

# 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

**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

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 .....

**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.

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 .....

**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.