

## C1 Advanced Part 5

## 1 Choose the correct alternative.

In multiple-choice reading activities for a longer text, remember to read the **(a) whole text/first paragraph** initially to understand the topic and general meaning. Then find out which **(b) section/sentence** of the text relates to each question. Read each question and all of the options **(c) quickly/carefully**: it's **(d) important/not important** to understand each option. This is because some words or ideas in the incorrect answers **(e) may not/may** appear in the text.

## 2 Correct the words in bold in sentences 1–6.

- 1 We're **in** air in one minute so be ready everyone!
- 2 Have you ever binge-**looked** a whole series in one day?
- 3 I'd like to **take** forward her name for the main role in the play.
- 4 It took make-up artists six hours to turn that actor **for** that monster.
- 5 The actress has come **on** criticism for how she played that character.
- 6 She puts **away** this act whenever the director walks on set.

 Exam tip

In multiple-choice reading activities for a longer text, remember to read the whole text first to understand the topic and general meaning. Then identify which section(s) of the text relates to each question. Read each question and all of the options carefully: it's important to understand each option as some of the words or ideas in the incorrect answers may appear in the text.

3 You are going to read an article about anime. For questions 1–6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

### The Rise of Anime

Whether you call it anime, Japanese animation or Japanimation, one thing is certain, it's big business right now. Having broken into the western market



relatively recently, it might come as a surprise that it's actually been around since 1917. Back then, the audience was limited to a national rather than global one and it largely remained that way until the post-war era. That is when modern Japanese animation was born. *Astro Boy* stands out as the series which captured the attention of

American audiences and Osamu Tezuka, its creator, is regarded as the father of modern manga.

There followed more success throughout the 60s and *Sazae-san*, originally a manga series, tells of the life of an extended Japanese family. It also holds the title of being the longest-running animated TV series (over 45 years) by Guinness World Records. In the 80s, thanks to the creation of Studio Ghibli, Japanese anime really started to be noticed on a worldwide scale. The studio was admired for having a unique style which made it stand out from other anime of the time. Founded by Hayao Miyazaki, it went on to win a number of awards which weren't limited to Japan. This culminated in the best animation film Oscar for *Spirited Away* in 2003.

But it is in recent years that the Japanese animation business has seen its biggest rise in popularity. Just what is it that has caused this growth? Like most things, it's hard to put it down to one simple element. Rather it's probably due to a number of different elements.

One reason is that watching anime offers viewers an invaluable insight into Japanese culture. Fans of the art form are able to watch episodes which teach them about fables, legends and historical figures that they wouldn't otherwise have had easy access to. And because these stories are fresh and exciting, people are hooked, tell their friends and before you know it, it's become number one in the streaming charts!

Another reason is that anime isn't just a film or a cartoon series. It gives birth to a whole host of merchandise and experiences. There are popular anime computer games, cards, toys, T-shirts, international conventions and much, much more. The *Pokemon* franchise began in 1996 and is now known all over the world. In fact, it took the top spot of media franchises in 2021 and has generated an incredible 105 billion US dollars to date!

It's also worth noting that timing has played its part. It is perhaps no surprise that the popularity of anime goes hand in hand with the accessibility of live-streaming via the internet onto portable devices. Audiences have naturally demanded a significant amount of content and this has opened up influences from different cultures and languages. Had it not been for this, the growth of anime may well have been a lot slower.

Universal appeal is another factor. One of the biggest mistakes is to think of anime as a cartoon for children. Those do exist of course, but there are also a massive number of them which explore mature themes and have characters that everyone can relate to. In this way, viewers should see them as more similar to serious western drama series with equally serious themes. Nothing is really ruled out and it's quite possible that if you look for it, you're likely to come across almost any subject and storyline.

## C1 Advanced Part 5 (continued)

As the industry rides this wave of popularity, it's making the most of the opportunity, quite understandably. In Japan, *seiyu*, or voice actors carry the same status as regular actors. The top artists have their own loyal fans and the job is taken seriously. While it is true that the best anime artists can make eye-watering salaries, for many artists, the popularity of the art form doesn't seem to affect the amount of money they make. Even though, in 2019, according to the Association of Japanese Animations, the anime industry grew to approximately \$24 billion.

If you are already a fan, the popularity of anime should come as no surprise. If you still don't understand what all the fuss is about, you might just want to take a look. Before you know it, you'll be addicted to the likes of *Dragon Ball*, *One Piece* and *Naruto*, and have spent a significant amount of your own money on all the merchandise!

- 1 What does the writer suggest in the first paragraph?
  - A People are often unaware that anime has a long history within Japan itself.
  - B When *Astro Boy* first went to America it wasn't as popular as it should have been.
  - C After the second world war, Japanese anime failed to reach international audiences.
  - D Most people don't know that anime was popular globally throughout the last century.
- 2 Why does the writer mention Studio Ghibli?
  - A It was a studio that created a number of manga series in Japan.
  - B It looked visibly different from other Japanese anime.
  - C It was the reason why anime became popular globally.
  - D It was responsible for the longest running anime in the 60s.
- 3 According to the fourth paragraph, why do viewers watch Japanese anime?
  - A It is rich in new information.
  - B It has familiar Japanese stories.
  - C It is number one on streaming platforms.
  - D It is something they can't always get hold of.
- 4 In the sixth paragraph, what does the phrase 'goes hand in hand' mean?
  - A is out of control
  - B is easily available
  - C is responsible for
  - D is closely connected to
- 5 What does the writer say is true of anime in paragraph seven?
  - A The art form is almost exclusively for young people.
  - B There are types of anime for everyone regardless of age or interest.
  - C You can't really compare anime to other programme types.
  - D Anime is never the same as a children's cartoons in the west.
- 6 What best reflects the writer's opinion in paragraph eight?
  - A Voice actors are given too much attention.
  - B The anime industry is taking advantage of its audience.
  - C The amount some people in the industry are paid is unfair.
  - D Artists shouldn't be getting a big share of the financial success.

C1 Advanced Part 1

1 Read the sentences and choose the correct alternative.

When you do a multiple-choice cloze task, what should you do?

- a Underline the key words in the text before and after the gap.
- b Make sure you write two answers if you aren't sure which is right.
- c Read the text first and think about the type of word that goes in each gap.

2 Match the words to the definitions.

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 1 Come across | a a programme which is shown on TV again                |
| 2 Sign up     | b look like other people or things, not noticeable      |
| 3 Dubbed      | c cancel a programme or series                          |
| 4 Rerun       | d join an organisation or a group                       |
| 5 Blend in    | e give others a particular impression or opinion        |
| 6 Drop        | f with the actors' voices changed into another language |

**Exam tip**

In multiple-choice cloze tasks, think about the type of word you are looking for. When finished, re-read the text to make sure it makes sense.

3 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 (0) at the beginning.

*The big screen versus the small screen*



The 21st of February 1896 was the first time a UK audience were able to go (0) .....*out*..... and watch a film at the Polytechnic Institute on Regent Street in London. It must have been (1) ..... an exciting experience to see something on the big

screen. Fast forward to the present day and it seems that the small screen is now just as popular, thanks (2) ..... smartphones. So, let's look at the pros and (3) ..... of this medium. The small screen (4) ..... for an audience who likes to watch things whenever and wherever they like. Although it's true that you might not (5) ..... appreciate the cinematography the big screen can give you or the sense of occasion that watching the latest blockbuster brings, you don't have to (6) ..... being sat behind the tallest person in the cinema or being interrupted by the family next to you constantly opening various noisy snacks either. You can also create your own intervals, watch with or without (7) ..... and avoid having to tune in to watch something at a certain time. However you choose to watch, the accessibility to entertainment we have nowadays is largely a result of the small screen. For this reason, it appears to be very much here to (8) .....

- |              |              |            |             |
|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 0 A out      | B away       | C on       | D in        |
| 1 A so       | B pretty     | C fairly   | D such      |
| 2 A to       | B for        | C again    | D by        |
| 3 A against  | B for        | C cons     | D nos       |
| 4 A offers   | B caters     | C provides | D gives     |
| 5 A finally  | B absolutely | C fully    | D well      |
| 6 A endure   | B handle     | C support  | D sustain   |
| 7 A headings | B dubbed     | C titles   | D subtitles |
| 8 A remain   | B stay       | C live     | D be        |