

Key

A They are not the only ones. On the left bank of the city, where two of the capital's best, small bakers, Eric Kayser and Dominique Saibron do business, the conclusions are awaited with some anxiety. 'They are bitter rivals,' Kaplan says. 'but both make superb traditional baguettes.'

B It is this baguette, as defined rigorously by law in France since 1993, which is the principal subject of Kaplan's book *Cherchez le Pain*. Kaplan has eaten his way in the past eight months through 537 of Paris's 1,240 small bakeries testing this traditional bread. Against all expectations, he remains a very trim man.

C Celebrating, and encouraging, the revival of the old-style baguette is the other thing that drives him. In the general run of Parisian bakeries, the traditional baguette now represents 18 per cent of the turnover in baguettes. In other words, the fluffy, tasteless, white baguette, and its bigger sister, the 'pain', still rule the French table.

D But in fact Kaplan doesn't stop here. He speaks fluent French and often resorts to French words even to describe the texture of bread. His final pronouncement is that the bread beyond the crust should be 'moelleux'. The wonderfully evocative word has no easy English translation; it means, roughly speaking, moist, soft and velvety.

E The baguette, however, thrives. Or does it? Anywhere in France, you can buy long tubes of fluffy, ultra-white dough, which will set into solid blocks within half a day. The world, including France, refers to this as a baguette or typical 'French loaf'.

F It is impossible to predict how they will react to his conclusions. 'The bad news is that half of small bakeries in Paris are producing traditional baguettes which are, quite frankly, awful,' says Kaplan. 'The good news is that even these bad, traditional baguettes are a hundred times better than standard, white baguettes.'

G The French were more than delighted with this. After the dark, indigestible bread they'd been forced to endure, the whiter-than-white loaf was very much welcome. It was a fresh start, a symbol of modernity.

2 Use the word given in capitals at the end of each sentence to form a noun that fits in the gap in that sentence. All the nouns you require appeared in the reading text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

0 She could not hide her excitement at the prospect of working with the Australian superstar.

EXCITE

1 The traditional baguette is currently enjoying a revival in France.

REVIVE

2 The book is beautifully illustrated and contains detailed descriptions of the most common of our garden birds.

DESCRIBE

3 Children and adults alike are eagerly awaiting the publication of the next book in the series.

PUBLISH

4 The government has yet to make an official pronouncement on the issue.

PRONOUNCE

5 Against all expectations, she reached the final of the competition.

EXPECT

6 The company has an annual turnover of £25 million.

TURN

7 The steam engine was lovingly restored by a group of railway enthusiasts.

ENTHUSIASM

8 He awaited the results of the medical examination with a certain amount of anxiety.

ANXIOUS

total amount of goods or services sold by a company during a particular period of time

Vocabulary

Wordlist on page 215 of the Coursebook.

Phrasal verbs and prepositions

In **A** and **B** below, complete each of the gaps with one of the prepositions from the relevant box. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A Eating and drinking

at	off	down	up	up
----	-----	------	----	----

- 0 She heated up some of the previous day's stew in the microwave.
- 1 I polished off the remains of that chocolate cake when I got home last night - I was so hungry!
- 2 When he noticed the time, he gulped down the rest of his tea and hurried out.
- 3 She sat at the table looking sad and dejected, just picking at her food.
- 4 I often go for a run in the morning to work up an appetite for breakfast.

B Deception

at	for	into	on	on
----	-----	------	----	----

- 1 He was tricked into signing the document, which effectively handed over possession of his house to his nephew.
- 2 Let's play a trick on Stuart - we'll hide all his shoes in the washing machine!
- 3 My brother confessed to me that he used to cheat at cards when we were younger.
- 4 They've promised us a salary increase if we agree to work overtime, but we're not falling for their tricks any more - we know what they're up to.

Expressions with eat

- 1 Complete each of the expressions in bold by writing an appropriate noun in each gap.

bird	hand	home	horse	profits	words
------	------	------	-------	---------	-------

- 1c When my son and his family come to stay they usually **eat us out of house and** home : it costs us a small fortune!
- 2g Judy, our accountant, **has got the boss eating out of her** hand : she can get him to do anything she wants.
- 3f The increase in shoplifting from the company's city centre stores has **eaten into its** profits quite considerably.
- 4b I always said he'd be a failure, but I was **made to eat my** words recently when I read he'd become a millionaire three times over.
- 5e Is dinner nearly ready? I **could eat a** horse !
- 6d I don't know how that child puts on weight - she **eats like a** bird .

- 2 Match each of the expressions in 1-6 of exercise 1 with an appropriate meaning a-e.

Example: 1 c

- 2a make someone like you so much they do whatever you want
- 4b be forced to admit you were wrong about something
- 1c eat a lot of someone's food when you are a guest in their home
- 6d eat very little
- 5e be extremely hungry
- 3f use up or reduce a part of something, especially time or money

Intensifiers

Match each sentence beginning 1-8 with an appropriate ending a-h.

- b** 1 All the flights to Manchester were **fully**
e 2 His new film is a convincing and **deeply**
f 3 The weather suddenly turned **bitterly**
h 4 My teenage son is a proud and **fiercely**
d 5 Prof. Amalric has written several **highly**
g 6 He's slowly recovering and **desperately**
g 7 Her next opponent is the **comparatively**
c 8 The long, hot walk left us feeling **utterly**
- a** **keen** to get back to work.
b **booked**, so we flew to Heathrow instead.
c **exhausted**, and we all went straight to bed.
d **influential** scientific papers on the subject.
e **moving** tale of one man's battle with alcoholism.
f **cold**, thanks to a chill wind coming from the east.
g **unknown** Pat Dale, who has yet to win a championship.
h **independent** child, but he still likes a cuddle from his mum.

Self help

Study the adverb + adjective collocations in bold in the exercise above for one minute. Then cover the sentence endings a-f and look only at the beginnings 1-6. How many collocations can you remember?

Language focus



Grammar reference on page 225 of the Coursebook.

Comparisons

In each of the following sentences one of the words is incorrect. Find the word and change it. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- 0 The food wasn't quite as spicy as I'd been told it might be and overall I enjoyed the meal, as ~~had~~ everyone else in my family.
did
- 1 By far the duller job I've ever had was when I worked ~~like~~ a security guard in a high street clothes shop in Macclesfield.
as
- 2 It wasn't so much Ralph's good looks which appealed to Eleanor and attracted her to him ~~than~~ his warm effervescent personality.
as / but
- 3 Everyone said the listening exam was much more difficult than they thought it would be, but I didn't think it was anywhere ~~close~~ as hard as the ones we'd done in class.
near
- 4 I much prefer our local supermarket to any of those huge out-of-town hypermarkets: apart from being a great ~~amount~~ more convenient, it's quite a lot cheaper, too.
deal
- 5 I can't understand why the film was ~~such~~ hugely successful: it wasn't nearly as good as his last one, yet it made five times as much at the box office.
so
- 6 The more freedom you give children and the fewer limits you impose on them, the more unruly they become, in much the same way ~~that~~ certain types of plant, which will overrun a garden if they are not regularly cut back and held in check.
as

/i'efa'vesənt/ lively, entertaining, enthusiastic, exciting

Use of English

CAE Part 1

Multiple-choice cloze

For questions 1–12, read the text below and then decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The ready meal capital of Europe

In recent years, ready-made meals have (0) _____ Britain's eating (1) _____. Britons now spend four times as (2) _____ as the Italians on ready-made meals and six times more than the Spanish. Demand for instant meals has increased across Europe as a (3) _____, but why has Britain become the (4) _____ European capital of ready-made food, second only in the world to America?

Convenience is (5) _____ of the attraction. A recent survey (6) _____ that 77 per cent of purchasers said they only bought ready meals when they did not have time to cook. Dr Susan Jebb, head of nutrition at the Medical Research Council, said: 'People in the UK work the (7) _____ hours, we are very time-poor, and we don't have a strong cultural history of cooking.'

The ready-made meal boom also reflects changing social (8) _____ in Britain. More people live alone and so are less likely to be (9) _____ to cook. And with families eating together less often, ready meals allow people to eat what they want when they want. Julia Michna, of Marks and Spencer, says that ready meals also reflect changing (10) _____ in food. 'Britain's multiculturalism has brought a (11) _____ range of restaurants than other European countries, and ethnic cuisines, which people are often scared of cooking from scratch, are (12) _____ more popular. One quarter of chilled meals are Indian, and nearly one in five is Chinese.'

without any previous preparation or knowledge

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 0 A amended | B adjusted | C transferred | <u>D transformed</u> |
| 1 A ways | B forms | <u>C habits</u> | D terms |
| 2 A equal | B same | <u>C much</u> | D more |
| 3 A conclusion | B total | C sum | <u>D whole</u> |
| 4 A unclaimed | B unclassified | C undefeated | <u>D undisputed</u> |
| 5 A element | B piece | <u>C part</u> | D share |
| 6 <u>A found</u> | B made | C put | D gave |
| 7 A hardest | <u>B longest</u> | C widest | D largest |
| 8 <u>A trends</u> | B flows | C drifts | D movements |
| 9 A convinced | <u>B bothered</u> | C worried | D disturbed |
| 10 A desires | B likings | <u>C tastes</u> | D wishes |
| 11 A longer | B deeper | C harder | <u>D wider</u> |
| 12 A very | B quite | <u>C far</u> | D such |

CAE Part 2

Open cloze

For questions 1–15, 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).

Distraction burglaries

(0) An estimated 3,000 highly mobile criminals are earning (1) up to £40 million a year by robbing and tricking elderly people (2) out of cash, in many cases their life savings. Some 300,000 pensioners are falling victim (3) to 'distraction burglaries' each year, say police. Three-quarters of victims are women, (4) with an average age of 81. Nine out of 10 victims live alone.

Many victims feel (5) they have been complicit in some ways by letting the thieves trick their way (6) into their homes and keep quiet about losing money or property, believing relatives may prevent (7) them living on their own. Crimes range from simple distraction of the victim by one thief – possibly posing (8) as a policeman or gas or electricity worker, (9) while/whilst others burgle a house – to the extortion of large amounts of money for poor quality work on houses or gardens.

The scale of distraction burglaries (10) has only emerged recently. Around 16,000 such offences are recorded in England and Wales each year. Thieves will travel hundreds (11) of miles in a day to find victims and to avoid police. They often operate as families, using children (12) as young as six to distract victims, for example by kicking a ball into their garden. Profits (13) are thought to be considerable: one family of thieves was found (14) to have £3.5 million in assets, with (15) no sign of legitimate employment whatsoever.

extort - (sth from sb) to make sb give you sth by threatening them.

CAE Part 3

Word formation

For questions 1–10 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).

Don't forget!

- Look at the words before and after each space to help you choose the correct part of speech.
- You may need to use the negative or plural form of a noun.
- You may need to use the negative form of an adjective or adverb.

A Vegetarian Cookbook

If you often have (0) difficulty knowing what to serve for a mixed (1) gathering of vegetarians and non-vegetarians, *Vegetarian Dishes for All* is a definite must-have. Its (2) imaginative range of mouth-watering soups, starters, salads, pasta dishes, gratins and desserts provides ample (3) proof to the most sceptical of meat-eaters that vegetarian food is not automatically dull in flavour or (4) unattractive in appearance. The recipes, which are (5) refreshingly straightforward, will teach both the novice and the expert how to cook vegetables (6) creatively and with spectacular results.

Easy-to-find ingredients are used in a wide range of inspiring (7) combinations which will delight every one of your guests, and elevate your cooking skills to new (8) heights. There's also a special chapter for parents, with an impressive and tasty selection of recipes aimed at (9) encouraging even the (10) fussiest of young eaters to meet their daily requirement of vegetables.

DIFFICULT
GATHER
IMAGINE

PROVE
ATTRACT
REFRESH
CREATE

COMBINE

HIGH
COURAGE
FUSS

CAE Part 4

Gapped sentences

For questions 1–5, think of **one** word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. In this exercise, the words required are from the reading extracts on pages 172 and 173 of the Coursebook. Here is an example (0).

0 The company has announced that it may have to lay off workers or relocate them to other factories.

I'm sure Martin will try to lay the blame on someone else for his mistake.

We lay flowers on my grandfather's grave every year.

1 Don't show that huge spider to Miranda or you'll probably scare her to death!

The rise in violent crime in our capital is likely to scare away tourists.

There was another bomb scare in the business district yesterday and we all had to leave our offices.

2 Their new range of clothing is meant to appeal to a younger target group.

There was no point in shooting at the wolf as it was already out of range.

The island is divided by a range of mountains running from east to west.

3 Many children go hungry when their family is affected by long-term unemployment.

I've tried flicking every switch and pressing every button on this machine but I still can't get it to go!

That beef will quickly go off in this heat unless you put it in the fridge.

4 Please forward this email to anyone in the department who would benefit from a training weekend.

Let's sit further forward so we can get a better view of the play.

A bit more forward planning would have prevented our staffing problem.

5 Place a plastic cover over the young plants to protect them from frost.

The book has an unimaginative cover which does not make you want to pick it up.

The detectives were working under cover to expose the gang leader.

