mistakes)
- f) All corrections should made clearly so that the examiner will have no difficulty to read your work. (2 mistakes)
- g) In an oral exam, you should try to relax and behave natural because if you would be nervous, you will find more difficult to speak fluently. (3 mistakes)
- h) It's important to remember that the examiner's aim is not to trick or frightening you but to help you producing your best. (2 mistakes)
- i) A student which follows these basic guidelines will have a better chance of showing his truly abilities. (2 mistakes)

Key to CAE self-assessment test

Question 1

1C 2L 3J 4A 5K 6G 7D 8B 9H 10F

Total: 10 marks

Question 2

2A 3A 4B 5C 6B 7D 8B 9A 10D 11B 12C 13A 14A 15B 16C

Total: 15 marks

Question 3

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. another | 6. where/while | 11. longer |
| 2. could | 7. so | 12. have |
| 3. being | 8. as | 13. until |
| 4. as | 9. one | 14. with |
| 5. for | 10. when | 15. somewhere |

Total: 15 marks

Question 4

- b) On the day of your exam, it's important to eat sensibly because if you are hungry, you won't be able to concentrate.
- c) Allow (yourself) enough time to get to the exam so that you feel relaxed when you arrive.
- d) If you are doing/taking/writing a written exam, read the questions carefully and plan the answers before beginning to write because otherwise you risk missing something important.
- e) After you have finished, you should always reread your answers to see if you have made any mistakes.
- f) All corrections should be made clearly so that the examiner will have no difficulty (in) reading your work.
- g) In an oral exam, you should try to relax and behave naturally/in a natural manner because if you are nervous, you will find it more difficult to speak fluently.
- h) It's important to remember that the examiner's aim is not to trick or frighten you but to help you (to) produce your best.
- i) A student who follows these basic guidelines will have a better chance of showing his true abilities.

Total: 20 marks

Test Total: 60 marks

Your score: