

General Description

Paper Format

The paper contains five parts.

Number of Questions

65.

Task Types

Multiple-choice cloze, open cloze, key word transformations, error correction, word formation.

Answering

For all parts of this paper candidates write their answers on an answer sheet.

Timing

1 hour 15 minutes.

Marks

Questions 1–30 and 41–65 carry one mark. Questions 31–40 carry two marks.

Part	Task Type and Focus	Number of Questions	Task Format
1	Multiple-choice cloze An emphasis on vocabulary	15	A modified cloze text containing 15 gaps and followed by 15 four-option multiple-choice questions.
2	Open cloze Grammar and vocabulary	15	A modified cloze text containing 15 gaps.
3	Key word transformations Grammar and vocabulary	10	Discrete items with a lead-in sentence and a gapped response to complete using a given word.
4	Error correction An emphasis on grammar	15	A text containing errors. Some lines of the text are correct, other lines contain an extra, incorrect word which must be identified.
5	Word formation Vocabulary	10	A text containing 10 gaps. Each gap corresponds to a word. The 'stems' of the missing words are given beside the text and must be transformed to provide the missing word.

The Use of English paper is divided into five parts, each part being defined in terms of its task type and language focus.

Part 1

In Part 1 candidates must choose one word or phrase from a set of four (A, B, C, D) to fill a gap in a text. This may involve choosing 'leaking', rather than 'pouring', 'spilling' or 'flowing', to fill the gap in: 'The roof of our tent was' Or it may mean choosing 'interested', rather than 'keen', 'eager' or 'enthusiastic', to fill the gap in: 'You may be in applying for this job.' In the first case, candidates have to know the meaning of the word, but in the second they must know not just the meaning, but also the preposition and verb form that follow. In the second example, 'keen' is wrong, not because it has the wrong meaning, but because it does not fit in with the grammar of the sentence. This part of the paper also tests fixed phrases and collocations, such as 'to pay attention to' and 'to take no notice of', as well as phrasal verbs, and linkers such as 'in case', 'as long as', 'even if' and 'while'.

In preparing for Paper 3, candidates should be encouraged to learn whole phrases rather than just individual words. Vocabulary practice that brings out the differences in meaning between similar words (e.g. 'jump' and 'leap') will also help candidates to prepare for this part of the paper, but knowing the grammatical patterns and collocations is as important as knowing the meaning.

As is the case for all texts on Paper 3, Part 1 has a title. Candidates can make use of the title by thinking about what it suggests to them, and in this way they can attempt to predict what they are going to read, which will help them to understand the text.

Part 2

Part 2 is a modified cloze text containing fifteen gaps, testing structural and lexical accuracy. A single word is needed to fill each gap. There may be more than one acceptable word for a gap, defined by the mark scheme. The absence or misuse of capital letters and other punctuation is ignored; correct spelling is required. Learning words and expressions in context will help candidates in this part of the paper.

Part 3

Part 3 contains ten key word transformations: each question consists of a prompt sentence followed by a response sentence of which the beginning and end are given. The gap must be filled with between two and five words, one of which must be the key word which is given. This word must not be changed. In Part 3, a wide range of structures such as reported speech, passive voice, conditionals, verb tenses as well as modal verbs are tested. In addition, phrasal verbs and lexical phrases such as 'to have difficulty in -ing', 'to

take no notice of', 'to look forward to -ing', etc., can be tested in this format. Any of the words that make up the phrase may be the key word. Developing an awareness of parallel and synonymous expressions should be part of candidates' preparation for this part.

Part 4

In Part 4 candidates must decide if the fifteen lines of a text contain a wrong word or not. Most lines contain errors and they are the sort of errors that FCE level learners typically make in their writing, such as incorrect auxiliary verbs, prepositions, pronouns and articles. The text resembles something that a student at this level might write. The absence or misuse of capital letters and other punctuation is ignored; correct spelling is required. In preparation for this part, candidates can be encouraged to identify and correct their own or their classmates' written work, which may help to improve their accuracy when writing.

Part 5

Part 5 is a word-building task, based on a text with ten gaps. The types of word-building involve not just the addition of affixes (e.g. 'honest' to 'dishonesty'), but also internal changes ('strong' to 'strength') and compounding (e.g. 'rain' to 'raindrop'). The absence or misuse of capital letters and other punctuation is ignored; correct spelling is required. To prepare for this part of the paper, it is best to adopt a systematic and methodical approach to these different types of word formation.

2

Part 1

For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

- 0 A bank B border C shore D coast

0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	A	B	C	D

THE LONDON TEA TRADE

The London Tea Trade Centre is on the north (0) of the River Thames. It is the centre of an industry of (1) importance in the (2) lives of the British. Tea is without (3) the British national drink: every man, woman and child over ten years of age has (4) average over four cups a day or some 1500 cups annually. Some thirty per cent of the world's exports of tea makes its (5) to London. Britain is (6) the largest importer of tea in the world.

Samples of the vast amounts of tea brought into the country to (7) the national thirst go to the London Tea Trade Centre, where they are tasted by (8) professional tea tasters before being sold at each week's tea sale. It is fascinating to see them at (9) Over a hundred samples are (10) in a line on long tables. Teas are generally tasted with milk, (11) that is how the majority in Britain drink their tea. The tasters move down the line with surprising (12) , tasting each sample from a spoon and deciding what is a (13) price for each tea.

The types of tea that are popular in Britain are (14) inexpensive but they are of a very high quality. The best are delicate (15) of numerous teas from different sources and countries of origin.

01/02/3 W06

3

- 1 A high B wide C great D large
 2 A common B typical C everyday D usual
 3 A doubt B dispute C disbelief D uncertainty
 4 A for B by C at D on
 5 A route B way C direction D journey
 6 A considerably B by far C largely D by much
 7 A satisfy B match C answer D serve
 8 A effective B skilled C developed D handy
 9 A action B operation C practice D work
 10 A composed B put up C settled D laid out
 11 A out of B since C so D owing to
 12 A speed B hurry C rush D dash
 13 A fine B right C fair D deserved
 14 A roughly B comparatively C slightly D approximately
 15 A mixtures B associations C unions D gatherings

01/02/3 W06

[Turn over

Part 2

For questions 16-30, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only **one** word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example: 0

DEPARTMENT STORES

In 1846 an Irish immigrant in New York named Alexander Stewart opened a business called the Marble Dry-Goods Palace. By (0) *doing*, so, he gave the world something completely new - the department store. Before this, no-one (16) tried to bring together such a wide range of goods (17) a single roof. The business did very (18) It expanded rapidly and soon had (19) staff of two thousand. For Stewart even that was not enough, (20) In 1862 he moved to an eight-storey building nearby, (21) he renamed A.T. Stewart's Cast-Iron Palace. It was, (22) for many years would remain, the largest shop in the world.

Others followed Stewart's example and soon there were stores (23) his in many major cities in the United States. We don't (24) when people started calling them department stores. The expression wasn't used in print (25) 1893, when it appeared in Harper's magazine, but the way that it is used there (26) it clear that it was already widely understood.

(27) is certain is that department stores completely changed the shopping experience for millions of people. They offered not only an enormous range of goods, (28) also levels of comfort, luxury and excitement previously unknown to customers. Almost from the start they had restaurants, toilets and many (29) facilities, so (30) was no need to go elsewhere for anything.

Part 3

For questions 31-40, 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 **two** and **five** words, including the word given. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write **only** the missing words **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 My brother is too young to drive a car.

not

My brother drive a car.

The gap can be filled by the words 'is not old enough to' so you write:

0

31 Why are you interested in taking up a new hobby?

want

Why up a new hobby?

32 'Have you seen my gloves anywhere, Eric?' asked Mrs Noble.

seen

Mrs Noble asked Eric her gloves anywhere.

33 Suzanne was too excited to sleep.

that

Suzanne was not sleep.

34 Robert has not had a job for two years.

out

Robert has for two years.

- 35 'I will complete the work only if you pay me £500 extra,' said Frank.
not
'I will you pay me £500 extra,' said Frank.
- 36 The thief ran right past you so I'm sure you saw his face.
must
The thief ran right past you so his face.
- 37 The clients demanded to stay in a first-class hotel.
staying
The clients in a first-class hotel.
- 38 I don't object to the council building a new road here.
objection
I the council building a new road here.
- 39 The author wrote her latest novel while she was staying in Majorca.
was
The author's latest novel stay in Majorca.
- 40 The newspaper offered Lynda £5,000 for her story, but she refused.
turned
Lynda of £5,000 from the newspaper for her story.

Part 4

For questions 41-55, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number on the separate answer sheet. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word on the separate answer sheet. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

Examples:

0	over
00	✓

A HOLIDAY JOB

- 0 Congratulations on getting over your teaching diploma. Your
- 00 parents must be really proud of you. I've got some great news.
- 41 One of my father's friends who has a small travel agency, and
- 42 she has been very kindly given me a holiday job. It was
- 43 difficult in the beginning because I tend to find it very hard to
- 44 get up in the morning. My boss is very keen on some punctuality,
- 45 and because I was often late I got into terrible trouble
- 46 at first. So I make sure of I'm always on time now. I have to
- 47 work very hard and, although the pay isn't much good, I'm
- 48 quite enjoying myself so far yet. The main thing I've learnt
- 49 to do is how to give up detailed information to customers over the
- 50 phone. Unfortunately, I also have to make the coffee and do other
- 51 boring things! Sometimes there's no-one except from me in the
- 52 office and it gets really busy. I intend to working until the end of
- 53 the month and then I'm going off on a short holiday by the
- 54 sea, where I just hope I'll manage to relax myself on the
- 55 beach before going back to college in next month.

Part 5

For questions 56-65, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example: 0 ability

COMPUTERS THAT PLAY GAMES

Computers have had the (0) *ability* to play chess for many years now, and their (56) in games against the best players in the world has shown steady (57) However, it will be years before the designers of computer games machines can beat their (58) challenge yet - the ancient board game called *Go*. The playing area is (59) larger than in chess and there are far more pieces, so that the (60) of moves is almost (61) The game involves planning so many moves ahead that even the (62) calculations of the fastest modern computers are (63) to deal with the problems of the game.

ABLE
PERFORM
IMPROVE
BIG
CONSIDERABLE
COMBINE
END
IMPRESS
SUFFICIENT

In a recent (64) for computer *Go* machines, the best machine beat all its computer rivals, but lost (65) to three young schoolchildren, so there is obviously still a lot of work to do!

COMPETE
HEAVY

Part 1

- 1 C
- 2 C
- 3 A
- 4 D
- 5 B
- 6 B
- 7 A
- 8 B
- 9 D
- 10 D
- 11 B
- 12 A
- 13 C
- 14 B
- 15 A

Part 3

- 31 do you want **I** to take
- 32 if/whether **I** he/she had seen
- 33 so excited (that) **I** she could
- 34 been **I** out of work/a job
- 35 not complete the work **I** unless
- 36 you must **I** have seen
- 37 insisted on/upon **I** staying
- 38 have no/haven't any/make no **I** objection to
- 39 was written **I** during her/a
- 40 turned down **I** the/an offer

Part 5

- 56 performance
- 57 improvement
- 58 biggest
- 59 considerably
- 60 combination
- 61 endless
- 62 impressive
- 63 insufficient
- 64 competition
- 65 heavily

Part 2

- 16 had
- 17 under/beneath/underneath
- 18 well
- 19 a
- 20 however/though
- 21 which NOT that
- 22 and
- 23 like
- 24 know
- 25 until/till/before
- 26 makes
- 27 W/what
- 28 but
- 29 other/extra/additional
- 30 there

Part 4

- 41 who
- 42 been
- 43 ✓
- 44 some
- 45 ✓
- 46 of
- 47 ✓
- 48 yet
- 49 up
- 50 ✓
- 51 from
- 52 to
- 53 ✓
- 54 myself
- 55 in

Questions 1–30 and 41–65 are given one mark each, and questions 31–40 are given two marks each. The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.

