

Test 3

LISTENING**PART Questions 1-10**

Complete the table below.

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

Furniture Rental Companies		
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

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

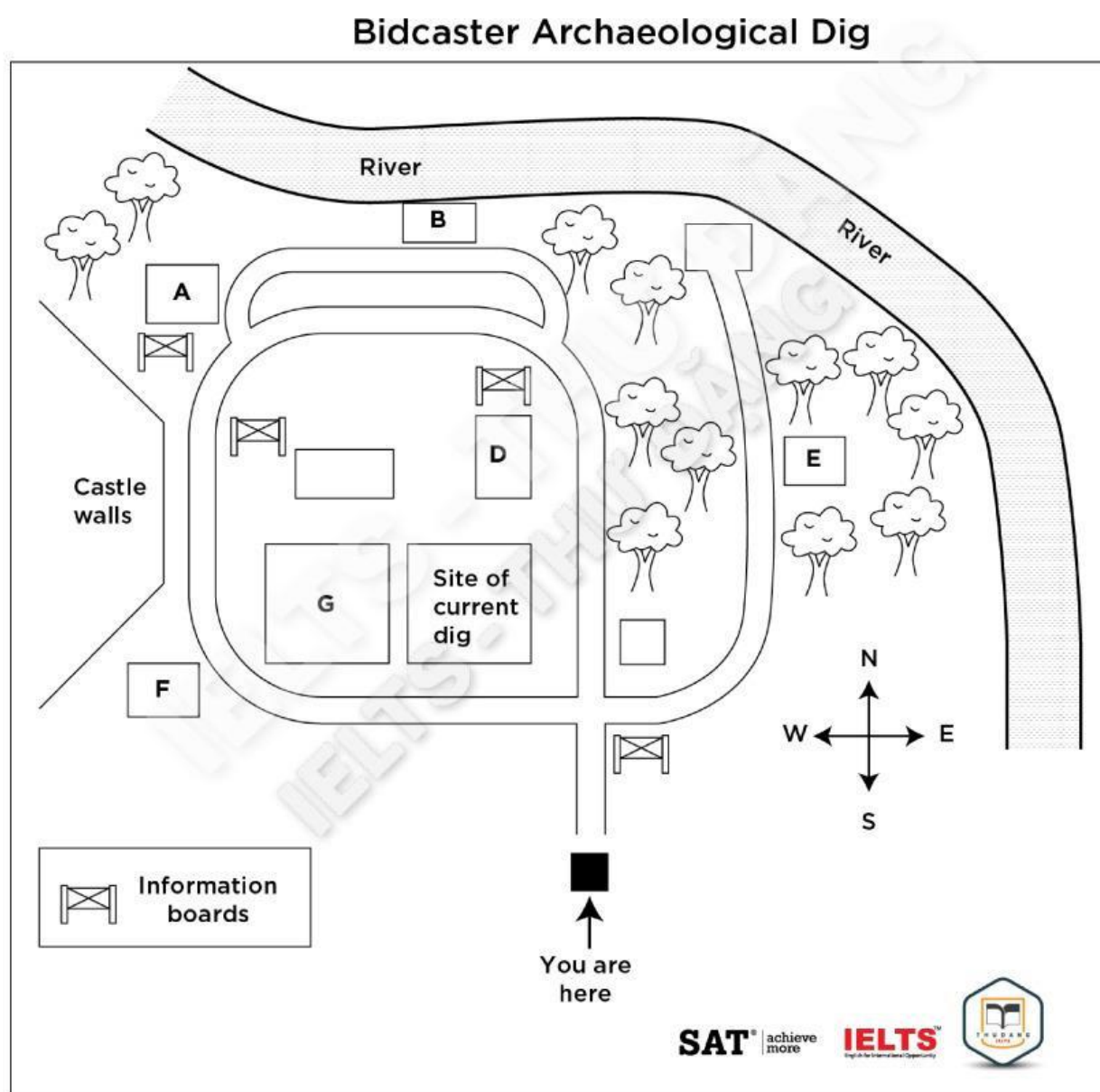
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Questions 17-20

Label the map below.

Drag the correct letter, **A-G**, next to Questions 17-20.



Column 1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
17. bridge foundations							
18. rubbish pit							
19. meeting hall							
20. fish pond							

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.

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.

Show

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

Comment 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.

PART 4 **Questions 31-40**

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

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.