

## Use of English: Ten practice tests for the Cambridge C2 Proficiency

Cambridge C2 Proficiency | Parts 1–4

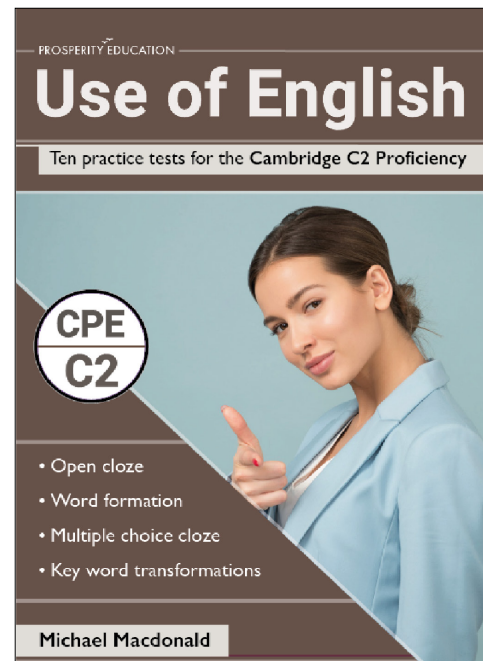
10 exam-styled practice tests

40 texts | 300 individual assessments

Answers included

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These sample tests have been written to closely replicate the Cambridge C2 exam experience and so each one follows the same structure and wording as official test papers.

Each print-ready test comprises:

Part 1: Multiple choice cloze

Part 2: Open cloze

Part 3: Word formation

Part 4: Key word transformations

Write-in answer sheets, answer keys and a markscheme complete this large bank of high-quality practice material for students preparing for the Cambridge C2 Proficiency (CPE).

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### About the author

Michael Macdonald is the Director of Studies for Prosperity English Madrid, an English-language teaching academy focused on preparing candidates of Cambridge B2, C1 and C2 examinations.



For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap. In the separate answer sheet, mark the appropriate answer (A, B, C or D).

### The bicycle

The 'safety bicycle' of the late 19th century (1)\_\_\_\_\_ a much closer resemblance to a modern bike than its predecessors. The 'Penny Farthing', which gained its name due to its giant front wheel, its rather tiny rear wheel, and their comparative sizes being similar to the penny and farthing coins in the UK at the time, was for all (2)\_\_\_\_\_ and purposes a vehicle designed for racing. A brave rider would (3)\_\_\_\_\_ at the top of the 150cm-high front wheel. This device had in turn (4)\_\_\_\_\_ Pierre Lallemond's 'Velocipede', a vehicle that featured a rotary crank mechanism to turn the wheels, according to his American patent in 1866. However, it still lacked a chain drive and a 'true' gearing system, and, rather worryingly, any kind of brake.

(5)\_\_\_\_\_ the Penny Farthing had been ridden almost exclusively by daring young men, the safety bike could be used by anyone and quite a scandal was (6)\_\_\_\_\_ up by one newspaper around the time of the bike's commercial launch when it reported on young women riding the bikes, unchaperoned, around the city of New York. What is more – these trailblazing ladies had also dared to wear trousers – a (7)\_\_\_\_\_ outrage in some parts of society. In fact, Susan B. Antony, a 19th-century women's activist, claimed that bicycling had done more to emancipate women than any one thing in the world.

The bicycle has continued to be an understated symbol of innovation and evolution, if nothing else (8)\_\_\_\_\_ the way to ease of movement for many, and in an undoubtedly environmentally friendly way.

- |   |   |            |   |              |   |          |   |            |
|---|---|------------|---|--------------|---|----------|---|------------|
| 1 | A | takes      | B | gives        | C | bears    | D | makes      |
| 2 | A | intends    | B | intents      | C | insights | D | intakes    |
| 3 | A | clamber    | B | perch        | C | climb    | D | swing      |
| 4 | A | superseded | B | circumvented | C | overcome | D | overhauled |
| 5 | A | However    | B | Whereas      | C | Whenever | D | Since      |
| 6 | A | stirred    | B | twisted      | C | mixed    | D | shaken     |
| 7 | A | doubtless  | B | veritable    | C | factual  | D | genuine    |
| 8 | A | beginning  | B | starting     | C | opening  | D | launching  |

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For questions 9–16, read the text below and decide which word best fits each gap. Use only one word for each gap. In the separate answer sheet, write your answers in capital letters, using one box per letter.

### The first Apple Mac

Competing fiercely (9)\_\_\_\_\_ a share of the emerging home-computer market in 1979, a successful young company called Apple was developing its Lisa computer, the second commercial machine (10)\_\_\_\_\_ utilise a Graphic User Interface (GUI). The engineers at Apple knew that success (11)\_\_\_\_\_ in being able to precisely render an image visible on screen onto a printed page (12)\_\_\_\_\_ being confined to just one printer, and the company's founding executive, the late Steve Jobs, had in the Lisa a product that he knew could change the world of office communications. (13) \_\_\_\_\_, it was to be the Lisa's successor, the seminal Macintosh, that would ultimately change that world.

The Apple Macintosh computer was launched in January 1984 through a high-profile marketing (14)\_\_\_\_\_ that deployed an advert directed by Ridley Scott and a national premiere during the half- (15)\_\_\_\_\_ break of that year's Superbowl, the USA's most popular televised sporting event. Priced at \$2,495, it was the first commercially available desktop computer with a GUI and mouse, and its acknowledged potential amongst the design and graphical arts communities was profound. The (16)\_\_\_\_\_, as they say, is history.

For questions 17–24, use the stem word on the right to form the correct word that fills each gap. In the separate answer sheet, write your answers in capital letters, using one box per letter.

### Animal hybrids

Animal hybrids – the (17)\_\_\_\_\_ of two different species of animal – are more common than you might suspect. Probably the best-known hybrid is the mule, which is the product of a female horse and a male donkey. Mules are prized for their stamina and (18)\_\_\_\_\_.

**SPRING**

**STRONG**

Although mules are famously unable to bear young, it is a myth that all hybrids are (19)\_\_\_\_\_. Some populations are bred in great numbers, often for food production. One useful result of (20)\_\_\_\_\_ is the 'beefalo' (the result of mixing domesticated cows and wild buffalo), which is bred purely for the production of beef.

**FERTILITY**

**BREED**

And there can be definite advantages to hybridisation in the wild, too. While some hybrids display (21)\_\_\_\_\_ characteristics halfway between those of their parents, others can have unexpected advantages, making them better able to deal with predators or a changing environment.

**ANATOMY**

Some hybrids are only possible in (22)\_\_\_\_\_, because the animals would never encounter each other in the wild. 'Ligers', for instance, are a mix of lion and tiger and are the largest feline, one specimen (23)\_\_\_\_\_ in at an incredible 418.2 kg.

**CAPTIVE**

**WEIGHT**

Often, of course, hybrids become new species in their own right. (24)\_\_\_\_\_ often identify 'hybrid swarms', where hybrids and 'pure' individuals are completely mixed.

**CONSERVE**

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For questions 25–30, complete the second sentence, using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Do not change the word provided and use between three and eight words in total. In the separate answer sheet, write your answers in capital letters, using one box per letter.

- 25 The teacher was not very clear when he spoke at times.

**LACK**

At times \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher spoke.

- 26 They had difficulty in deciding due to the huge choice.

**REACH**

The huge range made \_\_\_\_\_ a decision.

- 27 Despite his run of bad luck, Stuart still thought he could win the game.

**HOPE**

Stuart refused to give \_\_\_\_\_ his recent run of bad luck.

- 28 The weather forecast says it will probably rain tonight.

**STRONG**

The weather forecast says that \_\_\_\_\_ rain tonight.

- 29 The manager didn't think it was reasonable of you to complain so much about the hotel room.

**JUSTIFIED**

The manager didn't think you \_\_\_\_\_ a fuss about the service.

- 30 There would have been no problems yesterday had Sebastian not interfered.

**SMOOTHLY**

Without Sebastian's \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 1: Multiple choice**

8 marks

Mark the appropriate answer (A, B, C or D).

0	A	B	C	D	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

1	A	B	C	D	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

5	A	B	C	D	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2	A	B	C	D	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

6	A	B	C	D	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

3	A	B	C	D	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

7	A	B	C	D	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

4	A	B	C	D	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

8	A	B	C	D	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**Part 2: Open cloze**

8 marks

Write your answers in capital letters, using one box per letter.

0	B	E	C	A	U	S	E				
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9											
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10											
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11											
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12											
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13											
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14											
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15											
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16											
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**Part 3: Word formation**

8 marks

Write your answers in capital letters, using one box per letter.

17											
18											
19											
20											
21											
22											
23											
24											

**Part 4: Key word transformation**

12 marks

Write your answers in capital letters, using one box per letter.

25																			
26																			
27																			
28																			
29																			
30																			

Part 1: Multiple choice					
1	C	bears	5	B	Whereas
2	B	intents	6	A	stirred
3	B	perch	7	B	veritable
4	A	superseded	8	C	opening

Part 2: Open cloze			
9	for	13	However
10	to	14	campaign
11	lay	15	time
12	without	16	rest

Part 3: Word formation			
17	offspring	21	anatomical
18	strength	22	captivity
19	infertile	23	weighing
20	cross-breeding	24	Conservationists

Part 4: Key word transformation		
25	there was a lack of	clarity when
26	it difficult / it more difficult	to reach
27	up hope of	winning the game despite
28	there is a strong	probability (that) it will / probability of / likelihood (that) it will / likelihood of / possibility (that) it will / possibility of / chance (that) it will / chance of
29	were justified in	making such
30	interference everything would	have gone smoothly