

CAMBRIDGE IELTS LISTENING BOOK 20 TEST 3

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 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

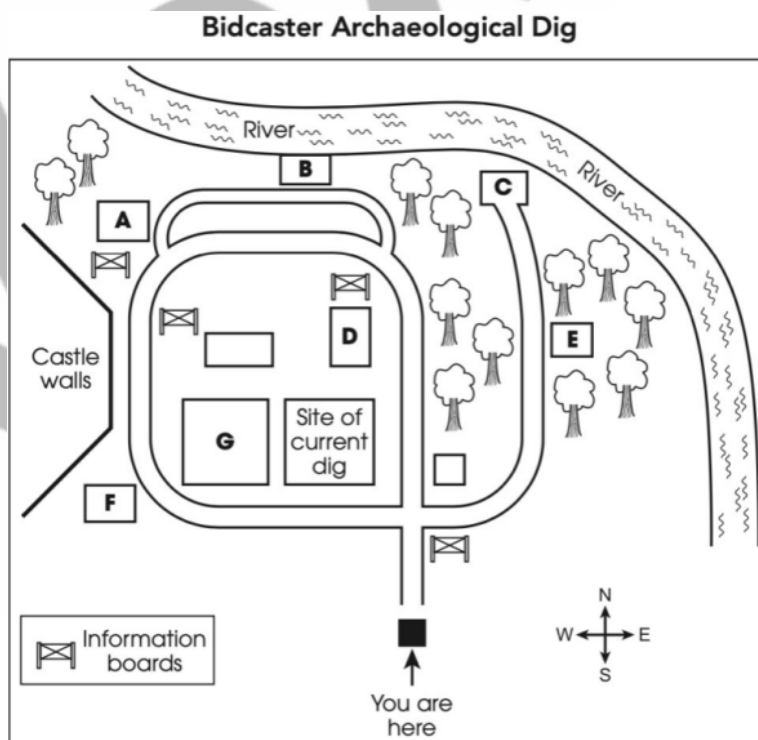
Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

- 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 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.

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



- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| 17 bridge foundations | | 19 meeting hall | |
| 18 rubbish pit | | 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.

Comments about programmes

- 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.

27 Ruy Blas

29 The Tragedy of Jane Shore

28 Man of La Mancha

30 The Sailors' Festival

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.