

## 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

## Listening

**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

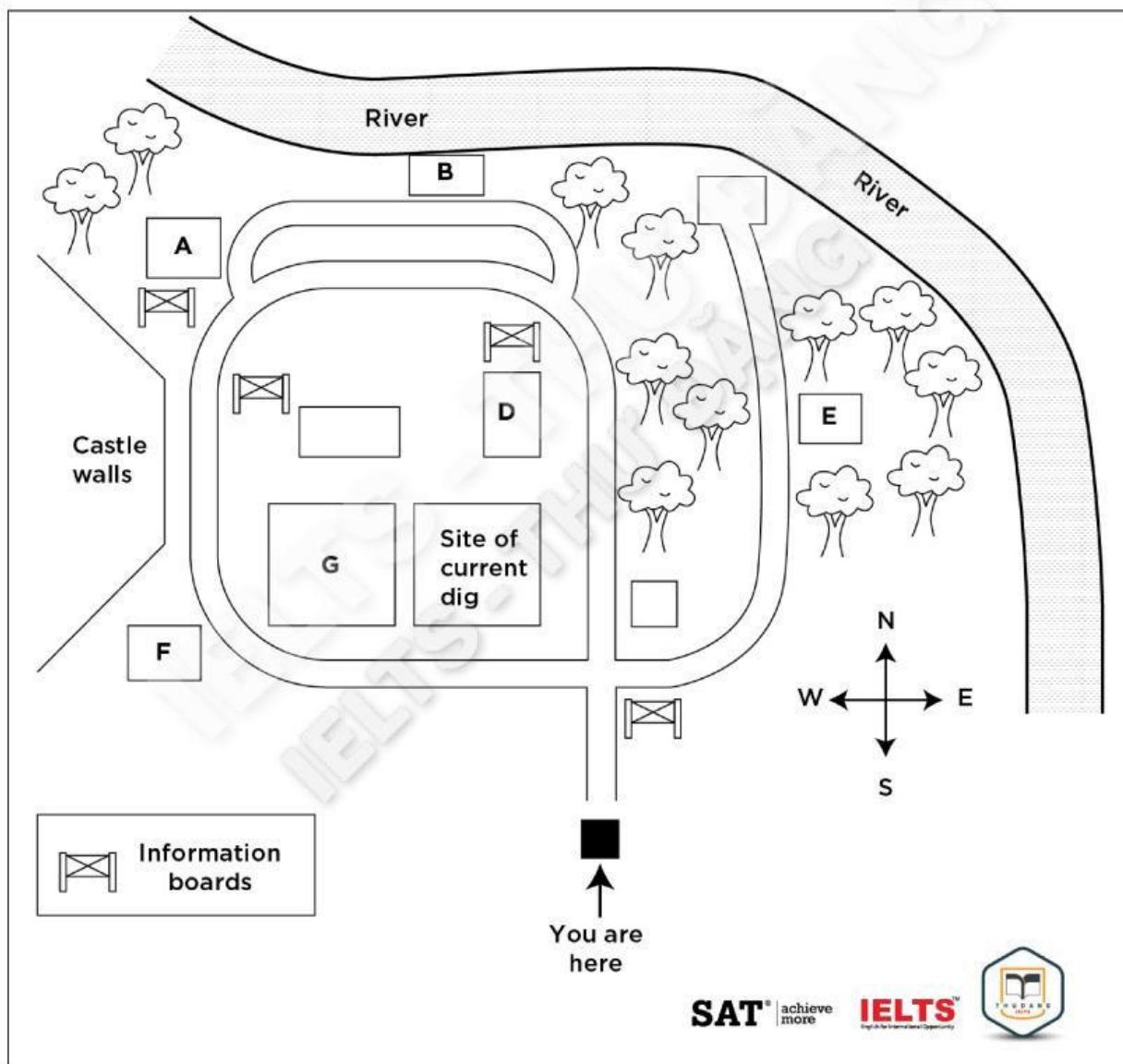
## Test 3

## Questions 17-20

Label the map below.

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

## Bidcaster Archaeological Dig



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

## Listening

**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	Comment about programme
Ruy Blas (27).....	A. Its origin is somewhat controversial.
Man of La Mancha (28).....	B. It is historically significant for a country.
The Tragedy of Jane Shore (29).....	C. It was effective at attracting audiences.
The Sailors' Festival (30).....	D. It is included in a recent project.
	E. It contains insights into the show.
	F. It resembles an artwork.

Listening

**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.