

The First Certificate Traveller Paper 3 Practice Tests

SAMPLE PAGES

The First Certificate Traveller is a complete set of 8 Practice Tests for the First Certificate Paper 3 Use of English examination. All the tests are based upon Jules Verne's *Around the World in Eighty Days*, a copy of which accompanies each First Certificate Traveller. Here are some extracts from the tests....

TEST TWO

Part 1

For Questions 1 - 15, read the text below and decide which answer **A**, **B**, **C** or **D** best fits each space.

The steamer *Mongolia* was built (1)..... iron. It was due at eleven a.m. on Wednesday, the 9th of October, at Suez. The *Mongolia* sailed regularly between Brindisi and Bombay (2)..... the Suez Canal, and was one of the fastest steamers belonging to the company.

Two men were walking up and down the dock at Suez (3)..... the crowd of natives and strangers in this fast-growing town. One was the British consul at Suez who was in the (4)..... of watching, from his office window, English ships daily passing (5)..... and fro along the great canal.

The other was a showing unmistakable signs of impatience, nervously (6)..... up and down, and unable to stand (7)..... for a moment. This was Fix, one of the detectives who had been sent from England in search of the bank robber. It was his task to (8)..... every passenger who arrived at Suez, and to follow up any suspicious (9)....., or anyone who bore a (10)..... to the description of the criminal which he had received two days before from police headquarters at London.

"So you say, consul," he asked for the twentieth time, "that this steamer is never (11)..... schedule?" "No, Mr. Fix," replied the consul. "The *Mongolia* has always been (12)..... of the time required by the company's regulations."

test continues

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1 | A | from | B | by | C | with | D | of |
| 2 | A | via | B | near | C | over | D | beside |
| 3 | A | within | B | among | C | in | D | between |
| 4 | A | habit | B | style | C | routine | D | way |
| 5 | A | to | B | back | C | towards | D | from |
| 6 | A | crawling | B | pacing | C | jumping | D | hopping |
| 7 | A | quiet | B | motionless | C | unmoving | D | still |

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------|-------------|----------|----------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 8 | A | see | B | observe | C | look | D | view |
| 9 | A | character | B | man | C | being | D | human |
| 10 | A | familiarity | B | correspondence | C | coincidence | D | resemblance |
| 11 | A | behind | B | before | C | after | D | off |
| 12 | A | before | B | after | C | ahead | D | behind |

TEST THREE

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.

After their meeting, Passepartout and Fix got into the (16) of chatting together, the latter making it a point to (17) Passepartout's confidence. He frequently offered him a glass of whiskey or pale ale in the bar, and Passepartout always accepted.

The following night they passed through the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, which (18) in Arabic 'The Bridge of Tears' and the next day they (19) in at Steamer Point, northwest of Aden harbor, to take in coal. In these distant seas and at that time coal was (20) three or four pounds sterling a ton.

The Mongolia, instead of reaching Aden on the morning of the 15th when she was (21), arrived there one day earlier on the evening of the 14th.

Mr. Fogg and his servant went (22) at Aden to have his passport stamped again. Fix, unobserved, followed them. The visa obtained, Mr. Fogg returned (23) board to resume his usual business while Passepartout wandered about among the inhabitants of Aden.

At six p.m. the Mongolia slowly moved out of the dock, and was (24) again (25) the Indian Ocean. She had 168 hours in which to (26) Bombay and the sea was favourable.

test continues

TEST FOUR

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.

31 Although Aouda did not want to marry the Rajah she was forced to do so.

will

Aouda was married to the Rajah

32 Passepartout was well prepared for any proposal.

ready

Passepartout was that might be proposed.

33 Fix suggested that Passepartout's watch was faulty.

wrong

Fix suggested that Passepartout's watch.

34 Nobody could remember when Fogg joined the Reform club.

member

Nobody could remember of the Reform club.

35 Passepartout didn't expect to escape alive from the situation.

think

Passepartoutescape alive from the situation.

36 Passepartout was lost so he asked someone the way.

because

Passepartout he was lost.

test continues

TEST THREE

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 (✓) beside the line number. If a line has a word which should **not** be there, write the word beside the number.

- 41 At half-past twelve o'clock the train stopped at Burhampoor where
42 Passepartout was able to purchase some Indian slippers,
43 decorated with the false pearls. The travellers had a hasty breakfast
44 and started off for Assurghur, after following down the banks of the
45 small river Tapy. Up to his arrival at Bombay, Passepartout had
46 to hopes that their journey would end there; but now that they were

test continues

TEST FOUR

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.

- The procession moved further away until there was (56)..... again. **SILENT**
- He explained that the woman would receive harsh (57)..... **TREAT**
- The procession consisted of many religious (58)..... **FAN**
- As the woman was drugged she could offer no (59)..... **RESIST**
- Sir Francis became very (60)..... about the project. **ENTHUSIASM**
- The plan to rescue the woman was full of (61)..... **DIFFICULT**
- Sir Francis wondered if the guide would offer his (62)..... **ASSIST**
- Fogg suggested that they should wait until nightfall before taking any (63)..... **ACT**
- The woman had fair skin and looked (64)..... **EUROPE**
- He explained that only government (65)..... would prevent her death. **INTERVENE**

test continues

Answers to all practice tests are published separately so teachers can determine when and how to feedback correct answers to their students. In addition the answer keys are published on separate pages so they are completely photocopyable - no cutting and trimming needed - and they can easily be copied onto overhead projection sheets for giving feedback to large classes.

Here are some extracts from the Answer Keys....

TEST ONE

Part 3

- 31 It **wasn't necessary for Peter** to hurry home. The correct pattern is: *necessary for someone to do something*.
- 32 He **must have travelled** a lot. *He must have done* something means that we are certain that he has done it.
- 33 It **looks as if he is** winning the card game. The correct structure is : *it looks as if*, with the meaning that it appears to be the case.
- 34 The cost of living in London **is not as high as** in Paris. The correct structure is : *something is not as something as (in) ...*
- 35 Passepartout **didn't think he would** reach London by the deadline.

test continues

TEST THREE

Part 1

- | | | | |
|---|---|---------|--|
| 1 | A | within | We refer to an event <i>within</i> a period to indicate that it happens before the time is over. <i>behind that time</i> is grammatically correct, but it means that the event is delayed and this is not true in the context of the text. |
| 2 | D | so | The structure is <i>so + adjective + was/is</i> . |
| 3 | B | bound | If you are <i>bound for somewhere</i> it is your destination. |
| 4 | A | way | the expression <i>by way of</i> means <i>via</i> , or by a particular route (but we cannot use <i>via</i> on its own here.) |
| 5 | C | travels | We generally refer to someone <i>on their travels</i> . |
| 6 | A | flew | <i>flew</i> is the correct verb here. Note the common idiomatic expression <i>Time flies</i> . |
| 7 | C | full | the following <i>of</i> limits the correct word to <i>full</i> . |
| 8 | D | coast | <i>coast</i> is the most appropriate geographical term to use here. |

test continues

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The First Certificate Traveller Paper 3 Survival Guide (Special Edition 2002)

From the introduction....

This e-publication is designed to prepare you for the First Certificate Examination Paper 3 Use of English. Much of the content applies equally to other components in the First Certificate suite of examinations, but in this special edition the focus is on Paper 3

The Survival Guide covers most of what you need to know to prepare for Paper 3 :

- Hints and tips for preparation in the days leading up to the examination
- How to analyse the content and structure of each part of the test
- How to complete the special answer sheet
- Hints and tips for examination day

There are five word guides to help you :

- A Collocations Guide - with over 600 common word partnerships
- A Word Formation Guide- over 60 word formation prefixes and suffixes
- A Phrasal Verbs Guide - over 150 common phrasal verbs
- The Dependent preposition - over 100 dependent prepositions
- Irregular Verbs Guide - with 59 irregular verbs

From the hints and tips for each part of Paper 3

Paper 3 Part 5

This is a word formation test based on sentences with 10 gaps. At the end of each line there is a *stem* word. You must decide what the missing word is and change the stem word to fit.

- The stem word at end of a line applies only to that line. It cannot be used for any other line.
- Consider what part of speech the missing word should be. Is it a noun, verb, adjective, adverb? What part of speech is the stem word? What change do you need to make to the stem word to turn it into the missing word?
- Many words follow rules for formation of new words, usually by adding prefixes (letters at the beginning) and suffixes (letters at the end). There are many examples our Word Formation Guide in Appendix 2.
- Consider the possibility that the missing word is the opposite of the stem word in the context of the sentence (*possible - impossible, order - disorder*).

continues...

From the section on how to complete the special answer sheet used in Paper 3 ...

We'll now give you some examples of answers that are badly recorded on the answer sheet by a candidate. It is most likely that the machine will reject these answers or choose an answer that the candidate did not intend to give.

Part 1				
1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D

Item 1. The choice made (A) will probably not be recorded because most of the mark made by the candidate lies *outside* the box. The machine will only read what is *within* the box and if it detects that the box is empty it will probably record item 1 as *not attempted*.

Item 2. The machine will probably reject this item as it cannot detect a difference between choices B and C. Even if an examiner visually inspects a sheet with this item there is nothing to indicate that the candidate has clearly shown a preference for one choice. This item will probably be rejected.

continues...

and here are some extracts from the word guides....

Appendix 1 : The Collocations Guide

A *collocation* is a word partnership between words that normally go together. Here's a list of collocations that we have collected over the years. It's by no means complete and some of the items might be beyond the level expected of a First Certificate level student. We don't expect you to learn the list.

absolutely certain	accept delivery	account for
accustomed to	acknowledge receipt of	act unpredictably
actively encourage	additional features	address a meeting
adequate supplies	administration officer	admit liability
advanced technology	advertising agency	advertising executive
advice note	agree to differ	air charter
all in all	allocate tasks	alternative arrangements
annual conference	answer the phone	any chance of
apologise for	application form	apply for
appoint a new manager	appraisal interview	arrange a demonstration

list continues...

Appendix 2 : Word Formation Guide

The formation of words in English is often based on a rule for adding *prefixes* (letters at the beginning of a word) and *suffixes* (letters at the end of the word). There are however many exceptions to the rule and some involve changes of spelling, for example, y becomes i (noisy - noisily).

Forming adjectives with suffixes

-al	actual, initial, final, natural
-an	Canadian, Italian, human
-ar	familiar, popular, similar
-ary	ordinary
-ble	comfortable, enjoyable, possible, sensible
-ed	excited, related, surprised
-en	wooden
-ent	convenient, excellent, urgent
-er	cleaner, easier
-est	cleanest, easiest
-ful	beautiful, careful

list continues...

Appendix 3: Phrasal Verb Guide

A verb that is followed by one or more particles is called a phrasal verb if the particle that follows it changes the meaning of the verb.

In a phrasal verb the verb is usually a common English verb, for example:

ask	be	break	come	fall	find	get	give	go
keep	let	look	make	put	run	set	take	turn

The particle is usually an adverb or preposition, for example:

about	across	along	around	away	back	by	down	in
off	on	out	over	through	under	up		

A list of some of the more common phrasal verbs is given below. There is a more complete list in one of our other e-publications *301 Phrasal Verbs*. More details about this e-publication is available at www.wordskills.com/webstore/infopv.html

Phrasal Verbs

carry forward	to transfer to something that follows
carry off	to win
carry on	to play, in a foolish way
carry on	to proceed to continue
carry out	to implement a plan, put into practice
carry through	to complete an action or process

list continues...

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