

## Questions 14–18

Reading Passage 2 has nine sections, A–I.

Which section contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A–I, in boxes 14–18 on your answer sheet.

- 14 why some people avoided hospitals in the 19th century  
 15 a suggestion that the popularity of tall buildings is linked to **prestige**  
 16 a comparison between the circulation of air in a 19th-century building and modern standards  
 17 how Short tested the circulation of air in a 19th-century building  
 18 an implication that advertising led to the large increase in the use of air conditioning

## Questions 19–26

Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 19–26 on your answer sheet.

## Ventilation in 19th-century hospital wards

Professor Alan Short examined the work of John Shaw Billings, who influenced the architectural **19 designs** of hospitals to ensure they had good ventilation. He calculated that **20 pathogens** in the air coming from patients suffering from **coughing** would not have harmed other patients. He also found that the air **22 19th-century wards** in hospitals could change as often as in a modern operating theatre. He suggests that energy use could be reduced by locating more patients in **communal** areas.

A major reason for improving ventilation in 19th-century hospitals was the demand from **24 public** for protection against bad air, known as **25 miasmas**. These were blamed for the spread of disease for hundreds of years, including epidemics **26 cholera** in London and Paris in the middle of the 19th century.