# Test 3

## LISTENING

## PART 1 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 3with every living room set	
<b>4</b> and Oliver	Mid-range prices 12% monthly fee for 5	Also offers a cleaning service	
Larch Furniture	Offers cheapest prices for renting furniture and 6items	Must have own 7  Minimum contract length: six months	
8 Rentals	See the <b>9</b> for the most up-to-date prices	10are allowed within 7 days of delivery	

### PART 2 Questions 11-20

Questions 11-16

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

### **Bidcaster Community Archaeology Project**

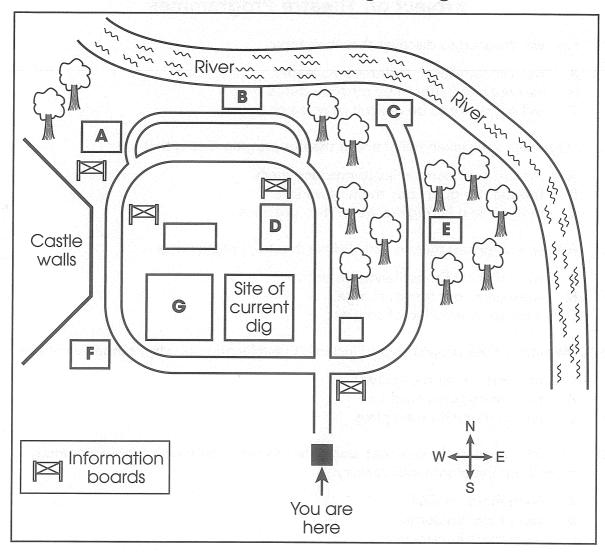
- 11 Who was responsible for starting the community project?
  - A the castle owners
  - **B** a national charity
  - **C** the local council
- 12 How was the gold coin found?
  - A Heavy rain had removed some of the soil.
  - B The ground was dug up by wild rabbits.
  - C A person with a metal detector 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

### Questions 17–20

Label the map below.

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

## Bidcaster Archaeological Dig



17	bridge foundation	ons	
18	rubbish pit		general kojeski gjarnomi, od se
19	meeting hall		
	•		
20	fish pond		

#### PART 3 Questions 21–30

Questions 21–26

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

## **Project on Theatre Programmes**

- 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.

### 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.

0	Ħ				
6	h		Ħ.	m.	7
الب	H H	u	W	w	r

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

## PART 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

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

	Inclusive design
Defi	nition
•	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 <b>32</b> problems.
Exa	mples 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
	<ul> <li>people can make commands using a mouse, keyboard or</li> <li>their 36</li></ul>
Imp	act of non-inclusive designs
•	Access
	<ul> <li>Loss of independence for disabled people.</li> </ul>
•	Safety
	- Seatbelts are especially problematic for 37women.
	- PPE jackets are often unsuitable because of the size of women's <b>38</b>
	<ul> <li>PPE for female 39 officers dealing with emergencies is the worst.</li> </ul>
•	Comfort in the workplace
	- The <b>40</b> in offices is often too low for women.