

英国剑桥大学考试委员会

FCE

剑桥第一英语证书考试

全真试题及答案

Cambridge

FIRST CERTIFICATE IN ENGLISH

WITH ANSWERS

UNIVERSITY OF

Cambridge Esol Examinations

经济科学出版社

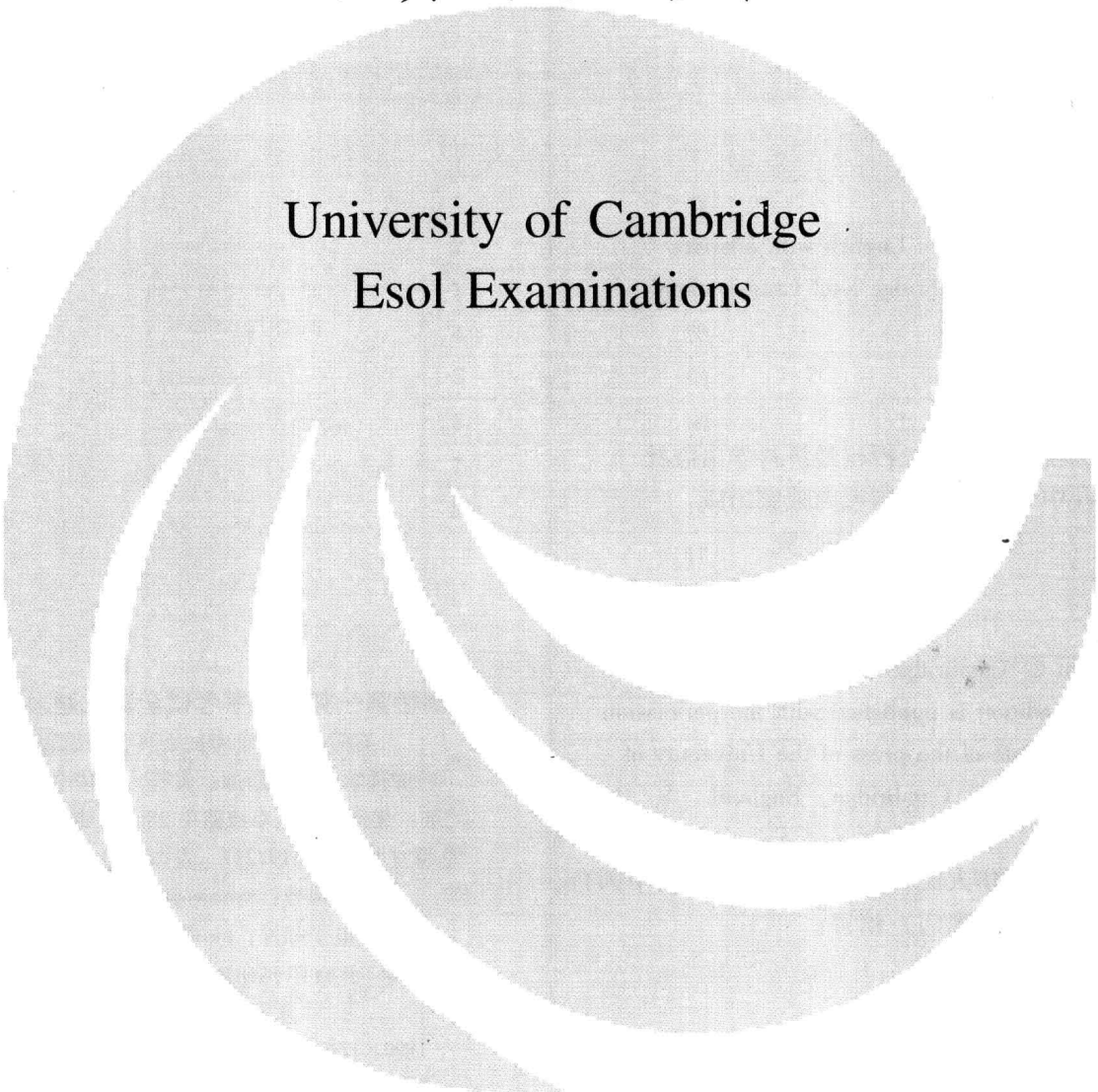
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University of Cambridge
Esol Examinations

经济科学出版社

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University of Cambridge Esol Examinations

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出版前言

第一英语证书 (FCE) 是剑桥大学考试委员会于 1913 年推出的中高级国际英语水平考试。根据欧洲委员会制定的语言教学大纲, 剑桥大学考试委员会设计了五级英语水平考试 (KET, PET, FCE, CAE, CPE)。FCE 是其中的第三级。它对考生的听、说、读、写进行全面考察, 每年有 100 多个国家近 300 000 名考生参加该考试。由于该证书的科学性、稳定性、权威性, FCE 在商务和工业等国际用人单位中得到广泛认可, 被用作为招聘或员工提升的语言能力证明。FCE 相等于雅思 4.5~6 级英语能力水平, 在英国及其他以英语为母语的国家里, 被用来作为非英语国家留学生申请入大学或上大学预科的语言能力要求。目前, FCE 考试已由教育部考试中心引进并在中国推广, 考试每年分两次进行, 对成绩合格者提供由英国剑桥大学考试委员会颁发的证书。

英国剑桥大学出版社出版的《新编剑桥第一英语证书教程》(Objective: First Certificate) 是一套专门为 FCE 考试编写的教材。它以 FCE 考试大纲为编目, 内容与考试联系紧密, 除对课文进行详细讲解外, 还辅以大量的自测练习和重点解析, 既适合教学又适合自学, 是一套不可多得的考试用书。本套教材的水平相当于雅思考试的 6 分, 因此, 也适用于欲到国外读书准备通过雅思考试的考生。此外, 国内的许多大专院校也将该教材作为公共英语教学的重点教材。本套教材包括 FCE 的学生用书、教师用书、音带、练习册与答案以及最新全真试题, 其目的是为考生应试提供全面有效的学习指导。

由剑桥大学考试委员会推荐, 经济科学出版社已被授权在中华人民共和国境内独家出版《新编剑桥第一英语证书教程》。希望该书的出版在提高英语语言教学及学生英语能力方面有所帮助。

剑桥大学考试委员会中国代表

沈树红

2002 年 5 月

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To the student

This book is for candidates preparing for the University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations First Certificate in English (FCE). The FCE examination is widely recognised in commerce and industry and in individual university faculties and other educational institutions.

The collection of four complete practice tests comprises past papers from the Cambridge First Certificate in English examination; you can practise these tests on your own or with the help of your teacher.

The FCE examination is part of a group of examinations developed by Cambridge ESOL called the Cambridge Main Suite. The Main Suite consists of five examinations that have similar characteristics but are designed for different levels of English language ability. Within the five levels, FCE is at Cambridge/ALTE Level 3, Level B2 in the Council of Europe Framework and Level 1 in the UK National Qualifications Framework.

| Examination | Cambridge/ALTE Level | Council of Europe Framework Level | UK National Qualifications Framework Level |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| CPE Certificate of Proficiency in English | Level 5 | C2 | 3 |
| CAE Certificate in Advanced English | Level 4 | C1 | 2 |
| FCE First Certificate in English | Level 3 | B2 | 1 |
| PET Preliminary English Test | Level 2 | B1 | Entry 3 |
| KET Key English Test | Level 1 | A2 | Entry 2 |
| YLE Cambridge Young Learners English | Breakthrough Level | | |

The FCE examination consists of five papers:

| | | |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Paper 1 | Reading | 1 hour 15 minutes |
| Paper 2 | Writing | 1 hour 30 minutes |
| Paper 3 | Use of English | 1 hour 15 minutes |
| Paper 4 | Listening | 40 minutes (approximately) |
| Paper 5 | Speaking | 14 minutes |

To the student

Paper 1 Reading

This paper consists of **four parts**. Each part contains a text and some questions. Part 4 may contain two or more shorter related texts. There are **35 questions** in total, including multiple choice, gapped text and matching questions.

Paper 2 Writing

This paper consists of **two parts**. For both parts you have to write between 120 and 180 words. Part 1 is **compulsory**. It provides texts which are sometimes accompanied by visual material to help you write a letter.

In Part 2, there are four tasks from which you **choose one** to write about. The range of tasks from which questions may be drawn includes an article, a report, a composition, a short story and a letter. The last question is based on the set books. These books remain on the list for about two years and you should contact Cambridge ESOL, or the Cambridge ESOL Local Secretary in your area, if you wish to have the up-to-date list of set books. If you decide to do the question on the set books, there will be two options from which you can **choose one** to write about.

Paper 3 Use of English

This paper consists of **five parts** and tests your control of English grammar, vocabulary and spelling. There are **65 questions** in total. The tasks include gap-filling exercises, sentence transformation, word formation and error correction.

Paper 4 Listening

This paper contains **four parts**. Each part contains a recorded text or texts and some questions including multiple choice, note-taking, sentence completion and matching. You hear each text twice. There is a total of **30 questions**.

You will need to pause your audio CD before Parts 2, 3 and 4, and at the end of the test. The length of the pauses is announced to you. The audio cassettes, however, contain all pauses between parts, and only need to be paused for five minutes at the end of the test.

Paper 5 Speaking

This paper consists of **four parts**. The standard test format is two candidates and two examiners. One examiner takes part in the conversation, the other examiner listens and gives marks. You will be given photographs and other visual material to look at and talk about. Sometimes you will talk with the other candidate, sometimes with the examiner and sometimes with both.

Marks and results

Your overall FCE grade is based on the total score gained in all five papers. It is not necessary to achieve a satisfactory level in all five papers in order to pass the examination. Certificates are given to candidates who pass the examination with grade A, B or C. A is the highest. The minimum successful performance in order to achieve a grade C corresponds to about 60% of the total marks. D and E are failing grades. Your Statement of Results will include a graphical profile of your performance in each paper and show your relative performance in each one. Each paper is weighted to 40 marks. Therefore, the five FCE papers total 200 marks, after weighting.

To the student

Further information

For more information about FCE or any other Cambridge ESOL examination write to:

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www.CambridgeESOL.org

In some areas this information can also be obtained from the British Council.

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Test 1

PAPER 1 READING (1 hour 15 minutes)

Part 1

You are going to read a magazine article about personal watercraft – also known as 'jet-skis'. Choose from the list **A-I** the sentence which best summarises each part (**1-7**) of the article. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

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

- A** Personal watercraft are now regarded as having a more serious role.
- B** There is now greater emphasis on the correct way of using personal watercraft.
- C** Personal watercraft are likely to grow in popularity in the future.
- D** Personal watercraft have changed because the kind of people using them has changed.
- E** The majority of people using personal watercraft do so because it is enjoyable.
- F** Personal watercraft used to have a terrible reputation.
- G** Personal watercraft enable you to experience travelling on the sea in relative comfort.
- H** The reason why people like using personal watercraft has changed.
- I** Personal watercraft enable you to combine opposing wishes.



SPEEDING OVER SEAS

Jennai Cox reports on riding the ocean waves on personal watercraft.

0

I

If you like the water but are not keen on getting wet; if you enjoy speed but without the associated risks; if you like to keep active but prefer not to make too much effort; and if you have given up all hope of finding a sport that will accommodate your conflicting preferences, think again. Think personal watercraft.

1

When the sport rose to popularity in Britain a few years ago, it was, like many thrilling new activities, taken up by young risk-takers. It became known as jet-skiing and before long was given a very bad name. The noise, the antics and, inevitably, the accidents caused by this unregulated sport annoyed anglers, sailors and swimmers alike.

2

Having exhausted the number of thrills they could get from their personal watercraft, many of the younger sensation-seekers are moving on to more challenging activities. Left to the more mature in mind and years, the sport has been forced to grow up. Now that the average age of those purchasing personal watercraft is 42, and a growing percentage of the market is made up of families, the machines have had to adapt: two- and three-seater personal watercraft are becoming the norm.

3

Mindful of past criticism, personal watercraft manufacturers are trying to ensure that all owners, especially the new ones, are taught seamanship, navigation and harbour rules. The machines are now registered and should be sold with a safety handbook and video, as well as an operator's guide.

4

As with so many other powerful machines, it is not the vehicle that causes danger but the person driving it. But now that personal watercraft are becoming larger, more sophisticated and able to hold more fuel, the attraction has changed from danger to distance. More and more personal watercraft users today want to cruise.

5

Riding on personal watercraft is like taking a civilised rollercoaster ride on water. Because you are so close to the elements, you feel more a part of them, without having to put up with their more unpleasant aspects. Apart from the odd splash, and wet feet, you stay comparatively dry and are much more able to enjoy the delights of being at sea.

6

Having overcome hostility, personal watercraft and their users are gradually being seen in a more positive light. Despite being rich people's toys – they can cost several thousand pounds – their capabilities as lifeboat vehicles are beginning to be developed. Quick and easy to launch, they can reach swimmers who are in trouble or the shipwrecked very swiftly and, being so easy to manoeuvre, can be driven closer than many boats. A stretcher which can be pulled behind has also recently been developed.

7

To drive personal watercraft safely at speed requires skill, agility, endurance and arm strength. But the basics are easy. The disabled have discovered that personal watercraft allow them to take part in a sport without feeling at a disadvantage. And for most people discovering personal watercraft, pursuing a competitive or fitness-improving activity is not the idea. Pleasure is the goal and most of them achieve it.

Part 2

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 8-14, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

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

Many trees in the Brackham area were brought down in the terrible storms that March. The town itself lost two great lime trees from the former market square. The disappearance of such prominent features had altered the appearance of the town centre entirely, to the annoyance of its more conservative inhabitants.

Among the annoyed, under more normal circumstances, would have been Chief Inspector Douglas Pelham, head of the local police force. But at the height of that week's storm, when the wind brought down even the mature walnut tree in his garden, Pelham had in fact been in no fit state to notice. A large and healthy man, he had for the first time in his life been seriously ill with an attack of bronchitis.

When he first complained of an aching head and tightness in his chest, his wife, Molly, had tried to persuade him to go to the doctor. Convinced that the police force could not do without him, he had, as usual, ignored her and attempted to carry on working. Predictably, though he wouldn't have listened to anyone who tried to tell him so, this had the effect of fogging his memory and shortening his temper.

It was only when his colleague, Sergeant Lloyd, took the initiative and drove him to the doctor's door that he finally gave in. By that time, he didn't have the strength left to argue with her. In no time at all, she was taking him along to the chemist's to get his prescribed antibiotics and then home to his unsurprised wife who sent him straight to bed.

When Molly told him, on the Thursday morning, that the walnut tree had been brought down during the night, Pelham hadn't been able to take it in. On Thursday evening, he had asked weakly about damage to the house, groaned thankfully when he heard there was none, and pulled the sheets over his head.

It wasn't until Saturday, when the antibiotics took effect, his temperature dropped and he got up, that he realised with a shock that the loss of the walnut tree had made a permanent difference to the appearance of the living-room. The Pelhams' large house stood in a sizeable garden. It had not come cheap, but even so Pelham had no regrets about buying it. The leafy garden had created an impression of privacy. Now, though, the storm had changed his outlook.

Previously the view from the living-room had featured the handsome walnut tree. This had not darkened the room because there was also a window on the opposite wall, but it had provided interesting patterns of light and shade that disguised the true state of the worn furniture that the family had brought with them from their previous house.

With the tree gone, the room seemed cruelly bright, its worn furnishings exposed in all their shabbiness. And the view from the window didn't bear looking at. The tall house next door, previously hidden by the tree, was now there, dominating the outlook with its unattractive purple bricks and external pipes. It seemed to have a great many upstairs windows, all of them watching the Pelhams' every movement.

'Doesn't it look terrible?' Pelham croaked to his wife.

But Molly, standing in the doorway, sounded more pleased than dismayed. 'That's what I've been telling you ever since we came here. We have to buy a new sofa, whatever it costs.'

- 8 Why were some people in Brackham annoyed after the storm?
- A The town looked different.
 - B The police had done little to help.
 - C No market could be held.
 - D Fallen trees had not been removed.
- 9 Who does 'her' in line 17 refer to?
- A Molly Pelham
 - B the doctor
 - C Sergeant Lloyd
 - D the chemist
- 10 When Chief Inspector Pelham's wife first told him about the walnut tree, he appeared to be
- A worried.
 - B shocked.
 - C saddened.
 - D uninterested.
- 11 What aspect of the Pelhams' furniture does 'shabbiness' in line 33 describe?
- A its colour
 - B its condition
 - C its position
 - D its design
- 12 As a result of the storm, the Pelhams' living-room
- A was pleasantly lighter.
 - B felt less private.
 - C had a better view.
 - D was in need of repair.
- 13 Why did Molly sound pleased by her husband's comment?
- A It proved that he was well again.
 - B She agreed about the tree.
 - C She thought he meant the sofa.
 - D It was what she expected him to say.
- 14 From what we learn of Chief Inspector Pelham, he could best be described as
- A open-minded.
 - B well-liked.
 - C warm-hearted.
 - D strong-willed.

Part 3

You are going to read a magazine article about country music star Pam Tillis. Eight paragraphs have been removed from the article. Choose from the paragraphs **A-I** the one which fits each gap (**15-21**). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

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

Wild Angel

Country music star Pam Tillis talks about her life and work.

While in the studio recording her album *All Of This Love*, country music star Pam Tillis found herself imagining an old dance hall. As a result, the Mexican-flavoured ballad, 'Tequila Mockingbird', one of the album's highlights, is punctuated by the sound of her dance steps.

0

I

The eldest child of famed country singer Mel Tillis, Pam has been in the business long enough to know when to add something a little unusual to her music. But far from being the 'golden child' with a one-way ticket to success, Pam Tillis's journey to stardom has been full of ups and downs.

15

Then her life was turned upside down. At the age of 16, Pam was involved in a serious car accident, leading to years of plastic surgery and occasional pain ever since.

16

After the accident, she attended the University of Tennessee, and it was here that Pam started her first band. Leaving college in 1976, she worked for a time in her father's publishing company, Sawgrass Music, but then it was time to leave the nest.

17

In the late 1970s, this area was a magnet for young Americans. There was no better place to be, and

Pam's new friends there encouraged her to widen her musical tastes.

18

'It was a crazy time,' Pam recalls. 'When you're young, you go any way the wind blows, so I was experimenting and seeing what I could do. I was searching for my identity, if you like.'

19

Returning to Nashville in 1978, Pam was still looking for her place. Some of her songs had been recorded by other artists, but she now began the search for her first recording contract.

20

The rest, as they say, is history. Recently voted Female Singer of the Year by the Country Music Association, and with a series of best-selling records behind her, the most difficult part of Pam's life these days is balancing her home life, with her husband and young son, and her career.

21

'In some ways it was worse in Dad's day,' admits Pam. 'There was no TV or video and they were away 100 days or more a year. But the sacrifice is worth it. It's a way of teaching your kids about having a dream, and how important it is to follow that dream.'

- A** However, this took longer than she expected, and having a famous father didn't automatically open doors. She sang in a rhythm and blues band, and after five years of writing and singing, finally got her big chance.
- B** Pam enjoyed playing with the group she had formed. 'There's enormous energy out there,' she states emphatically. 'I lasted just over a year, but then it was time to go home.'
- C** Pam first appeared on a major stage at the age of eight, singing with her father. As a teenager, she showed up at many talent nights in Nashville, and performed at local clubs.
- D** Pam, however, produced her latest record herself. 'It was rewarding and enjoyable,' she says, 'but I wish I'd been able to take a whole year over it.'
- E** California has always been the destination for America's hopefuls and dreamers. Pam felt limited by life in Nashville, and so she too moved to the west coast.
- F** However, having the advantage of growing up in the music business herself, Pam knows what this involves. She understands what is necessary in terms of hard work and lonely nights spent in hotel rooms.
- G** Pam believes that the experience gave her a greater determination to live the life she wanted. 'If something dramatic like that happens to anyone, it makes them think they survived for a reason.'
- H** One in particular told her that she was capable of singing any kind of music she wanted. Keen to spread her artistic wings, she put together a 'loose jazz/rock band' called Freelight.
- I** 'It wasn't planned. My violin player started to play his solo and my mind was transported to a time about 200 years ago. When I started dancing, the noise seemed so appropriate that we left it on the record.'

Part 4

You are going to read a magazine article about five young designers. For questions **22-35**, choose from the designers (**A-E**). The designers may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (**0**).

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

Which designer(s)

works in a variety of environments?

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | C |
|---|---|

advises against certain styles?

| | |
|----|--|
| 22 | |
|----|--|

says they took a business decision based on their own personal taste?

| | |
|----|--|
| 23 | |
|----|--|

had begun designing before being trained?

| | |
|----|--|
| 24 | |
|----|--|

have adapted a traditional style?

| | |
|----|--|
| 25 | |
|----|--|

| | |
|----|--|
| 26 | |
|----|--|

is working with a material which is new to them?

| | |
|----|--|
| 27 | |
|----|--|

have used their reputation to develop a new area of business?

| | |
|----|--|
| 28 | |
|----|--|

| | |
|----|--|
| 29 | |
|----|--|

are completely self-taught?

| | |
|----|--|
| 30 | |
|----|--|

| | |
|----|--|
| 31 | |
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mention how tastes have changed recently?

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have received professional recognition?

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