

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE ESOL EXAMINATIONS

English for Speakers of Other Languages

CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH

0301/3

PAPER 3 Use of English

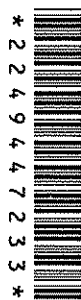
DECEMBER 2009

Afternoon

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional materials:

Answer sheets



Time 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Do not open this question paper until you are told to do so.

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number on your answer sheets if they are not already there.

Read the instructions for each part of the paper carefully.

Answer all the questions.

Read the instructions on the answer sheets.

Mark your answers on the answer sheets. Use a pencil.

You **must** complete the answer sheets within the time limit.

At the end of the test, hand in both this question paper and your answer sheets.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

There are 44 questions on this paper.

Questions **1 – 25** carry one mark.

Questions **26 – 43** carry two marks.

Question **44** carries four marks for content and ten marks for summary writing skills.

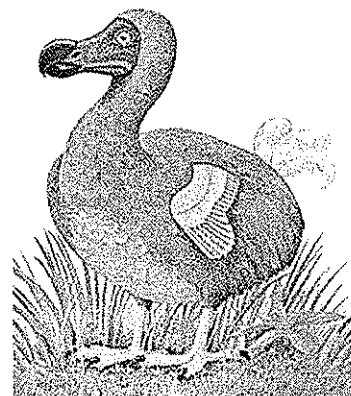
Part 1

For questions 1 – 15, 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 **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 W H O S E

The Dodo

The extinct bird (0) WHOSE name features in the common expression 'as dead as a dodo' has long (1) ridiculed because of its bizarre appearance. Portuguese and Dutch sailors were the first Europeans to (2) eyes on the creature on the island of Mauritius in about 1600. (3) was the Portuguese who gave the bird its name, which means 'idiot'. The poor creature (4) indeed look rather idiotic to its discoverers. It had an enormous head and beak but tiny wings, which had shrunk to (5) negligible proportions that it could no (6) actually fly. As a consequence it was all too easily caught and eaten. But it was not so (7) the sailors as the pigs, cats and dogs that they introduced to Mauritius that really (8) about its demise. Within 40 years (9) so, it was extinct.



The first known picture of a dodo, thought (10) have been drawn by a humble travelling artist, dates (11) 1601. But it was not (12) two centuries later, when it appeared (13) a character in a book for children, *Alice in Wonderland*, that the dodo really (14) the popular imagination. Nowadays (15) can scarcely be a person in the world who has not heard about the non-existent dodo!

Part 2

For questions 16 – 25, 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 space 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 B E N E F I C I A L

The Mozart Effect

Listening to Mozart is (0) BENEFICIAL to the brain according to recent research in which people performed better in certain tests after listening to the great composer.

BENEFIT

Gordon Shaw, an American neurobiologist, used a standard intelligence test to (16) whether people's ability to (17) what different shapes would look like when rotated could be (18) boosted by listening to music. After taking the test, college students were divided into groups: one group sat in silence for ten minutes, another group listened to a Mozart piano sonata, while a third heard only rather dull and (19) music. They then resat the test and the Mozart group noticeably (20) the other two.

VALUE

VISUAL

TEMPORARY

INSPIRE

PERFORM

Since Shaw's initial test, this 'Mozart Effect' suffered a setback when sceptics, attempting to replicate the original study, failed to find any (21) improvement. However, it is now understood that music does have (22) effects on the brain, seemingly even being able to reduce the (23) of certain medical conditions. In children, music is thought to be of (24) in the building of networks of nerve cells within the brain. Put more simply, the benefits of a childhood rich in music should not be (25)

MEAN

DENY

SEVERE

SIGNIFY

ESTIMATE

Part 3

For questions 26 – 31, think of **one** word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example (0).

Example:

- 0 Some of the tourists are hoping to get compensation for the poor state of the hotel, and I think they have a very case.

There's no point in trying to wade across the river; the current is far too

If you're asking me which of the candidates should get the job, I'm afraid I don't have any views either way.

Example:

0	S	T	R	O	N	G											
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

- 26 The pop group decided to up at the end of the tour so they could pursue solo careers.

After she caught her coat on the door handle, Manuela noticed that it had started to along the seam.

At the end of the meal, we decided to the bill equally between us.

- 27 rain was falling as we left the restaurant, but we still decided to walk home.

The new house was extremely spacious, with a and airy feel about it.

The article recommended taking only clothes if you were planning on visiting the area in the dry season.

- 28 There is growing for the government to bring in another bill to counter street crime.

Apply gentle to the dog's back and it will soon learn to sit on command.

High is to blame for the unusual weather patterns we've been seeing recently in the mountains.

- 29 The film has grossed millions of dollars since its in July.

There was a noticeable of tension among the actors at the end of the first performance.

A well-written press can dramatically increase sales and greatly enhance the image of a business.

- 30 Each evening the assistants the shelves ready for the next day's business.

I gained experience of using the company's computer system when I in for one of the secretaries who was ill.

Before Manaat set off, he up the car's tank with petrol.

- 31 Tonight's edition of the travel programme will be the last in the present

Kirsty's mistake led to a of events that eventually ruined the company.

The new path is very slippery and there has been a of accidents in the past month.

Part 4

For questions 32 – 39, 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 **three** and **eight** words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

Example:

- 0 Do you mind if I watch you while you paint?

objection

Do you you while you paint?

0	have any objection to my watching
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Write **only** the missing words on the separate answer sheet.

- 32 There's nothing to stop you applying for the job.

why

There's no apply for the job.

- 33 'If you want to succeed, forget about that last race,' the coach told Paula.

put

The coach advised Paula mind if she wanted to succeed.

- 34 Should the concert be cancelled, the ticket price will be refunded.

refund

If will be offered to ticket holders.

- 35 Gary only managed to get his old motorbike going because Trudy helped him.

help

Without managed to get his old motorbike on the road again.

- 36 'Please be very careful with that vase, it's fragile,' said Veronica.

take

Veronica asked us it was fragile.

- 37 I felt obliged to vote for Olaf as he had helped me so much in the past.

choice

I felt as if there vote for Olaf as he had helped me so much in the past.

- 38 The exhibition was so popular that they decided to make it a permanent feature.

great

So that they decided to make it a permanent feature.

- 39 I was surprised at how strongly Marcia reacted to the proposals.

strength

The me by surprise.

Part 5

For questions 40 – 44, read the following texts on travel and holidays. For questions 40 – 43, answer with a word or short phrase. You do not need to write complete sentences. For question 44, write a summary according to the instructions given.

Write your answers to questions 40 – 44 on the separate answer sheet.

Travel is the source of many benefits. Chiefly, there is the fact that people know too little about their own country if they know no other. Travel is a rich source of information and altered perspectives, both of which have the practical merit of placing one's own locale, and its inhabitants, in an informatively fresh light. The benefit of knowledge accrues, though only to true travellers, not tourists – a vital distinction. Travellers are active – they go to look and see, for example, to be taught, to sympathise and understand. Tourists are passive: they expect to be carried abroad, conveyed from the airport to their hotel, provided with entertainments and refreshments, and protected from foreign annoyances. Travellers seek adventure, not least of the mind; tourists simply expect nice things to happen to them.

Travel can suggest possibilities as yet undreamed of, improvements previously unimagined. In the past travellers spread news and knowledge by bringing home observations from abroad. In fact, most advances in technology and agriculture have resulted from the daunting travels of enterprising individuals. Until recent times such travels were most often an intrepid adventure. But there is no virtue in seeking danger and we do best to avoid unnecessary risks on our travels. This will not prevent us from making discoveries about foreign lands and peoples – and, indeed, discoveries about ourselves.

- 40 Explain in your own words the meaning of the second sentence of the first paragraph.

.....

- 41 Which word in the second paragraph means 'fearless'?

.....

People talk a lot these days about the philosophy, the art or the meaning of travel. Not me. I have been wandering almost constantly for more than half a century, and I have discovered no philosophy of travel, no art and I have not even tried to find a deeper meaning. Travel is less art than serendipity, except that serendipity implies the unplanned discovery of happiness, and it is certain that not all the discoveries of travel are happy ones. For me travel is a habit, a pleasure and raw material for my writer's trade. Over the years I have evolved a number of preferences for myself when travelling. Possibly the most important of these is always to travel alone. You cannot enjoy being a real traveller if you are constantly worrying about whether your companion is bored or wants to go somewhere else. You need to be free simply to follow your own instincts and to cherish your own relationship with the place where you are.

line 4

It is wise to be cautious about first impressions of a country or a city: they can be right, but they can also be wrong – Mexico City, for example, can be as exciting to one traveller as it is overwhelming to another. And it is largely in the mind anyway. A synthesis has to be achieved between a place's own personality and your emotions. As with so much of life, it is not the travel itself that is interesting, but what you do with it.

- 42 Explain in your own words what the writer thinks about ideas on the philosophy of travel.

.....

- 43 What is the problem in regarding travel as 'serendipity'? (line 4)

.....

- 44 In a paragraph of 50 – 70 words, summarise in your own words as far as possible what **both** writers say a genuine traveller should do to appreciate travelling. Write your summary on the separate answer sheet.