Use of English

Time: 45 minutes

Task 1

For items 1-10, solve the crossword using the definitions of the required word given in brackets. **The first example (0) is done for you.**

Example: 0. market

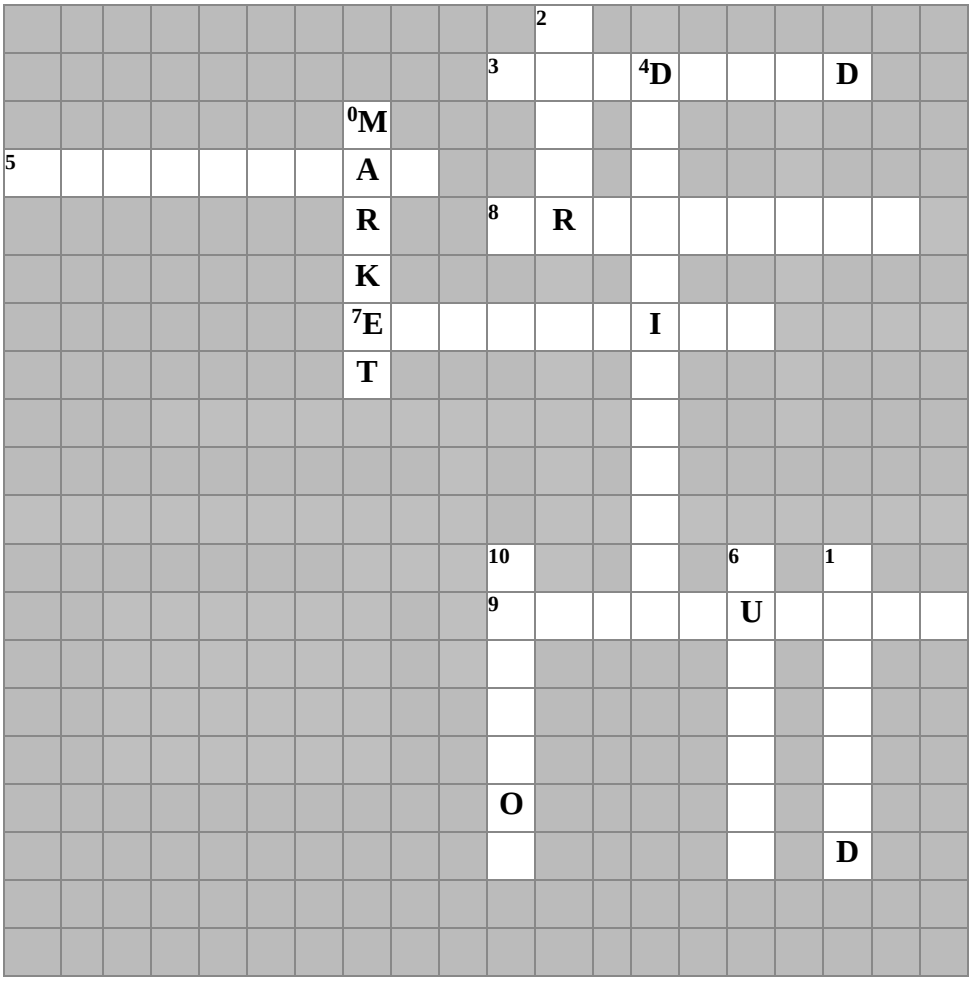
The Lightbulb

In 1879 the first commercially practical incandescent light was introduced to the **(0)** … ***(business or trade, or the amount of trade in a particular type of goods)*** by Thomas Alva Edison. However, he was neither the first nor the only person trying to invent an incandescent light bulb. In fact, it is **(1)**… ***(it is said that something is true although it has not been proved and other people may not believe it)*** by some historians that there were over 20 inventors of incandescent lamps **(2)** … ***(before)*** to Edison's version, yet Edison is often **(3)**… ***(is believed or said to be responsible for doing something, especially something good)*** with the invention because it outdid the earlier versions due to an effective, high-resistance material, which made power **(4)**…***(the way that something is spread or exists over a particular area)*** from a centralised source more economical, achieving a better vacuum within the bulb. This combination of features set Edison's bulb apart from the competitors who had come before.

Humphry Davy produced the first electric light in 1802. Connected to a battery and using a piece of carbon as a filament, the device glowed, but not for long, and was much too bright for **(5)**… ***(connected with real situations)*** use. In 1840 Warren de la Rue introduced a vacuum tube and passed an electric **(6)**… ***(the flow of electricity through a wire)*** through it.

In 1850 Joseph Wilson Swan came up with the name and idea of a ‘light bulb', **(7)**… ***(putting something in the same package, etc. as something else)*** carbonised paper filaments in an evacuated glass bulb, and by 1860 had a working **(8)**… ***(the first***

design of something from which other forms are copied or developed). However, in the 1870s, better vacuum pumps became available and Swan continued with his experiments until, in 1878, he developed a longer lasting light bulb using a treated cotton thread. In 1874 a patent was filed by other inventors - Henry Woodward and Mathew Evans. They **(9)**… ***(finally)*** sold their patent to Edison in 1879. He went on to **(10)** … ***(to gradually grow and become bigger, more advanced, stronger, etc.)***, perfect and mass-produce light bulbs.



Task 2

For items 11-20, match the names of London's sights (column 1) with their full descriptions (column 2). One description is not needed. **The first example is done for you.**

0. Strand
0. F

1	2
0. Strand **11.** Petticoat Lane **12.** Hampstead **13.** Piccadilly Circus **14.** Trafalgar Square **15.** Mayfair **16.** The Square Mile **17.** Greenwich **18.** The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street **19.** Fleet Street **20.** The Old Bailey	**A**. As a traffic hub and neon-lit gathering place, it attracts visitors from throughout the world, many of whom sprawl on the steps of its stone island, which is crowned by the 1893 aluminum statue of Eros. The intersection's first electric advertisements appeared in 1910, and from 1923 giant electric billboards were set up on the facade of the London Pavilion (then a theatre). **B.** It is the colloquial name of the oldest and the most historic part of London – the City. Today it is one of the world's great financial centers. It is the small historic core of London whose boundaries have remained little changed since the 3rd century when the Romans built London Wall, a defensive wall around Londinium, their AD43 trading and financial community. **C.** It is the most fashionable area in London. It has long been famous for its smart shops. The largest of its squares was laid out by Sir Richard Grosvenor in 1725. John Adams, first American minister to Britain and second US President, lived here in 1788. The US Embassy on Grosvenor Square was designed by the American architect in 1960, and the statue of Franklin D. Roosevelt was erected there in 1948. And what an extraordinary cocktail of residents! This area was home to Admiral Nelson, Disraeli, Florence Nightingale to name but a few. It can boast best village within a village – Shepherd Market, that hasn't lost its 18th century scale and village atmosphere. **D.** It is a nickname for what's really called the Central Criminal Court of England and Wales. The name comes from the street on which the court is located. **E.** It is a perfectly preserved Georgian village crowning the top of a handsome hill and garnished with the capital's most elegant old cottages and unsurpassed views. As for its residents… They range from the painter Constable to the poet Keats; from Freud and D.H. Lawrence to Sting and Boy George; from Elizabeth Taylor and Judy Dench and Emma Thompson to Peter O'Toole, Rowan Atkinson and Jeremy Irons. And for good measure, there's London's most villagy

	atmosphere, white swans on a lake, and the capital's best loved park. **F.** It is a major thoroughfare in the City of Westminster, Central London. The road's name comes from the Old English *strond*, meaning the edge of a river, as it historically ran alongside the north bank of the River Thames. It was known for its coffee shops, restaurants and taverns. The street was a centre point for theatre and music hall during the 19th century, and several venues remain there. The street has been commemorated in the song, now recognised as a typical piece of Cockney music hall. **G.** It is better known as the Bank of England, situated in the heart of the City. **H.** It is the ceremonial and administrative centre of the City of London's governing body. It is the twice-restored seat of the Corporation of London originally built in 1425-1445. Its great hall is the scene of important functions, such as the election of the Lord Mayor and his annual banquet. For nearly 2000 years this site has been used for public entertainment and is one of the oldest event venues in London. **I.** The former home of London's newspaper industry; its name is still used as a generic term for the national press. This street's association with printing began in 1500. The printing industry flourished here over the next 200 years but it was not until the beginning of the 18th century that the first daily newspapers were published. Its newspapers had achieved massive circulations among both the working and middle classes by the 19th century. The press drove out most of this street's other businesses, especially after regional newspapers began to open London offices here. **J.** The Royal Observatory, designed by Wren, stands on the hill there. The observatory, with its high-vaulted Octagon Room, was erected in the 17th century. By 1957 its official functions had been transferred elsewhere, and the site was subsequently made a museum. The prime meridian (0°) mark, which since 1884 has been almost universally recognized as the world standard for reckoning longitude, is still on display,

	as is a collection of early astronomical instruments. The observatory was extensively restored by 1993. **K.** High-end fashion wear has been sold at the market in this street in the East End for several hundred years. The market has its origins in the 17th century, a time when London was afflicted by the Black Death and the Great Fire. In the new London that sprung up after 1666, this part of the city established itself as a busy centre for commerce – although not one that was regulated by the authorities. There was an old saying that your garment could be stolen at one end of the market and then sold back to you at the other. **L.** This famous square is named after one of Britain's most famous military victories. The battle was fought on the 21st October 1805, though the square wasn't opened until 1844.

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