

IELTS LISTENING – Pacific tapa cloth S62T3



IELTS listening IELTS LISTENING – Pacific tapa cloth listening practice test has 10 questions..

TUTOR: Come in Helen. How can I help you?

HELEN: Well, I'm doing research for the anthropology assignment and I was hoping to check a few details.

TUTOR: Sure you chose the topic of Pacific Island tupper cloth didn't you? What if you found out so far?



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21. Pacific tapa cloth is different from other types of tapa cloth because it is

- A. ☐ the only tapa made today.
- B. ☐ better quality than others.
- C. ☐ put to a wider range of uses.

22. What does Helen say about the paper mulberry tree?

- A. ☐ It is also a source of food.
- B. ☐ It is not native to the Pacific.
- C. ☐ It can grow in any environment.

23. Why did Maori people of New Zealand stop making tapa?

- A. ☐ They could not find the right trees in New Zealand.
- B. ☐ They were introduced to other fabrics by the Europeans.
- C. ☐ They found a better material for making fabric.

24. Large pieces of tapa are made from smaller pieces which are

- A. ☐ stuck together.
- B. ☐ woven together.
- C. ☐ sewn together.

HELEN: Well, I was going to introduce my assignment by saying that the Tapper cloth is a fabric made from bark, just the outer layer of the trees. It's particularly **q21 common in the Pacific Islands** but not exclusive to them. In fact, many other peoples around the world have made high-quality cloth from back, but what sets Pacific tapa apart is the incredible variety of roles it's played in this region.

TUTOR: Yes nice introduction, though I think you could be more specific regarding dates. Okay, so what about the raw materials used?

HELEN: Well tough is made from raw species of tree in the Pacific the paper mulberry tree is most common, but it doesn't thrive in all conditions in fact it wasn't originally found in the islands but was carried in their canoes by the first migrants. Tapa is also made from the breadfruit tree, which is convenient because its fruit is a staple food the paper mulberry tree is only grown for Tapper making though.

TUTOR: Yes that's good now what about the Maori people here in New Zealand?

HELEN: The Maori don't make tapa now.

TUTOR: That's right and you need to account for it we know that when Mari migrated here from the other Pacific Islands they were prepared to make Tupper because they brought the paper mulberry tree with them. The thing was after they'd been in New Zealand a bit **q23 they found the flax plant which is superior to tapa** because it makes a stronger fabric. By the time Europeans arrived in the 18th century, Maori were making all their fabric from flax and had been for some time.

HELEN: Okay so with the production process itself first did the inner bark is beaten with wooden hammers to soften the fibers in the different pieces are glued together using an adhesive paste made from the arrowrooter tuber this is the only way to fabricate large pieces of cloth because bark strains are too fine to be woven together and **q24 stitching isn't strong enough**.

TUTOR: So now you need details about different countries where would you start Samoa is the obvious place it's famous for its very fine cloth called siapol which is hand-painted with representations of the ancestors. Still today at the most profound events in life such as births funerals weddings and the investiture of chiefs Samoans where siapol robes to add significance and meaning to the ceremony.

Questions 25-30

According to the speakers, what function has tapa cloth played in the following countries?

Functions

- A. recreational
- B. practical
- C. spiritual
- D. commercial

Countries

25. Samoa

26. Tonga

27. Cook Islands

28. Fiji

29. Tahiti

30. Tikopia

HELEN: Okay then I could talk about Tonga, it seems to me that the great innovation in Tonga has been developing a **q26 simple coarse cloth**, which is quick and easy to make this is suitable for all sorts of everyday functions around the house like bed covers, mosquito Nets, and curtains.

TUTOR: Good point now what about Cook Islands Tupper?

HELEN: Well the soil there is poor quality so the breadfruit tree is often used. One type of thick cloth called tikuru was wrapped around the poles and used to Mark the entrances to **q27 places of worship** so it was highly regarded in local culture.

TUTOR: You might mention Fiji as well which is interesting because tapple was actually **q28 used as a currency there**. Fijians used to sail between the islands and exchange tapa for other Commodities like canoes or pigs.

HELEN: I know that in Tahiti the top of cloth is different because the patterns are in color which is considered more valuable than the usual Brown patterns.

TUTOR: You're right about the Tahitians **q29 using colored pigments**, but they aren't more valuable the colors are only a decoration people enjoy wearing bright robes especially for dancing in competitive games and do it just for fun.

HELEN: Oh I'll make a note of it. Well, the last place I was going to mention was Tikopia. Even today it's commonplace to see **q30 people wearing clothes** made of tuppercloth and many of the other Islands the tapa only comes out on special occasions, but here you see people working in the gardens wearing Tupper.

TUTOR: Sounds promising Helen I look forward to reading your assignment.

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