

**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