

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 consider B know C call D label

0	A	B	C	D
	☐	☐	☒	☐

SHOPPING MALLS

Victor Gruen, an American architect, revolutionised shopping in the 1950s by creating the type of shopping centre that we now (0) a shopping mall.

Gruen's (1) was to provide a pleasant, quiet and spacious shopping environment with large car parks, which usually (2) building in the suburbs. He also wanted people to be able to shop in all kinds of weather. He (3) on using building designs that he knew people would feel (4) with, but placed them in landscaped 'streets' that were entirely enclosed and often covered with a curved glass roof. This was done to (5) some of the older shopping arcades of city centres, but while these housed only small speciality shops, Gruen's shopping malls were on a much grander (6)

Access to the whole shopping mall was gained by using the main doors, which (7) the shopping 'streets' from the parking (8) outside. As there was no need to (9) out bad weather, shops no longer needed windows and doors, and people could wander (10) from shop to shop. In many cities, shopping malls now (11) much more than just shops; cinemas, restaurants and other forms of entertainment are also (12) in popularity.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 A direction | B aim | C search | D view |
| 2 A resulted | B sought | C intended | D meant |
| 3 A insisted | B demanded | C requested | D emphasised |
| 4 A favourable | B agreeable | C comfortable | D enviable |
| 5 A model | B imitate | C repeat | D shadow |
| 6 A measure | B height | C size | D scale |
| 7 A disconnected | B withdrew | C separated | D parted |
| 8 A strips | B lines | C areas | D plots |
| 9 A hold | B get | C stay | D keep |
| 10 A freely | B loosely | C simply | D entirely |
| 11 A contain | B concern | C consist | D compose |
| 12 A becoming | B growing | C raising | D advancing |

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	T	H	E														
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SUMMER CAMP

Every year, eight million children across^{the} United States spend some time at a summer camp. For more than a century, children **(13)** enjoyed both learning new skills and **(14)** part in a variety of activities in a friendly environment.

There are 10,000 camps across the country, **(15)** are designed to look **(16)** youngsters from the age of six to eighteen. The camps, lasting anything from one to eight weeks, are often situated in beautiful lakeside areas and there is **(17)** wide range of prices to suit every pocket. The children typically do outdoor activities, including some challenging sports like climbing, or indoor activities **(18)** as drama, music or poetry.

(19) the camps are not luxurious, the wooden cabins the young people sleep in are comfortable. The timetable does not allow very **(20)** time for relaxing because the children **(21)** kept busy all the time. The camps are popular with the children, and many come away **(22)** of enthusiasm. In the words of one former camper, 'I made a lot of friends, **(23)** never on my own, and became a lot **(24)** self-confident.'

Part 3

For questions 25–34, 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 S C I E N T I S T S

REMEMBERING YOUR DREAMS

A team of (0) *scientists*, who have studied the subject of dreams, have come up with some interesting conclusions. First of all, everybody, without exception, has them. Secondly, dreams can be of practical value, acting as a (25) of things of (26) that we need to do in our waking lives. If you dream of the punishment you may receive for not handing in your homework (27), for example, this may help you to do it on time. Indeed, things we are (28) about in our daily lives often feature in our dreams.

But it is hard to make sense of your dreams if you lack the (29) to remember them in the first place. One (30) is that you should keep a diary and pen by your bed, so you can write down your dreams as soon as they occur. You should concentrate on three aspects. Firstly, record the strongest emotion in your dream, whether it is fear, (31) or whatever. Then write down anything strange or (32) that happened and the names of the people who made an (33) in your dream. This way, according to the experts, you will have a (34) and meaningful dream record, which will make for fascinating reading.

SCIENCE

REMIND
IMPORTANTPUNCTUAL
ANXIETYABLE
RECOMMENDANGRY
USUAL
APPEAR
RELY

Part 4

For questions **35–42**, 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. Here is an example (0).

Example:

- 0 You must do exactly what the manager tells you.

CARRY

You must instructions exactly.

The gap can be filled by the words 'carry out the manager's' so you write:

Example: 0 **CARRY OUT THE MANAGER'S**

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

- 35 Today's meeting is postponed and it will be held next week.

PUT

Today's meeting has until next week.

- 36 According to the report, the driver of the car was a policeman.

BEING

According to the report, the by a policeman.

- 37 Nobody spoke for about five minutes.

BEFORE

It was about five minutes anything.

- 38 Mr Johnson continued to get up at 6.30 even after he retired.

CARRIED

Mr Johnson at 6.30 even after he retired.

- 39 I prefer eating sandwiches to a cooked lunch.

RATHER

I sandwiches than a cooked lunch.

- 40 'I'm sorry I behaved so badly,' said George.

APOLOGISED

George so badly.

- 41 There's no chance of Jenny getting here on time.

POSSIBLE

It won't be here on time.

- 42 'We really don't need to leave early,' said Elena.

POINT

'There's really early,' said Elena.