

Test 3

LISTENING

PART 1 Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Employment Agency: Possible Jobs
First Job Administrative assistant in a company that produces 1 (North London)
Responsibilities <ul style="list-style-type: none">• data entry• go to 2 and take notes• general admin• management of 3
Requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none">• good computer skills including spreadsheets• good interpersonal skills• attention to 4
Experience <ul style="list-style-type: none">• need a minimum of 5 of experience of teleconferencing

Second Job

Warehouse assistant in South London

Responsibilities

- stock management
- managing **6**

Requirements

- ability to work with numbers
- good computer skills
- very organised and **7**
- good communication skills
- used to working in a **8**
- able to cope with items that are **9**

Need experience of

- driving in London
- warehouse work
- **10** service

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PART 2 Questions 11–20

Questions 11–16

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

Street Play Scheme

- 11 When did the Street Play Scheme first take place?
- A two years ago
 - B three years ago
 - C six years ago
- 12 How often is Beechwood Road closed to traffic now?
- A once a week
 - B on Saturdays and Sundays
 - C once a month
- 13 Who is responsible for closing the road?
- A a council official
 - B the police
 - C local wardens
- 14 Residents who want to use their cars
- A have to park in another street.
 - B must drive very slowly.
 - C need permission from a warden.
- 15 Alice says that Street Play Schemes are most needed in
- A wealthy areas.
 - B quiet suburban areas.
 - C areas with heavy traffic.
- 16 What has been the reaction of residents who are not parents?
- A Many of them were unhappy at first.
 - B They like seeing children play in the street.
 - C They are surprised by the lack of noise.

Questions 17 and 18

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** benefits for children does Alice think are the most important?

- A increased physical activity
- B increased sense of independence
- C opportunity to learn new games
- D opportunity to be part of a community
- E opportunity to make new friends

Questions 19 and 20

Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

Which **TWO** results of the King Street experiment surprised Alice?

- A more shoppers
- B improved safety
- C less air pollution
- D more relaxed atmosphere
- E less noise pollution

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PART 3 Questions 21–30

Questions 21–26

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

What Hazel should analyse about items in newspapers:

- what **21** the item is on
- the **22** of the item, including the headline
- any **23** accompanying the item
- the **24** of the item, e.g. what's made prominent
- the writer's main **25**
- the **26** the writer may make about the reader

Questions 27–30

What does Hazel decide to do about each of the following types of articles?

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**, next to Questions 27–30.

A She will definitely look for a suitable article.
B She may look for a suitable article.
C She definitely won't look for an article.

Types of articles

- 27** national news item
- 28** editorial
- 29** human interest
- 30** arts

PART 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Early history of keeping clean

Prehistoric times:

- water was used to wash off **31**

Ancient Babylon:

- soap-like material found in **32** cylinders

Ancient Greece:

- people cleaned themselves with sand and other substances
- used a strigil – scraper made of **33**
- washed clothes in streams

Ancient Germany and Gaul:

- used soap to colour their **34**

Ancient Rome:

- animal fat, ashes and clay mixed through action of rain, used for washing clothes
- from about 312 BC, water carried to Roman **35** by aqueducts

Europe in Middle Ages:

- decline in bathing contributed to occurrence of **36**
- **37** began to be added to soap

Europe from 17th century:

- 1600s: cleanliness and bathing started becoming usual
- 1791: Leblanc invented a way of making soda ash from **38**
- early 1800s: Chevreul turned soapmaking into a **39**
- from 1800s, there was no longer a **40** on soap