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L A N G U A G E L E A R N I N G

**Topic - CAE Exam Preparation.
Reading And Use Of English.
Parts 1 & 2.**

Introduction.

The Reading and Use of English section of the CAE exam tests your reading comprehension, vocabulary, and grammar through eight parts:

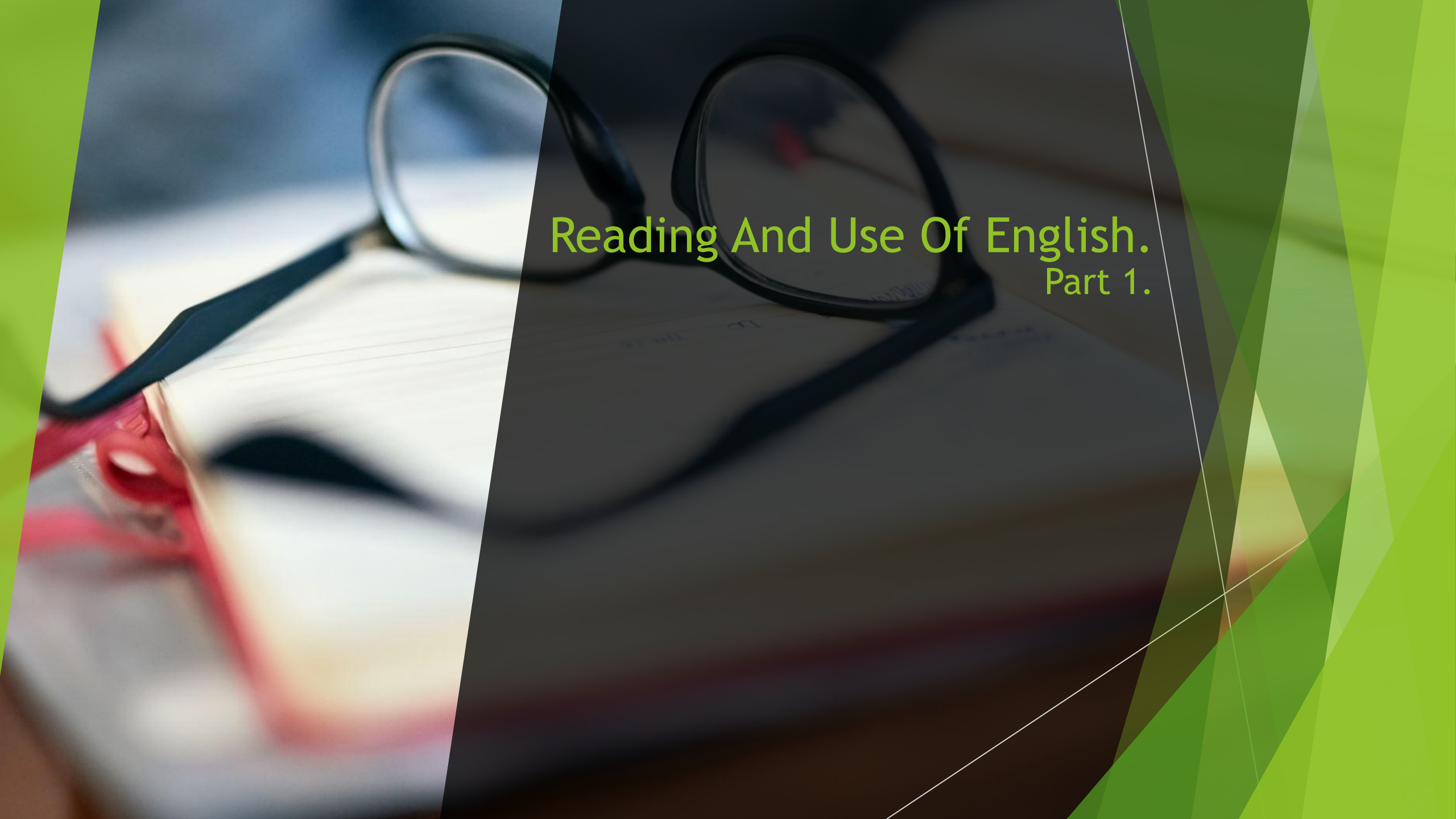
1. **Multiple-Choice Cloze** - Choose the correct word for each gap in a short text.
2. **Open Cloze** - Fill in gaps in a text with the correct word using grammar and vocabulary knowledge.
3. **Word Formation** - Create the correct word forms for given gaps.
4. **Key Word Transformation** - Rewrite sentences using a given word while maintaining meaning.
5. **Multiple Choice** - Answer comprehension questions based on a long text.
6. **Cross-Text Matching** - Compare ideas and opinions across multiple texts.
7. **Gapped Text** - Insert missing paragraphs into a text.
8. **Multiple Matching** - Match questions to specific details in multiple texts.

In this workbook, we will focus on Parts 1 and 2.

Part 1 (Multiple-Choice Cloze): Learn to select words based on context, collocations, and grammar.

Part 2 (Open Cloze): Practice filling gaps using grammar, prepositions, and sentence connections.

This workbook includes exercises, strategies, and tips to help you confidently approach these tasks and improve your accuracy.



Reading And Use Of English. Part 1.

Part 1.

Insights.

1. **Understand Context:** Read the entire text before answering. Understanding the overall context helps you identify the appropriate word for each gap.
2. **Focus on Collocations:** Pay attention to common word pairings (e.g., "make a decision," "heavy rain"). Many questions test your knowledge of fixed expressions.
3. **Check Grammar:** Some gaps require specific grammatical structures (e.g., verb tenses, prepositions, or articles). Review the sentence structure carefully.
4. **Be Aware of Idiomatic Expressions:** Look for phrases that include idioms or phrasal verbs. These often carry a specific meaning that fits the context.
5. **Eliminate Distractors:** Narrow down the options by eliminating words that don't fit grammatically or contextually, even if they seem similar.
6. **Understand Word Meaning:** Some questions test subtle differences in meaning between similar words (e.g., "affect" vs. "effect" or "increase" vs. "raise"). Choose the word that makes the most sense in the sentence.
7. **Look for Linking Words:** Pay attention to words that connect ideas, such as "however," "therefore," or "despite." These indicate the relationship between sentences.
8. **Spot Synonyms:** Be mindful of words with overlapping meanings. The exam often uses synonyms to test your ability to distinguish the most appropriate option.
9. **Check for Formality and Tone:** Choose words that match the tone of the passage. For example, avoid informal words in an academic or professional context.
10. **Practice Timing:** Allocate enough time for this section but don't dwell too long on one question. If unsure, make an educated guess and move on.

The background features a dark, textured surface with a faint silhouette of a modern office chair. To the left is a light gray, textured vertical band. On the right, there are overlapping translucent green and yellow geometric shapes, including triangles and polygons, creating a dynamic, layered effect.

Contextual Tips.

Reading And Use Of English.

Contextual Tips For Part 1.

1. **Read Before and After the Gap:** The context of the sentence before and after the gap often gives clues about the missing word, such as its grammatical form or meaning.
2. **Pay Attention to Signal Words:** Words like "although," "because," and "such as" can indicate contrasts, causes, or examples, helping you predict the type of word needed.
3. **Consider the Overall Theme:** Think about the subject of the passage. If the text is about technology, for instance, expect vocabulary relevant to that topic.
4. **Be Alert to Subtle Shifts in Meaning:** Look for words that subtly change the meaning of the sentence. Words like "only," "even," or "still" can influence the correct choice.
5. **Look for Agreement in the Sentence:** Ensure the chosen word fits grammatically with other elements in the sentence, such as singular/plural nouns or verb tense.
6. **Understand the Writer's Purpose:** Is the tone of the sentence positive, negative, neutral, or contrasting? Choose a word that aligns with the tone.
7. **Spot Paraphrasing:** Sometimes the missing word relates to an idea paraphrased in other parts of the text. Match the meaning, not just the word itself.
8. **Use Knowledge of Word Families:** Words in the same family (e.g., "decision," "decisive," "decide") can help you find the correct form for the gap.
9. **Check for Common Phrases:** If the sentence looks like it could include a common phrase or expression, this is likely the correct answer (e.g., "in charge of," "at risk of").
10. **Trust Your Instincts:** If you are torn between two options, go with the one that feels more natural. This often aligns with the correct answer in Part 1.

Exercise 1.

Read the text and select the correct multiple-choice answer. Take time to read through all the options carefully before selecting your answers. Pay attention to context, vocabulary, and grammar when making your choices. Try to complete this exercise without looking at the answer key on the next slide to test your understanding. Review your answers after finishing the task.

For questions 1-8, read the text below and select which answer best fits. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A Tune To Love.

Love it or hate it, you have to **0** face the fact that most of us have to wake up in the morning **1** time / periods / hours / phases. According to recent data, eight out of ten people find waking up to be the least pleasant thing about working. It all comes **2** up / down / away / from to so-called sleep inertia, when both our mind and body are reluctant to move between the states of sleep and awokeness.

One way to make getting up just a little bit more **3** tolerable / possible / viable / feasible is to use a tune you enjoy listening to as the alarm. An upbeat, energetic piece of music starts playing, and, before **4** soon / later / while / long, you get out of bed to get a **5** jump / lead / head / way / start on the day ahead.

Be **6** careful / advised / informed / mindful that even your most favourite piece of music might soon become **7** connected / joined / associated / remembered with the unpleasant experience. Some suggest that changing the alarm clock tune from time to time could **8** prevent / avoid / save / forbid linking it with the sensation of forced awakening.

Answer Explanations And Tips.

Exercise 1.

1. **hours.** Morning hours is a general term we use to refer to that particular time of the day. 'Periods' and 'phases' both refer to a more specific stretch of time. Moreover, they are too technical and do not work great in this context. 'Morning time' is not a collocation.
2. **down.** To come down to something means to depend on a specific thing. For instance, your success at work often comes down to the amount of effort you put in and your qualifications. The remaining three participles form their own phrasal verbs with varying meanings, none of which work in this context.
3. **tolerable.** When you make something more tolerable, doing it gives you less pain or discomfort. 'Possible' does not work well here as waking up is possible either way, it's the stress we are mostly talking about here. 'Viable' and 'feasible' in this context are pretty much fancier synonyms for 'possible'. In CAE Use of English you will often get bombarded by words you might now know, so working on your C1 vocabulary will make you feel more confident.
4. **long.** 'Before long' means 'soon, momentarily', e.g. 'take one pill and, before long, your headache will go away like you never had it'. This word is the only one of the four that makes an adverbial phrase.