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

- data entry
- go to **2** ..... and take notes
- general admin
- management of **3** .....

Requirements

- good computer skills including spreadsheets
- good interpersonal skills
- attention to **4** .....

Experience

- need a minimum of **5** ..... of experience of teleconferencing

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

→ p. 123 | p. 107

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 .....

→ p. 123 p. 109

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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

→ p. 123 | p. 111

LIVEWORKSHEETS