

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

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

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.

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

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

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