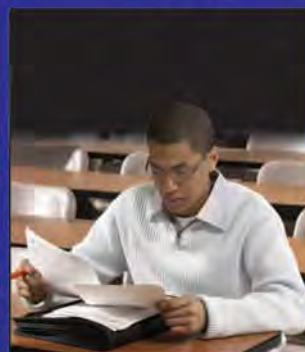
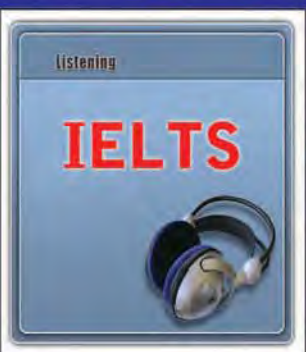


The Listening Test of

IELTS

32 Practice Tests



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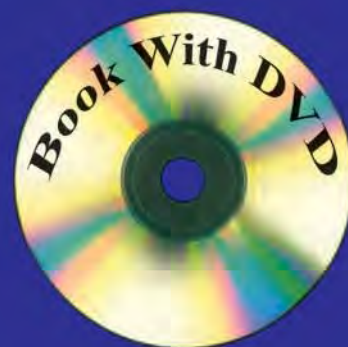


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Introduction

The listening test of IELTS which lasts about thirty minutes consists of four sections with total of 40 questions: there are about 10 questions in each section. The sections become progressively more difficult.

Section 1 (3-4 minutes)

This is mainly a conversation between two speakers on an everyday social/ survival situation. There are always two speakers in section 1. In essence you need to understand simple facts, including names and numbers to deal with this section.

Section 2 (3-4 minutes)

This section is a monologue on a topic of general interest. Here, you need to decide what the important details or facts on the recording are.

Section 3 (3-4 minutes)

This section includes a discussion between two to four speakers on an educational topic. You have to follow the discussion and listen for important facts, reasons or ideas. You may also require identifying different points of view or opinions.

Section 4 (3-4 minutes)

This is a lecture or talk by one speaker on an academic or study/course- related topic. To answer the questions, you need to follow the development of the talk and identify the main ideas or key points.

The purpose of this book has definitely been to help the IELTS candidates improve their listening score by presenting an overall picture of the test and giving the **general tips** required and questions often asked. There have also been a number of exercises on different **types of question** found in the listening test and a plenty of **guidelines and strategies** assisting test

takers to easily tackle each type of question.

You can also find beneficial detailed information accompanied with related activities for the four **sections of the test** as well as the range of listening skills which are typically tested in each section.

In the second section of the book, there are **32 complete practice tests** carefully selected from the best available IELTS books in the market. This (making one book out of approximately 10 books), of course, makes this book tremendously useful and highly practical for the test takers.

General Tips

- ✓ The listening test of IELTS is designed to assess your ability to understand spoken English and is the same for all candidates.
- ✓ On the day of the actual test of IELTS you do the listening section first.
- ✓ The listening part of IELTS test is about 30 minutes long: you also have the transfer time at the end of the test and some time to read the questions during the test.
- ✓ The test contains about 40 questions.
- ✓ The test is divided into four separate sections.
- ✓ Each section is on a different topic and has different voices.
- ✓ The level of the difficulty of the texts and tasks increase through the paper.
- ✓ One section might be divided into several parts of about a minute or two or it could be, say a conversation that goes for four or five minutes.
- ✓ The questions mostly follow the same sequence as the information contained in the listening.
- ✓ Before each section, you have the instructions in the question booklet which are, of course, all given on tape.
- ✓ The instructions are always in italics. Important aspects of the instructions are also in **BOLD ITALIC CAPITALS**. Try to familiarize yourself before the test, so you follow them properly.
- ✓ Before hearing each section or part you are given some time to read over the questions.
- ✓ You should answer the questions as you listen because you hear the recording once only, as in most situations in real life.

- ✓ Write your answers to the questions directly into the question booklet.
- ✓ Once the section is finished, you have some time (about 30 seconds) to check over your answers.
- ✓ At the end of the entire test, you are allowed an extra ten minutes to transfer your answers from the test booklet onto the answer sheet.
- ✓ Take care when transferring your answers; you will lose marks if you make spelling or grammar mistakes.
- ✓ The first two sections of the test are based on social (survival) situations or needs; these are the type of situations students would face when they arrive in a foreign country like checking in at a hotel, asking directions, arranging to meet people.
- ✓ In section 1, there is usually a conversation between two speakers; for example, two friends discussing holiday plans or an interview at an accommodation agency. At the beginning of section 1, the example is heard first, and then the conversation is played in full.
- ✓ Listening to the example gives you the chance to become familiar with the voices of the two speakers.
- ✓ In section 2, there is usually a monologue on a general subject, for example, a short talk on healthy eating or tourist information.
- ✓ The second two sections are related to education or training contexts: these are academic kinds of situations. In section 3, there could be a conversation with up to four speakers; for example, a tutorial discussion between a tutor and several students discussing an assignment. In section 4, there could be a lecture or talk of general academic interest.
- ✓ Accents heard in the test could be British, Australian, American or even Canadian, so you could have quite range of accents.
- ✓ There is a wide range of question types.
- ✓ Some of the questions are in the form of graphics, such as tables. This applies also to multiple – choice questions, where you may have to choose between a number of pictures or mark a point on a plan.
- ✓ Various question types you meet:

- Multiple choice

4 General Tips

- Short answer questions
- Sentence completion
- Notes/ summary/ flow chart/ table completion
- Labeling a diagram which has numbered parts
- Matching

✓ One mark is awarded for each of the 40 questions, and the result is translated into a score on the IELTS nine-band scale.

✓ Spelling is important, especially when it is clear from the tape that accuracy is required, such as filling in important details on an application form.

THE IELTS NINE-BAND SCALE

Band 9_ Expert User

Has fully operational command of the language: appropriate, accurate and fluent with complete understanding.

Band 8_ Very Good User

Has fully operational command of the language with only occasional unsystematic inaccuracies and inappropriacies. Misunderstandings may occur in unfamiliar situations. Handles complex detailed argumentation well.

Band 7_ Good User

Has operational command of the language, though with occasional inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings in some situations. Generally handles complex language well and understands detailed reasoning.

Band 6_ Competent User

Has generally effective command of the language despite some inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings. Can use and understand fairly complex language, particularly in familiar situations.

Band 5_ Modest User

Has partial command of the language, coping with overall meaning in most situations, though is likely to make many mistakes. Should be able to handle basic communication in own field.

Band 4_ Limited User

Basic competence is limited to familiar situations. Has frequent problems in understanding and expression. Is not able to use complex language.

Band 3_ Extremely Limited User

Conveys and understands only general meaning in very familiar situations. Frequent breakdowns in communication occur.

Band 2_ Intermittent User

Not real communication is possible except for the most basic information using isolated words or short formulae in familiar situations and to meet immediate needs. Has great difficulty in understanding spoken and written English.

Band 1_ Non User

Essentially has no ability to use the language beyond possibly a few isolated words.

Band 0_ Did Not Attempt The Test

No assemble information provided.

LISTENING ANSWER SHEET

1			22		
2			23		
3			24		
4			25		
5			26		
6			27		
7			28		
8			29		
9			30		
10			31		
11			32		
12			33		
13			34		
14			35		
15			36		
16			37		
17			38		
18			39		
19			40		
20			41		
21			42		
			Listening total		

Learn to Predict

It is very important to predict what information the task requires for a correct answer. To score well in the listening test, you need the ability to think ahead.

Before each part or section, you are given a short time to look at the questions in the test booklet, so you should have information about what you hear. Try to predict the number of people involved or what they might say or the words they might use.

The more effectively you can predict, the quicker your mind will form the correct word associations to make with the topic, and the better you will be able to workout the meaning of what you hear.

For example, if the instruction tells you, that you are going to hear a conversation between two friends who are planning a holiday, you can expect to hear plans for the future discussion about what they will do on the trip. A quick look at the questions tells you that you will be listening for specific information in each case, and you can expect to have most of the words, or other words with the same meaning, in the answer choices for each question. Sometimes it is possible to predict the likely answers to some of the questions in the IELTS test before hearing the tape. This is one of the reasons why it is important to spend as much time as possible looking at the questions before the tape is played.

In the multiple choice questions, it is possible that at least one of the options is extremely unlikely. In such cases, you can reduce the number of possible choices, so you will have a great chance of selecting the correct answer.

As there is no penalty for guessing in the IELTS test, there is no reason why you should not use the question paper to help you to answer the questions you missed on the tape.

In the listening test, you only have the questions to look at. You must survey the questions, so you know what to expect on the tape.



Once you have established the general content of the recording, analyze the questions so you know what specific information you need to find. Then you will be able to listen for keywords and phrases in the recording. This helps in many ways; you will know what to listen; you will know when to listen intensively for the specific information you need; and if you miss one answer, you will recognize the fact and can move onto the next. Do not worry if you do not understand something in the questions. You may be able to guess the meaning of an unknown word from the context.

Listening Sections

Section 1 of the listening test is the easiest of the four sections. However, it is possible to make mistakes due to the nervousness or lack of preparation. It is a conversation, generally between two speakers which is usually divided into two parts.

First, you are given a little time to look at the questions. Then, you will hear an example. Listening to the example gives you the chance to become familiar with the voices of two speakers and to practice working out the answer as you listen.

The example is followed by the correct answer. Then you will have some time (about 20-30 seconds) to look at the questions for the first part of the section 1. You must study the questions and the answer choices during the time given for this activity. If you do not do this, you will not know what kind of information you should be listening for and you will not be ready to write your answers.

Next, you will hear the first part of the conversation and then the second part. Listen for a general understanding of the situation and at the same time listen for the specific key words and phrases. The key words or phrases in section 1 are most likely to be presented to you in the test booklet in the form of pictures, charts, or diagrams.

Remember, you must write your answers as you listen.

If you listen carefully to the given practice tests in this book, you will notice that important information, which includes the answers, is almost always stressed and quite often repeated two or even three times.

Bear in mind that as you listen for the answers to a question, you need to be aware of the content of next question. If you do not think ahead to the next question, and you miss an answer, you might be unable to keep up with the tape.

To write down the answers more quickly, write only the first two or three letters of the answers that you hear. This **shorthand approach** is effective in a gapfill listening task because some of the answers may come in quick succession, especially at the beginning of the gapfill passage. You can complete the words during the short period of time given to you after the passage has finished.

Only very few listening test questions are given out of order. However, you must be flexible enough to look ahead at the test paper in case the answer to questions, do not come in the order shown in the test booklet. This is most likely to occur in a gapfill listening task.

Section 2 is usually a monologue; that is, there is only one speaker. This monologue is

also usually in two parts. You are given time to look at the questions. Unlike section 1, you will not hear a spoken example, but there may be a written example in a shaded box in booklet.

Use the time at the end to check your answers. Use this time the way you can by either going over your answers for section 2 or by reading the questions for section 3. Continue until you hear the instruction to turn to section 3.

In **section 3**, there is a conversation between two or more speakers, for example, a tutorial discussion between a tutor and a student, or several students discussing an assignment. This conversation is usually in two parts. The topic is often related to student life. You are given time to look at the questions. There is no example on the cassette tape. Do not worry if you hear a lot of extra information between questions.

Section 4 is also a monologue, usually about an academic situation. Unlike the other sections of the test, this section is usually not divided into parts, although there may be short pauses. There is often a written example in the question booklet, but there is not a separate spoken example.

The questions to this section are often in the form of notes or a summary to be completed. However, there is sometimes a mixture of question types. This section is usually a short talk or lecture of general academic interest, but you do not need specialist knowledge to understand the ideas presented.

To do well in this section, you need to read the summary or the notes given very quickly and predict possible answers. Do not try and listen to every word. Instead listen for the specific information you want; remember you are listening for a purpose. Do not worry if there is a word you do not understand; you may not need to understand it.



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Numbers

In British and American English, numbers are said differently. When a number occurs twice, the British will often say 'double', or 'triple' when it occurs three times.

Accordingly the number **9731277** could be said:

Nine seven three one two double seven (British English)

Nine seven three one two seven seven (American English)

The figure zero is often spoken as 'o' (oh).

Dates

To write the months in your answer sheet, you may abbreviate the months. To do so, use the conventional abbreviation such as Jan. /Feb. /Oct. etc.

Dates may be written as:

- | | |
|---|---|
| - day/ month/ year in numbers | e.g. 3/5/99 |
| - day/ month/ year in numbers and words | e.g. 3 May 1999 or 3 rd May 1999 |
| - month/ day/ year in numbers | e.g. 5/3/1999 |
| - month/ day/ year in words and numbers | e.g. May 3 1999 |

A decade can be written '1920s'. In speech a decade may be referred to as 'the twenties'.

A century can be written with a 'C' and a number (C20) or as an ordinal number (20th century).

Time of day

The time of day can be written 'a.m.' 'AM' or 'A.M.' for morning and 'p.m.', 'PM' or 'P.M.' for the afternoon or evening.

Sometimes you will not hear numbers exactly as the form of the questions. You might have to make a simple calculation. If you use the time given for studying the questions, you will know exactly what kind of information is needed. Then you can quickly put the numbers in as you listen. Also, remember that you can write the numbers like 108 as a numeral, but a number like 5 billion as a combination of a numeral and a word.

Exercise one:

Write down the numbers and names you hear.

A

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| i. _____ | ii. _____ | iii. _____ | iv. _____ |
| v. _____ | vi. _____ | vii. _____ | viii. _____ |
| ix. _____ | x. _____ | | |

B

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| i. _____ | ii. _____ | iii. _____ | iv. _____ |
| v. _____ | vi. _____ | vii. _____ | viii. _____ |
| ix. _____ | x. _____ | | |

C

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| i. _____ | ii. _____ | iii. _____ | iv. _____ |
| v. _____ | vi. _____ | vii. _____ | viii. _____ |
| ix. _____ | x. _____ | | |

D

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| i. _____ | ii. _____ | iii. _____ | iv. _____ |
| v. _____ | vi. _____ | vii. _____ | viii. _____ |
| ix. _____ | x. _____ | | |

Exercise two:

Write down the numbers and names you hear in the following sentences.

A

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| i. _____ | ii. _____ | iii. _____ | iv. _____ |
| v. _____ | vi. _____ | vii. _____ | viii. _____ |
| ix. _____ | x. _____ | | |

B

- i.-x. _____

C

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| i. _____ | ii. _____ | iii. _____ | iv. _____ |
| v. _____ | vi. _____ | vii. _____ | viii. _____ |
| ix. _____ | x. _____ | | |

D

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| i. _____ | ii. _____ | iii. _____ | iv. _____ |
| v. _____ | vi. _____ | vii. _____ | viii. _____ |
| ix. _____ | x. _____ | | |

Exercise three:

Write down the numbers and names you hear in the following sentences

A

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| i. _____ | ii. _____ | iii. _____ | iv. _____ |
| v. _____ | vi. _____ | vii. _____ | viii. _____ |
| ix. _____ | x. _____ | | |

B

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| i. _____ | ii. _____ | iii. _____ | iv. _____ |
| v. _____ | vi. _____ | vii. _____ | viii. _____ |
| ix. _____ | x. _____ | | |

C

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| i. ----- | ii. ----- | iii. ----- | iv. ----- |
| v. ----- | vi. ----- | vii. ----- | viii. ----- |
| ix. ----- | x. ----- | | |

D

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| i. ----- | ii. ----- | iii. ----- | iv. ----- |
| v. ----- | vi. ----- | vii. ----- | viii. ----- |
| ix. ----- | x. ----- | | |

Exercise four:

Write down the numbers and names you hear.

A

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| i. ----- | ii. ----- | iii. ----- | iv. ----- |
| v. ----- | vi. ----- | vii. ----- | viii. ----- |
| ix. ----- | x. ----- | | |

B

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| i. ----- | ii. ----- | iii. ----- | iv. ----- |
| v. ----- | vi. ----- | vii. ----- | viii. ----- |
| ix. ----- | x. ----- | | |

C

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| i. ----- | ii. ----- | iii. ----- | iv. ----- |
| v. ----- | vi. ----- | vii. ----- | viii. ----- |
| ix. ----- | x. ----- | | |

D

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| i. ----- | ii. ----- | iii. ----- | iv. ----- |
| v. ----- | vi. ----- | vii. ----- | viii. ----- |
| ix. ----- | x. ----- | | |

Exercise five:

You will hear ten dates. Write the dates you hear.

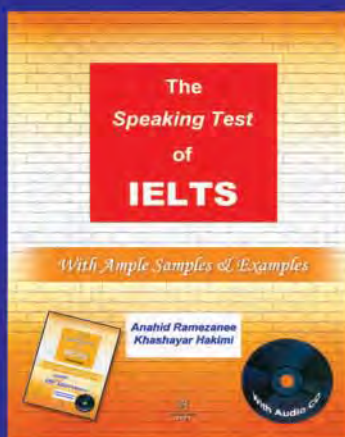
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| i. _____ | ii. _____ | iii. _____ | iv. _____ |
| v. _____ | vi. _____ | vii. _____ | viii. _____ |
| ix. _____ | x. _____ | | |

Exercise six:

You will hear ten numbers read. Write any fraction, percentage, decimal number and amount of money you hear. You should include any currency you hear.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| i. _____ | ii. _____ | iii. _____ | iv. _____ |
| v. _____ | vi. _____ | vii. _____ | viii. _____ |
| ix. _____ | x. _____ | | |

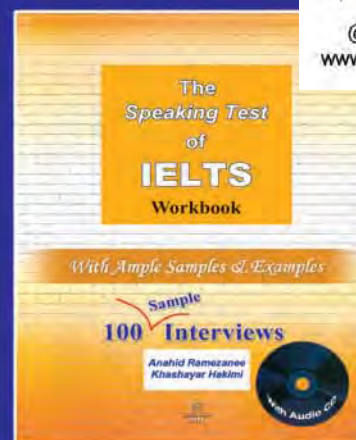




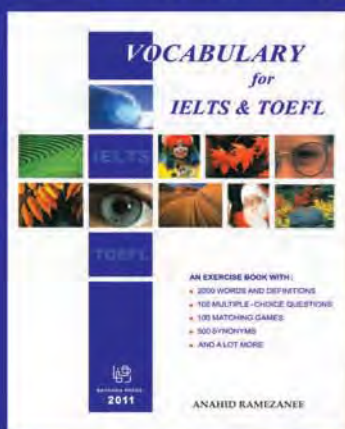
این کتاب با ارائه مجموعه کاملی از تمرینات و موضوعات مفید و متنوع در سه بخش:

1. Introduction & Interview
2. Individual long turn
3. Two-way discussion

سالها است که در بسیاری از مراکز و آموزشگاههای کشور برای تدریس آزمون **Speaking** مورد استفاده قرار میگیرد و بارها تجدید چاپ شده است. استفاده از این کتاب به همراه **Workbook** آن که شامل ۱۰۰ نمونه مصاحبه می باشد توصیه می شود.



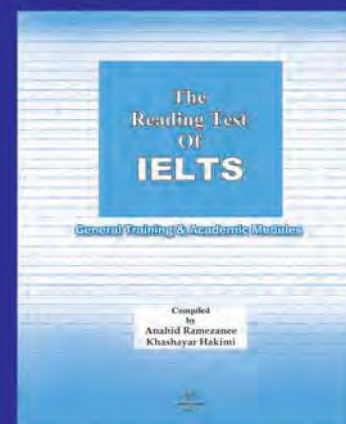
کتاب حاضر مجموعه ای از ۱۰۰ آزمون واقعی است که از میان آزمون های برگزار شده در سال های اخیر انتخاب شده اند. **DVD** همراه کتاب ترکیبی از مصاحبه های مختلف با لهجه های انگلیسی، آمریکایی و استرالیایی می باشد که توسط افراد **Native** انجام شده است. استفاده از این کتاب به همراه کتاب اصلی ضامن موفقیت شما در آزمون **Speaking** می باشد.



این کتاب مجموعه کاملی از واژگانی است که به دقت از میان آزمون های واقعی **IELTS** و **TOEFL** در سال های اخیر استخراج شده و در سه بخش:

1. Vocabulary for Reading
 2. Vocabulary For Listening
 3. Vocabulary for Writing
- Graphs
 - Transitional Words
 - Letters

و البته در غالب تمرینات کاربردی ارائه شده اند.



ویژگی این کتاب، نگارش ساده و ارائه کام به کام مطالب می باشد بطوریکه می توان از آن هم در کلاس و هم جهت **Self-study** بهره جست و در مدت زمان محدودی (حداکثر دو هفته) کلیه مهارت های مورد نیاز برای آزمون **Reading** را فراگرفت.