

FIRST CERTIFICATE IN ENGLISH

PAPER 3 Use of English

TIME 1 hour and 15 minutes

Part 1

Read the text and choose the correct answer, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**. For example: **(0) A** come **B** come about **C** chance **D** happen

Exchanging Martenitsa

"If you **(0)** to be in Bulgaria on March 1, you'll notice that almost everyone you meet wears **(1)** called *martenitsa*: a brooch, bracelet, or necklace made from red and white **(2)** Bulgarian tradition **(3)** that you must exchange these small presents and wear them from the first day of March until you see a **(4)** tree or a spring bird, such as a stork or **(5)** , for the first time. Then you **(6)** the martenitsa on a tree. All of this is to **(7)** that we **(8)** good health for the rest of the year. Different legends explain the tradition of exchanging martenitsa, **(9)** associated with the martenitsa's two colors. One such folktale is connected **(10)** Asparukh, Bulgaria's first ruler. The story **(11)** that some 1,400 years ago on March 1, a swallow **(12)** him a present from his sister: flowers tied together **(13)** silk threads, one white and one **(14)** The tradition of exchanging small gifts with these colors has continued **(15)**....."

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 A a decoration | B an adornment | C a flippery | D fancywork |
| 2 A ties | B links | C threads | D laces |
| 3 A insists | B dictates | C says | D commmands |
| 4 A budding | B blossoming | C green | D leafed |
| 5 A thrush | B crane | C mocking bird | D swallow |
| 6 A hung | B hang | C hook | D tie |
| 7 A ensure | B assure | C make sure | D bid |
| 8 A enjoy | B get | C jubilate | D have |
| 9 A each | B each one | C which is | D that is |
| 10 A to | B with | C through | D by |
| 11 A reads | B says | C tells | D winds up |
| 12. A brought | B gave | C delivered | D fetched |
| 13 A by | B with | C in | D throughout |
| 14 A red | B purple | C scarlet | D crimson |
| 15 A ever since | B since | C from then on | D on |

Part 2

Read the text and choose one word that best completes the gap-A, B, C or D. For example: **(0) begin**

When did "English Literature" **(0)** ? Any answer to that question **(1)** be problematic, **(2)** the very concept of English literature is a construction of literary history, a concept that changed **(3)** time. There are **(4)** "English" characters in *Beowulf*, and English scholars and authors **(5)** no knowledge of the poem before it was **(6)** and edited in the nineteenth century. Although written in the language called "Anglo-Saxon," the poem was claimed by Danish and German scholars **(7)** their earliest national epic before it came to be thought of as an "Old English" poem. **(8)** of the results of the Norman **(9)** was that the structure and vocabulary of the English language changed to such an extent **(10)**..... Chaucer, even if he had come **(11)** a manuscript of Old English poetry, would have experienced far **(12)** difficulty construing the language **(13)** with medieval Latin, French, or Italian. If **(14)** King Arthur had actually lived, he would have spoken a Celtic language possibly still intelligible to **(15)** speakers of Middle Welsh but not to Middle English speakers.

Part 3

Paraphrase the sentence with the word given. Use between 2 and 5 words to complete the second sentence. Do not change the word. For example: **(0)** Arthur was never a "king"; he may well have been commander-in-chief of British resistance to the Anglo-Saxons.

never

Never was Arthur a "king" ; he may well have been commander-in-chief of British resistance to the Anglo-Saxons.

1. The Welsh elegiac poem *Gododdin*, composed ca. 600, says that a hero has fed ravens with the corpses of his enemies, "though he was not Arthur".

said

According to the Welsh elegiac poem *Gododdin* a heroravens with the corpses of his enemies, "though he was not Arthur"

2. Not until the twelfth century, though, did Arthur achieve a quasi-historical existence as the greatest of British kings in the works of Geoffrey of Monmouth, Wace, and Layamon .

that

It was not until the twelfth century a quasi-historical existence as the greatest of British kings in the works of Geoffrey of Monmouth, Wace, and Layamon .

3. "My lady," said Galehaut, "it's not fitting to speak of this, but take pity on him, for he loves you more than himself.

worth

"My lady," said Galehaut, "it's not, take pity on him, for he loves you more than himself.

4. "My lady," said Galehaut, "many thanks. Therefore, give him a kiss, in my presence, to mark the beginning of a true love."

insisted

Galehaut him a kiss in his presence, to mark the beginning of a true love.

5. "This is neither the time nor the place for kissing," she said.

said

Sheneither the time, nor the time for kissing

6. "Have no fear, I'm as eager for it as he is, but those ladies there are already wondering that we have done so much, and they would necessarily see it.

despite

..... wondering ladies she urged Galehaut to have no fear.

7. Lancelot was so joyful and also so dismayed by the kiss that all he could reply was, "Thank you, my lady."

as

Joyful,by the kiss, Lanclot could only reply "Thank you, my lady."

8. "Dear friend," she said to the knight, "I'm yours, because you have done so much, and this gives me great joy.

because

..... and this gave her great joy, the queen said "Dear friend, I'm yours."

9. Then she took the knight by the right hand and said, "Galehaut, I give you this knight forevermore, except for what I have previously had of him."

exception

" With thepreviously had of him, I give you this knight forevermore, Galehaut", said the queen and took the knight by the hand.

10. "I have given you Lancelot of the Lake, the son of King Ban of Benoit." And in this way she revealed his identity to Galehaut, whose joy was the greatest he had ever known.

given

With Galahaut's joy was the greatest he had ever known.

Part 4

Read the text below and identify the mistakes. Write the mistaken word in the adjacent box. Where there are no mistakes in the line, put a tick . For example: See (0) and (00).

(3) as one of the worthies. His court continues to be the center from	REPUTE
(4)	which the adventures of his knights , but Arthur himself becomes	RADIUS
(5)	something of a figurehead, someone whom French refer to as a <i>roi</i>	SCHOOL
(6)	<i>faineant</i> — a do-nothing king — who appears weak and is and	RULE
(7)	sometimes bailed out by one of his knights, by his nephew Sir	SPECIAL
(8)	Gawain. The very idea of Arthurian as a secular ideal undergoes a	CHIVALRIC
(9) , especially in the Vulgate Cycle. Moralists and satirists pointed out	CRITICIZE
(10)	how far Arthur and his knights fall short of the highest ideals.	SPIRIT

Answer key:

Part 1:

1 B 2 C 3 B 4 A 5 D 6 B 7 A 8 D 9 A 10 B 11 B 12 C 13 B 14 A 15 B

Part 2:

1 must 2 for 3 over 4 no 5 had 6 before 7 as 8 one 9 conquest 10 that
11 across 12 more 13 than 14 a 15 native

Part 3:

1 is said to have fed 2 that Arthur achieved 3 speaking of this/mentioning this 4 on her giving 5 said that that was/said that this/ said that was/said this 6. Despite the 7. as well as dismayed 8. Because he had done so much 9. of what I have 10 Lancelot having been given

Part 4:

1. had 2. a 3. had 4. V 5. incursions 6. off 7. V 8. the 9. against 10. himself 11. is 12. V 13 for 14. in 15. for 16. not 17. the

Part 5:

0 borne 1. valiantly 2. undergo 3. reputation 4. radiate 5. scholars 6. ruled
7. especially 8. chivalry 9. critique 10. spiritual