



WORKBOOK 08 LESSON 14

CHALLENGE

Cambridge English – CERTIFICATE IN ADVANCED ENGLISH

READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

READ THE TEXT BELOW AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD FOR EACH SPACE.

STUDYING BLACK BEARS

After years studying North America's black bears in the (0) _____ way, wildlife biologist Luke Robertson felt closer to understanding the creatures. He realised that he had to (01) _____ their trust. After building scientific detachment, he took the daring step of forming relationships with the animals, bringing them food to gain their acceptance.

The (02) _____ this has given him into their behaviour has allowed him to dispel certain myths about bears. (03) _____ to popular belief, he contends that bears do not (04) _____ as much as fruit as previously supposed. He also (05) _____ claims that they are ferocious. He says that people should not be (06) _____ by behaviour such as swatting paw on the ground, as this is a defensive, rather than aggressive, act.

However, Robertson is no sentimentalist. After debating years of his life to the bears, he is under no (07) _____ about their feelings for him. It is clear that their interest in him does not (08) _____ beyond the food he brings.

01	A straight	B common	C everyday	D conventional	D
01	A catch	B win	C achieve	D receive	B
02	A perception	B awareness	C insight	D vision	C
03	A Opposite	B Opposed	C Contrary	D Contradictory	C
04	A care	B bother	C desire	D hope	A
05	A concludes	B disputes	C reasons	D argues	B
06	A misguided	B misled	C misdirected	D misinformed	B
07	A error	B doubt	C illusion	D impression	C
08	A expand	B spread	C widen	D extend	D

READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

READ THE TEXT BELOW AND THINK OF THE WORD WHICH BEST FITS EACH GAP. USE ONLY ONE WORD IN EACH GAP.

THE ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE

The truth (0) **IS** nobody really knows how language first began. Did we all start talking at around the same time (09) **BECAUSE** of the manner in which our brains had begun to develop?

Although there is a lack of clear evidence, people have come up with various theories about the origins of language. One recent theory is that human beings have evolved in (10) **SUCH** a way that we are programmed for languages from the moment of birth. In (11) **OTHER** words, language came about as a result of an evolutionary change in our brains at some stage.

Language (12) **COULD / MAY / MIGHT** well be programmed into the brain but, (13) **DESPITE** this, people still need stimulus from others around them. From studies, we know that (14) **IF / WHEN / WHENEVER** children are isolated from human contact and have not learnt to construct sentences before they are ten, it is doubtful they will ever do so. This research shows, if (15) **NOTHING / LITTLE** else, that language is a social activity, not something invented (16) **IN** isolation.

READ THE TEXT BELOW. USE THE WORD GIVEN IN CAPITAL 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 BEGINNING.

TRAINING SPORTS CHAMPIONS

What are the abilities that a (0) **PROFESSIONAL** sports **PROFESSION** person needs? To guarantee that opponents can be (17) **OVERCOME**, speed, stamina and agility are essential, not to **COME** mention outstanding natural talent. Both a rigorous and highly nutritious (18) **FITNESS** regime and highly nutritious **FIT** diet are vital for top-level performance. It is carbohydrates, rather than proteins and fat, that provides athletes with the **ENDURE** (19) **ENDURANCE** they need to compete. This means that a pasta is more (20) **BENEFICIAL** than eggs and meat. Such a **BENEFIT** diet enables them to move very energetically when required. Failure to follow a sensible diet can result in the (21) **INABILITY** **ABLE** to maintain stamina.

Regular training to increase muscular (22) **STRENGTH** **STRONG** is also a vital part of a professional's regime, and this is (23) **TYPE** **TYPICALLY** done by exercising with weights. Sports people are prone to injury but a quality training regime can ensure that the (24) **SEVERITY** of these can be minimised. **SEVERE**

USE OF ENGLISH

FOR EACH QUESTION, COMPLETE THE SECOND SENTENCE SO THAT IT MEANS THE SAME AS THE FIRST.

DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN.

YOU MUST USE BETWEEN THREE AND SIX WORDS, INCLUDING THE WORD GIVEN.

Example:

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

James _____ to the head of department alone?

INSISTED ON SPEAKING

25 My brother now earns far less than he did when he was **NEARLY** younger.

My brother _____ much now as he did when he was younger.

DOES NOT EARN NEARLY SO

DOES NOT EARN NEARLY AS

DOES NOT MAKE NEARLY SO

DOES NOT MAKE NEARLY AS

26 They are demolishing the old bus station and replacing it **PULLED** with a new one.

The old bus station is _____ with new one.

BEING PULLED DOWN AND BEING REPLACED

TO BE PULLED DOWN AND REPLACED

27 The number of students now at university has reached **THE** an all-time high, apparently.

The number of students now at university is _____ been, apparently.

THE HIGHEST THAT IT HAS EVER

THE HIGHEST WHICH IT HAS EVER

28 I'm disappointed with the Fishers' new album when I **COMPARISON** compare it to the previous one.

I think the Fishers' new album is _____ the previous one.

DISAPPOINTING IN COMPARISON WITH

DISAPPOINTING IN COMPARISON TO

A DISAPPOINTMENT IN COMPARISON WITH

A DISAPPOINTMENT IN COMPARISON TO

29 Anna got the job even though she didn't have much **SPITE** experience in public relations.

Anna got the job _____ of experience in public relations.

IN SPITE OF HER LACK

IN SPITE OF A LACK

30 "I must warn you how dangerous it is to cycle at night **DANGERS** without lights," said the police officer to Max.

Max received a _____ at night without any lights from the police officer.

WARNING ABOUT THE DANGERS OF CYCLING

WARNING ABOUT THE DANGERS OF CYCLING

CONCERNING THE DANGERS OF CYCLING

WARNING ABOUT THE DANGERS WHEN CYCLING

REGARDING THE DANGERS WHEN CYCLING

CONCERNING THE DANGERS WHEN CYCLING

YOU ARE GOING TO READ THE INTRODUCTION TO A BOOK ABOUT THE HISTORY OF COLOUR. FOR QUESTIONS 31 – 36, CHOOSE THE ANSWER (A, B, C OR D) WHICH YOU THINK FITS BEST ACCORDING TO THE TEXT.

INTRODUCTION TO A BOOK ABOUT THE HISTORY OF COLOUR

This book examines how the ever-changing role of colour in society has been reflected in manuscripts, stained-glass, clothing, painting and popular culture. Colour is a natural phenomenon, of course, but is also a complex cultural construct that resists generalisation and, indeed, analysis itself. No doubt this is why serious works devoted to colour are rare, and rarer still are those that aim to study it in historical context. Many authors search for the universal or archetypal truths they imagine reside in colour, but for the historian, such truths do not exist. Colour is first and foremost a social phenomenon. There is no transcultural truth to colour perception, despite many books based on poorly grasped neurobiology or – even worse – on pseudoscientific pop psychology would have us believe. Such books unfortunately clutter the bibliography on the subject, and even do it harm.

The silence of historians on the subject of colour, or more particularly their difficulty in conceiving colour as a subject separate from other historical phenomena, is the result of three different sets of problems. The first concerns documentation and preservation. We see the colours transmitted to us by the past as time has altered them and not as they were originally. Moreover, we see them under light conditions that often are entirely different from those known by past societies. And finally, over the decades we have developed the habit of looking at objects from the past in black-and-white photographs and, despite the current diffusion of colour photography, our ways of thinking about and reacting to these objects seem to have remained more or less black and white.

The second set of problems concerns methodology. As soon as the historian seeks to study colour, he must grapple with a host of factors all at once: physics, chemistry, materials, and techniques of production, as well as iconography, ideology, and the symbolic meanings that colours convey. How to make sense of all of these elements? How can one establish an analytical model facilitating the study of images and coloured objects? No researcher, no method, has yet been able to resolve these problems, because among the numerous facts pertaining to colour, a researcher tends to select those facts that support his study and conveniently forget those that contradict it. This is clearly a poor way to conduct research. And it is made worse by the temptation to apply to the objects and images of a given historical period information found in texts of that period. The proper method – at least in the first part of analysis – is to proceed as do palaeontologists (who must study cave paintings without the aid of texts): by extrapolating from the images and the objects themselves a logic and a system based on various concrete factors such as the rate of occurrence of particular objects and motifs, their distribution and disposition. In short, one undertakes the internal structural analysis with which any study of an image or coloured object should begin.

The third set of problems is philosophical: it is wrong to project our own conceptions and definitions of colour onto the images, objects and monuments of past centuries. Our judgements and values are not those of previous societies (and no doubt they will change again in the future). For the writer-historian looking at the definitions and taxonomy of colour, the danger of anachronism is very real. For example, the spectrum with its natural order of colours was unknown before the seventeenth century, while the notion of primary and secondary colours did not even become common until the nineteenth century. There are not eternal notions but stages in the ever-changing history of knowledge.

I have reflected on such issues at greater length in my previous work, so while the present book does address certain of them, for the most part it is devoted to other topics. – In any case that area still has many gaps to be filled. Rather, the aim of this book is to examine all kinds of objects in order to consider the different facets of the history of colour and to show how far beyond that artistic sphere this history reaches. The history of painting is one thing; that of colour is another, much larger, question. Most studies devoted to the history of colour err in considering only the pictorial, artistic or scientific realms. But the lessons to be learned from colour and its real interest lie elsewhere.

31 **WHAT PROBLEM REGARDING COLOUR DOES THE WRITER EXPLAIN IN THE FIRST PARAGRAPH?**

A Our view of colour is strongly affected by changing fashion.

B Analysis is complicated by the bewildering number of natural colours.

C Colours can have different associations in different parts of the world.

D Certain popular books have dismissed colour as insignificant.

32 **WHY IS THE FIRST REASON THE WRITER GIVES FOR THE LACK OF ACADEMIC WORK ON THE HISTORY OF COLOUR?**

A There are problems of reliability associated with the artefacts available.

B Historians have seen colour as being outside their field of expertise.

C Colour has been rather looked down upon as a fit subject for academic study.

D Very little documentation exists for historians to use.

33 **THE WRITER SUGGESTS THAT THE PRIORITY WHEN CONDUCTING HISTORICAL RESEARCH ON COLOUR IS TO**

A ignore the interpretations of other modern day historians.

B focus one's interest as far back as the prehistoric era.

C find some way of organising the mass of available data.

D relate pictures to information from other sources.

34 **IN THE FOURTH PARAGRAPH, THE WRITER SAYS THAT THE HISTORIAN WRITING ABOUT COLOUR SHOULD BE CAREFUL**

A not to analyse in an old-fashioned way.

B when making basic distinctions between key ideas.

C not to make unwise predictions.

D when using certain terms and concepts.

35 **IN THE FIFTH PARAGRAPH, THE WRITER SAYS THERE NEEDS TO BE FURTHER RESEARCH DONE ON**

A the history of colour in relation to objects in the world around us.

B the concerns he has raised in an earlier publication.

C the many ways in which artists have used colour over the years.

D the relationship between artistic works and the history of colour.

36 **AN IDEA RECURRING IN THE TEXT IS THAT PEOPLE WHO HAVE STUDIED COLOUR HAVE**

A failed to keep up with scientific developments.

B not understood its global significance.

C found it difficult to be fully objective.

D been muddled about their basic aims.

YOU ARE GOING TO READ FOUR REVIEWS OF A BOOK ABOUT HOW ARCHITECTURE CAN AFFECT EMOTIONS. FOR QUESTIONS 37 – 40 CHOOSE FROM THE REVIEWS A – D. THE REVIEWS MAY BE CHOSEN MORE THAN ONCE.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF HAPPINESS

Four reviewers comment on philosopher Alain De Botton's book

A Alain de Botton is a brave and highly intelligent writer who writes about complex subjects, clarifying the arcane for the layman. Now, with typical self-assurance, he has turned to the subject of architecture. The essential theme of his book is how architecture influences mood and behaviour. It is not about the specifically architectural characteristics of space and design, but much more about the emotions that architecture inspires in the users of buildings. Yet architects do not normally talk nowadays very much about emotion and beauty. They talk about design and function. De Botton's message, then, is fairly simple but worthwhile precisely because it is simple, readable and timely. His commendable aim is to encourage architects, and society more generally, to pay more attention to the psychological consequences of design in architecture: architecture should be treated as something that affects all our lives, our happiness and well-being.

B Alain de Botton raises important, previously unasked, questions concerning the quest for beauty in architecture, or its rejection or denial. Yet one is left with the feeling that he needed the help and support of earlier authors on the subject to walk him across the daunting threshold of architecture itself. And he is given to making extraordinary claims: 'Architecture is perplexing... in how inconsistent is its capacity to generate the happiness on which its claim to our attention is founded.' If architecture's capacity to generate happiness is inconsistent, this might be because happiness has rarely been something architects think about. De Botton never once discusses the importance of such dull, yet determining, matters as finance or planning laws, much less inventions such as the lift or reinforced concrete. He appears to believe that architects are still masters of their art, when increasingly they are cogs in a global machine for building in which beauty, and how de Botton feels about it, are increasingly beside the point.

C In *The Architecture of Happiness*, Alain de Botton has a great time making bold and amusing judgements about architecture, with lavish and imaginative references, but anyone in search of privileged insights into the substance of building design should be warned that he is not looking at drain schedules or pipe runs. He worries away, as many architects do, at how inert material things can convey meaning and alter consciousness. Although he is a rigorous thinker, most of De Botton's revelations, such as the contradictions in Le Corbusier's theory and practice, are not particularly new. However, this is an engaging and intelligent book on architecture and something everyone, professionals within the field in particular, should read.

D Do we want our buildings merely to shelter us, or do we also want them to speak to us? Can the right sort of architecture even improve our character? Music mirrors the dynamics of our emotional lives. Mightn't architecture work the same way? De Botton thinks so, and in *The Architecture of Happiness* he makes the most of this theme on his jolly trip through the world of architecture. De Botton certainly writes with conviction and, while focusing on happiness can be a lovely way to make sense of architectural beauty, it probably won't be of much help in resolving conflicts of taste.

WHICH REVIEWER

37 has a different opinion from the others on the confidence (B) with which de Botton discusses architecture?

38 shares reviewer A's opinion whether architects should take (C) note of de Botton's ideas?

39 expresses a similar view to reviewer B regarding the extent (A) to which architects share de Botton's concerns?

40 has a different view to reviewer C on the originality of some (B) of de Botton's ideas?

YOU ARE GOING TO READ AN EXTRACT FROM A MAGAZINE ARTICLE. SIX PARAGRAPHS HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE EXTRACT. 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.

On my living-room wall I have a painting of a wildcat by John Holmes of which I am extremely fond. It depicts a snarling, spitting animal, teeth bared and back arched: a taut coiled spring ready to unleash some unknown fury.

41 (G) However, the physical differences are tangible. The wildcat is a much larger animal, weighing in some cases up to seven kilos, the same as a typical male fox. The coat pattern is superficially similar to a domestic tabby cat but it is all stripes and no spots. The tail is thicker and blunter, with three to five black rings. The animal has an altogether heavier look.

The Scottish wildcat was originally distinguished as a separate subspecies in 1912, but it is now generally recognised that there is little difference between the Scottish and other European populations. According to an excellent report on the wildcat printed in 1991, the animals originally occurred in a variety of habitats throughout Europe.

42 (D) It was during the nineteenth century, with the establishment of many estates used by landowners for hunting, that the wildcat became a nuisance and its rapid decline really began; 198 wildcats were killed in three years in the area of Glangarry, for example. However, things were later to improve for the species.

43 (A) The future is by no means secure, though, and recent evidence suggests that the wildcat is particularly vulnerable to local eradication, especially in the remoter parts of northern and western Scotland. This is a cause for real concern, given that the animals in these areas have less contact with domestic cats and are therefore purer.

44 (F) Part of the problem stems from the fact that the accepted physical description of the species originates from the selective nature of the examination process by the British Natural History Museum at the start of the century, and this has been used as the type-definition for the animal ever since. Animals that did not conform to that large blunt-tailed 'tobby' description were discarded as not being wildcats. In other words, an artificial collection of specimens was built up, exhibiting the features considered typical of the wildcat.

The current research aims to resolve this potential problem. It is attempting to find out whether there are any physical features which characterise the so-called wild-living cats.

45 (C) But what of his lifestyle? Wildcat kittens are usually born in May/June in a secluded den, secreted in a gap amongst boulders. Another favourite location is in the roots of a tree.

46 (E) Rabbits are a favourite prey, and some of the best areas to see wildcats are at rabbit warrens close to the forest and moorland edge. Mice, small birds and even insects also form a large part of the diet, and the animal may occasionally take young deer.

The wildcat is one of the Scottish Highlands' most exciting animals. Catch a glimpse of one and the memory will linger forever.

A The recruitment of men to the armed forces during the conflict in Europe from 1914 to 1918 meant there was very little persecution, since gamekeepers went off to fight. As the number of gamekeepers decreased, the wildcat began to increase its range, recolonising many of its former haunts. Extinction was narrowly averted.

B The wildcat waits for a while in rapt concentration, ears twitching and eyes watching, seeing everything and hearing everything, trying to detect the tell-tale movement of a vole or a mouse. But there is nothing, and in another leap he disappears into the gloom.

C The results, which are expected shortly, will be fascinating. But anyone who has seen a wildcat will be in little doubt that there is indeed a unique and distinctive animal living in the Scottish Highlands, whatever his background.

D They probably used deciduous and coniferous woodland for shelter, particularly in winter, and hunted over more open areas such as forest edge, open woodland, thickets and scrub, grassy areas and marsh. The wildcat was probably driven into more mountainous areas by a combination of deforestation and persecution.

E As the animals emerge, their curiosity is aroused by every movement and rustle in the vegetation. Later they will accompany their mother on hunting trips, learning quickly, and soon become adept hunters themselves.

F This is what makes many people think that the wildcat is a species in its own right. Research currently being undertaken by Scottish Natural Heritage is investigating whether the wildcat really is distinct from its homeliving cousin, or whether it is nothing more than a wild-living form of the domestic cat.

G It is a typical image most folk have of the beast, but it is very much a false one, for the wildcat is little more than a bigger version of the domestic cat, and probably shows his anger as often.

YOU ARE GOING TO READ A MAGAZINE ARTICLE IN WHICH FIVE CAREER CONSULTANTS GIVE ADVICE ABOUT STARTING A CAREER. FOR QUESTIONS 47 – 56, CHOOSE FROM THE CONSULTANTS (A – E). THE CONSULTANTS MAY BE CHOSEN MORE THAN ONCE.

WHICH CONSULTANT MAKES THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?

47 Keep your final objective in mind when you are planning to (D) change jobs.

48 It takes time to become familiar with the characteristics of (E) a company you have joined.

49 You should demonstrate determination to improve your job (C) prospects.

50 Make sure your approach for information is positive in tone. (A)

51 It is not certain that you will be given very much support in (D) your job initially.

52 Stay optimistic in spite of setbacks. (B)

53 Promotion isn't the only way to increase your expertise. (C)

54 Ask for information about your shortcomings. (A)

55 Some information you are given may not give a complete (B) picture.

56 It will be some time before you start giving your employers (E) their money's worth.

STARTING OUT ON YOUR CAREER

Are you a graduate trying to plan out the best career path for yourself? We've asked five careers consultants to give some tips on how to go about it.

A A university degree is no guarantee of a job, and job hunting in itself requires a whole set of skills. If you find you are not getting past the first interview, ask yourself what is happening. Is it a failure to communicate or are there some skills you lack? Once you see patterns emerging it will help you decide whether the gaps you have identified can be filled relatively easily. If you cannot work out what the mismatch is, get back to the selection panel with more probing questions, and find out what you need to do to bring yourself up to the level of qualification that would make you more attractive to them: but be careful to make this sound like a genuine request rather than a challenge or complaint.

B Do not be too dispirited if you are turned down for a job, but think about the reasons the employers give. They often say it is because others are 'better qualified', but they use the term loosely. Those who made the second interview might have been studying the same subject as you and be of similar ability level, but they had something which made them a closer match to the selector's ideal. That could be experience gained through projects or vacation work, or it might be that they were better at communicating what they could offer. Do not take the comments at face value: think back to the interviews that generated them and make a list of where you think the shortfall in your performance lies. With this sort of analytical approach you will eventually get your foot in the door.

C Deciding how long you should stay in your first job is a tough call. Stay too long and future employers may question your drive and ambition. Of course, it depends where you are aiming. There can be advantages in moving sideways rather than up, if you want to gain real depth of knowledge. If you are a graduate, spending five or six years in the same job is not too long provided that you take full advantage of the experience. However, do not use this as an excuse for apathy. Graduates sometimes fail to take ownership of their careers and take the initiative. It is up to you to make the most of what's available within a company, and to monitor your progress in case you need to move on. This applies particularly if you are still not sure where your career path lies.

D It is helpful to think through what kind of experience you need to get your dream job and it is not a problem to move around to a certain extent. But in the early stages of your career you need a definite strategy for reaching your goal, so think about that carefully before deciding to move on from your first job. You must cultivate patience to master any role. There is no guarantee that you will get adequate training, and research has shown that if you do not receive proper help in a new role, it can take 18 months to master it.

E A prospective employer does not want to see that you have changed jobs every six months with no thread running between them. You need to be able to demonstrate the quality of your experience to a future employer, and too many moves too quickly can be a bad thing. In any company it takes three to six months for a new employee to get up to speed with the structure and the culture of the company. From the company's perspective, they will not receive any return on the investment in your salary until you have been there for 18 months. This is when they begin to get most value from you – you are still fired up and enthusiastic. If you leave after six months it has not been a good investment – and may make other employers wary.