

**CAE Reading: Paper 1, Part 1**

You are going to read three extracts which are all concerned in some way with architecture. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

## CIVIL ENGINEER ASSOCIATION PRESENTS THE ANNUAL POPSICLE STICK BRIDGE COMPETITION

**HOW TO ENTER:** If you are under the age of 30 and are enrolled in, or planning to enrol in, a university-level civil engineering program, you have a great opportunity to show off your engineering skills and win €5000 towards your education.

**General Rules:**

- You must build a bridge that can span a gap of one metre. The bridge must be designed to carry as much weight as possible. You are allowed to use any number of unmodified popsicle sticks and standard wood glue. However, the winning bridge will have the best bridge weight to load-bearing ratio.
- The competition will take place from 10am to 2pm on 2 June in the University Auditorium (98 University Boulevard). Entrants must be present with their bridge by 9:30am at the latest. The winner will be chosen and announced at 2:30pm.
- The decision of the judges is final. This year's panel of judges are comprised of: Dr Jonathon Banks, Chairman of the Civil Engineering Association; Professor Nick Stevens of the Civil Engineering Dept.; and Samantha Ward, a local radio personality from WKRP.
- Last year's winning design by Sandeep Singh, a local Civil Engineering student, weighed just 1.348 kilograms and held a weight of 276.662 kilograms before reaching breaking point.
- The Grand Prize winning design this year will receive a €5000 bursary and a new laptop computer (Value: €500). The second place entrant will receive a €1000 bursary. The third place entrant will receive a €500 scholarship.
- The winning entrant will also be featured in an article for the Civil Engineering Association's monthly magazine.

- 1 The winning entry
  - A must carry twenty times its weight before breaking.
  - B can be comprised of any combination of popsicle sticks and glue.
  - C will carry the most weight.
  - D could have fewer popsicle sticks than its competitors.
- 2 The competition rules state that
  - A a controversial judges' decision cannot be appealed.
  - B the second place award is worth one-fifth that of the first place prize.
  - C the winner must write an article for the Association's magazine.
  - D the entrants must be present at nine in the morning.

## CAE Reading: Paper 1, Part 1 (continued)

## 'BURJARIFIC'

With some estimates of over one million words, English has the largest vocabulary among the world's 2700 tongues. And yet even this linguistic behemoth at times fails to measure up to the task. Namely, what word could truly describe the amazing engineering marvel that is the Burj Dubai? I'm of the mind that this building is in such a class by itself that it deserves a word of an equally unique purpose. I propose 'Burjarific'.

Standing at 818 metres, the 160-floor Burj Dubai dwarfs its nearest competitor by nearly 200 metres. The coveted tallest title had long been divided between the tallest freestanding structure, Toronto's CN Tower (553.3 m); the building with the most floors, Chicago's Sears Tower (110 floors); and the tallest structure,

North Dakota's KVLV-TV Mast (629 m). In one knockout blow akin to Iron Mike unifying the WBA, WBO and IBF titles in 1987, the Burj Dubai can now lay claim to all three tallest titles.

Since the construction of New York's Empire State Building in 1932, building tall has been a point of national pride and international swagger. In lockstep with their rising financial fortunes, countries across Asia have been in a race to the ostentatious top of the national ego heap. Taiwan had briefly asserted its own tallest with the Taipei 101 located in Xinyi financial district. Malaysia had a likewise brief stint in the front runner position with the Petronas Towers from 1998 to 2004. Now, Dubai has pushed its way into the record books.

- 3 The writer makes a connection between boxing and tall buildings because
- A the writer believes the race to be the tallest building is violent.
  - B there had previously been different contenders for the title.
  - C Mike Tyson owns part of the Burj Dubai.
  - D the tallest building title is as important as undisputed heavyweight boxing champion.
- 4 In the third paragraph the writer suggests that Asian countries are
- A showing that they have financial resources on par with their western counterparts.
  - B demonstrating their appreciation of American architecture.
  - C investing heavily in basic infrastructure projects.
  - D building these towers to satisfy the demand for more office space.

## CAE Reading: Paper 1, Part 1 (continued)

*(Extract from a novel)*

As two local constables cordoned off the stone steps of the medieval cathedral with yellow police tape, Inspector Marsh knelt down beside the mayor's crumpled body. Click, whirr, click, whirr. To his left, the forensics inspector was slowly circling the body, taking photos at different angles. The intermittent flashes cut through the twilight dim, leaving a macabre silhouette.

Inspector Marsh looked towards the spire of the church. It had recently been renovated in preparation for the city's 800-year anniversary. 'Bad luck that,' interjected the forensics man. Marsh followed the man's gaze toward the heavy marble cornice that lay next to the body. It was blood-splattered, but still intact. The body had absorbed the impact. Flash.

'Oi, what do we have here?' Marsh muttered to himself.

Marsh drew his torch from the inside pocket of his mac and shone it on the bottom of the marble block. There were clear scratch marks and chips around the cement. He looked up toward the entablature depicting the Last Supper. The missing block formed part of the parapet of the observation deck. Clenching his jaw, he thought the worst, 'Could this have been deliberate?'

- 5 The forensic inspector and the police inspector
- A shared the same view as to the cause of death.
  - B were called there to investigate the mayor's murder.
  - C both felt sorry for the mayor.
  - D were used to the sight of a dead body.
- 6 Inspector Marsh suspects foul play because
- A the block showed indications it may have been chiselled.
  - B the church was recently renovated with poor craftsmanship.
  - C the missing block fell on the mayor from the parapet.
  - D the mayor had many political enemies.

**CAE Reading: Paper 1, Part 2**

You are going to read an extract from a biography. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (7–12).

There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

**Henri Dunant**

It was to be the defining moment in his life and career. Jean-Henri Dunant arrived in the small town of Solferino, in Italy, on the evening of June 24, 1859. He had come to the town on business; what he witnessed was to change not only his life, but the lives of countless others. On that day 118,000 French and Sardinian troops had waged a victorious battle against the 100,000-strong Austrian forces. Some 30,000 men from both sides were left wounded or dying on the battlefield.

7

When he returned to his home in Geneva, he wrote a personal account of the event titled 'A Memory of Solferino' and published 1,600 copies at his own expense. In the book, Dunant described the inhumanity of the conflict and outlined a remedy to the situation.

8

Among those to receive a copy was the President of the Geneva Society for Public Welfare, Gustave Moynier, who was impressed by the book's ideas. His organisation agreed to create the neutral organisation that Dunant had been petitioning for. On February 17, 1863, the five-person committee consisting of Dunant, Moynier, Swiss general Henri Dufour, Dr Louis Appia and Dr Théodore Maunoir met to consider how best to put Dunant's ideas into practice. This was considered the first meeting of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

9

In the years following the start of the ICRC, it was Dunant's commitment to this charity work that finally led to the failure of his businesses in Algeria. His bankruptcy created a scandal in Switzerland, leading to him being ousted from both the ICRC and the YMCA.

10

Although ostracised by the parent organisation, Dunant continued to promote the efforts of the Red Cross in the different countries he visited.

However, things were to take a turn for the better. In 1895, the editor of *Die Ostschweiz* published an article about Dunant. The article entitled 'Henri Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross' was eventually reprinted in many newspapers across Europe.

11

As the culmination of his career in charitable work and his endless support for humanitarian relief, Dunant was awarded the first ever Nobel Peace Prize in 1901. It was given jointly to Dunant and the French pacifist Frederic Passy, who had founded the Peace League. The International Committee sent their congratulations:

12

Dunant spent the remaining years of his life in a nursing home in Heiden, Switzerland. He died on October 30, 1910 and was buried in Zurich. In his will, he donated part of the 104,000 Swiss francs he received with the Peace Prize to ensure that a free bed was available in the nursing home for any poor citizen in the region.

**CAE Reading: Paper 1, Part 2 (continued)****A**

Much has been written of the resulting tumultuous early years of the organisation and Dunant's subsequent removal from the organisation. The best way to assess how this happened is to first look at Dunant's upbringing. From a very early age, he had two competing influences on his life: Calvinism, which led him to join the Geneva Society for Alms and to found the Geneva YMCA, and his interest in business which he developed from his father, a businessman.

**B**

The Czechoslovakian Red Cross had originally called for a three-day truce to fighting at Easter. While many in the ICRC supported the move, it would take another 26 years for the idea to take hold. The ICRC eventually set the date of the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day on May 8th, Dunant's birthday.

**C**

This led to a revival of interest in his work. In the years that followed, he received the Swiss Binet-Fendt Prize and financial support from many notable European aristocrats including the widow of the Russian Tsar.

**D**

On seeing this horror, Dunant took it on himself to rally the town's citizens, especially the women, to help the victims on both sides. Under a rallying cry of *Tutti fratelli* ('All are brothers'), he personally arranged to buy sufficient medical supplies and even negotiated the release of captured Austrian doctors from the French.

**E**

There is no man who more deserves this honour, for it was you, forty years ago, who set up the international organisation for the relief of the wounded on the battlefield. Without you, the Red Cross, the supreme humanitarian achievement of the 19th century would probably have never been undertaken.

**F**

His idea was to establish a charitable organisation that would care for wounded soldiers regardless of which side they were on. Dunant went on a tour of Europe presenting copies of his book to many leading political and military leaders across Europe.

**G**

With his reputation and financial affairs in tatters, Dunant moved to Paris and a life of poverty, but it was not to be a quiet life as he continued his charitable work. Between 1874 and 1886, he moved to many different cities in Europe including Stuttgart, Rome and Corfu.

**CAE Reading: Paper 1, Part 3**

You are going to read a magazine article. For questions **13–19**, choose the answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) which you think fits best according to the text.

## Brother, Can you PayPal me a Dime?

When you think of someone asking for a handout, what comes to mind? The lady on the corner waving a used coffee cup under your nose or the squeegee guy assaulting your car at the stoplights? Well, times have changed and so has the approach. If you want to be a successful beggar today, you need to have media savvy and of course a website.

Like most things today, it was only a question of time before begging began infiltrating cyberspace. Cyber-begging, or e-panhandling as it also known, made itself visible with a bang in 2002. That year, Karyn Bosnak was facing dire financial prospects having run up her credit cards on designer goods to the tune of \$20,000. It was a bit hard to understand. The high-living, former Manhattanite made nearly \$4000 a month in her job as a television producer, but paying the credit cards had drained her savings account. The final blow came when she bounced a cheque on groceries. Rather than declare bankruptcy like many would have in a similar situation, she set up a website, explaining her situation and asking for people to help her out. Karyn figured that if 20,000 people each gave \$1 each she'd have enough to pay off her debts. While she confesses to receiving many negative emails about her motives, the philanthropists came in droves. In 20 weeks, she had made enough money and had become a bit of US national celebrity with over 2 million visitors to her website and coverage by a US national morning TV show and a national magazine. She has since written a best-selling book about her begging adventure with a Hollywood movie deal in the works.

The success of her story has spawned dozens of other hard luck cases from the comedic to the strange to the truly heart-wrenching. A quick

search of Yahoo's e-panhandling directory will give you at least three women asking for money for breast enhancement surgery with one happy individual claiming to have received enough to have gone ahead with the operation. Numerous university students have posted pleas to help offset the cost of their tuition or at least make a little beer money. And a few desperate entrepreneurs are seeking start-up capital. As in real-life, it is somewhat difficult to distinguish the freeloaders from the forlorn.

One case that falls into the latter category is that of Jacqui Saburido. Born in Caracas, Venezuela, the beautiful college student decided to study English in Texas in 1999. One night, driving home from a party her vehicle was struck by a drunk driver killing the two female passengers with her. Unable to escape the burning car, she sustained horrific third-degree burns over sixty percent of her body. While Saburido continues her recovery, her family has posted an information website that lets people donate money for her numerous costly surgeries.

But not every person looking for generosity online is necessarily seeking financial help. A case in point is that of Canadian Kyle MacDonald who sought out generosity purely for the adventure. Kyle set himself the task of trying to 'get a house...or an island...or a house on an island' by trading up. He started with a red paperclip. After a year and more than a dozen trades, he reached his goal with a two-storey house in Kipling, Saskatchewan. His travelled to many places across North America meeting the people he traded with along the way. Some of the items included a snowmobile, a role in a Corbin Bernsen Hollywood movie and an afternoon with Alice Cooper.

**CAE Reading: Paper 1, Part 3 (continued)**

- 13 The writer assumes that the readers are
- A scared of people begging on the streets.
  - B angered by the constant pleas from beggars.
  - C very generous with people who ask for money.
  - D aware of people begging in the streets.
- 14 Karyn Bosnak got into financial trouble
- A when she became a television producer.
  - B after spending excessively on clothes.
  - C when she went to buy some groceries.
  - D after she decided to become bankrupt.
- 15 What led to Bosnak's success online?
- A She wrote a book about her story.
  - B She found many very generous people.
  - C She would not give up after negative emails.
  - D She was interviewed by the national media.
- 16 Since Bosnak became a celebrity,
- A dozens of people have asked her for financial help.
  - B there have been others who have found similar success.
  - C several companies have been started to help people online.
  - D she began trying to help others in need.
- 17 Jacqui Saburido's family set up a website because
- A they wanted to bring attention to Jacqui's situation.
  - B they are seeking justice against the person responsible.
  - C they are trying to inform people about the dangers of drunk driving.
  - D they want to help Jacqui return to Caracas.
- 18 Kyle MacDonald started trading items online in the hopes that
- A he could meet a lot of famous people.
  - B he'd have an adventure meeting different people.
  - C he could finally have his dream house in Saskatchewan.
  - D he could finally get rid of his red paperclip.
- 19 Corbin Bernsen offered MacDonald
- A some Hollywood memorabilia.
  - B a chance to spend the afternoon with Alice Cooper.
  - C a roundtrip plane journey to Hollywood.
  - D an opportunity to act in a feature film.

## CAE Reading: Paper 1, Part 4

You are going to read a newspaper article about the media. For questions 20–34, choose from the sections (A–D). The sections may be chosen more than once.

**Which section mentions the following?**

- |  |    |     |
|--|----|-----|
| the largest constant source of funds for the fledgling TV station                      | 20 | ___ |
| the effect that satellite technology has had on governments                            | 21 | ___ |
| the management has been changed to update the network's focus                          | 22 | ___ |
| the size of the TV network's audience compared to others in the market                 | 23 | ___ |
| the belief that the network might be controlled by agents from other countries         | 24 | ___ |
| the issue of information control in the Middle East                                    | 25 | ___ |
| the station likes to present view of the ordinary Arab people                          | 26 | ___ |
| the accusations of anti-Semitism levelled against the TV station                       | 27 | ___ |
| the audience grew with its coverage of two big events related to the United States     | 28 | ___ |
| the fact that one of their offices was forcibly closed                                 | 29 | ___ |
| the televising of the person responsible for atrocities in the United States           | 30 | ___ |
| the fact that TV stations with specialised content were doing so well                  | 31 | ___ |
| the TV station maintains its right to show graphic images of victims of war            | 32 | ___ |
| the confidential report that disclosed a possible reason for the bombing of Al Jazeera | 33 | ___ |
| the staff had some experience in a rival news agency                                   | 34 | ___ |



## CAE Reading: Paper 1, Part 4 (continued)

## Al Jazeera: Television News on the Edge

## A

Al Jazeera first launched its television broadcasting in November 1996 with a \$150 million grant from the emir of Qatar, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani. The concept of the station was to emulate the success that Western media groups have had with specialised content stations such as all-news networks like CNN or BBC World. At the time, there had been no such specialised TV content on most TV networks across the Arab World. Most Arabic TV stations in the region were operated by the different government Information Ministries. With their traditional autocratic style, these Information Ministries sought to control all content shown in the country through strict regulation and censorship. However, by the mid-1990s, the wide-spread ownership of satellite dishes was making this nearly impossible. The emir in consultation with the Qatari Ministry of Information chose a fairly progressive route and decided to end the Ministry in favour of a politically independent channel. The start of broadcasting coincided rather fortuitously with events at the ill-fated BBC World Service's Arabic TV Station. That channel was a joint venture between the BBC and the Saudi government-controlled Orbit Communications Corporation. There were constant clashes between BBC and Orbit notably over the strict censorship imposed by the Saudi Arabian government. It eventually closed on April 1996. The majority of the former BBC staff joined Al Jazeera.

## B

Al Jazeera's business plan had proposed financial self-sufficiency by 2001 through its advertising revenue, but it continues to receive roughly 60% of its estimated \$85 million annual revenue from the emir according to *Time* magazine. The largest barrier to Al Jazeera reaching its goal of profitability has been the unspoken economic embargo imposed by different countries in the region. Since Al Jazeera is independent and does report stories that are at times highly critical of different countries, these countries are rather reluctant to see their state-owned businesses advertise with Al Jazeera. Despite this, Al Jazeera is now one of the largest TV networks in the Middle East and a medium-size player in the world with an estimated 40 million regular viewers. There have been several reasons for the relative success of the channel. Early on, it took a fairly adversarial position against many of the countries in the region. They asked a lot of difficult questions from government officials not used to this journalistic style. Then, there was their coverage of the World Trade Center attacks in 2001 and the War in Iraq in 2003. Both events led to an explosive upsurge in its popularity.

**CAE Reading: Paper 1, Part 4 (continued)****C**

While the station continues to enjoy a high level of popularity, Al Jazeera does have its detractors from many sides. In the Middle East, it has been criticised by both Israel and Arab countries alike. Many in Israel were incensed over the TV station's coverage of the second Palestinian Intifada beginning in September 2000. Al Jazeera has developed a unique reporting style that tries to show everything under the premise of free speech. This means that it has at times shown extremely gruesome images of people killed in the Palestinian territories, Iraq, Afghanistan and elsewhere. On the other hand, many in the Arab world have accused Al Jazeera of being an agent of the Mossad, the Israeli Secret Service, or the US Central Intelligence Agency citing the fact that the network regularly interviews US and Israeli politicians. Al Jazeera has also had a difficult relationship with Iraq since the Iraq War began in 2003. Al Jazeera's coverage of the war and its aftermath painted a poor picture of Iraq and was seen by the new Iraqi government as supporting the insurgency. In August 2004, the Iraqi government closed the Iraq offices of the TV network, but Al Jazeera promised to continue covering the story from outside the country.

**D**

Given its insistence on presenting international news from the view 'on the Arab street', Al Jazeera has drawn much ire from the United States. The US grievances relate in large part to Al Jazeera's broadcasting of full footage communiqués by 'terrorists' like Al Qaeda leader, Osama bin Laden, broadcasting images of US hostages during the Iraq War and graphic reporting of civilian war casualties. Al Jazeera, on the other hand, is quite angered over a memorandum from April 2004 which cited a conversation between then US President George W. Bush and UK Prime Minister Tony Blair. The London tabloid *The Daily Mirror* reported that in the memo Bush had said that the US should bomb Al Jazeera's Doha headquarters and other locations. Although the White House denied this by suggesting it was likely just a joke taken out of context, the memo implies that there may have been some nefarious intent in the previous US bombings of Al Jazeera's headquarters in Kabul, Afghanistan in 2001 and in Baghdad, Iraq in April 2003. However, Qatar's emir, a staunch US ally, has tried to soften any anti-American rhetoric from the station by replacing the managing director Mohammed Jassim Ali. Likewise this softening of their image coincides with Al Jazeera's overall business plans. These include Al Jazeera International, a 24-hour English language news network to rival CNN and BBC World.