



for the Cambridge English First FCE/FCE(fs) Examination

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	Paper Format & Timing		Tasks & Marking Scheme
	g and Use of English		Masks of Marking Scheme
(75 mir			
Part 1	Multiple-choice cloze	Part 1	a cloze test with 8 gaps followed by 4-option multiple-choice items Each correct answer receives 1 mark.
Part 2	Open cloze	Part 2	a cloze test with 8 gaps. Each correct answer receives 1 mark.
Part 3	Word formation	Part 3	a text with 8 gaps to be filled in with a word derived from the stem given beside the text. Each correct answer receives 1 mark.
Part 4	Key word transformation	Part 4	6 gapped sentences to be completed with between two and five words one of which is given, so that each means the same as the lead-in sentence. Each correct answer receives up to 2 marks.
Part 5	Multiple choice	Part 5	a text followed by 6 questions, each with 4 options (A, B, C or D). Each correct answer receives 2 marks.
Part 6	Gapped text	Part 6	a text from which 6 sentences have been removed and given in jumbled order after the text. Each correct answer receives 2 marks.
Part 7	Multiple matching	Part 7	one long text or several shorter texts preceded by 10 multiple- matching questions. Each correct answer receives 1 mark.
Writin	g (80 minutes)		
Questi	on 1		
Part 1	essay (140-190 words) compulsory task	Part 1	writing an essay based on input material
_	ons 2-4 (FCE); 2-5 (FCE fs)		
Part 2	FCE letter/email, article, report, review (140-190 words)	Part 2	FCE writing one of the three tasks
	FCE (fs) article, email/letter,		FCE (fs) writing one of the four tasks
	review, story; essay based on a set book (140-190 words)		Each question carries equal marks.
Listeni	ng (approx 40 minutes)		
	Multiple choice	Part 1	8 short extracts, both monologues and dialogues, lasting
Part 3	Sentence completion Multiple matching Multiple choice	Part 2	Commence of the contract of th
		D4-2	10 sentences. The answers are not longer than 3 words and are as they appear on the recording. Each correct answer receives 1 mark
		Part 3	5 short monologues on a related subject to be matched to a selection of 8 options. Each correct answer receives 1 mark.
a		Part 4	A dialogue of 3-4 minutes. There are 7 3-option multiple-choice questions based on the dialogue. Each correct answer receives 1 mark
Speaki	ng (14 minutes)		
Part 1	Interview		A 2-minute conversation between the candidate and the interlocutor
	Long turn Collaborative task	Part 2	A 1-minute talk comparing 2 photographs in response to a set
	Discussion		question. This is followed by a further 30-second response to the other candidate's talk.
		Part 3	A 2-minute discussion between the two candidates answering a question with prompts provided. Followed by a 1-minute
			negotiation to reach a decision.

Practice Tests 1-10

TEST 1

READING AND USE OF ENGLISH

PAPER 1

Part 1

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). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A above

B over

C beyond

D past





Read the whole text first to get an idea of its theme(s) and content.

Rolls-Royce

The name Rolls-Royce has been associated with high-quality cars for (0) a century. The first Rolls-Royce was produced in 1905, as the result of the (1) efforts of Charles Stewart Rolls and Frederick Henry Royce.

Rolls, an upper-class Londoner who was (2) at Eton and Cambridge University, started a company in 1902 to sell motor-cars. Royce came from a working-class background. He began his apprenticeship in a railway workshop at the age of 14, but by the age of 21 he had (3) up his own engineering business. Royce designed several motor-cars, and his first experimental model appeared in 1903.

(4) after that, Charles Rolls and Henry Royce met, forming the Rolls-Royce manufacturing firm in 1904. Royce designed the motor-cars and Rolls sold them. Rolls, who had (5) himself a reputation as a keen racing motorist, also had a passion for flying. In 1910, at the age of only 33, he sadly met his death in a plane crash – in (6), he was the first Englishman to die in this way. Royce, however, continued work on their shared dream, and (7) to develop his first aero-engine in 1915. The Rolls-Royce Merlin aero-engine later powered British fighter aeroplanes in World War II. On Royce's death in 1933, the famous Rolls-Royce monogram was changed from red to black as a (8) of respect for the great man.

- 1 A connected
- 2 A educated
- 3 A put
- 4 A Early
- 5 A earned
- 6 A spite
- 7 A kept up
- 8 A note

- B mixed
- B schooled
- B made
- **B** Shortly
- B awarded
- B case
- B went on
- B message

- C combined
- C lectured
- C set
- C Briefly
- C deserved
- C order
- C got by
- C signal

- D collected
- D trained
- D brought
- D Quickly
- D succeeded
- D fact
- D saw through
- D sign

Part 2

For questions 9-16, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

						20							
Example:	0	В	Ш	E	N								



Read the title of the text as it is usually summarises what you are going to read.

Traditional Cooking

A new school of cookery has opened in France. "The Friends of French Cookery" has (0) started by a group of grandmothers who are anxious to keep traditional food and cooking techniques alive.

The grandmothers run cookery courses two or three times a week, and the fee is about 20€, (13) includes tuition and lunch.

Part 3

For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals 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 the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example:	0	S	U	C	C	E	S	S	F	U	L						
		_			_					_	_		 	_	_		



After reading the text once quickly, identify what part of speech the given word is and what sort of changes you need to make in order to complete the gaps.

Becoming a Top Athlete

To be (0) in a sport requires a number of things	SUCCESS
including ambition and (17) Without these	DEDICATE
qualities, it is very difficult to compete at a high level. Most famous	
sportspeople began training during their (18)	CHILD
in order to reach their peak while still comparatively young.	ted was an a
Ashlotan mand to this L (10)	
Athletes need to think (19) about their diet, because	CARE
nourishing food is (20) for maintaining a strong	ESSENCE
body. Diet is also important because it must be adequate to support such	Literal Control
(21) activity.	ENERGY
	a transler about
It is also necessary to have the determination to succeed. Athletes will	-
often encounter some temporary (22) on their	FAIL
road to eventual success, and they must mentally prepare themselves so	
that this type of (23) doesn't have too strong an	COURAGE
effect on their future (24) Even if a talented	PERFORM
athlete puts in the time and effort required, they will also need patience,	-1 (02.1)
and a little luck, in order to succeed.	

PAPER 1

For questions **25-30**, 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**. You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Here is an example **(0)**.

Part 4

O A very nice man gave us directions GIVEN We	Read the whole sentence, look at the key word and then try to work out what the question is testing (passive, conditionals etc).
Example: 0 WERE GIVEN DIRECTIONS BY	etc).
THE SECRETARY OF THE SE	
Write only the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answ	ver sheet.
25 Please don't touch the exhibits.	
RATHER	
I	touch the exhibits.
26 It's a good thing you gave me a lift or I would have been late for my in GIVEN	terview.
I would have been late for my interview	me a lift.
Please do not drop litter in the park. REQUESTED	
You	drop litter in the park.
28 He doesn't get on with his colleagues.	
TERMS	- 6 m l
He is not	with his colleagues.
29 Light travels faster than sound.	
TRAVEL	
Sound	as light.
30 He could not explain why he was always late to work. ACCOUNT	
He could not	late to work.