

Introduction

In Paper 3, the Use of English Paper, you are given 45 minutes to complete four different tasks. In this unit we will look specifically at three of the tasks:

- Part 1 Multiple-choice cloze
- Part 2 Open cloze
- Part 3 Word formation

Information on the content of **Part 4 (Key word transformations)** appears at frequent intervals throughout this book.

What do you know about the Use of English Paper?

Look at the following statements and decide which are true and which are false. If you think a statement is false, give reasons for your answer.

- 1 All four parts of the Use of English paper are in the form of a text. _____
- 2 You should read texts through at least once before you attempt the task. _____
- 3 One mark is given for each correct answer in the Use of English paper. _____
- 4 Parts 1, 2 & 3 each contain twelve gaps. _____
- 5 All four parts of the paper contain an example. _____
- 6 You should not write the answer for the examples on your answer sheet in the exam. _____
- 7 In **Part 1** (Multiple-choice cloze) if you are not sure of the answer it is better to leave a blank. _____
- 8 In **Part 2** (Open cloze) you sometimes have to write two words. _____
- 9 In **Part 3** (Word Formation) an answer is given no marks at all if the word is misspelt. _____
- 10 In **Part 4** (Transformations) the key word must not be changed in any way. _____

Part 1: Multiple-choice cloze

What to expect in the exam

- Part 1 of the Use of English Paper focuses mainly on vocabulary. The following examples show some of the different features of the language which are tested in the Multiple-choice cloze.

Look carefully at the words in *italics* and underline the answer A, B, C or D which best fits each space.

1 Knowing the meaning of a word.

If you need anything during the exam, you should ask one of the _____.

- A *invigilators* B *surveyors*
- C *observers* D *superintendents*

2 Knowing the grammar of a word.

His doctor _____ him to eat less and do more exercise.

- A *said* B *suggested*
- C *advised* D *insisted*

3 Knowing which words go together.

a The match was postponed because of the _____ rain.

- A *strong* B *hard*
- C *forceful* D *heavy*

b Could you _____ in touch with John and arrange a time to meet?

- A *put* B *find*
- C *get* D *go*

4 Phrasal verbs

He was offered the job, but he turned it _____ because of the low salary.

- A *up* B *down*
- C *off* D *on*

5 Linking words

We'll let you buy a motorbike _____ you ride it carefully.

- A *as if* B *whenever*
- C *although* D *as long as*

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- 1 Look at the title of the text below. What do you think you will read about?
Now read the text through quickly, ignoring the gaps, and check your predictions.
- 2 Read the text again and for questions 1–12, decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap and underline it. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Bookcrossing

If you (0) _____ to be walking in your local park tomorrow and you find an abandoned book with a label inside (1) _____ 'Read and Release me', don't just treat it as a (2) _____. You've probably come (3) _____ an example of 'bookcrossing', a book-sharing movement started in 2001 by American software developer Ron Hornbaker, whose stated aim is to 'make the (4) _____ world a library'.

Bookcrossers 'release' books either by (5) _____ them on to friends, or else by leaving them in public places for others to pick up, or 'catch', and then read, before they in (6) _____ release them back 'into the wild'. (7) _____ a book has been 'caught', the person finding it is (8) _____ to record the event by logging on to the bookcrossing website and entering the book's ID number written on the label. That (9) _____, both the original owner and subsequent readers of the book can keep track of its progress.

Over half a million people worldwide participate in bookcrossing, 'releasing' books in a (10) _____ range of locations including cafés, airports, bus stations, telephone boxes and (11) _____ underwater in public fountains. Often a book is left in a place which is relevant to its (12) _____ or content: Agatha Christie's *Murder on the Orient Express* on a train, for example, or an archeology book in a museum.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 0 A <u>happen</u> | B occur | C pass | D arise |
| 1 A telling | B saying | C talking | D answering |
| 2 A joke | B fun | C humour | D comedy |
| 3 A away | B across | C aside | D along |
| 4 A full | B absolute | C overall | D whole |
| 5 A letting | B giving | C leaving | D passing |
| 6 A turn | B result | C order | D part |
| 7 A Soon | B Since | C Once | D While |
| 8 A animated | B suggested | C encouraged | D promoted |
| 9 A time | B place | C manner | D way |
| 10 A deep | B wide | C high | D long |
| 11 A still | B even | C yet | D already |
| 12 A heading | B headline | C title | D calling |



Part 2: Open cloze

- 1 What type of person do you think lives behind each of these doors?
- 2 Read the following text, which is about a door which was used in a film. Which of the doors in the photos is most similar to the one mentioned in the text?

Selling a door

It looks like **(1) an** ordinary, somewhat battered blue front door, but **(2) it** came to symbolize the negative side of celebrity for its owner.

The door is, in fact, famous **(3) for** its starring role in the British film, *Notting Hill*. But **(4) the** owner of the house, Caroline Freud, got so tired of crowds of tourists having **(5) their** photograph taken in front of it that she sold it - the door, that is.

Usually it is the actors **(6) who** are remembered for their roles in a hit film, but the door was **(7) so** important that it was actually written into the script. At the beginning of the film, William Thacker, played by Hugh Grant, says: 'So this is where I spend my days and years ... in a house with a blue door **(8) that** my wife and I bought together before she left me for a man who looked like Harrison Ford ...'

The house and the door, previously belonged to Richard Curtis, who wrote the film, and **(9) his** wife, Emma Freud. Shortly after the film came out they sold it for £1.2 million and moved **(10) to** a quieter location. It **(11) was** bought by Caroline Freud, who quickly discovered that living behind **(12) such** a famous door brought problems.

What to expect in the exam

- In Part 2 of the Use of English paper there is a text with 12 gaps to be filled. This task focuses mainly on grammar. The following are some of the typical types of words which are omitted. Look at the words in **bold** in the text above and write each one with its number next to the corresponding type. The first two have been done for you.

Type of word	Example and number
Articles	(1) an
Prepositions	
Auxiliary verbs	
Personal Pronouns	(2) it
Possessive Adjectives	
Relative Pronouns	
Intensifiers (so / such)	

- 3 Read the continuation of the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

More famous doors

Jenny Cooper, a locations adviser for **(0) the** London Film Commission, said many people **(1) _____** allowed their homes to be used as film sets found tourists turning up on the doorstep for months afterwards. Public attention, it seems, is an inevitable consequence of owning a house **(2) _____** has featured in a film.

A celebrity sale, however, **(3) _____** not always add to the value of a house. Freddie Mercury's old house in Kensington is very private, but **(4) _____** became a place of pilgrimage to **(5) _____** fans. **(6) _____** whole of his garden wall was covered in graffiti and this detracted from its value. The wall has **(7) _____** cleaned, but messages from adoring fans are still written **(8) _____** the pavement.

The front door of the Apple Studios was covered in graffiti by the Beatles; when it **(9) _____** sold it made £20,700, almost five times its estimate. And the plain white door from John Lennon's mansion in Surrey, was sold by Christie's **(10) _____** £2,300 in 1994. There is **(11) _____** a passionate market for memorabilia that if you have something that immediately brings a film to mind, then it will sell well.

Indeed, the *Notting Hill* door fetched £6,000 at auction. As **(12) _____** the film fans, they will now have to use their detective skills to find the wooden star of the film. The famous blue door has been replaced by a plain black one.

Part 3 Word formation

What to expect in the exam

- Part 3 contains a text with ten gaps, each of which has to be filled with the correct form of a word given in capital letters.
 - The missing words are usually nouns, adjectives, adverbs and occasionally verbs.
- Sometimes the word you write will need to be in the plural, and sometimes a negative form is required. The meaning of the text surrounding the gaps will help you decide.

1 For questions 1–8 use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. Use the words in **bold** to help you decide on the correct form of your answer. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 0 The <u>length</u> of the Channel tunnel is roughly fifty kilometres. | LONG |
| 1 His third book is a lively and _____ account of family life. | HUMOUR |
| 2 The company took on two thousand new _____ last year. | EMPLOY |
| 3 Rising prices have forced consumers to _____ their belts. | TIGHT |
| 4 It is becoming _____ difficult for young people to find work. | INCREASE |
| 5 Unfortunately, the train was both noisy and very _____. | COMFORT |
| 6 Desert animals cope with the _____ in a number of ways. | HOT |
| 7 Cook the mixture on a low heat in a medium-sized _____. | SAUCE |
| 8 This _____ achievement won her a place in the record books . | ORDINARY |

2 Describe each answer in exercise 1 using the words in the box below.

noun	adjective	adverb	verb
negative	plural	compound	spelling change

Example

(0): 'Length' is a noun. A spelling change is required to form it: the 'o' in 'long' becomes an 'e' in 'length'.

- 3 Look at the title of the paragraph below. What do you think the text will say? Read through the text quite quickly, ignoring the gaps, and check your predictions.
- 4 Now read the text again and for questions 1–10, 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).

Don't forget!

Check the spelling of the words you write. No marks will be awarded for a misspelt word.

Careers information: circus performers

Here is some brief (0) information for anyone thinking of following a career in the circus. There is, of course, a wide range of jobs available: trapeze artists, acrobats, clowns, (1) _____, fire-eaters and tight-rope walkers are all to be found in the big top.

A few circuses train their own performers, but usually they are more (2) _____ in someone who can already demonstrate a circus-related (3) _____ or skill. Circus schools are the best way of obtaining the necessary training, and can be either connected to a large circus or else totally (4) _____.

Good circus performers are talented, (5) _____ and enthusiastic. They need to be (6) _____ fit and possess the necessary mental (7) _____ to cope with the intense training and obvious demands of the job. They are also flexible and able to adapt (8) _____ to new situations, particularly as circuses are frequently on the move.

Additionally, for many jobs within the circus, good concentration is essential. Fire-eaters and acrobats can't afford to be (9) _____ as mistakes can have (10) _____ consequences.

- INFORM**
- MAGIC**
- INTEREST**
ABLE
- DEPEND**
ENERGY
PHYSICAL
STRONG
EASY
- CARE**
DISASTER