LISTENING

Test 3

Part 1

Questions 1–10

Complete the table below.

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

Name of company	**Information about costs**	**Additional notes**
Peak Rentals	Prices range from $105 to $ **1** ..... per room per month	The furniture is very **2** ..... Delivers in 1–2 days Special offer: free **3** ..... with every living room set
4 ..... and Oliver	Mid-range prices 12% monthly fee for **5**	Also offers a cleaning service
Larch Furniture	Offers cheapest prices for renting furniture and **6** ..... items	Must have own **7** ..... Minimum contract length: six months
8 ..... Rentals	See the **9** ..... for the most up-to-date prices	**10** ..... are allowed within 7 days of delivery

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 2

Questions 11–16

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

11 Who was responsible for starting the community project?
A. the castle owners
B. a national charity
C. the local council

12 How was the gold coin found?
A. Heavy rain had removed some of the soil.
B. The ground was dug up by wild rabbits.
C. A person with a metal detector searched the area.

13 What led the archaeologists to believe there was an ancient village on this site?
A. the lucky discovery of old records
B. the bases of several structures visible in the grass
C. the unusual stones found near the castle

14 What are the team still hoping to find?
A. everyday pottery
B. animal bones
C. pieces of jewellery

15 What was found on the other side of the river to the castle?
A. the remains of a large palace
B. the outline of fields
C. a number of small huts

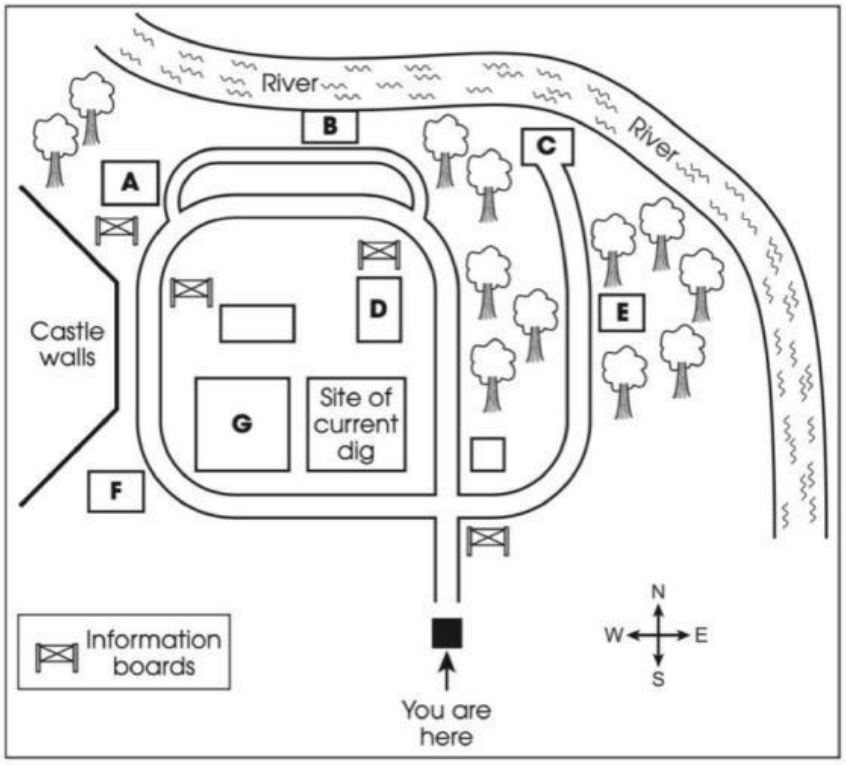
16 What do the team plan to do after work ends this summer?
A. prepare a display for a museum
B. take part in a television programme
C. start to organise school visits

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 17–20

Label the map below.
Drag the correct letter, A–G, next to Questions 17–20.

Bidcaster Archaeological Dig



17. bridge foundations .....

18. rubbish pit .....

19. meeting hall .....

20. fish pond .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 3

Questions 21–26

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

21 Finn was pleased to discover that their topic
A. was not familiar to their module leader.
B. had not been chosen by other students.
C. did not prove to be difficult to research.

22 Maya says a mistaken belief about theatre programmes is that
A. theatres pay companies to produce them.
B. few theatre-goers buy them nowadays.
C. they contain far more adverts than previously.

23 Finn was surprised that, in early British theatre, programmes
A. were difficult for audiences to obtain.
B. were given out free of charge.
C. were seen as a kind of contract.

24 Maya feels their project should include an explanation of why companies of actors
A. promoted their own plays.
B. performed plays outdoors.
C. had to tour with their plays.

25 Finn and Maya both think that, compared to nineteenth-century programmes, those from the eighteenth century
A. were more original.
B. were more colourful.
C. were more informative.

26 Maya doesn't fully understand why, in the twentieth century,
A. very few theatre programmes were printed in the USA.
B. British theatre programmes failed to develop for so long.
C. theatre programmes in Britain copied fashions from the USA.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 27–30

What comment is made about the programme for each of the following shows?
Choose **FOUR** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–F**, next to Questions 27–30.

Comments about programme

A. Its origin is somewhat controversial.
B. It is historically significant for a country.
C. It was effective at attracting audiences.
D. It is included in a recent project.
E. It contains insights into the show.
F. It resembles an artwork.

Show

27. Ruy Blas .....
28. Man of La Mancha .....
29. The Tragedy of Jane Shore .....
30. The Sailors' Festival .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Part 4

Inclusive design

Definition

- Designing products that can be accessed by a diverse range of people without the need for any **31** .....
- Not the same as universal design: that is design for everyone, including catering for people with **32** ..... problems.

Examples of inclusive design

- **33** ....., which are adjustable, avoiding back or neck problems.
- **34** ..... in public toilets which are easier to use.

To assist the elderly:

- designers avoid using **35** ..... in interfaces.
- people can make commands using a mouse, keyboard or their **36** .....

Impact of non-inclusive designs

Access

- Loss of independence for disabled people.

Safety

- Seatbelts are especially problematic for **37** ..... women.
- PPE jackets are often unsuitable because of the size of women's **38** .....
- PPE for female **39** ..... officers dealing with emergencies is the worst.

Comfort in the workplace

- The **40** ..... in offices is often too low for women.

LIVEWORKSHEETS