



STUDENT'S NAME _____

3RD GRADE GROUP _____ DATE _____

Miss Jenny/Miss Karla/Miss Joanna

READING & USE OF ENGLISH EXAM

PART 1

For questions 1-8, 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 keen B interested C fond D attracted

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

Young Composers

Young Composers is an online resource for anyone (0) in music composition. Amateur musicians can upload music to their network, where their review team helps young people to develop their musical abilities. Their composer forum is an active (1) of professionals, students, and amateurs who can (2) questions about their life and career in composing, show teens new techniques and music, or simply chat in the 'shoutbox'.

YC's main purpose is to (3) people to post their music, receive feedback on it and improve as composers. The forum also hosts (4) on music composition, performance technique, compositional styles, composers and more. One way to (5) from the knowledge on the forum is to (6) a contributing member, review others' work, start and participate in discussions, ask questions and, of course, post your own pieces for feedback and analysis.

The best way to (7) advantage of the forum and to establish yourself as a member is to participate. This (8) more than just posting your pieces.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 A public | B company | C community | D neighbourhood |
| 2 A react | B answer | C reply | D respond |
| 3 A let | B grant | C allow | D admit |
| 4 A discussions | B speeches | C dialogues | D arguments |
| 5 A favour | B benefit | C help | D improve |
| 6 A join | B enrol | C participate | D become |
| 7 A hold | B have | C possess | D take |
| 8 A means | B signifies | C implies | D expresses |

PART 2

For questions 9-16, 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

A	T																		
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Timebanking: MAKING GOOD USE OF YOUR TIME

A time bank is a new and exciting way for people to come together to help others and help themselves (0) the same time. Participants 'deposit' their time in the bank by giving practical help and support to others and (9) able to 'withdraw' their time when they need something done themselves. Time banks measure and value all the different kinds of help and skills we can offer each (10) In a time bank, everyone becomes both a giver and a receiver. Everyone's time is valued equally: One hour = 1 time credit. Participants can spend their time credits (11) the skills and support of other participants when they need a helping hand. People help one another out with everything from (12) phone calls to sharing meals and giving lifts to the shops – anything that brings them together. Over the (13) ten years the timebanking system (14) been refined and is now fit (15) the purpose. Two models have arisen but they are in no way mutually exclusive – good timebanking can include the best elements of (16) of them.

PART 3

For questions 17-24, 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

A	D	D	I	C	T	I	O	N											
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Smartphones can be harmful

First it was 'texter's thumb'. Now people with an (0) to gadgets are coming down with 'text neck' in large numbers.

Doctors who (17) in back and neck problems say that increasing numbers of patients are suffering neck pain from spending too much time hunched over phones and computers. They claim the rise of smartphones and tablet computers has added to the problem.

The extra (18) for playing games and browsing the Internet on smartphones means they tend to be used for longer periods. And, (19) laptops, tablet computers are often placed flat on the lap, meaning (20) stretch their neck over to view the screen.

Physiotherapist Nicola Hunter said: 'Some people get in their car, drive to work, work on a computer, play on their mobile phones on their breaks, and that's really (21) We are not built to be sitting down hunched over screens.' However, that is exactly what people are doing. If people continue to put their necks in these positions, the body will (22) adapt to the stresses. Because the head and neck move forwards, it will eventually lead to a (23) of the (24) curve of the neck.

ADDICT

SPECIAL

CAPABLE

LIKE
USE

HEALTHY

GRADUAL
REVERSE
NATURE

PART 4

For questions 25-30, 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).

Example:

0 Tim missed his dental appointment because the bus was late.

ABLE

As the bus was late, Tim his dental appointment.

Example:

0

WASN'T ABLE TO KEEP

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

25 Jake was very scared about visiting the dentist.

FORWARD

Jake his visit to the dentist.

26 Ivan didn't manage to solve the puzzle.

SUCCEED

Ivan the puzzle.

27 "Tanya, don't touch the saucepan. It's very hot!" said Scott.

WARNED

Scott the saucepan.

28 Mattie wishes he hadn't told the teacher lies.

REGRETS

Mattie the teacher.

29 Charles said he would contact his uncle when he went to New York.

TOUCH

Charles promised his uncle when he went to New York.

30 She was happy to help us with the decorations.

MIND

She with the decorations.

PART 5

You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

"Come on Charlie. Hurry up!" Sarah was running across the road towards the group of people standing outside Kenning's jewellery shop. Charlie was running behind her, but at a slower pace, because of the large camera case and tripod over his shoulder. A policeman turned to look at them both as they arrived at the shop red-faced and out of breath. He did not look happy to see them.

Sarah looked down at the shards of broken glass on the pavement. She was just about to ask the policeman a question when he ordered them to clear off. "I know who you two are," he said gruffly. Sarah stood her ground; she knew that he couldn't make her leave. Charlie whistled quietly to himself as he calmly set up his camera on the tripod a few feet away. "Look, we only want to know what happened. Our readers on the Junior section of the Local Gazette like to be up to date on what's happening in the town!" Sarah pointed out.

The policeman eyed her suspiciously. He had learnt to avoid any kind of journalist in his line of work, even teenage ones. The problem with reporters was that they always twisted your words to fit their story and the chief constable could get very angry about anything that might show the police force in a bad light. But he also knew the best way to get rid of them would be to give them some information.

"Alright," he said, "at 9 am this morning, just as Mr Kenning was opening the shop, two men on a motorbike, their faces hidden by helmets, rode up to the kerb outside the shop, jumped off the bike, ran to the window and smashed it with axes. They then

filled a large grey courier bag with the contents of the window, before escaping on their motorbikes. The whole robbery lasted less than five minutes and they escaped with ten thousand pounds worth of goods." Sarah, furiously scribbled all the information down on her notepad, while Charlie took pictures from every angle. line 37

"Just one more question, officer," said Sarah. "No. That's your lot." Sarah opened her mouth to object but the policeman was already on his way back to his squad car. Charlie took a couple of pictures of him as he left. Sarah looked over at the remaining bystanders outside the shop. There was no sign of Mr Kenning and she didn't think any of the other bystanders would have anything useful to say. Most eyewitnesses are very bad at describing events accurately and Sarah didn't want too much conflicting information in her report. The policeman's statement would have to do.

Charlie was packing his camera away. "So, what next? Back to the editorial department to write up the report?" Charlie asked. Sarah frowned. She didn't think she had very much to make an interesting story with. What she needed was an angle. Something that would make the story livelier for readers. Charlie stood waiting patiently while her mind raced with ideas. What she needed was some kind of expert information. Something that might help build a profile of the thieves and maybe help catch them. The germ of an idea began to take hold in Sarah's mind. "Come on, follow me. I've got a plan!" she said grabbing Charlie's arm as she set off up the road.

31 Why didn't Charlie run as fast as Sarah?

- A She was a faster runner than him.
- B The policeman had scared him.
- C He was carrying a heavy load.
- D The people got in his way.

32 Why are Sarah and Charlie outside the jeweller's?

- A to introduce themselves to the policeman
- B to make trouble outside the shop
- C to take photographs of the shop
- D to get information for a newspaper

33 The policeman was reluctant to talk to Sarah because

- A the chief constable wouldn't like it.
- B reporters had lied to him before.
- C she had caused him problems before.
- D he didn't like teenagers.

34 The writer says 'Sarah, furiously scribbled all the information down' in line 37 to show that she was

- A angry about the robbery.
- B writing very quickly.
- C in a hurry to leave.
- D not good at writing quickly.

35 Why didn't Sarah speak to anyone outside the shop?

- A She wanted to speak to the policeman again.
- B She didn't like the look of the people there.
- C She knew they were unlikely to be reliable.
- D She didn't want Mr Kenning to see her.

36 At the end of the story, Sarah

- A knows what she needs to do next.
- B decides to return to the office.
- C is disappointed she doesn't have a story.
- D has become impatient with Charlie.

You are going to read an article about Britain's cycling clubs. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-G** the one which fits each gap (37-42). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

The Success of Britain's Cycling Clubs

With almost 82,000 members, Britain's cycling clubs are growing. They've seen their membership increase by over 10% in the last couple of years. Cycling clubs have suffered a reputation among new riders as being snobbish. Not entirely unfounded fears of being left behind, having the wrong clothing or having your bike laughed at have led to many a cyclist riding alone, rather than joining a club run. However, a growing number of clubs are challenging the stereotype. Welcoming riders of all abilities, these inclusive clubs have grown far more quickly than the national trend.

Leicester Forest CC is a good example. Formed in 1923, they were initially christened the Keir Hardie cycling club. It is unknown whether Keir Hardie, an important politician in the late 1800s, ever rode a bike in Leicester. **37** The club run, that staple of all cycling clubs' activities, has long been a bit intimidating to the uninitiated. Leicester Forest have tackled this by running a monthly, slower-paced 'first-timers' ride alongside the normal weekly ride. Existing club members act as friendly guides to newcomers and non-members, giving many their first chance to try a group ride. The successful initiative has increased numbers on all club runs and inevitably boosted profits at the local café.

Andy Sakeld, cycling coordinator at the city council, believes that outward-looking clubs such as Leicester Forest are important to sustain the growth in cycling that the city has seen. **38** He continues by saying that clubs that welcome riders of all abilities can help those new cyclists form a longer-term interest in the sport.

The club's willingness to embrace social media has also had a part to play in a doubling of Forest's previously static membership over the last twelve months. **39** "There is almost a direct relationship between the amount of effort we put into those kinds of media and the amount of interest generated."

Another club that is currently thriving is North Cheshire Clarion. Formed by a group of friends, the club has seen its membership grow to 150 in just two years. Activities have been developed to suit all abilities in a very supportive atmosphere. **40** "We were pushing the inclusivity agenda right from day one," says founder member Giles Perkins.

The club is a member of the National Clarion – an organisation that can be traced back to the Socialist Cycling Club of 1894. With 1,000 members nationwide, the politics might not be so important now, but it still clings to its old values in many ways. **41** The club has attracted 50 members between the ages of six and 15, helping to secure the strength of the club into the future.

Andrew Chaston, British Cycling's national development manager for clubs and volunteers believes the clubs have long been the lifeblood of the sport and is confident of their future. He says: "As more people take to riding a bike regularly, we are seeing club membership grow, particularly in those clubs where taster sessions for newcomers or activities for children are on offer. Things are evolving. **42** So, we will be producing more champions in the future, too. The simple enjoyment that comes with riding a bike with like-minded people can't be underestimated and is proving a real boon to the whole sport."

- A** The club motto is 'We never leave a rider behind' – and they don't, because it's important for everyone to feel included.
- B** "We've seen a 130% increase in riders on our streets since 2005," the councillor notes.
- C** This line of thinking has led some cycling clubs to becoming less popular than others.
- D** It's these values that have helped West Lothian Clarion to build a thriving kids club.
- E** Yet he would probably approve of the approach of 'Leicestershire's friendly club'.
- F** Many of our associated clubs organise rides and activities for all levels of cyclist and in turn more people are going on to take up bike racing.
- G** "The majority of our promotional effort has been focused on the Internet – our website, Facebook page and Twitter feed," says club president, Ian Nutt.

PART 7

You are going to read about four athletes. For questions 43-52, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.

WHICH PERSON:

was given help after she was seen coming first in a race?

43

isn't worried about gaining weight?

44

feels she was born with a talent for what she does?

45

feels she puts too much pressure on herself all the time?

46

believes she inherited some of her characteristics?

47

isn't restricted much in what she eats?

48

pays a lot of attention to her diet?

49

has been injured several times?

50

wasn't very good at her chosen sport at first?

51

used to have problems combining training with school?

52