

PAPER 3 USE OF ENGLISH (1 hour)

Part 1

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

Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0 A instruction B information C opinion D advice

0	A —	B —	C —	D —
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Girls and technology

If you want your daughter to succeed, buy her a toy construction set. That is the (0) from Britain's (1) female engineers and scientists. Marie-Noelle Barton, who heads an Engineering Council campaign to encourage girls into science and engineering, maintains that some of Britain's most successful women have had their careers (2) by the toys they played with as children. Even girls who end (3) nowhere near a microchip or microscope could benefit from a better (4) of science and technology.

'It's a (5) of giving them experience and confidence with technology so that when they are (6) with a situation requiring some technical know-how, they feel they can handle it and don't just (7) defeat immediately,' says Mrs Barton. 'I believe that lots of girls feel unsure of themselves when it comes (8) technology and therefore they might be losing out on jobs because they are reluctant even to apply for them.'

Research recently carried (9) suggests that scientific and constructional toys should be (10) to girls from an early age, otherwise the result is 'socialisation' into stereotypically female (11) , which may explain why relatively few girls study science and engineering at university in Britain. Only 14% of those who have gone for engineering (12) at university this year are women, although this figure does represent an improvement on the 7% recorded some years ago.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | A foremost | B uppermost | C predominant | D surpassing |
| 2 | A styled | B shaped | C built | D modelled |
| 3 | A in | B by | C on | D up |
| 4 | A hold | B grasp | C insight | D realisation |
| 5 | A matter | B situation | C state | D cause |
| 6 | A approached | B encountered | C presented | D offered |
| 7 | A admit | B allow | C receive | D permit |
| 8 | A for | B to | C from | D with |
| 9 | A off | B through | C forward | D out |
| 10 | A accessible | B feasible | C reachable | D obtainable |
| 11 | A characters | B parts | C states | D roles |
| 12 | A options | B alternatives | C selections | D preferences |

Part 2

For questions **13–27**, 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)**.

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	W	I	T	H														
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Weather in Antarctica

The most extreme weather conditions experienced in Antarctica are associated **(0)** blizzards. These are simply strong winds with falling snow **(13)** , more commonly, snow that is picked up and pushed along the ground by the wind. Blizzards may last for days at **(14)** time, and in some cases it can be almost impossible for people to see. It is not unusual **(15)** objects only about a metre or **(16)** away to become unrecognisable. Scientists doing research in the area **(17)** then confined to their tents or caravans. We think of blizzards **(18)** extremely cold, while in fact temperatures in the Antarctic are usually higher than normal **(19)** a blizzard. Major blizzards of several days in length occur more frequently in some locations than in others. **(20)** may be eight or ten such blizzards in any particular place **(21)** an annual basis. They often cause considerable damage, so that any scientific buildings or equipment constructed in this region must be specially made to give as **(22)** protection as possible.

If the weather is fine, visibility in Antarctica is usually excellent because of the clear air and the absence of dust and smoke. **(23)** this means is that people often greatly underestimate the distance of objects and features of the landscape. Also, very large features **(24)** as mountains may appear to be above the horizon, or even upside **(25)** These ‘mirages’, **(26)** are just tricks played by the eyes in certain conditions, have led to explorers in the Antarctic making many errors **(27)** judgement.

Part 3

For questions 28–37, 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).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	F	O	U	N	D	E	R										
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Freud and Dreams

Sigmund Freud is regarded as the (0) of psychoanalysis. His work has been (28) in many areas but he is perhaps best known for having drawn our (29) to dreams, which he believed were clues to inner conflicts. The fact that a dream is (30) a disguised expression of what is happening in the unconscious mind means that it is difficult for the dreamer to understand its (31) Freud believed that the sleeping mind resorted to a whole range of unconscious wishes in forms which would prevent the dreamer from having any (32) of their true nature. In Freud's view, interpreting the meaning of the dream required a psychoanalyst with an expert (33) of how dreams disguise desires. The psychoanalyst's lack of personal (34) in the dream would enable him to see the dream objectively.

FOUND
INFLUENCE
ATTEND
ESSENTIAL

SIGNIFY

AWARE

KNOW
INVOLVE

According to Freud, dreams use a (35) symbolic language quite different from that of waking life, but the fact is there is no hard (36) for believing that dreams really do reflect our unconscious wishes. Nevertheless, Freud (37) made a major contribution to twentieth-century thought and many useful insights into psychological processes have been gained through his work.

MYSTERY
EVIDENT
DOUBT

Part 4

For questions 38–42, think of **one** word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0 The committee decided to the money equally between the two charities.

I can't believe that John and Maggie have decided to up after 20 years of marriage.

To serve a watermelon you need to it down the centre with a sharp knife.

Example:

0	S	P	L	I	T														
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Write **only** the missing word **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

38 Sally's front tooth is very – I'm sure it'll come out soon.

Jane has lost so much weight that all her clothes are too

The horse got from the stable and started trotting towards the road.

39 The thief the watch into his pocket when he thought no one was looking.

Several visitors to the castle almost on the newly polished floor.

The speaker a few references to the local football team into his speech, which the audience appreciated greatly.

40 Chris arrived very early for his flight in order to be at the of the queue when the check-in desk opened.

My sister's got a really good for figures, but I'm hopeless at maths.

George has just been promoted to of department so he'll be even more busy from now on.

41 The restaurant out of fish quite early on in the evening.

The boat into a storm as it neared the French coast.

Mrs Benson the company single-handed after her husband's death.

42 This is the exact where the famous scene from the film was shot.

When they felt the first of rain, they gathered the picnic together and rushed inside.

The high of my trip around India was definitely the trip to Calcutta.

Part 5

For questions **43–50**, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use **between three and six** words, including the word given. Here is an example **(0)**.

Example:

0 Fernanda refused to wear her sister's old dress.

NOT

Fernanda said that her sister's old dress.

The gap can be filled with the words 'she would not wear', so you write:

Example:

0	SHE WOULD NOT WEAR
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Write the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

43 Mauro says he prefers to do his homework on his own.

RATHER

Mauro says that do his homework with other people.

44 Clara said that she had not seen the missing letter.

HAVING

Clara the missing letter.

45 It took Layla five minutes to find her car keys.

SPENT

Layla for her car keys.

46 A short meeting of the cast will take place after today's rehearsal.

BY

Today's rehearsal a short meeting of the cast.

47 I'll be happy to show you round the sights of my city when you come to visit me.

TAKE

It will be a sightseeing tour of my city when you come to visit me.

48 Rousseau painted fabulous pictures of the rainforest although he had never travelled outside Europe.

SPITE

Rousseau painted fabulous pictures of the rainforest travelled outside Europe.

49 It is thought that one in every five people cannot control how much they spend.

UNABLE

One in every five people is thought their spending under control.

50 My passport needs renewing because I'm going abroad this summer.

GET

I need because I'm going abroad this summer.