Paper 3: Use of English (45 minutes)

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** seriously **B** extremely **C** absolutely **D** intensely

0	A	B	C	D

Multitasking children

The trend for children to multitask by juggling all sorts of electronic gadgets at the same time is 0 _____ damaging their levels of concentration, scientists have warned. 1 _____ use of the Internet, iPods, mobile phones and DVDs 2 _____ behind that finding. Scientists have 3 _____ the belief of many parents that it is impossible to concentrate on more than one thing at the same time. They found that children 4 _____ homework while sending messages via the Internet can 5 _____ up spending 50% longer than if they had done each task 6 _____.

David E Meyer, Professor of Cognitive Psychology at the University of Michigan, said that true multitasking is 7 _____ possible for simple activities such as ironing and listening to the radio. He 8 _____ experiments demonstrating that young adults who had to 9 _____ from one maths problem to another wasted significant amounts of time. Meyer said: 'For situations 10 _____ more complex tasks, especially those requiring language, the total time taken to get all the tasks done will increase 11 _____. Over long periods, this kind of multitasking can stress you out and 12 _____ to mental and physical exhaustion.'

1	**A** Rocketing	**B** Heightening	**C** Ascending	**D** Leaping
2	**A** stands	**B** rests	**C** lies	**D** sits
3	**A** assured	**B** guaranteed	**C** authorized	**D** confirmed
4	**A** engaging	**B** tackling	**C** attending	**D** undergoing
5	**A** turn	**B** come	**C** use	**D** end
6	**A** separately	**B** distinctly	**C** apart	**D** aside
7	**A** merely	**B** purely	**C** only	**D** simply
8	**A** set	**B** put	**C** took	**D** ran
9	**A** alter	**B** switch	**C** interrupt	**D** exchange
10	**A** consisting	**B** containing	**C** involving	**D** meaning
11	**A** largely	**B** greatly	**C** widely	**D** highly
12	**A** result	**B** proceed	**C** lead	**D** bring

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 2

For questions 13–24, 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	I	T											

The London Marathon

The London Marathon race is a long-running story. 0 _____ was first held in 1981, 13 _____ when more than half a million marathon runners of various shapes, sizes and abilities have completed the challenge of running the full 42 km of the course.

The London Marathon was the brainchild of Chris Brasher. The former Olympic champion brought the idea home to London 14 _____ completing the New York Marathon in 1979. 'Could London stage 15 _____ an event?' wondered Brasher, answering his 16 _____ question by organizing the first London Marathon on March 29 1981, 17 _____ 6,255 runners completed the course.

The event has captured the public imagination and there are always 18 _____ many people wanting to take part. Last year 19 _____ amazing 98,500 people applied to run in it, although only 46,500 20 _____ be accepted.

For most of 21 _____ thousands who do take part, the day is about fun, achievement and raising money for charity – with varying degrees of pain! It is the immense community spirit that 22 _____ the race so special. Clubs, community groups and schools assist and entertain along the route as the runners – many of 23 _____ in fancy dress – run through the streets raising money for charitable causes. The streets of London are turned 24 _____ the longest street party in the world as crowds line the course to cheer the runners and enjoy the spectacle.

LIVEWORKSHEETS