

CAMBRIDGE IELTS LISTENING BOOK 21 TEST 3

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

Questions 15 and 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.

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.