

C1 Advanced

Reading & Use of English part 6

Cross-text Multiple Matching

Part 6

You are going to read four reviews of a book about how architecture can affect the emotions. For questions 37–40, choose from the reviews A–D. The reviews may be chosen more than once.

The Architecture of Happiness

Four reviewers comment on philosopher Alain De Botton's book

A
Alain de Botton is a brave and highly intelligent writer who writes about complex subjects, clarifying them for the layman. Now, with typical skill and grace, he has turned to the subject of architecture. The essential theme of his book is how architecture influences mood and behaviour. It is not about the typically architectural characteristics of design, but much more about the emotions that architects do not normally talk about. Architecture is not just design and function. De Botton's message, then, is that architecture is simple, readable and timely. His commendable aim is to pay more attention to the psychological consequences of architecture, which is often treated as something that affects all our lives.

Which reviewer

has a different opinion on the originality of architecture?

De Botton discusses

37

shares reviewer A's opinion when talking about architecture?

De Botton's ideas?

38

expresses a similar view to reviewer B on the extent to which architects share de Botton's concerns?

39

has a different view to reviewer C on the originality of some of de Botton's ideas?

40

D
Do we want our buildings merely to shelter us, or do we also want them to speak to us? Can the right sort of architecture even improve our character? Music mirrors the dynamics of our emotional lives. Mightn't architecture work the same way? De Botton thinks so, and in *The Architecture of Happiness* he makes the most of this theme on his joyous trip through the world of architecture. De Botton certainly writes with conviction and, while focusing on happiness can be a lovely way to make sense of architectural beauty, it probably won't be of much help in resolving conflicts of taste.

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C1 Advanced - Reading and Use of English part 6

Cross-Text Multiple Matching

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CROSS-TEXT MULTIPLE MATCHING

C1 ADVANCED - READING AND USE OF ENGLISH PART 6

This part consists of four short texts with multiple matching questions. In this part, there is an emphasis on **identifying opinions and attitudes** expressed across texts.

Candidates must read across texts to match a prompt to elements in the texts. The prompts require candidates to read across the four texts to understand the opinions and attitudes expressed in order to identify **agreement and disagreement between the writers**. The texts are academic in tone.

The items only provide information on the subject of the opinion, not the opinion itself: this is for the candidate to identify. Candidates may need to identify an opinion expressed in one of the texts and then identify which other text shares or contradicts this opinion or they may need to identify which differs from the other three in terms of an expressed opinion.

How many marks are there?

There are 4 questions in this part and each is worth 2 marks.

Reading Skill #1 :

identifying opinions and attitudes

identify agreement and disagreement between the writers

Reading Skill #2 :

skimming for specific information

Candidates must be able to read carefully across texts to match statements about the writers' opinions and attitudes with the correct text.

FORMAT 1/2

Part 6

You are going to read four reviews of a book about how architecture can affect the emotions. For questions 37 – 40, choose from the reviews A – D. The reviews may be chosen more than once.

→ Instructions

The Architecture of Happiness

→ Title

Four reviewers comment on philosopher Alain De Botton's book

A

Alain de Botton is a brave and highly intelligent writer who writes about complex subjects, clarifying the arcane for the layman. Now, with typical self-assurance, he has turned to the subject of architecture. The essential theme of his book is how architecture influences mood and behaviour. It is not about the specifically architectural characteristics of space and design, but much more about the emotions that architecture inspires in the users of buildings. Yet architects do not normally talk nowadays very much about emotion and beauty. They talk about design and function. De Botton's message, then, is fairly simple but worthwhile precisely because it is simple, readable and timely. His commendable aim is to encourage architects, and society more generally, to pay more attention to the psychological consequences of design in architecture: architecture should be treated as something that affects all our lives, our happiness and well-being.

→ Writer A

B

Alain de Botton raises important, previously unasked, questions concerning the quest for beauty in architecture, or its rejection or denial. Yet one is left with the feeling that he needed the help and support of earlier authors on the subject to walk him across the daunting threshold of architecture itself. And he is given to making extraordinary claims: 'Architecture is perplexing ... in how inconsistent is its capacity to generate the happiness on which its claim to our attention is founded.' If architecture's capacity to generate happiness is inconsistent, this might be because happiness has rarely been something architects think about. De Botton never once discusses the importance of such dull, yet determining, matters as finance or planning laws, much less inventions such as the lift or reinforced concrete. He appears to believe that architects are still masters of their art, when increasingly they are cogs in a global machine for building in which beauty, and how de Botton feels about it, are increasingly beside the point.

→ Writer B

C

In *The Architecture of Happiness*, Alain de Botton has a great time making bold and amusing judgements about architecture, with lavish and imaginative references, but anyone in search of privileged insights into the substance of building design should be warned that he is not looking at drain schedules or pipe runs. He worries away, as many architects do, at how inert material things can convey meaning and alter consciousness. Although he is a rigorous thinker, most of de Botton's revelations, such as the contradictions in Le Corbusier's theory and practice, are not particularly new. However, this is an engaging and intelligent book on architecture and something everyone, professionals within the field in particular, should read.

→ Writer C

D

Do we want our buildings merely to shelter us, or do we also want them to speak to us? Can the right sort of architecture even improve our character? Music mirrors the dynamics of our emotional lives. Mightn't architecture work the same way? De Botton thinks so, and in *The Architecture of Happiness* he makes the most of this theme on his jolly trip through the world of architecture. De Botton certainly writes with conviction and, while focusing on happiness can be a lovely way to make sense of architectural beauty, it probably won't be of much help in resolving conflicts of taste.

→ Writer D

FORMAT 2/2

Which reviewer

QUESTIONS

has a different opinion from the others on the confidence with which de Botton discusses architecture?

37	
----	--

shares reviewer A's opinion whether architects should take note of de Botton's ideas?

38	
----	--

expresses a similar view to reviewer B regarding the extent to which architects share de Botton's concerns?

39	
----	--

has a different view to reviewer C on the originality of some of de Botton's ideas?

40	
----	--

TYPICAL QUESTIONS:

Which (expert, reviewer, contributors, etc.)

shares someone's opinion/view on...?

has a *different* opinion/view from ... on ...?

agrees/disagrees with... about...?

takes a *similar* view to... about...?

has a *different* opinion/view from the other three... on...?

Strategy:

Step 1) Read the instructions and title so that you get an idea of the overall topic of the four texts.

Step 2) Scan the texts quickly to get a clear idea of what they are about.

Which of the them is/are:

- generally positive?
- generally negative?
- partly positive and partly negative?

Step 3) For each question, look through the texts to identify the opinion expressed by the writers.

Step 4) Underline the evidence for your idea in the texts, as this will help you to see the different opinions more clearly.

Remember that you are looking for opinions, not facts.

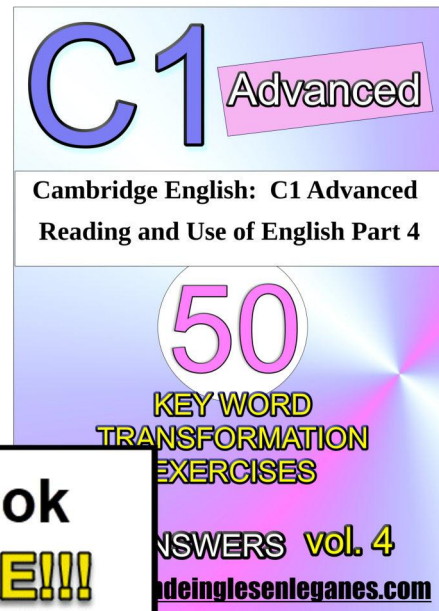
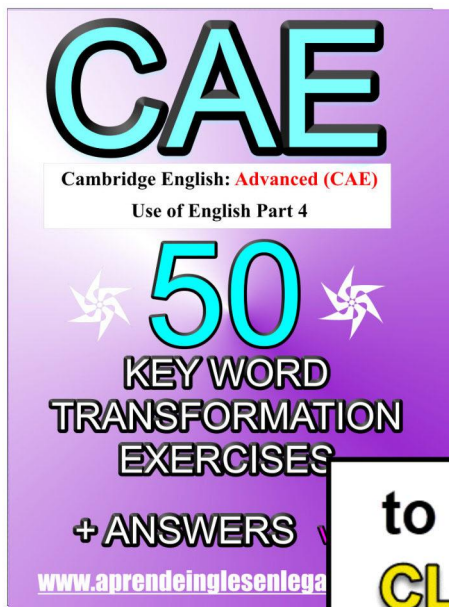
IMPORTANT :

The extracts may be chosen more than once , i.e. you can use the same option for more than one answer.

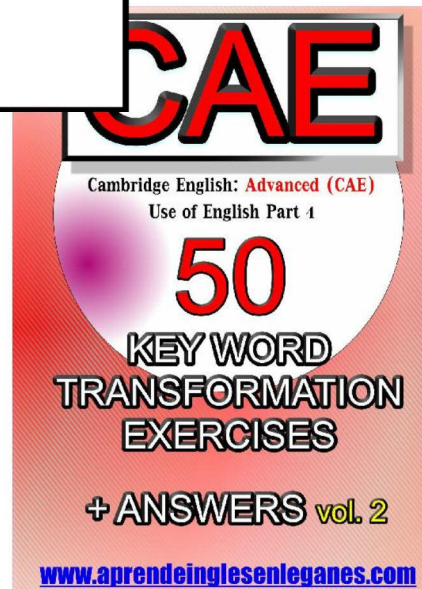
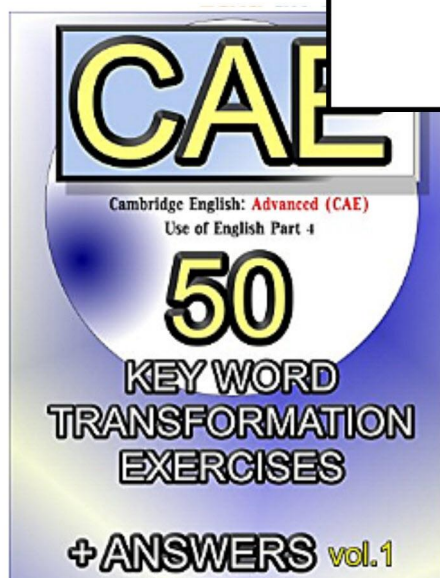
Note: *You will need to read each text several times.*

C1 Advanced

The best ebooks to practice and get better at doing key word transformation exercises



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Example exercise

1) Read the instruction and the title.

What are the texts going to be about?

You are going to read four reviews of a book about how architecture can affect the emotions. For questions 37 – 40, choose from the reviews A – D. The reviews may be chosen more than once.

The Architecture of Happiness

Four reviewers comment on philosopher Alain De Botton's book

The texts are going to be about how architecture can affect the emotions.



You are going to read four reviews of a book about how architecture can affect the emotions. For questions 37 – 40, choose from the reviews A – D. The reviews may be chosen more than once.

The Architecture of Happiness

Four reviewers comment on philosopher Alain De Botton's book

2) Read the first question: 37

What is the question about? Underline key words (topic of the question)

Which reviewer

has a different opinion from the others on the confidence with which de Botton discusses architecture?

37

shares reviewer A's opinion whether architects should take note of de Botton's ideas?

38

expresses a similar view to reviewer B regarding the extent to which architects share de Botton's concerns?

39

has a different view to reviewer C on the originality of some of de Botton's ideas?

40

If a question is asking for '**a different opinion from**' the other writers, students should underline the topic being discussed in the question, and then identify and underline that specific topic in each text. The task will then involve looking at all the writers' opinions on that issue and then identifying the odd one out.

3) Scan the texts quickly looking for any *information on the confidence with which the author discusses architecture*. Which text contains a different opinion from the others?

Key words: different opinion from the others on the confidence with which the writer discusses architecture

Confidence

A

Alain de Botton is a brave and highly intelligent writer who writes about complex subjects, clarifying the arcane for the layman. Now, with typical self-assurance he has turned to the subject of architecture. The essential theme of his book is how architecture influences mood and behaviour. It is not about the specifically architectural characteristics of space and design, but much more about the emotions that architecture inspires in the users of buildings. Yet architects do not normally talk nowadays very much about emotion and beauty. They talk about design and function. De Botton's message, then, is fairly simple but worthwhile precisely because it is simple, readable and timely. His commendable aim is to encourage architects, and society more generally, to pay more attention to the psychological consequences of design in architecture: architecture should be treated as something that affects all our lives, our happiness and well-being.

Lack of confidence

B

Alain de Botton raises important, previously unasked, questions concerning the quest for beauty in architecture, or its rejection or denial. Yet one is left with the feeling that he needed the help and support of earlier authors on the subject to walk him across the daunting threshold of architecture itself. And he is given to making extraordinary claims: 'Architecture is perplexing ... in how inconsistent is its capacity to generate the happiness on which its claim to our attention is founded.' If architecture's capacity to generate happiness is inconsistent, this might be because happiness has rarely been something architects think about. De Botton never once discusses the importance of such dull, yet determining, matters as finance or planning laws, much less inventions such as the lift or reinforced concrete. He appears to believe that architects are still masters of their art, when increasingly they are cogs in a global machine for building in which beauty, and how de Botton feels about it, are increasingly beside the point.

Confidence

C

In *The Architecture of Happiness*, Alain de Botton has a great time making bold and amusing judgements about architecture, with lavish and imaginative references, but anyone in search of privileged insights into the substance of building design should be warned that he is not looking at drain schedules or pipe runs. He worries away, as many architects do, at how inert material things can convey meaning and alter consciousness. Although he is a rigorous thinker, most of de Botton's revelations, such as the contradictions in Le Corbusier's theory and practice, are not particularly new. However, this is an engaging and intelligent book on architecture and something everyone, professionals within the field in particular, should read.

Confidence

D

Do we want our buildings merely to shelter us, or do we also want them to speak to us? Can the right sort of architecture even improve our character? Music mirrors the dynamics of our emotional lives. Mightn't architecture work the same way? De Botton thinks so, and in *The Architecture of Happiness* he makes the most of this theme on his jolly trip through the world of architecture. De Botton certainly writes with conviction and, while focusing on happiness can be a lovely way to make sense of architectural beauty, it probably won't be of much help in resolving conflicts of taste.

The odd one out is writer B

4) Read the second question: 38

What is the question about? Underline key words.

Which reviewer

has a different opinion from the others on the confidence with which de Botton discusses architecture?

37

B

shares reviewer A's opinion whether architects should take note of de Botton's ideas?

38

expresses a similar view to reviewer B regarding the extent to which architects share de Botton's concerns?

39

has a different view to reviewer C on the originality of some of de Botton's ideas?

40

This question is asking for someone who '**shares reviewer A's opinion**' on whether architects should take note of de Botton's ideas.

Students should identify and underline anything to do with this topic in reviewer A's text and then do the same with the other texts.

The task will then involve looking at all the writers' opinions on the topic and then identifying the similar one.

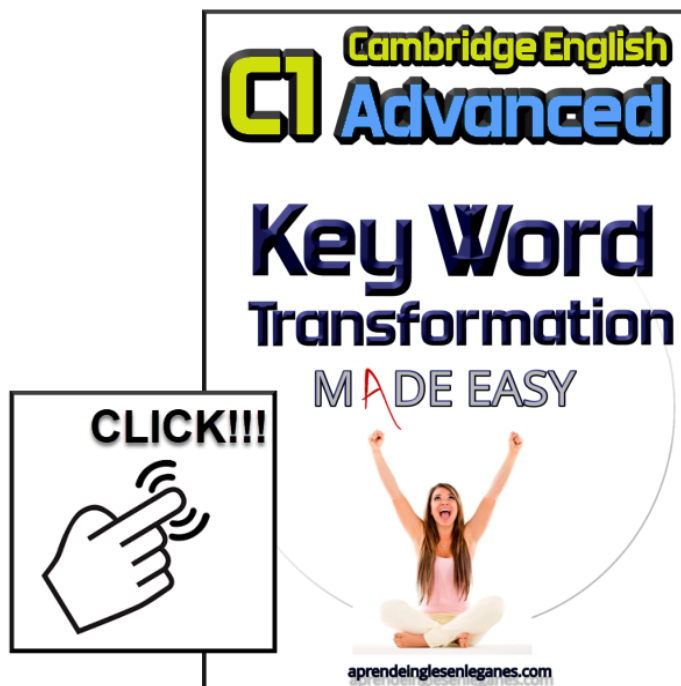
C1 Advanced

Learn how to do

Key Word

Transformation

Exercises



This ebook has been written to help students prepare for the Key Word Transformation part of the Use of English paper (grammar) of the Cambridge English: C1 Advanced exam.

It will give you a good understanding of the different grammatical structures commonly used in this part of the Use of English test, e.g. passive - active voice, impersonal passive, conditional sentences, inverted conditionals, inversions, set phrases, comparative-superlative, causative verbs, phrasal verbs, linking words, etc.

If you want to learn how to do Key word transformation exercises effectively, this book is for you.

5) Scan the texts quickly looking for any information on whether *architects should take note of de Botton's ideas*. Which text contains an opinion similar to reviewer A?

Key Words : Share reviewer A's opinion whether architects should take note of the author's ideas.

Reviewer A's opinion : Other architects should take note of the author's ideas.

A

Alain de Botton is a brave and highly intelligent writer who writes about complex subjects, clarifying the arcane for the layman. Now, with typical self-assurance, he has turned to the subject of architecture. The essential theme of his book is how architecture influences mood and behaviour. It is not about the specifically architectural characteristics of space and design, but much more about the emotions that architecture inspires in the users of buildings. Yet architects do not normally talk nowadays very much about emotion and beauty. They talk about design and function. De Botton's message, then, is fairly simple but worthwhile precisely because it is simple, readable and timely. His commendable aim is to encourage architects, and society more generally, to pay more attention to the psychological consequences of design in architecture: **architecture should be treated as something that affects all our lives, our happiness and well-being.**

B

Other architects should NOT take note of the author's ideas.

Alain de Botton raises important, previously unasked questions concerning the quest for beauty in architecture, or its rejection or denial. Yet one is left with the feeling that he needed the help and support of earlier authors on the subject to walk him across the daunting threshold of architecture itself. And he is given to making extraordinary claims: 'Architecture is perplexing ... in how inconsistent is its capacity to generate the happiness on which its claim to our attention is founded.' If architecture's capacity to generate happiness is inconsistent, this might be because happiness has rarely been something architects think about. De Botton never once discusses the importance of such dull, yet determining, matters as finance or planning laws, much less inventions such as the lift or reinforced concrete. **He appears to believe that architects are still masters of their art, when increasingly they are cogs in a global machine for building in which beauty, and how de Botton feels about it are increasingly beside the point.**

C

Other architects should take note of the author's ideas.

In *The Architecture of Happiness*, Alain de Botton has a great time making bold and amusing judgements about architecture, with lavish and imaginative references, but anyone in search of privileged insights into the substance of building design should be warned that he is not looking at drain schedules or pipe runs. He worries away, as many architects do, at how inert material things can convey meaning and alter consciousness. Although he is a rigorous thinker, most of de Botton's revelations, such as the contradictions in Le Corbusier's theory and practice, are not particularly new. **However, this is an engaging and intelligent book on architecture and something everyone, professionals within the field in particular, should read**

D

It makes no reference to whether other architects should take note of the author's ideas.

Do we want our buildings merely to shelter us, or do we also want them to speak to us? Can the right sort of architecture even improve our character? Music mirrors the dynamics of our emotional lives. Mightn't architecture work the same way? De Botton thinks so, and in *The Architecture of Happiness* he makes the most of this theme on his jolly trip through the world of architecture. De Botton certainly writes with conviction and, while focusing on happiness can be a lovely way to make sense of architectural beauty, it probably won't be of much help in resolving conflicts of taste.

C is the reviewer that expresses a similar view to A

6) Read the third question: 39

What is the question about? Underline key words.

Which reviewer

has a different opinion from the others on the confidence with which de Botton discusses architecture?

37

B

shares reviewer A's opinion whether architects should take note of de Botton's ideas?

38

C

expresses a similar view to reviewer B regarding the extent to which architects share de Botton's concerns?

39

has a different view to reviewer C on the originality of some of de Botton's ideas?

40

This question is asking for 'a similar view to' reviewer B regarding the extent to which architects share de Botton's concerns. Students should underline anything related to this topic in reviewer B's text and then identify and underline that specific topic in the other texts.

The task will then involve looking at all the writers' opinions on the topic and then identifying the similar one.

7) Scan the texts quickly looking for any information on ***the extent to which architects share de Botton's concerns.***
Which text contains an opinion similar to reviewer B?

Key Words : similar view to reviewer B on the extent to which architects share the author's concerns.

A **Architects DO NOT share the author's concerns.**

Alain de Botton is a brave and highly intelligent writer who writes about complex subjects, clarifying the arcane for the layman. Now, with typical self-assurance, he has turned to the subject of architecture. The essential theme of his book is how architecture influences mood and behaviour. It is not about the specifically architectural characteristics of space and design, but much more about the emotions that architecture inspires in the users of buildings. Yet architects do not normally talk nowadays very much about emotion and beauty. They talk about design and function. De Botton's message, then, is fairly simple but worthwhile precisely because it is simple, readable and timely. His commendable aim is to encourage architects, and society more generally, to pay more attention to the psychological consequences of design in architecture: architecture should be treated as something that affects all our lives, our happiness and well-being.

B **Reviewer B's opinion: Architects DO NOT share the author's concerns.**

Alain de Botton raises important, previously unasked, questions concerning the quest for beauty in architecture, or its rejection or denial. Yet one is left with the feeling that he needed the help and support of earlier authors on the subject to walk him across the daunting threshold of architecture itself. And he is given to making extraordinary claims: 'Architecture is perplexing ... in how inconsistent is its capacity to generate the happiness on which its claim to our attention is founded.' If architecture's capacity to generate happiness is inconsistent, this might be because happiness has rarely been something architects think about. De Botton never once discusses the importance of such dull, yet determining, matters as finance or planning laws, much less inventions such as the lift or reinforced concrete. He appears to believe that architects are still masters of their art, when increasingly they are cogs in a global machine for building in which beauty, and how de Botton feels about it, are increasingly beside the point.

C **Architects share the author's concerns.**

In *The Architecture of Happiness*, Alain de Botton has a great time making bold and amusing judgements about architecture, with lavish and imaginative references, but anyone in search of privileged insights into the substance of building design should be warned that he is not looking at drain schedules or pipe runs. He worries away, as many architects do at how inert material things can convey meaning and alter consciousness. Although he is a rigorous thinker, most of de Botton's revelations, such as the contradictions in Le Corbusier's theory and practice, are not particularly new. However, this is an engaging and intelligent book on architecture and something everyone, professionals within the field in particular, should read.

D **It makes no reference to whether architects share the author's concerns.**

Do we want our buildings merely to shelter us, or do we also want them to speak to us? Can the right sort of architecture even improve our character? Music mirrors the dynamics of our emotional lives. Mightn't architecture work the same way? De Botton thinks so, and in *The Architecture of Happiness* he makes the most of this theme on his jolly trip through the world of architecture. De Botton certainly writes with conviction and, while focusing on happiness can be a lovely way to make sense of architectural beauty, it probably won't be of much help in resolving conflicts of taste.

A is the reviewer that expresses a similar view to B

8) Read the last question: 40

What is the question about? Underline key words.

Which reviewer

has a different opinion from the others on the confidence with which de Botton discusses architecture?

37

B

shares reviewer A's opinion whether architects should take note of de Botton's ideas?

38

C

expresses a similar view to reviewer B regarding the extent to which architects share de Botton's concerns?

39

A

has a different view to reviewer C on the originality of some of de Botton's ideas?

40

This question is asking for 'a different view to' reviewer C on the originality of de Botton's ideas. Students should underline anything related to this topic in reviewer C's text and then identify and underline that specific topic in the other texts. The task will then involve looking at all the writers' opinions on the topic and then identifying the different one.

9) Scan the texts quickly looking for any information on ***the originality of some of de Botton's ideas.***

Which text contains a different opinion to reviewer C?

Key Words : different view to reviewer C on the originality of the author's ideas.

A **It makes no reference to the originality of the author's ideas.**

Alain de Botton is a brave and highly intelligent writer who writes about complex subjects, clarifying the arcane for the layman. Now, with typical self-assurance, he has turned to the subject of architecture. The essential theme of his book is how architecture influences mood and behaviour. It is not about the specifically architectural characteristics of space and design, but much more about the emotions that architecture inspires in the users of buildings. Yet architects do not normally talk nowadays very much about emotion and beauty. They talk about design and function. De Botton's message, then, is fairly simple but worthwhile precisely because it is simple, readable and timely. His commendable aim is to encourage architects, and society more generally, to pay more attention to the psychological consequences of design in architecture: architecture should be treated as something that affects all our lives, our happiness and well-being.

B **The author's ideas are original.**

Alain de Botton raises important, **previously unasked, questions** concerning the quest for beauty in architecture, or its rejection or denial. Yet one is left with the feeling that he needed the help and support of earlier authors on the subject to walk him across the daunting threshold of architecture itself. And he is given to making extraordinary claims: 'Architecture is perplexing ... in how inconsistent is its capacity to generate the happiness on which its claim to our attention is founded.' If architecture's capacity to generate happiness is inconsistent, this might be because happiness has rarely been something architects think about. De Botton never once discusses the importance of such dull, yet determining, matters as finance or planning laws, much less inventions such as the lift or reinforced concrete. He appears to believe that architects are still masters of their art, when increasingly they are cogs in a global machine for building in which beauty, and how de Botton feels about it, are increasingly beside the point.

C **Reviewer C's opinion: The author's ideas are not original.**

In *The Architecture of Happiness*, Alain de Botton has a great time making bold and amusing judgements about architecture, with lavish and imaginative references, but anyone in search of privileged insights into the substance of building design should be warned that he is not looking at drain schedules or pipe runs. He worries away, as many architects do, at how inert material things can convey meaning and alter consciousness. Although he is a rigorous thinker, **most of de Botton's revelations, such as the contradictions in Le Corbusier's theory and practice, are not particularly new.** However, this is an engaging and intelligent book on architecture and something everyone, professionals within the field in particular, should read.

D **It makes no reference to the originality of the author's ideas.**

Do we want our buildings merely to shelter us, or do we also want them to speak to us? Can the right sort of architecture even improve our character? Music mirrors the dynamics of our emotional lives. Mightn't architecture work the same way? De Botton thinks so, and in *The Architecture of Happiness* he makes the most of this theme on his jolly trip through the world of architecture. De Botton certainly writes with conviction and, while focusing on happiness can be a lovely way to make sense of architectural beauty, it probably won't be of much help in resolving conflicts of taste.

B is the reviewer that expresses a different opinion to C

THE FINAL ANSWERS ARE:

Which reviewer

has a different opinion from the others on the confidence with which de Botton discusses architecture?

37	B
----	---

shares reviewer A's opinion whether architects should take note of de Botton's ideas?

38	C
----	---

expresses a similar view to reviewer B regarding the extent to which architects share de Botton's concerns?

39	A
----	---

has a different view to reviewer C on the originality of some of de Botton's ideas?

40	B
----	---

GENERAL TIPS :

- Read all four texts for gist and main ideas.
- Remember that you may not need to understand every word in the text to answer the questions.
- Try to **determine the general attitude of each writer** to the subject under discussion. Underline the part or parts of a text which give an opinion or attitude (key words) and then identify whether this is **negative or positive**.
- Think about the overall tone of each short piece – is the writer positive or negative, optimistic, concerned, angry?

READING SPEED

In order to do this exercise quickly, it is important to be able to read fast while retaining as much information as possible.

Reading often and widely in English will help you improve your reading skills, so it is a practice that you should develop.

Read as wide a range of texts as possible, including newspapers, magazines, novels, academic texts etc.

IDENTIFY OPINIONS AND ATTITUDES (AGREEMENT/DISAGREEMENT)

Reading texts that offer different opinions on the same subject will help you get better at identifying opinions and attitudes.

This might be reviews of a book or film or the comments following blog posts.

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