

# 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 .....

## 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.