

LISTENING

PART 1 Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

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

Furniture rental companies		
Name of companies	Information about costs	Additional notes
Peak Rentals	Prices range from 105 dollars to 1 dollars 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 11–20

Questions 11–16

Choose the correct letter, A, B, or C

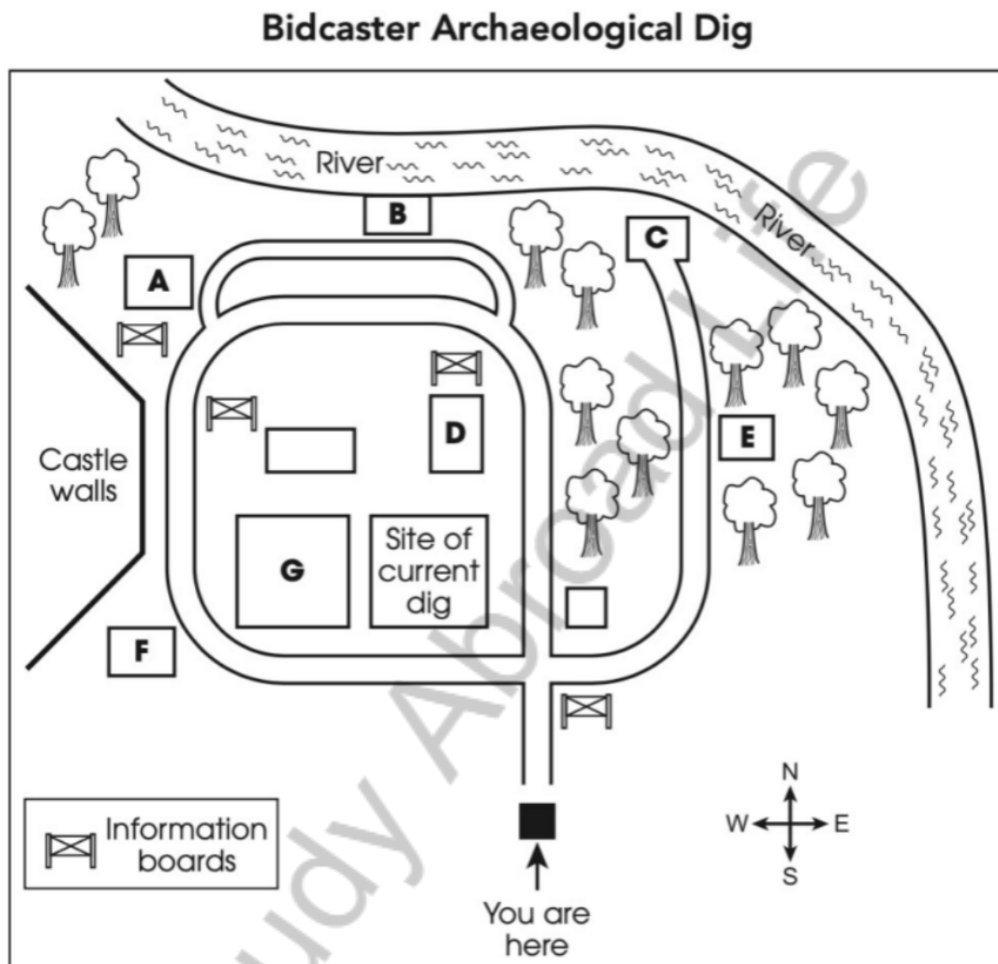
- 11** Who was responsible for starting the community project?
- A.** the castle owners
 - B.** a national charity
 - C.** the local council
- 12** How was the gold coin found?
- A.** Heavy rain had removed some of the soil.
 - B.** The ground was dug up by wild rabbits.
 - C.** A person with a metal 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 from 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-F**, next to Questions 17-20



- 17. bridge foundations
- 18. rubbish pit
- 19. meeting hall
- 20. fish pond

PART 3 Questions 21–30

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	Comments about programme
27 Ruy Blas	A. I origin is somewhat controversial
28 Man of La Mancha	B. It is historically significant for a country.
29 The Tragedy of Jane Shore	C. It was effective at attracting audiences
30 The Sailors' Festival	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.