Test 3

LISTENING

PART 1 *Questions 1–10*

Complete the notes below.

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

Ferry to Shetland Islands

- Name of ferry company: **1** ..... Ferries
- Ferries depart seven times per **2** ..... in summer
- Cost for four people with car: a little less than **3** £ .....
- Cancellation policy: receive a **4** .....
  (if cancelled a month in advance)

Advice

- Cabins:
  - book one with a **5** .....
  - luxury cabins have a TV
- Bring snacks and **6** ..... for the children
- A **7** ..... is required for the dog kennels
- Try to see **8** ..... in the morning
- If time, visit **9** ..... Castle
- The **10** ..... restaurant in a nearby village is recommended

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 2 *Questions 11–20*

Questions 11 and 12

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Which **TWO** explanations for the popularity of street food are given?

A low price

B locally sourced

C freshly made

D convenience

E unusual food

Questions 13 and 14

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Which **TWO** places are recommended for new street food businesses?

A music festivals

B food markets

C weddings

D parties

E parks

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Test 3

Questions 15–16

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

15 What does the speaker say about getting equipment for a street food business?

A High quality equipment is a good investment.
B It's best to buy second-hand equipment.
C Renting equipment can be cheap.

16 What advice is given about creating a product for a street food business?

A Provide information about the ingredients.
B It is important to have an original product.
C The presentation is an important factor.

Questions 17–20

What problem did the owners of each of the following street food businesses experience?

*Choose **FOUR** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–F**, next to Questions 17–20.*

Problems	
A	Some ingredients were too expensive.
B	The meals took a long time to prepare.
C	They had no money for marketing.
D	It was difficult to get a permit to sell food.
E	A competitor was selling similar food in their area.
F	They worked very long hours.

Street food businesses

17 Thai Basil .....

18 Basque .....

19 Lou's kitchen .....

20 Chip Chop .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 3 *Questions 21–30*

Questions 21 and 22

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Which **TWO** points do the speakers make about the terms 'ethical' and 'sustainable' fashion?

A Their definitions keep changing.

B People think they mean the same thing.

C The term 'eco-friendly' is preferable.

D They are often used imprecisely.

E Companies should avoid using them on clothing labels.

Questions 23 and 24

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

Which **TWO** claims about wool production do the speakers disagree with?

A Sheep are generally well-treated.

B Wool is easy to recycle.

C Wool is a long-lasting fabric.

D Wool production involves few chemicals.

E Sheep do less environmental damage than other livestock.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Test 3

Questions 25–30

What comment do the speakers make about each of the following semi-synthetic fabrics?

*Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to Questions 25–30.*

	Comments
A	The production process is fuel efficient.
B	It is the least sustainable of alternative fabrics.
C	Production costs are high.
D	It provides additional health benefits.
E	It is not durable in the long-term.
F	It needs to be produced in a certain way to be sustainable.
G	Chemicals required for production can be reused.
H	This is from a wholly sustainable source.

Semi-synthetic fabrics

25 Lyocell .....

26 Cupro .....

27 Bamboo .....

28 EcoVero .....

29 Cork .....

30 Hemp .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 4 *Questions 31–40*

Complete the notes below.

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

Invasive species

Definition: an animal or plant that causes harm to an environment after being introduced by humans

An invasive species can be a problem when it:

- eats native species.
- introduces a new **31** ..... .
- takes food from native species.
- threatens an entire **32** ..... .

How invasive species spread

- accidentally e.g. via people returning from their **33** ..... or on cargo ships
- intentionally e.g. for pest control, or as **34** .....

Examples of invasive species

- *Rhinella marina* (toads)
  - were introduced to Australia from Hawaii in 1935 to eat a type of insect that was damaging the **35** ..... plantations.
  - failed to solve the problem and became widespread in the north of Australia.
  - are poisonous for any species that eats them and reduce the food available for native frogs.
- Japanese knotweed plants were popular among 19th-century gardeners in the UK.
- Rhododendron plants prevent **36** ..... from reaching native plants.
- Grey squirrels from N. America reduce sources of food for the UK's native red squirrels and spread a **37** ..... that kills red squirrels.

Tackling invasive species

- Monitoring helps us to understand the **38** ..... of invasive species and the impact they have.
- Setting up a national **39** ..... makes it easier to track them.
- Asking the public to **40** ..... and report them helps with monitoring.

→ p. 121 p. 110

LIVEWORKSHEETS