

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 inhabited B lived C dwelled D resided

0	A —	B —	C —	D —
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The changing earth

Although the earth was formed about 4,500 million years ago, human beings have (0) it for less than half a million years. Within this time, population has increased hugely and people have had a vast (1) upon the earth. They have long been able to (2) the forces of nature to use. Now, with modern technology, they have the power to alter the balance of life on earth.

Reports back from the first astronauts helped dispel the dangerous (3) that the world had no boundaries and had limitless resources. (4) , ecologists have shown that all forms of life on earth are interconnected, so it (5) that all human activity has an effect on the natural environment.

In recent years, people have been putting the environment under stress. As a result, certain (6) materials such as timber, water and minerals are beginning to (7) short. Pollution and the (8) of waste are already critical issues, and the (9) of the environment is fast becoming the most pressing problem (10) us all. The way we respond to the challenge will have a profound effect on the earth and its life support (11)

However, despite all these threats there are (12) signs. Over the past few decades, the growth in population has been more than matched by food production, indicating that we should be able to feed ourselves for some time yet.

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|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | A imprint | B indication | C impression | D impact |
| 2 | A put | B make | C place | D stand |
| 3 | A judgement | B notion | C reflection | D concept |
| 4 | A However | B Likewise | C Moreover | D Otherwise |
| 5 | A results | B follows | C complies | D develops |
| 6 | A raw | B coarse | C crude | D rough |
| 7 | A turn | B come | C go | D run |
| 8 | A disposal | B displacement | C dismissal | D disposition |
| 9 | A state | B situation | C case | D circumstance |
| 10 | A encountering | B opposing | C meeting | D confronting |
| 11 | A projects | B systems | C methods | D routines |
| 12 | A stimulating | B welcoming | C satisfying | D reassuring |

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	O	R																
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Early photography

In the early days of photography, a stand **(0)** some other firm support for the camera was essential. This was because photographic materials were **(13)** insensitive to light that a typical exposure lasted several seconds. The camera **(14)** have to be held still for this time in order to obtain a sharp picture. The subjects also had to be still if their images **(15)** to register properly on the film. Some early street scenes include blurred, transparent, ghostlike images of people **(16)** wandered past while the scene was in the process of **(17)** photographed.

Studio portraits from the late 1800s show people posed rigidly, often leaning against furniture, **(18)** helped them to remain motionless. **(19)** it was important to keep the head still, a support was often provided **(20)** the neck. Bright studio lights, sometimes produced by **(21)** fire to a strip of magnesium or a small pile of magnesium powder, helped **(22)** reducing the required exposure time. These burned with an intensely blue flame that gave the necessary amount of light, **(23)** the smoke was unpleasant and **(24)** was also a risk of fire.

The problems associated **(25)** long exposure were overcome by the introduction of faster, more sensitive photographic plates, and later, roll films. The development of smaller cameras led **(26)** photography becoming a popular hobby. Nowadays, digital cameras have further revolutionised photography, enabling even the **(27)** inexperienced of photographers to produce professional-looking pictures.

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	L	I	G	H	T												
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The Media Commentator

A live broadcast of any public event, such as a space **(0)** or sporting occasion, is almost **(28)** accompanied by the thoughts of a commentator. This may be on television, along with the relevant pictures, or **(29)** on radio. The technique involved differs between the two media, with radio broadcasters needing to be more explicit and **(30)** because of the **(31)** of visual information. TV commentators do not need to paint a picture for their audience; instead their various **(32)** should add to the images that are already there. There will sometimes be silences and pauses in TV commentary, although these are becoming increasingly rare. Both types of commentator should try to be informative, but should avoid sounding **(33)**

- FLY**
- VARIABLE**
- ALTERNATE**
- DESCRIBE**
- ABSENT**
- OBSERVE**
- OPINION**

In sports commentary, **(34)** and impartiality to both sides is vital, but spontaneity and **(35)** are valued by those watching or listening. Sports commentators usually broadcast live in an essentially unscripted way, although they may refer to previously prepared materials such as sports statistics. Because of the **(36)** nature of live events, thorough preparation in advance is vital. The internet has helped enormously with this aspect of the job. Anyone interested in becoming a commentator should have excellent organisational skills, the willingness to work **(37)** hours and a strong voice.

- FAIR**
- ENTHUSE**
- PREDICT**
- REGULAR**

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 Nikki already had a idea of how she wanted her career to develop.

It soon became that Paula would not be able to finish the race.

The area in front of the fire exit should be kept at all times.

39 It's hard to how tall buildings are when you see them from the air.

I have been asked to a song-writing competition.

It's a mistake to people by appearances alone.

40 'I've got to go now, but I'll try to up with you later in the park,' said Jake.

The organisers agreed to the costs of clearing up after the pop concert.

The company has failed to its targets for the second consecutive year.

41 'We've achieved a great deal in a short of time,' said the company director.

Mandy liked most things about her friend's new home but thought that the dining table took up far too much

'I've arranged a car parking for you,' said the administrator.

42 My neighbour is 96 but is still able to walk without the of a stick.

The electronic whiteboard is a wonderful new learning for use in the classroom.

Flights carrying donated by charity organisations are now arriving in the areas affected by drought every day.

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 We didn't stay long at the party because it was very noisy.

SO

If noise, we might have stayed longer at the party.

44 The number of people applying for university grants fell last year.

FALL

There number of people applying for university grants last year.

45 Mr Conrad's son is becoming quite well known as an artist.

NAME

Mr Conrad's son is making himself as an artist.

46 Would you mind helping me carry this heavy box to the car?

GRATEFUL

This box is really heavy so I'd help me carry it to the car.

47 'Excuse me madam, but is this your bag?' the policeman asked.

BELONG

'Excuse me madam, but?' the policeman asked.

48 By the time we got to the sale, every book had been sold.

SINGLE

By the time we got to the sale, there book left.

49 Rosa found it very difficult to persuade her boss to give her a pay rise.

GREAT

Rosa had her boss to give her a pay rise.

50 The man claimed that he had been nowhere near the factory at the time of the break-in.

TO

The man claimed not near the factory at the time of the break-in.