

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE ESOL EXAMINATIONS

English for Speakers of Other Languages

CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH

0301/3

PAPER 3 Use of English

JUNE 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 | I | T | H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

City of Literature

The first city in Britain to be honoured (0) WITH the title of 'City of Literature' was Edinburgh, (1) proud literary tradition stretches back for well (2) 200 years. The city has been home or birthplace to numerous writers, (3) them the Scottish national poet Robert Burns and JK Rowling, of Harry Potter fame, and many (4) film has been set in (5) famous old streets. Edinburgh is also a city where numerous publishing firms have (6) into being, most notably in the late 18th century when the city was witness (7) an expansion in cultural life.

Many authors have spoken of the (8) the city influences their work. The novelist Ian Rankin claims to have written a series of novels in (9) the action is seen (10) the eyes of a detective in order 'to try and make sense of the city'. Another writer, Candia McWilliam, says that, (11) she is often sceptical of titles like 'City of Literature', Edinburgh deserves 'all the laurels it gathers'. She also singles (12) the city's literary festival which is, in her opinion, utterly incomparable – unlike (13) other.

The literary group which (14) forward Edinburgh's name for the award, claimed that winning it had 'made the world sit up and (15) attention to Scottish literature'.

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 P A S T I M E

Collecting Things

The urge to collect things as a (0) PASTIME is thought to be as old as human leisure itself. This is the theme of a riveting new book by Philipp Blom (16) *To Have and to Hold*, which combines a thorough investigation of the historical (17) to collecting with an (18) of the various psychological explanations which have been advanced for why collecting exists at all.

PASS

TITLE

BACK

VIEW

After all, there is a sense in which we could all be categorised as collectors. We set (19) space in our homes for items we feel are of (20) or artistic merit, and we accumulate objects which have associations with happy memories such as holidays.

SIDE

DECORATE

The chief impulse to collecting, psychologists suggest, is the desire to bring order into the (21) multiplicity of things we see around us. But after reading Blom's book, one is left with the impression that there is more to it than that, for historically there is evidence that collecting arose out of sheer (22) about the extraordinary world we live in. This is a beautifully written book which provides many (23) into issues far deeper than just the history of collecting; (24) , the (25) of the human mind, and the wonder of the world itself.

CHAOS

CURIOUS

SIGHT

NAME

STRANGE

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 fashion attracted large crowds because of the fine quality of the students' designs.

We can get a meal in the new restaurant in town after the has ended.

The committee voted for the proposal with a of hands.

27 Felipe was surprisingly quiet for someone who had always up for himself in arguments.

The building had on the site for over four hundred years and was a popular landmark.

Carl had just aside to let the old man pass when he suddenly saw Maria.

- 28 Gloria's welcoming speech was very thought-provoking and set the for what was to be a most enlightening conference.

It was not so much what Matthew said that upset people, it was his rather sarcastic that they objected to.

Paul knew that it was his mobile that was ringing because he recognised the but where had he put it?

- 29 After his first day of lectures, David was with enthusiasm for the course he had chosen to do.

As soon as the talk finished, questions were being at the guest speaker from every direction.

Nicia's predecessor in the job had been after it was discovered that some money had gone missing from the shop till.

- 30 Most of the really interesting ideas in Harrison's plays are from classical mythology.

To give you some idea of what the building might look like, I've a rough plan.

Having the curtains, Linda collapsed on the bed and tried to get some sleep.

- 31 The intruder was a small woman about twenty years of age and with long hair.

The workers felt that they were not being paid a wage.

The weather conditions were when the boat left but they soon changed.

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	<i>have any objection to my watching</i>
---	--

Write **only** the missing words **on the separate answer sheet.**

32 The diners only complained because of the slowness of the service.

slow

Had the service not have complained.

33 It's not John's fault that we arrived late.

blamed

John our late arrival.

34 The last time I saw Bella was weeks ago.

anything

I weeks.

35 The price of bread has risen over the past two months.

now

Bread it did two months ago.

36 Unless you can think of a new idea, the project is likely to be cancelled.

come

You're going a new idea or the project is likely to be cancelled.

37 I'm not given to being critical.

nature

It's critical.

38 It seems likely that the security guard did not realise the back gate was open.

been

The security guard appears that the back gate was open.

39 Cathy didn't imagine for one moment that her boss was swindling the company.

did

Not for her boss was swindling the company.

Part 5

For questions 40 – 44, read the following texts on cinema. 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.

The making of a film involves an original creative idea and the realisation of that idea. This is true of all art forms, but the process involved is much more complex than that in other artistic media. In the production of most art, the first creative stage, the intuitive one, is an individual, personal and internal affair, but this stage of a film involves any number of people. The original idea may derive from a screenwriter, but his script is rarely more than a blueprint from which the director and his team construct the film itself. And in film, the intuitive stage does not stop when the actual filming begins. The intuition goes on developing right through the film-making process until the film is completed.

However, in other art forms, there are instances when artistic geniuses are possessed of an intuition so powerful, so vivid, so complete in their mind that they can express it without a single correction. A novel, a symphony, or an opera may be written feverishly in an explosion of prodigious activity over a period of hours or days, and appear in a perfect form needing no revision. But this is unlikely to happen in the case of a film. Film production, with its thousands of cinemas all over the world, its film-stock factories, its processing laboratories and its acres of studios, is an industrial process and the making of a film is normally a group activity.

line 9

40 Which **one** word in the text suggests that what the screenwriter produces is only the first phase of the creative process?

.....

41 What does 'it' refer to in line 9?

.....

The most modern of all the arts, film distinguishes itself, fittingly perhaps, by being the most dependent on science and technology. The twentieth century's dominant art form was born out of the nineteenth century predilection for machinery, movement, optical illusion and public entertainment. The prehistory of film was a labyrinth of discoveries. Some of these were accidental, others coincidental, but few were made with the end product of projecting moving photographic images in mind. The development of film was an evolutionary process in which each new device or discovery inspired a fresh wave of emulation and experimentation. Sometimes this was done for the purpose of entertainment, but the majority of film pioneers always envisaged the moving picture as primarily a scientific aid.

Film, in fact, relies solely on perceptual illusions generated by machine. We see moving pictures in a film because the brain is receiving stimuli which it is incapable of accepting as separate. The brain has a perception threshold below which images exposed to it will appear as continuous and film, with a speed of 24 pictures or frames per second, is below that threshold. In addition, a phenomenon known as 'persistence of vision', which enables the eye to retain the image of an object for a fraction of a second after its removal from the field of vision, prevents us from seeing the lines between each frame. As a result, we see a series of static images as a single continuous movement.

- 42 Which 4-word phrase in paragraph 1 suggests that the early development of film was a complex process?

- 43 Which two words in the text convey the idea that many of the technical advances necessary for the development of film were made by chance?

- 44 In a paragraph of 50 – 70 words, summarise in your own words as far as possible how, according to the writers of both texts, film is different from other art forms. Write your summary on the separate answer sheet.

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