Cambridge IELTS 15 Listening Test 03

PART 3

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* .....

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS