

CAMBRIDGE
EXAMINATIONS, CERTIFICATES & DIPLOMAS

FCE

FIRST CERTIFICATE IN ENGLISH

PAPER 3 SAMPLE PAPERS

English as a
Foreign Language



UNIVERSITY *of* CAMBRIDGE
Local Examinations Syndicate

Part 1

For Questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**.

Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 **A** bank **B** border **C** shore **D** coast

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

THE LONDON TEA TRADE

The London Tea Trade Centre is on the north **(0)** of the River Thames. It is the centre of an industry of **(1)** importance in the **(2)** lives of the British. Tea is without **(3)** the British national drink: every man, woman and child over ten years of age has **(4)** average over four cups a day or some 1500 cups annually. Some thirty per cent of the world's exports of tea makes its **(5)** to London. Britain is **(6)** the largest importer of tea in the world.

Samples of the vast amounts of tea brought into the country to **(7)** the national thirst go to the London Tea Trade Centre, where they are tasted by **(8)** professional tea tasters before being sold at each week's tea sale. It is fascinating to see them at **(9)** Over a hundred samples are **(10)** in a line on long tables. Teas are generally tasted with milk, **(11)** that is how the majority in Britain drink their tea. The tasters move down the line with surprising **(12)** , tasting each sample from a spoon and deciding what is a **(13)** price for each tea.

The types of tea that are popular in Britain are **(14)** inexpensive but they are of a very high quality. The best are delicate **(15)** of numerous teas from different sources and countries of origin.

- 1 A high B wide C great D large
- 2 A common B typical C everyday D usual
- 3 A doubt B dispute C disbelief D uncertainty
- 4 A for B by C at D on
- 5 A route B way C direction D journey
- 6 A considerably B by far C largely D by much
- 7 A satisfy B match C answer D serve
- 8 A effective B skilled C developed D handy
- 9 A action B operation C practice D work
- 10 A composed B put up C settled D laid out
- 11 A out of B since C so D owing to
- 12 A speed B hurry C rush D dash
- 13 A fine B right C fair D deserved
- 14 A roughly B comparatively C slightly D approximately
- 15 A mixtures B associations C unions D gatherings

Part 2

For Questions **16-30**, 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 **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0	
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DEPARTMENT STORES

In 1846 an Irish immigrant in New York named Alexander Stewart opened a business called the Marble Dry-Goods Palace. By **(0)** so, he gave the world something completely new - the department store. Before this, no-one **(16)** tried to bring together such a wide range of goods **(17)** a single roof. The business did very **(18)** It expanded rapidly and soon had **(19)** staff of two thousand. For Stewart even that was not enough, **(20)** In 1862 he moved to an eight-storey building nearby, **(21)** he renamed A.T. Stewart's Cast-Iron Palace. It was, **(22)** for many years would remain, the largest shop in the world.

Others followed Stewart's example and soon there were stores **(23)** his in many major cities in the United States. We don't **(24)** when people started calling them department stores. The expression wasn't used in print **(25)** 1893, when it appeared in Harper's magazine, but the way that it is used there **(26)** it clear that it was already widely understood.

(27) is certain is that department stores completely changed the shopping experience for millions of people. They offered not only an enormous range of goods, **(28)** also levels of comfort, luxury and excitement previously unknown to customers. Almost from the start they had restaurants, toilets and many **(29)** facilities, so **(30)** was no need to go elsewhere for anything.

Part 3

For Questions **31-40**, 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**).

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

Example:

0 My brother is too young to drive a car.

not

My brother drive a car.

The gap can be filled by the words 'is not old enough to' so you write:

0	
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31 Why are you interested in taking up a new hobby?

want

Why up a new hobby?

32 'Have you seen my gloves anywhere, Eric?' asked Mrs Noble.

seen

Mrs Noble asked Eric her gloves anywhere.

33 Suzanne was too excited to sleep.

that

Suzanne was not sleep.

34 Robert has not had a job for two years.

out

Robert has for two years.

35 'I will complete the work only if you pay me £500 extra,' said Frank.

not

'I will you pay me £500 extra,' said Frank.

36 The thief ran right past you so I'm sure you saw his face.

must

The thief ran right past you so his face.

37 The clients demanded to stay in a first-class hotel.

staying

The clients in a first-class hotel.

38 I don't object to the council building a new road here.

objection

I the council building a new road here.

39 The author wrote her latest novel while she was staying in Majorca.

was

The author's latest novel stay in Majorca.

40 The newspaper offered Lynda £5,000 for her story, but she refused.

turned

Lynda of £5,000 from the newspaper for her story.

Part 4

For Questions **41-55**, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there.

If a line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number **on the separate answer sheet**. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word **on the separate answer sheet**. There are two examples at the beginning (**0** and **00**).

Examples:

0	
00	✓

A HOLIDAY JOB

- 0** Congratulations on getting over your teaching diploma. Your
- 00** parents must be really proud of you. I've got some great news.
- 41** One of my father's friends who has a small travel agency, and
- 42** she has been very kindly given me a holiday job. It was
- 43** difficult in the beginning because I tend to find it very hard to
- 44** get up in the morning. My boss is very keen on some punctuality,
- 45** and because I was often late I got into terrible trouble
- 46** at first. So I make sure of I'm always on time now. I have to
- 47** work very hard and, although the pay isn't much good, I'm
- 48** quite enjoying myself so far yet. The main thing I've learnt
- 49** to do is how to give up detailed information to customers over the
- 50** phone. Unfortunately, I also have to make the coffee and do other
- 51** boring things! Sometimes there's no-one except from me in the
- 52** office and it gets really busy. I intend to working until the end of
- 53** the month and then I'm going off on a short holiday by the
- 54** sea, where I just hope I'll manage to relax myself on the
- 55** beach before going back to college in next month.

Part 5

For Questions **56-65**, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning **(0)**. Write your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0	
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COMPUTERS THAT PLAY GAMES

Computers have had the **(0)** to play chess for many years now, and their **(56)** in games against the best players in the world has shown steady **(57)** However, it will be years before the designers of computer games machines can beat their **(58)** challenge yet - the ancient board game called *Go*. The playing area is **(59)** larger than in chess and there are far more pieces, so that the **(60)** of moves is almost **(61)** The game involves planning so many moves ahead that even the **(62)** calculations of the fastest modern computers are **(63)** to deal with the problems of the game.

ABLE
PERFORM
IMPROVE
BIG
CONSIDERABLE
COMBINE
END
IMPRESS
SUFFICIENT

In a recent **(64)** for computer *Go* machines, the best machine beat all its computer rivals, but lost **(65)** to three young schoolchildren, so there is obviously still a lot of work to do!

COMPETE
HEAVY

Part 1

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

Part 3

- 31 do you want I to take
- 32 if/whether I he/she had seen
- 33 so excited that I she could
- 34 been I out of work/a job
- 35 not complete the work I unless
- 36 you must I have seen
- 37 insisted on/upon I staying
- 38 have no/haven't any/make no I objection to
- 39 was written I during her/a
- 40 turned down I the/an offer

Part 5

- 56 performance
- 57 improvement
- 58 biggest
- 59 considerably
- 60 combination
- 61 endless
- 62 impressive
- 63 insufficient
- 64 competition
- 65 heavily

Part 2

- 16 had
- 17 under/beneath/underneath
- 18 well
- 19 a
- 20 however/though
- 21 which NOT that
- 22 and
- 23 like
- 24 know
- 25 until/till/before
- 26 makes
- 27 W/what
- 28 but
- 29 other/extra/additional
- 30 there

Part 4

- 41 who
- 42 been
- 43 ✓
- 44 some
- 45 ✓
- 46 of
- 47 ✓
- 48 yet
- 49 up
- 50 ✓
- 51 from
- 52 to
- 53 ✓
- 54 myself
- 55 in

Questions 1-30 and 41-65 are given one mark each, and Questions 31-40 are given two marks each. The total score is adjusted to give a mark out of 40.