

CAMBRIDGE IELTS LISTENING BOOK 15 TEST 3

PART 1 Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

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

| Employment Agency: Possible Jobs |
|--|
| <p>First Job</p> <p>Administrative assistant in a company that produces 1 (North London)</p> <p>Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data entry • go to 2 and take notes • general admin • management of 3 <p>Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • good computer skills including spreadsheets • good interpersonal skills • attention to 4 <p>Experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • need a minimum of 5 of experience of teleconferencing <p>Second Job</p> <p>Warehouse assistant in South London</p> <p>Responsibilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stock management • managing 6 <p>Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Need experience of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>11 When did the Street Play Scheme first take place?</p> <p>A two years ago B three years ago C six years ago</p> <p>12 How often is Beechwood Road closed to traffic now?</p> <p>A once a week B on Saturdays and Sundays C once a month</p> <p>13 Who is responsible for closing the road?</p> <p>A a council official B the police C local wardens</p> | <p>14 Residents who want to use their cars</p> <p>A have to park in another street. B must drive very slowly. C need permission from a warden.</p> <p>15 Alice says that Street Play Schemes are most needed in</p> <p>A wealthy areas. B quiet suburban areas. C areas with heavy traffic.</p> <p>16 What has been the reaction of residents who are not parents?</p> <p>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.</p> |
|--|---|

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