MACMILLAN EXAMS

Ready for Advanced

workbook

3rd Edition

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with Miles Hordern

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1 Aiming high

Reading and Use of English
Part 8

Multiple matching

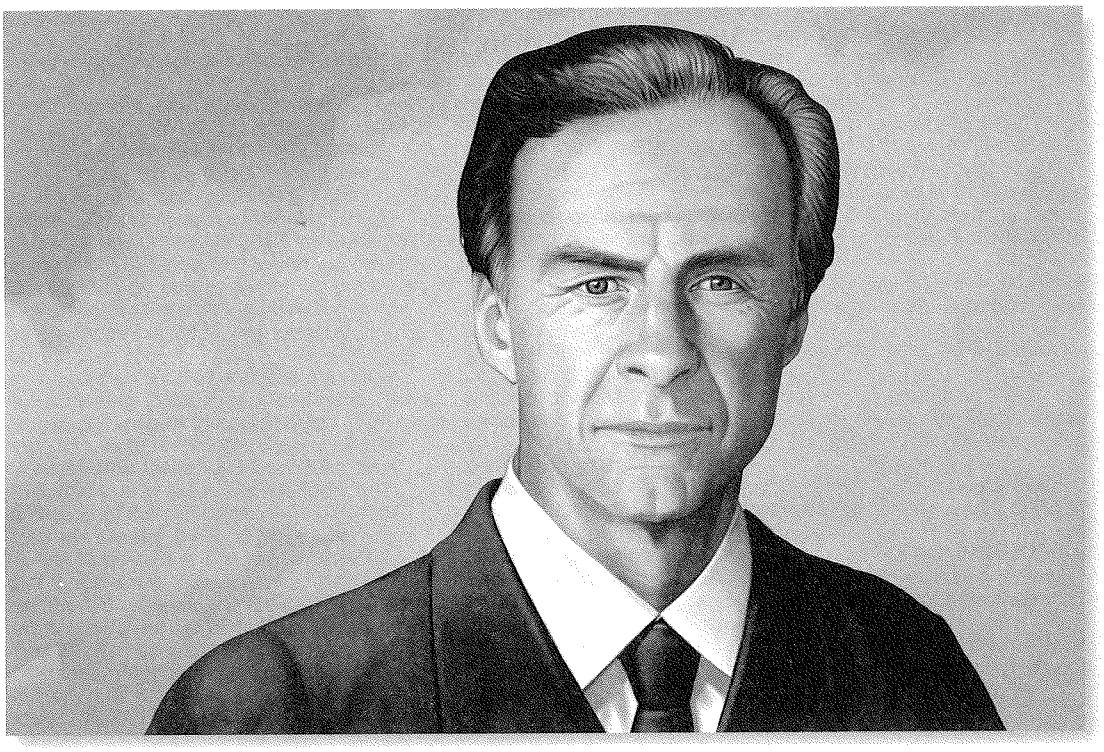
1 Read the article about the explorer Ranulph Fiennes quickly. In the article, is he mainly

A giving advice to inexperienced explorers?
B talking about the nature of exploration?
C promoting adventure travel to young people?

2 For questions **1–10**, answer by choosing from the sections of the article **(A–D)**. Some of the choices may be required more than once.

In which section are the following mentioned?

an aspect of Fiennes's character that may have been unfairly highlighted	1
a negative effect of the growing interest in adventure travel	2
Fiennes's suggestion that people find increasingly unusual ways to achieve recognition	3
a misconception regarding the knowledge previous explorers had	4
Fiennes's fascination with a field in which he is fairly inexperienced	5
Fiennes's opinion that someone who is reasonably fit could reach the South Pole	6
the belief that explorers have too much respect for their own field	7
Fiennes's primary motivation for being an explorer	8
the importance given by explorers to achieving something before anyone else	9
a reason Fiennes gives for exploration becoming more appealing to amateurs	10



Is this your idea of fun?

Sir Ranulph Fiennes is the world's greatest living explorer. But now it seems an endless stream of people are conquering the South Pole or clambering up Everest. Mark MacKenzie asks him, is the exploring game becoming too easy?

A

In the field of human exploration, Sir Ranulph Fiennes's personal achievements are remarkable and his numerous expeditions to the North and South Poles have turned him into an iconic figure, the explorer's explorer. Now there are many amateurs that would follow in his footsteps and adventure travel is one of the fastest growing sectors of the travel market. This year, record numbers are expected at the base camp of Everest, in the hope of reaching the summit of the world's tallest peak. So, is the exploring game getting too easy? 'Anyone who plans carefully could get to the South Pole if they're in relatively good condition and go at the right time of year,' says Fiennes. 'I would say the same of Mount Everest. If the weather's good and you take a reasonable guide, you should be able to get up even if you've never climbed before. However, there are still plenty of expeditions the majority of the public would not be able to do. Crossing the whole continent of Antarctica unsupported, for example, your troubles only really start at the South Pole. But the urge to go to far-flung regions is innate to man,' Fiennes continues, 'and I think provided there is no ecological damage, this is fine. On Everest, though, there has been a dramatic impact in terms of litter.'

B

But with specialist companies willing to deposit increasing numbers of tourists in ever more remote locations, is exploring still a true test of character? 'The challenge is what you make of it,' says Fiennes. 'In the wrong weather, you can have the most horrendous time on reasonably easy routes.' Also lying behind the increasing numbers of extreme adventurers, says Fiennes, is the improved technology used for polar equipment. 'It's all a lot lighter now, less bulky. If you're inexperienced, that makes these journeys a lot more appealing.' Patrick Woodhead, whose young team reached the South Pole in 75 days, thinks the explorer community has a tendency to be overly reverential towards their discipline and claims his South Pole trek was a thoroughly enjoyable experience. However, in Fiennes' biography of the original Antarctic explorer, Captain Robert Falcon Scott, he implies strongly that there are those among modern explorers who remain ignorant of the debt they owe to Scott's pioneering spirit. 'People today think we knew back then that Antarctica was a continent – we didn't. On his first expedition to Antarctica in 1902, Scott made an 800-mile journey when the furthest expedition previously had been 14 miles.'

C

What is it that has driven explorers to the extremes of the Earth? 'Explorers have always had a thousand different motives,' Fiennes acknowledges. 'If I'm asked myself, I am quite clear. It's my profession and how I make an income. There are people who aren't comfortable with that. I'm supposed to say "Because it's there to be conquered." I think some people still need this image of nobility.' Such frankness has contributed to Fiennes's reputation for occasional haughtiness. On an expedition in 1971, he made the mistake of taking along a television crew. 'It meant good publicity for future expeditions,' he says, 'but they deliberately set out with the aim of showing me up as a dictator.'

D

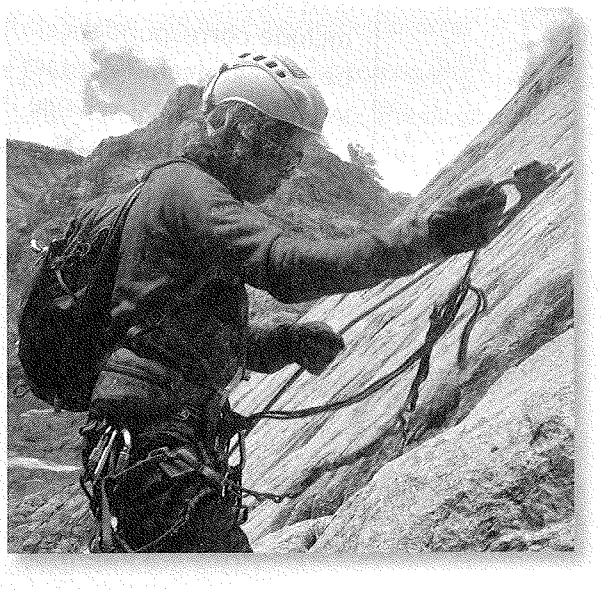
Nevertheless, Fiennes has built his reputation on the only sort of accomplishment that matters among his peers – being first. 'When Sir Edmund Hillary first scaled Everest, he used every aid at his disposal. The next "first" then has to be the person to do it without oxygen, then the first solo ascent and so on.' So are there any true 'firsts' left? 'In part, it's the attitude of the individual,' he says. 'If something has been done, they will find their own firsts. Eventually, expeditions end up relying on gimmicks; for example, going to the South Pole on a motorbike, or on a camel and so on.' In 1992, Fiennes completed his first archaeological expedition to find the lost city of Ubar in the deserts of Oman. He admits he found the detective work intriguing, albeit a challenge for a relative amateur, and believes the possibility of making similar discoveries may increasingly occupy his time in the future. While most men his age are thinking about retirement, his appetite for adventure appears undiminished.

Reading and Use of English
Part 1

Multiple-choice cloze

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)**.

On top of the world



In December 2011, a teenage mountaineer from California **(0)** ..... the youngest person to complete one of his sport's most extravagant **(1)** ..... : scaling the highest peak on each of the world's seven continents. Jordan Romero was just 15 when he **(2)** ..... the summit of Vinson Massif in Antarctica.

Jordan, who grew up climbing the mountains in Big Bear Lake, just east of Los Angeles, conquered his first **(3)** ..... summit, Mount Kilimanjaro, at the age of nine. At 13, he became the youngest person to **(4)** ..... it to the top of Everest. He beat the previous record for the Seven Summits, which was **(5)** ..... by 16-year-old British climber George Atkinson. Both teenagers sparked controversy in mountaineering **(6)** ..... , with purists claiming they were too young to contribute properly to climbs, and therefore relied excessively on the support of their team-mates.

Although Jordan broadcast his achievements on the Internet, his mother **(7)** ..... to comment when contacted by the press, claiming that the family was not **(8)** ..... attention for his feats.

0	**A** overtook	**B** turned	**C** became	**D** succeeded
1	**A** successes	**B** contests	**C** challenges	**D** disputes
2	**A** achieved	**B** reached	**C** fulfilled	**D** accomplished
3	**A** major	**B** chief	**C** upper	**D** superior
4	**A** get	**B** find	**C** make	**D** work
5	**A** kept	**B** maintained	**C** broken	**D** held
6	**A** sets	**B** bands	**C** fields	**D** circles
7	**A** declined	**B** rejected	**C** denied	**D** renounced
8	**A** asking	**B** seeking	**C** paying	**D** searching

3 Find examples in the model of the following:

Language used to compare the past and the present	Different ways of referring to young people
e.g. *once popular pastimes*	e.g. *youngsters*
Language used to make future predictions	**Different ways of referring to free time**
e.g. *It is highly likely that television will continue ...*	

4 Underline those words and expressions which express the writer's opinion on whether the changes have been for the better or the worse.

Example: *This, in itself, represents a welcome change ...*

5 The writer of the report uses a consistently formal register. Sometimes, this involves using nouns rather than verbs. For each of the following, find the equivalent expression in the model answer.

a The car has become more and more popular ...

_____

b ... especially because they've built motorways ...

_____

c ... young people have more money and more free time.

_____

Useful language

Refer to the following sections in the Wordlist of the Coursebook:
- Possibility: page 208
- Change: page 209

Don't forget!

- Plan your answer before you write.
- Use a consistently formal register.
- Link one paragraph with the next, as in the model.
- Give your report a title and each of your paragraphs a heading.

6 Now write your own answer to the question on page 34.

8 This is the modern world

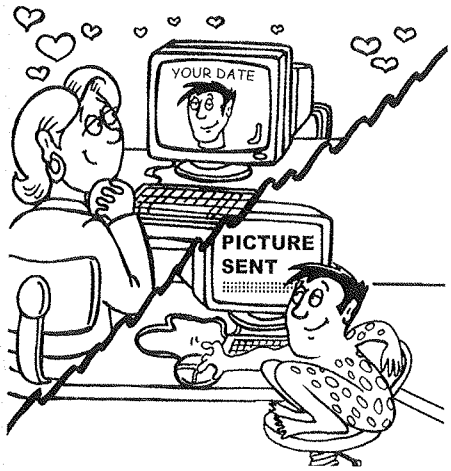
Reading and Use of English
Part 5

Multiple choice

1 You are going to read a magazine article. For questions **1–6**, choose the answer (**A**, **B**, **C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

The truth is out there on the Net

Far from encouraging mass deceit, the web promotes honesty because we fear getting caught, writes Clive Thompson.



The web promotes honesty.

Everyone tells a little white lie now and then but Cornell University professor, Jeffrey Hancock, recently claimed to have established the truth of a curious proposition: we deceive less frequently when we're online than when talking in person. He asked thirty undergraduates to record all their communications and lies for a week. Tallying the results, he found the students had mishandled the truth in about one-quarter of all face-to-face conversations, and in 37 per cent of phone calls. But once in cyberspace, only one in five instant-messaging chats contained a lie, and barely 14 per cent of email messages were dishonest. While you can't make generalizations about society solely on the basis of college students' behaviour, and recognizing there's also something odd about asking people to be honest about how often they lie, Professor Hancock's results were intriguing, not least because they upend some of our primary expectations about life on the net.

Wasn't cyberspace supposed to be the scary zone where you couldn't trust anyone? Back when the Internet first went mainstream, those pundits in the government, media and academia worried that the digital age would open the floodgates of deception. Since anyone could hide behind an anonymous chat-room nickname, net users, we were warned, would be free to lie with impunity. Parents panicked and frantically supervised their children's use of cyberspace, under the assumption that anyone lurking out there in the unknown was a threat until proved otherwise. And to a certain extent, you can see their reasoning: if we go along with the basic introduction to any psychology course, we're more likely to lie to people when there's distance between us. Eventually, though, many suspicions turned out to be unfounded.

What is it, then, about online life that makes us more truthful? It's simple: we're worried about being exposed. In 'real' life, after all, it's pretty easy to get away with deception. If you lie to someone at a party, you can always claim you said no such thing. On the Internet, your words often come back to haunt you. The digital age is tough on liars, as an endless parade of executives are finding out. This isn't a problem for only corporate barons. We read the headlines; we know in cyberspace our words never die, because machines don't forget. 'It's a cut-and-paste culture,' as Professor Hancock put it, though he said that on the phone, so who knows if he really meant it? And consider that many email programs automatically 'quote' your words when someone replies to your message. Every time I finish an email message, I pause for a few seconds to reread it just to ensure I haven't said something I'll later regret.

Maybe this helps explain why television programmes like *CSI: Crime Scene Investigation* are so popular. They're all about revealing the sneaky things that people do. We watch with fascination and unease as scientists inspect the tiniest of clues – a stray hair on a car seat, a latent fingerprint. After you've seen high-tech cops rake over evidence from a crime scene with ultraviolet light and genetic sequencers enough times, you get the message: Watch out – we've got files on you. Forensic science has become the central drama of pop culture, and our fascination with it may well add to our anxieties about technology. So no wonder we're so careful to restrict our lying to low-technology environments. We have begun to be keenly suspicious of places that might be bugged, conducting all of our subterfuge in loud restaurants and lonely parks.

Still, it's not only the fear of electronic exposure that drives us to tell the truth. There's something about the Internet that encourages us to 'tell all', often in rather outrageous ways. Psychologists have noticed for years that going online seems to have a catalytic effect on people's personalities. The most quiet and

C Approximation

1a Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. The words are used to describe an approximate rather than an exact number.

a _____ 300 000 Australian saltwater crocodiles were killed between 1945 and 1972.

b Worldwide, the legal trade in crocodile skins has _____ tripled since 1977.

c _____ of 90 000 are killed annually in the wild.

b Check your answers in the multiple-choice cloze text on page 159 of the Coursebook.

2 Underline the correct alternative.

1 The company produces *just/such/something* like 2000 tons of the stuff every day.

2 He should be out of hospital in a week or *approximately/about/so*.

3 *Extremely/Very/Quite* nearly 85 per cent of those surveyed said they were in favour of the proposal.

4 *Just/Some/Few* under three per cent said they were undecided.

5 I reckon we'll get there *so/something/round* about six o'clock, don't you?

6 It's a very exclusive area, with houses costing *upwards/more/over* of £750 000.

7 They estimate there were *many/some/plenty* two and a half million people at the demonstration; that's over half the population of the entire city.

8 She probably earns *something/round/upwards* in the region of £80 000 a year.

Language focus

Grammar reference on pages 223–224 of the Coursebook.

A Conjunctions

Rewrite the sentences using the words given. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

0 She wore dark glasses because she didn't want to be recognized. **(so that)**

She wore dark glasses so that she wouldn't be recognized.

1 I don't like boxing, but I still enjoyed the film *Ali*. **(even)**

_____

2 Two of their players were sent off, but they still won the game. **(despite)**

_____

3 If we don't phone her, she'll worry about us. **(otherwise)**

_____

4 It doesn't matter how I comb it, my hair always looks a mess! **(however)**

_____

5 You might want some more later, so I'll leave the plate there. **(in case)**

_____

6 We spoke very quietly because we didn't want to wake my dad up. **(so as)**

_____

Recommendations for environmental projects for the town of Didcup

INTRODUCTION

It is gratifying to observe that the local authority has decided to increase its financial commitment to environmental projects. There are three main areas requiring urgent attention and funding.

REDUCING POLLUTION

(0) *The first of these* is the unacceptably high level of pollution caused by exhaust fumes from cars and lorries. **(1)** _____ a higher incidence of respiratory illness among local inhabitants and a decline in the number of tourists visiting Didcup.

A substantial proportion of the budget should **(2)** _____ be allocated to the creation of more pedestrianized areas within the main shopping district. Money might **(3)** _____ be spent on an awareness-raising campaign, encouraging people to leave their cars at home and use public transport **(4)** _____ .

GREEN AREAS

(5) _____ Didcup boasts a number of parks and gardens, there is a noticeable lack of trees, bushes and flowers on the pavements of our residential areas. **(6)** _____ the obvious aesthetic benefits of these plants to the town, they would release more oxygen into the atmosphere and help in the fight against pollution. **(7)** _____ , funds would also need to be set aside for the maintenance of these areas.

WILDLIFE PROTECTION

(8) _____ , some of the budget should be devoted to the preservation of the town's wildlife. Especially at risk are hedgehogs, hundreds of which are killed each year by traffic. **(9)** _____ protect these highly vulnerable animals, traffic signs could be erected warning drivers to look out for them. This would greatly benefit our gardens **(10)** _____ hedgehogs help control unwanted slugs and snails.

Indeed, all of these measures will make Didcup a much better place for everyone, whether they are resident or tourist, human or animal.

2 In the box below write those expressions from the model which refer to spending or using money.

increased its financial commitment to

_____

_____

_____

_____

3 Either: **a** write your own answer to the task in exercise **1** or **b** write one of the following proposals.

1 The principal of your college has been given a budget for the improvement of the learning environment in your college. Write a proposal for your principal, giving details of how the money should be spent in at least three areas and including clear reasons for your recommendations.

2 Your manager at work has been given a budget for the improvement of the working environment in your branch or department. Write a proposal for your manager, giving details of how the money should be spent in at least three areas and including clear reasons for your recommendations.

Don't forget!

- Plan your answer carefully.
- As in the model, use a range of vocabulary, structures and linking expressions.
- Write between 220 and 260 words.

Reading and Use of English
Part 4

Key word transformation

For questions **1–6**, 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.** Use between **three** and **six** words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS**.

0 Climbing when you're hungry is a bad idea.
EMPTY
Climbing on ...AN EMPTY STOMACH IS NOT... recommended.

1 Jack got really hungry while he was training in the gym.
APPETITE
Jack worked ..... his training session in the gym.

2 The key to a good speech is less about what you say and more about how you say it.
WHAT
The key to a good speech lies not so ..... how you say it.

3 Eric's meal was nearly as good as the one the winner made.
CLOSE
Eric's meal came a ..... winning dish.

4 This new role allows me to be very independent, unlike my previous one.
CONTRAST
This new role gives me a great deal ..... my previous one.

5 The menu suggested that the meal was very spicy, but it wasn't.
NOWHERE
The meal ..... as the menu suggested.

6 How did you ever believe a story that was so ridiculous!
FELL
I can't believe that ..... ridiculous story!

Writing
Part 1

Essay

1 Read the following Writing Part 1 task. Before you write your answer, do the related language task in exercise **2** below.

Your class has attended a panel discussion on what methods employers could use to encourage young people to work in their restaurants and cafés. You have made the notes below:

13 Food for thought

Listening Part 1

Multiple choice 1.31–1.33

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

Extract 1

You hear two university students talking about the cafeteria in their hall of residence.

1 What aspect of the cafeteria has surprised the woman?

A the wide range of food available
B the variable quality of meals
C the flexible hours of service

2 The man sometimes does not eat in their hall of residence because

A he cannot afford it.
B his friends eat elsewhere.
C he does not like the food.

Extract 2

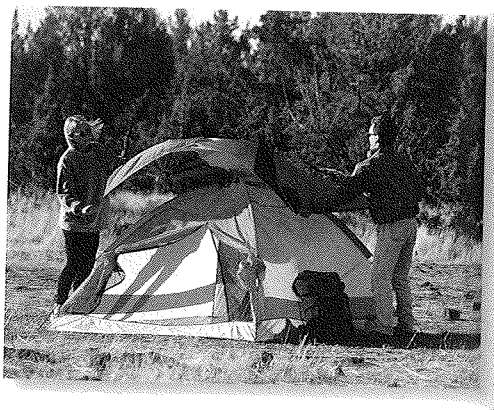
You hear two friends talking about going on a camping holiday.

3 What concern does the man have about their equipment?

A They still do not have some equipment.
B Some of their equipment is poor quality.
C They do not know what equipment to take.

4 Both speakers agree that the camping holiday

A would have benefited from more planning.
B may be their last holiday together of this kind.
C was a good compromise under the circumstances.



Extract 3

You hear two university students talking about a new lecturer on their course.

5 The woman likes the new tutor because

A he seems very young and energetic.
B he is quite flexible about deadlines.
C he has an unconventional background.

6 What does the man say about the new tutor?

A He might be disorganized.
B He could be divisive.
C He may be inexperienced.