

Test 2

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** of hospitals to ensure they had good ventilation. He calculated that **20** in the air coming from patients suffering from **21** would not have harmed other patients. He also found that the air in **22** 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 **23** areas.

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