

IELTS

LISTENING

EXERCISES - 1 to 5

FREE



Entenda como é o IELTS

Existem dois tipos de testes, o IELTS Academic, para quem deseja estudar fora; e o IELTS General Training, que avalia o domínio do inglês em situações práticas do dia a dia.

O IELTS General Training é o teste que você vai precisar fazer para aplicar para a residência permanente. Por ele, você será avaliado em sua capacidade de conversação, de compreender informações; de interpretar textos e escrever redações.

O exame é dividido em seções com diferentes tempos de duração. Os testes de interpretação oral e de texto e a redação são feitos em sequência, já o teste de conversação pode ser feito até 7 dias antes ou depois da data do exame, de acordo com a disponibilidade do centro que aplicar o teste. No infográfico abaixo você confere mais detalhes do formato do exame e do tempo disponível para cada etapa:

Listening - 30 minutos

O candidato ouve 4 textos gravados, monólogos e conversas com diferentes sotaques nativos, e em seguida escreve as respostas para uma série de perguntas. As conversas são divididas das seguintes formas e ouvidas apenas uma vez:

Parte 1 Uma conversa entre duas pessoas em um contexto social. ex: Uma entrevista de emprego.

Parte 2 Um monólogo sobre um momento do cotidiano. ex: Uma apresentação sobre serviços disponíveis em algum lugar.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

- Parte 3** Uma conversa entre até 4 pessoas em um contexto educacional ou de treinamento. ex: Uma conversa entre professor e alunos
- Parte 4** Um monólogo sobre um tema acadêmico. ex: Uma palestra

Reading - 60 minutos

A parte de leitura é formada por textos autênticos extraídos de livros, revistas, jornais, anúncios e guias, seguidos por 40 questões variadas para testar a habilidade de interpretação do candidato.

Writing - 60 minutos

A parte escrita é composta de duas redações sobre tópicos de interesse geral.

- REDAÇÃO 1** Os candidatos são apresentados a uma situação e devem escrever uma carta solicitando mais informações ou explicando a situação. Ela pode ter de ser no estilo pessoal, semiformal ou formal.
- REDAÇÃO 2** Escrever uma composição em resposta a um ponto de vista, argumento ou problema.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Speaking - 11 a 14 minutos

A parte falada do IELTS avalia a capacidade do candidato de se expressar verbalmente em inglês. Tudo é gravado, e as questões são feitas de uma forma que os candidatos não podem ensaiar suas respostas antes.

PARTE 1 Candidatos respondem perguntas gerais sobre eles mesmos e sobre uma variedade de tópicos familiares. Duração de 4 a 5 minutos.

PARTE 2 Os candidatos recebem um cartão com um tópico sobre o qual eles devem falar. Eles têm apenas um minuto para se preparar para falar até dois minutos, e em seguida devem responder a uma ou duas perguntas do examinador sobre o mesmo assunto.

PARTE 3 São feitas mais perguntas relacionadas ao tópico da parte 2. Essas perguntas dão ao candidato a possibilidade de falar mais sobre ideias e de uma forma mais abstrata. Duração de 4 a 5 minutos.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Exercise 1

Click on the link to listen to the audio:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E2yslUjVcag>

SECTION 1 - Questions 1-10

Questions 1-5

Write **NO MORE THAN** One WORD

EXAMPLE

ANSWER

Surname

Jones

VIDEO LIBRARY APPLICATION FORM

First names: Louise Cynthia

Address: Apartment 1, 72 **(1)** Street Highbridge

Post code: **(2)**

Telephone: 9835 6712 (home) **(3)**..... (work)

Driver's licence number: **(4)**

DOB: 25th Month: **(5)**.....Year: 1977

Questions 6—8

Circle THREE letters A-F.

What types of films does Louise like?

A - Action

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

B - Comedies

C - Musicals

D - Romance

E - Westerns

F - Wildlife

Questions 9 and 10

Write **NO MORE THAN 3 WORDS**.

9 - How much does it cost to join the library?

10 - When will Louise's card be ready?

SECTION 2 - Questions 11-20

Questions 11-13

Write **NO MORE THAN T THREE WORDS** for each answer

Expedition Across Attora Mountains

Leader: Charles Owen

Prepared a **(11)** for the trip

Total length of trip **(12)**

Climbed highest peak in **(13)**

Questions 14 and 15

Circle the correct letters A-C.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

14 - What took the group by surprise?

- A** - the amount of rain
- B** - the number of possible routes
- C** - the length of the journey

15 - How did Charles feel about having to change routes?

- A** - He reluctantly accepted it.
- B** - He was irritated by the diversion.
- C** - It made no difference to enjoyment.

Questions 16–18

Circle THREE letters A-F.

What does Charles say about his friends?

- A** - He met them at one stage on the trip.
- B** - They kept all their meeting arrangements.
- C** - One of them helped arrange the transport.
- D** - One of them owned the hotel they stayed in.
- E** - Some of them travelled with him.
- F** - Only one group lasted the 96 days.

Questions 19 and 20

Circle TWO letters A-E.

What does Charles say about the donkeys?

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

A - He rode them when he was tired

B - He named them after places.

C - One of them died.

D - They behaved unpredictably.

E - They were very small.

SECTION 3 - Questions 21-30

Questions 21-25

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer

	Tim	Jane
Day of arrival	Sunday	(21)
Subject	History	(22)
Number of books to read	(23)	(24)
Day of first lecture	Tuesday	(25)

Questions 26-30

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

26 - What is Jane's study strategy in lectures?

27 - What's Tim's study strategy for reading?

28 - What is the subject of Tim's first lecture?

29 - What's title of Tim's first essay?

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

30 - What is the subject of Jane's first essay?

SECTION 4 - Questions 31-40

Questions 31-35

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Course	Type of course: duration & level	Entry requirements
Physical Fitness Instructor	Example Six-month certificate	None
Sports Administrator	(31)	(32) in sports administration
Sports Psychologist	(33)	Degree in psychology
Physical Education Teacher	4 years degree in education	(34)
Recreation officer	(35)	None

Questions 36-40

Write the appropriate letters A-G against question 36-40

MAIN ROLES

Job	Main Role
Physical Fitness Instructor	(36)
Sports Administrator	(37)
Sports Psychologist	(38)

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Physical Education Teacher (39)

Recreation Officer (40)

- A** - the coaching of teams
- B** - the support of elite athletes
- C** - guidance of ordinary individuals
- D** - community health
- E** - the treatment of injuries
- F** - arranging matches and venues
- G** - the rounded development of children

Tapescripts for IELTS Listening Exercise 1

SECTION 1

LOUISE : Oh hello, I'd like to join the video library.

MR MAX : OK. Would you like to fill in the application form now?

LOUISE : Yes, I can do it now.

MR MAX : Hold on and I'll get a form. Now, I'll just ask you a few questions and then I'll get you to sign at the bottom.

LOUISE : Right.

MR MAX : What's your full name?

LOUISE : Louise Cynthia Jones. Example

MR MAX : Jones?

LOUISE : Yes, that's right.

Repeat

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

MR MAX : OK, and what's your address?

LOUISE : Apartment 1, 72 Black Street, Highbridge.

MR MAX : Black Street, that's just around the corner, isn't it?

LOUISE : Yes.

MR MAX : OK, so the post code is 2085, right?

LOUISE : Yes, 2085.

MR MAX : Mm. And your telephone number? I need both home and work.

LOUISE : Home is 9835 6712 and work is 9456 1309. Do you need any ID or anything like that?

MR MAX : Yes, we need your driver's licence number, that is if you have one.

LOUISE : Yes, I know it off by heart, it's an easy one, 2020BD. Do you need to see it?

MR MAX : Yes, I'm afraid I do.

LOUISE : Mm . . . here.

MR MAX : Right, thanks. And could you tell me your date of birth please?

LOUISE : 25 July 1977.

MR MAX : That's the most important part out of the way, but could I just ask you a few questions for a survey we're conducting?

LOUISE : OK.

MR MAX : What kind of videos do you prefer to watch? Have a look at this list.

LOUISE : Well, I love anything that makes me laugh. I just love to hear jokes and funny punch lines. I'm not very keen on westerns, although my father likes them, but I'm a real softie, so anything with a bit of a love story is good for me. It doesn't matter how old. Not musicals though, they're too much!

MR MAX : Anything else?

LOUISE : I'm completely taken by documentaries of the great outdoors, you know the sort, animals, plants and far away places. I saw a wonderful one on dolphins last week. It was amazing.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

MR MAX : Now, I think that's all from me, except I need you to sign here on the line. Here's a pen. Oh, and I nearly forgot, the membership fee. \$25, refundable if you leave the library for any reason.

LOUISE : There you are. And do I sign here?

MR MAX : Yes, that's it. You can borrow videos now, if you like, but your card won't be ready until next week. You can come and pick it up when you bring your first videos back. That is if you want to take some now.

LOUISE : Yes, I'd like to. I'll have a look around.

MR MAX : Fine.

SECTION 2

INTERVIEWER -- A dream came true in 1995, when over 96 days of the spring and summer, an expedition of four men undertook what they believe to have been the first and only complete end-to-end crossing of Morocco's Attora mountains. I talked to Charles Owen, the leader of the expedition group, about the trip.

Charles, how much planning went on beforehand?

CHARLES : Well, as you know, I run these walking trips across the mountains for tourists and over the years, I've collected maps and other data to prepare what I call a 'route book' for this trip and this book basically shows the route across the mountains that we took.

INTERVIEWER : You actually broke records while you were out there, didn't you?

CHARLES : Mmm. Yes, it was 900 miles in total and we managed to climb 32 peaks that were over 3000 metres high, including Toubkal, which is of course the highest in North Africa. We weren't actually out to make a name for ourselves - it just happened really.

INTERVIEWER : What was the weather like?

CHARLES : It got us right from day one and we were pretty taken aback really to find that it rained on quite a number of days, and so we were forced to start re-planning our route almost from the outset. One of the obvious problems is the heavy snow which blocks the mountain passes, so you have to make considerable detours. When we were on the way to Imilchil, for example, the snow forced us into a northern bypass which

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

was new to us, but anyway, either way we would have been rewarded because we fell upon amazing, high meadows, huge gorges and wonderful snow-capped mountains. The scenery was as fine as any we saw on the trip and that was how it was every time - having to take another pass was never a disappointment.

CHARLES : Yes, yes . . . we'd arranged to meet up with friends at various points on the journey. I mean this was actually one of the purposes of the trip . . . and we managed to keep all these dates, which is amazing really considering the detours we made. An old friend acted as a sort of transport organiser for everyone and the Hotel Ali in Marrakech was a good social base - I'd really recommend it, although I can't remember who runs it. Anyway, groups of friends actually joined us for three-week stints and others just linked up with us. Some, whom we hadn't met before the trip at all, tagged on for short bursts - people from the area - who just came along for the ride. But outside the major visitor areas like Toubkal we only met one other group of travellers like ourselves in the whole 96 days.

INTERVIEWER : Were there any bad moments?

CHARLES : We took two, I must say, long-suffering donkeys with us to help transport water and tents and things. I suppose if we were to do it all again we'd probably hire donkeys along the way. Taza and Tamri, as we called them after the last places in the trip, well, they made quite a unique journey between them, and . . . but it was continuously demanding for them. On both the really high summits, they took diversions that were quite out of character and I can only assume that it must have been due to tiredness.

INTERVIEWER : Well, thank you . . . And Charles has put together a video about this journey and continues to lead groups to the Attora mountains, so if you want further information . . .

SECTION 3

JANE : Hi Tim! (Tim: Jane.) How are you? (Tim: Fine.) I'd been wondering when I'd run into you. Have you been here long?

TIM : I arrived yesterday, on Sunday. How about you?

JANE : I got here a few days ago, on Saturday. No - wait a minute, what's today? - Sorry Friday, not Saturday.

TIM : But we didn't have to be here till today.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

JANE : Yes, I know, but I wanted to get my things moved into my room, and just take a look around. So, did you decide to do English in the end?

TIM : No, I changed my mind and opted for history instead. And you're doing biology, if I remember correctly.

JANE : Yes, although to start with I couldn't decide between that and geography.

TIM : How much reading have you got? I was given an amazingly long list of books to read. See!

JANE : Wow, it does look pretty long.

TIM : Well, I counted 57. I could hardly believe it! What's your list like?

JANE : Well, it's not as long as yours, but it's still pretty big. There are 43. I don't know how I'm going to get through them all.

TIM : Well you don't have to read them all this week! You just have to stay ahead of the lectures and seminars. Have you got your class schedule yet?

JANE : Yep. It came with the reading list. When's your first lecture?

TIM : Tuesday. How about you?

JANE : The day after. It's my busiest day; I've got two lectures in the morning and one in the afternoon.

JANE : It's going to be different from school, isn't it!

TIM : Yeah, particularly the lectures. Have you got any special strategy for listening to lectures?

JANE : Well I'm going to use a cassette recorder and record them all.

TIM : What! Are you allowed to?

JANE : Sure. Lots of people do it nowadays. It means you can listen to the lectures all over again later, and make really good notes.

TIM : I couldn't do that. I like to take notes as I'm listening. I usually find I get all the important points. Reading is different of course. My approach is to skim the book first to see what's important and what isn't. It saves hours of time.

JANE : But what if you miss something?

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

TIM : You don't mean you're going to read every word, do you?

JANE : Well, that's what I usually do.

TIM : Well, that's up to you, but I think you're crazy!

JANE : What's your first lecture on, anyway?

TIM : Oh, it's a lecture on the French Revolution.

JANE : The French Revolution! How boring!

TIM : It's not boring at all! It was an amazing period of history. It changed everything in Europe. So what's your first lecture about?

JANE : It's about animal behaviour. It sounds really interesting.

TIM : Look, I was on my way to the library. I'm going to get some of these books out and start reading for the first essay I've got to write.

JANE : And what have you got to write about?

TIM : Well, you'll never believe it, I think our professor must have a sense of humour. He's given us the title "Why study history?"

JANE : That's a good one. When you find the answer, let me know!

TIM : I'm going to enjoy writing it. Have you been given any writing assignments yet?

JANE : Yes, I've got to write about animal language.

TIM : Hmm! That sounds a challenge. I suppose you'll be off to the zoo to do field research.

SECTION 4

LECTURER :

Welcome to further education Information Week. This is the Physical Education Faculty's session and I'm the Head of the Faculty. During the course of this morning we hope to give you a clear idea of what we offer in our training programs and we will look at the types of courses and the entry requirements, if any, for those courses. Some of these courses are open to school leavers, but for some you need previous qualifications, or relevant successful employment.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

So firstly, the Physical Fitness Instructor's course is offered as a six-month certificate course which includes an important component of personal fitness but there are no specific entry requirements.

For Sports Administrators we provide a four-month certificate course but you should be aware that this is designed for those who are in employment. This employment must be current and related to sports administration. For the Sports Psychologist course we offer a one-year diploma course, but this diploma course is available only to those who already hold a degree in psychology, so you need to make sure you have that before you apply to do this course.

For the Sports Psychologist course we offer a one-year diploma course, but this diploma course is available only to those who already hold a degree in psychology, so you need to make sure you have that before you apply to do this course.

Now . . . for Physical Education Teachers we offer a four-year degree in education. This degree course is designed for preparing students to teach in primary and secondary Schools and needs no prior qualifications as it is entered directly by school leavers. And lastly for the Recreation Officer's course we offer a six-month certificate. Entry to this course normally includes applicants of a wide range of ages and experiences, but we do not insist on any prerequisites for this course.

Remember that this is a vocational training institute. We train you so that you can take up a particular kind of job. So it is important that you know the main roles of the jobs - what the work is like and what kind of qualities you need to succeed at them.

A Physical Fitness Instructor works in health and fitness centres preparing individual programs for ordinary members of the public. Physical Fitness Instructors prepare routines of exercises to suit the individual client's age and level of fitness.

Sports Administrators run clubs and sporting associations. Their duties include such things as booking playing fields with local councils and organising the schedule of games or events for the club, so they need good organisational skills.

Sports Psychologists spend time with professional athletes helping them approach competition with a positive mental attitude to enable them to achieve their personal best. They do this by improving motivation and concentration or assisting with stress management.

Physical Education or PE Teachers instruct young students in how to exercise, play sport, and do other recreational activities correctly and safely. PE teachers help the

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

development of co-ordination, balance, posture, and flexibility with things like simple catching and throwing skills. They are not expected to be experts in all sports, but must be able to show students the basic techniques involved in a wide range of activities.

Recreation Officers often find themselves working for local government authorities and local groups. Their aim is to raise people's awareness of healthy lifestyles and improved general fitness through arranging recreational activities for groups of all ages from the very young to the elderly.

There are many other job opportunities which our graduates can look forward to. If you are interested in any of these ...

31 - 4/ four-month certificate /cert (course) 32 - (current) employment / job 33 -
1/one-year diploma / ACCREDIT diploma 34 - none / no (prior) qualifications/ quals
35 6/ six-month certificate /cert (course) 36 - C 37 - F 38 - B 39 - G 40 - D

Section 4

21 - (on) Friday 22 - Biology 23 - 57/fifty-seven (books) 24 - 43/forty-three (books)
25 - Wed/ Wednesday (NOT the day after) 26 - (she) record(s) them/ lectures / she
use(s) a (tape /cassette) recorder/ recording 27 - skimming / (he) skims (books)/(a
book) / skim (the) book first / skim reading 28 - (The) French Revolution 29 - Why
study history(?) 30 - animal language / (the) language of animals (NOT language)

Section 3

11 - route book 12 - 900/ nine hundred miles NOT 900 13 - North/ N Africa NOT
Africa 14 - A 15 - C 16, 17 & 18 B, C, E (in any order)
19 & 20 - B, D (in any order)

Section 2

1 - Black 2 - 2085 3 - 9456 1309 4 - 2020BD 5 - July
6, 7 & 8 B, D, F (in any order) 9 - \$25/ twenty-five dollars (refundable)
10 - next week / in a week / in one week / the following week

Section 1

Answers

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Exercise 2

Click on the link to listen to the audio:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v9FJckPofyA>

You will hear a number of different recordings and you have to answer questions on what you hear. There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions and you will have a chance to check your work.

All the recordings will be played once only. The test is in 4 Sections. At the end of the test you will be given 10 minutes to transfer your answers to an answersheet.

Section 1 - Questions 1-10

Complete the notes. Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

KATE	
Her first impressions of the town	Example: Quiet
Type of accomodation	(1)
Her feelings about the accomodation	(2)
Her feelings about the other students	(3)
Name of course	Environmental Studies
Difficulties experienced on the course	(4)
Suggestions for improving the course	(5)

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

LUKI	
First type of accomodation	(6)
Problem with the first accomodation	(7)
Second type of accomodation	(8)
Name of course	(9)
Comments about the course	Computer room busy
Suggestions for improving the course	(10)

Section 2 - Questions 11-20

Complete the notes. Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

There are many kinds of bicycles available:

- racing
- touring
- **(11)**
- ordinary



They vary in price and **(12)**

Prices range from \$50.00 to **(13)**

Single speed cycles are suitable for **(14)**

Three speed cycles are suitable for **(15)**

Five and ten speed cycles are suitable for longer distances, hills and **(16)**

Ten speed bikes are better because they are **(17)** in price but **(18)**

Buying a cycle is like **(19)**

The size of the bicycle is determined by the size of the **(20)**

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

SECTION 3 - Questions 21-32

Questions 21-24

Circle the correct answer.

21 - At first Fiona thinks that Martin's tutorial topic is

- A** - inappropriate.
- B** - dull.
- C** - interesting.
- D** - fascinating.

22 - According to Martin, the banana

- A** - has only recently been cultivated.
- B** - is economical to grow.
- C** - is good for your health.
- D** - is his favourite food.

23 - Fiona listens to Martin because she

- A** - wants to know more about bananas.
- B** - has nothing else to do today.
- C** - is interested in the economy of Australia.
- D** - wants to help Martin.

24 - According to Martin, bananas were introduced into Australia from

- A** - India.
- B** - England.
- C** - China.
- D** - Africa.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Questions 25-30

Complete Martin's notes Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.



Commercially grown banana plant

Each banana tree produces **(25)**of bananas.

On modern plantations in tropical conditions a tree can bear fruit after **(26)**


Banana trees prefer to grow **(27)** and they require rich soil and **(28)** The fruit is often protected by **(29)**

Ripe bananas emit a gas which helps other **(30)**

Questions 31 and 32

Circle the **TWO** correct boxes.

Consumption of Australian bananas



A	Europe
B	Asia
C	New Zealand
D	Australia
E	Other

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

SECTION 4 - Questions 33-41

Questions 33-35

Circle the correct answer:

According to the first speaker:

33 - The focus of the lecture series is on

- A** - organising work and study.
- B** - maintaining a healthy lifestyle.
- C** - coping with homesickness.
- D** - settling in at university.

34 - The lecture will be given by

- A** - the president of the Union.
- C** - a sports celebrity.
- B** - the campus doctor.
- D** - a health expert.

According to the second speaker:

35 - This week's lecture is on

- A** - campus food.
- B** - dieting.
- C** - sensible eating.
- D** - saving money.

Questions 36-39

Complete the notes. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

A balanced diet

A balanced diet will give you enough vitamins for normal daily living.

Vitamins in food can be lost through **(36)**

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Types of vitamins:

(a) Fat soluble vitamins are stored by the body.

(b) Water soluble vitamins - not stored, so you need a **(37)**

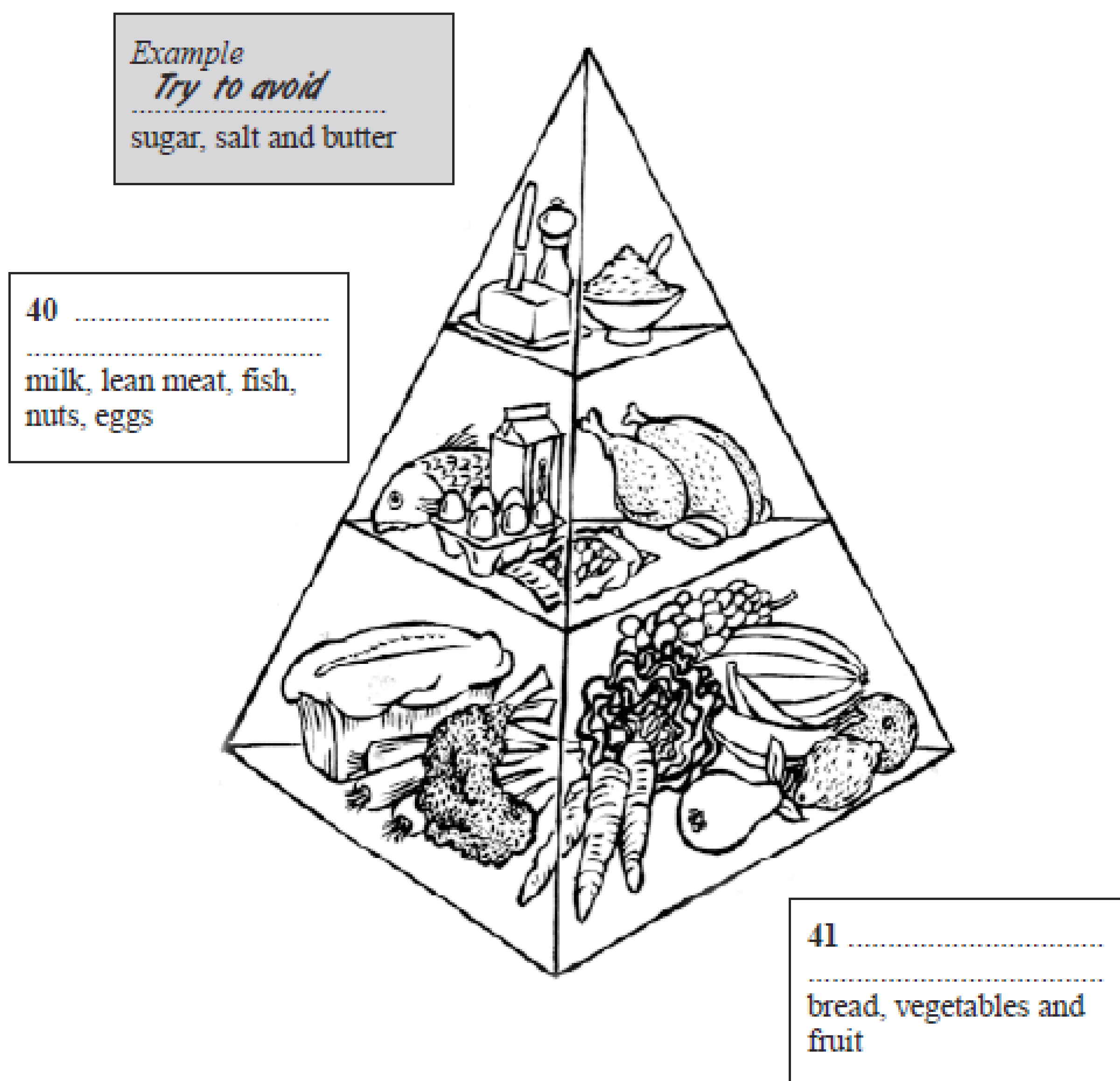
Getting enough vitamins

Eat **(38)** of foods.

Buy plenty of vegetables and store them in **(39)**

Questions 40-41

Complete the diagram by writing **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** in the boxes provided.



Tapescripts for IELTS Listening Exercise 2

SECTION 1

C = Counsellor

K = Kate

L = Luki

C: Hi there, Kate. Come on in. How are you today?

K: Fine thanks.

C: Hi, Luki. How's things?

L: OK.

C: Well, as I explained on the phone, I'm a Counsellor here at the Student Services section of the university and I'm interviewing overseas students to help me draw up a guide for new students so I'd be grateful if you could tell me a little about your time since you've been here in Cambridge.

K: Right.

L: Good idea.

C: Now, Kate let's start with you. OK, um Ö this is your second semester isn't it? Could you tell us something about your first impressions of the town when you arrived?

K: Yeah well first of all I was struck by how quiet it is here in the evening

Repeat

C: Yes, I suppose Cambridge is a quiet place. Where did you live when you first arrived?

K: Well, I went straight into student accommodation; it was a kind of student hostel.

C: Ah right, so you didn't have to worry about doing your own cooking or anything like that?

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

K: No, but sometimes I wished I had! The food at the hostel was awful.

C: Oh dear. But how were the other students?

K: To be honest I haven't managed to make many friends even though the place is full. People seem to keep to themselves; they're not really very friendly.

C: Oh I'm sorry to hear that. Well, what about the actual course? You're studying ... uh?

K: I'm doing a Masters by coursework in Environmental Studies.

C: Ah, right, and how are you finding that?

K: Yeah, well, it's been pretty good really. I've enjoyed the course, but I feel there hasn't been enough contact with the lecturers. They all seem to be incredibly busy. The only chance I've really had to talk to them was on the field trip.

C: Well that's no good. Could anything be done to improve the course in your opinion?

K: Well ... I think it would be helpful to have meetings with lecturers on the course. Say once a fortnight — something like that.

C: Regular meetings. Yes that could certainly help. Now Kate, we'll come back to you in a minute, but I'd just like to ask Luki some questions.

C: Luki, Where are you from?

L: I am from Indonesia.

C: And how did you find Cambridge when you first arrived?

L: Well, I like it here. I think the city is very beautiful.

C: What about your accommodation? Was that OK?

L: Yes, OK. At first I stayed with a family for three months. They were very kind to me but they had three young children and I found it difficult to study

C: Right, I see.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

L: So after three months I moved out and now I live with two other students in a student house. It's much cheaper and we like it there.

C: Good, and what about your studies? What are you studying?

L: I'm doing a Bachelor of Computing.

C: Computing. I see. Um, apart from the language difficulties, if you can separate them, how have you found the course?

L: OK, but ...

C: Yes, go on.

L: Well, the main difficulty for me is getting time on the computers in the computer room. It's always busy and this makes it very hard to do my practical work.

C: Yes, I'm sure it would. Can you reserve time in the computer room?

L: No, you can't ... but it would certainly help if we could reserve computer time.

C: Yes. I'll look into that and see if something can't be done to improve things over there. Now let's go back to Kate...

SECTION 2

Radio presenter:

Well, last week we talked about buying camping equipment and today I'd like to talk to you about buying a bicycle. A simple enough exercise, you might imagine, but there are lots of things to look out for to make sure you get the best deal for your money.

Well, the range of bicycles is enormous — there are racing bikes, touring bikes, mountain bikes or just plain ordinary bikes for riding round town. They vary enormously in two basic ways: price and quality. This means that the choice you make will probably be determined by the amount of money you want to pay, your own personal needs, what is actually available or a compromise of all three things. However, in broad terms you can spend anything from \$50 to \$2,000 on a bike so, you'll need to know what you are looking for.

Single speed cycles — that is bikes with no gears, are really only suited to short, casual rides. Their attraction is their simplicity and reliability. After years of neglect they still

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

manage to function, though not always too efficiently. If it's basic transport you're after then you can't go wrong. Three speed cycles on the other hand are all that is really necessary for most town riding, going to the shops and things like that. Like the single speed bike they are simple and reliable. If you are going to be going up and down lots of hills, then you'll probably want something more efficient.

Five and ten speed bicycles are best suited to riding over long distances or hilly terrain and to serious touring, so if it's serious touring you're interested in, get a five or ten speed bike. However it's worth remembering that the difference in price between a five and ten speed cycle is usually very little and so it's well worth paying that little bit extra to get the ten speed one. So I would tend to recommend the ten speed bike as the price is similar — however you'll be getting better quality components.

Now the next thing we need to look at is size. Buying a cycle is like buying clothes, first of all you find the right size and then you try it on to see if it fits. Contrary to what you might imagine, the size of the cycle is not determined by the size of the wheels (except in children's cycles), but by the size of the frame. So you'll need to measure the length of your legs and arms to get a frame that is the right size for you.

Well, that's all from Helpful Hints for today ...

SECTION 3

F = Fiona

M = Martin

F: Hi there, Martin. How are you going with your Australian studies tutorial paper?

M: Oh good. I've finished it actually.

F: Lucky you. What did you do it on? I'm still trying to find an interesting topic.

M: Well Ö after some consideration I decided to look at the history of banana growing in Australia.

F: (surprised) Banana growing!

M: Yes, banana growing.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

F: (sarcastically) Fascinating, I'm sure!

M: Well it's not as boring as you'd think. And I wanted to tie it in to the work I've been doing on primary industries and the economy. Anyway I bet there are a few things you didn't know about bananas!

F: Such as?

M: Such as the fact that bananas were among the first plants ever to be domesticated.

F: Oh, really?

M: Yes, they're an extremely nourishing food.

F: I suppose you're going to tell me the whole history of banana growing now aren't you?

M: Well, it'd be a good practice run for my tutorial next week. I'll do the same for you some time.

F: OK. Fire away. So where were these bananas first domesticated?

M: According to my research, the Cavendish banana, which is a type of banana and the first type to be cultivated here, actually originated in China but they had a fairly roundabout route before they got to Australia.

F: You mean they didn't go straight from China to Australia?

M: No, they didn't. It seems that in 1826, bananas were taken from South China to England.

F: I suppose they would have made a welcome addition to the English diet.

M: Yes, I'm sure. Well apparently there was an English Duke who was particularly fond of bananas and he used to cultivate them in his hothouse, which is where you have to grow them in England, of course, because of the cool climate and they became quite popular in the UK. So he was the one responsible for cultivating the Cavendish banana which was then introduced into Australia.

F: I see. And we've been growing them ever since?

M: Yes.

F: Are they hard to grow?

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

M: Well, yes and no. To grow them in your garden, no, not really. But to grow them commercially you need to know what you're doing. You see you only get one bunch of bananas per tree and it can take up to three years for a tree to bear fruit if you don't do anything special to it. But this period is greatly reduced with modern growing methods, particularly in plantations where you have perfect tropical conditions.

F: Right! So what are you looking at? One year? Two years?

M: No, no, around 15 months in good conditions for a tree to produce a bunch of bananas. And once you've got your bunch you cut the bunch and the plant down.

F: So how do the trees reproduce then?

M: Well, bananas are normally grown from suckers which spring up around the parent plant, usually just above the plant. They tend to like to grow uphill or at least that's the common wisdom.

F: So that's why banana plantations are usually on hillsides, is it?

M: Yes. They grow best like that.

F: That's interesting!

M: If you plant them in rich soil and give them plenty of water at the beginning of summer, then they should be well advanced by the beginning of winter when growth virtually stops. But in a country like England, they're hard to grow, although you can grow them in a hothouse.

F: But in Australia, it's not difficult?

M: No, though even here, the growers put plastic bags around the bunches to protect them and keep them warm. If you go up to the banana growing districts, you'll see all these banana trees with plastic bags on them.

F: But how do they stop the bananas going bad before they reach the shops?

M: Well, the banana bunches are picked well before the fruit is ripe. Once you cut the bunch, the bananas stop growing but they do continue to ripen. The interesting thing is that once one banana ripens, it gives off a gas which then helps all the others to ripen so they pretty much all ripen within a few hours of each other.

F: Amazing! So do we export lots of bananas overseas, to Europe and Asia for instance?

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

M: Well, oddly enough, no. I believe New Zealand takes a small proportion of the crop but otherwise they're mostly grown for the domestic market, which is surprising when you think about it because we grow an enormous number of bananas each year.

F: Yes, well thank you for all that information. I'm sure the tutorial paper will go really well you certainly seem to have done your research on the subject.

M: Let's hope so.

SECTION 4

J = John

D = Diane Greenbaum

J: Good morning, good morning, everyone, and welcome to our regular lecture on health issues. This series of lectures is organised by the Students' Union and is part of the union's attempt to help you, the students of this university, to stay healthy while coping with study and social life at the same time. So it's a great pleasure for me to welcome back Ms Diane Greenbaum who is a professional dietician and who has been kind enough to give up her time, in what I know is a very hectic schedule, to come along and talk to us today.

D: Thank you. Thank you very much, John. May I say it's a pleasure to be back. Now, stresses at university, being away from home and having to look after yourselves, learning your way around the campus all contribute to making it quite hard sometimes to ensure that your diet is adequate. So today I'm going to talk about ways of making sure that you eat well while at the same time staying within your budget.

If you have a well balanced diet, then you should be getting all the vitamins that you need for normal daily living. However sometimes we think we're eating the right foods but the vitamins are escaping, perhaps as a result of cooking and anyway we're not getting the full benefit of them. Now, if you lack vitamins in any way the solution isn't to rush off and take vitamin pills. though they can sometimes help. No it's far better to look at your diet and how you prepare your food.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

So what are vitamins? Well, the dictionary tells us they are food factors essential in small quantities to maintain life. Now, there are fat soluble vitamins which can be stored for quite some time by the body and there are water soluble vitamins which are removed more rapidly from the body and so a regular daily intake of these ones is needed.

OK, so how can you ensure that your diet contains enough of the vitamins you need? Well, first of all, you may have to establish some new eating habits! No more chips at the uni canteen, I'm afraid! Now firstly, you must eat a variety of foods. Then you need to ensure that you eat at least four servings of fruit and vegetables daily. Now you'll need to shop two or three times a week to make sure that they're fresh, and store your vegetables in the fridge or in a cool dark place. Now let's just refresh our memories by looking at the Healthy Diet Pyramid. OK, can you all see that? Good. Well, now, as you see we've got three levels to our pyramid. At the top in the smallest area are the things which we should really be trying to avoid as much as possible. Things like Example yes, sugar, salt, butter all that sort of thing.

Next, on the middle of our pyramid we find the things that we can eat in moderation. Not too much though! And that's where we find milk, lean meat, fish, nuts, eggs. And then at the bottom of the pyramid are the things that you can eat lots of! Because they're the things that are really good for you and here we have bread, vegetables and fruit. So don't lose sight of your healthy diet pyramid when you do your shopping.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Answers

Section 1

1 - student accommodation/ hostel
2 - awful food

3 - not friendly/ kept to themselves (do not accept "lonely")

4 - lecturers (too) busy

5 - regular meetings/ meetings with

lecturers/ fortnightly meetings

6 - family/ homestay

7 - lot of noise/ children made noise/ difficult to study

8 - student house

9 - (Bachelor of) Computing

10 - reserve computer time

Section 2

11 - mountain

12 - quality

13 - \$2,000

14 - short/casual rides

15 - town riding/ shopping

16 - serious touring

17 - similar/ almost the same

18 - better quality (components)

19 - buying clothes

20 - frame

Section 3

21 - B

22 - C

23 - D

24 - B

25 - one bunch

26 - 15 months

27 - uphill/ on hillsides

28 - lots of/ plenty of water

29 - plastic bags

30 - bananas/ ones (to) ripen

31 - C

32 - D (in either order)

Section 4

33 - B

34 - D

35 - C

36 - cooking

37 - (regular) daily intake

38 - (a) variety

39 - the dark/ the fridge/ a cool place/ a dark place

40 - eat in moderation/ not too much

41 - eat lots/ eat most

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Exercise 3

Click on the link to listen to the audio:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lvmBhh0IsSA>

Section 1 - Questions 1-12

You will hear a number of different recordings and you have to answer questions on what you hear. There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions and you will have a chance to check your work.

All the recordings will be played once only. The test is in 4 Sections. At the end of the test, you will be given 10 minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Questions 1-4

Circle the appropriate letter-

Example

How does the woman travel every day?

- A by car
- B by bus
- C on foot
- D by train

1 - What are the parking regulations on campus?

- A** - undergraduate parking allowed
- B** - postgraduate parking allowed
- C** - staff parking only allowed
- D** - no student parking allowed

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

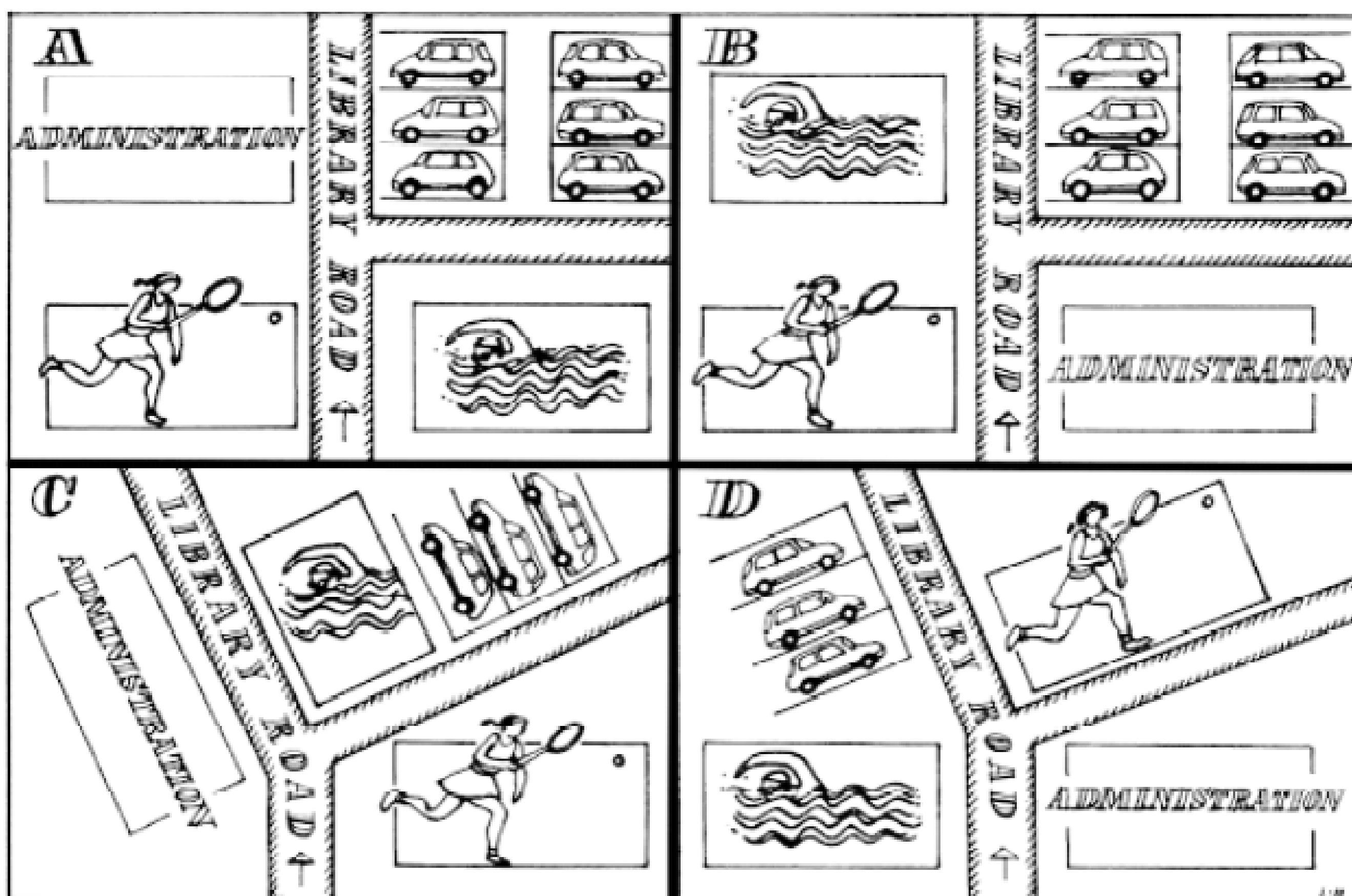
2 - The administration office is in

- A - Block B.
- B - Block D.
- C - Block E.
- D - Block G.

3 - If you do not have a parking sticker, the following action will be taken:

- A - wheel clamp your car.
- B - fine only.
- C - tow away your car and fine.
- D - tow away your car only.

4 - Which picture shows the correct location of the Administration office?



IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Questions 5-10

Complete the application form using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.

Application for parking sticker

Name **(5)**

Address **(6)** Flat 13

Suburb **(7)**

Faculty **(8)**

Registration number **(9)**

Make of car **(10)**

Questions 11-12

11 - Cashier's office opens at

A - 12.15

B - 2.00

C - 2.15

D - 4.30

12 - Where must the sticker be displayed?

SECTION 2

Section 2 - Questions 13-23

Complete the notes below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Date the museum was opened	(13)
The museum consists in a building and	(14)
Handicapped toilet door shows	Example: (A wheelchair)
The education centre is signposted by	(15)
If you loose your friends, meet at the	(16)
Warning about <i>The Vampire</i>	(17)
How often are the tours of <i>The Vampire</i>	(18)
Person featured in today's video	(19)
The Leisure Gallery shows how Australian culture is influenced by	(20)
The Picture Gallery contains pictures by	(21)
Cost of family membership of the museum	(22)
"Passengers and the Sea" includes a colletion of	(23)

SECTION 3

Section Three - Questions 24-32

Questions 24-27

Circle the correct answer

24 - Mark is going to talk briefly about

- A** - marketing new products.
- B** - pricing strategies.
- C** - managing large companies.
- D** - setting sales targets.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

25 - According to Susan, air fares are lowest when they

- A** - include weekend travel.
- B** - are booked well in advance.
- C** - are non-refundable.
- D** - are for business travel only.

26 - Mark thinks revenue management is

- A** - interesting.
- B** - complicated.
- C** - time-consuming.
- D** - reasonable.

27 - The airline companies want to

- A** - increase profits.
- B** - benefit the passenger.
- C** - sell cheap seats.
- D** - improve the service.

Questions 28-32

Complete the notes using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer

Two reasons for the new approach to pricing are:

(28) and **(29)**

In future people will be able to book airline tickets **(30)**

Also being marketed in this way are **(31)** and **(32)**

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

SECTION 4 - Questions 33-42

Questions 33-37

Complete the table. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer

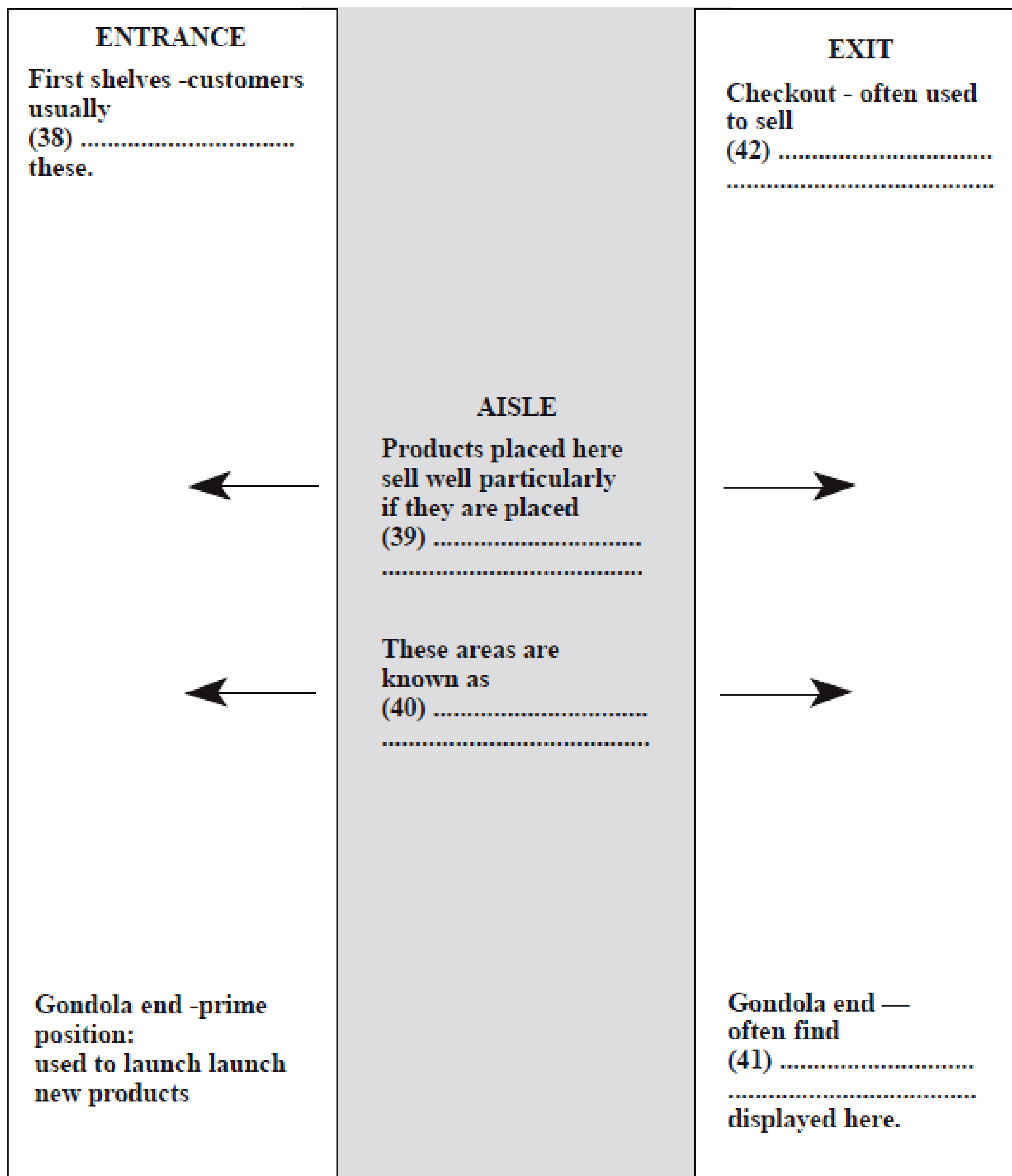
SPACE MANAGEMENT	
RESEARCH METHOD	INFORMATION PROVIDED
Questionnaires	what customers think about (33)
(34)	how customers move around supermarket aisles
Eye movement (35)	the most eye-catching areas of the shop
Computer programs e.g. (36)	the best (37) for an article in the shop

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Questions 38-42

Label the diagram. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

A SUPERMARKET AISLE



Tapescripts for IELTS Listening Exercise 3

SECTION 1

M = Male student

F = Female student

C = Clerk

M: How do you come to the university each day? Train or bus or do you have a car?

F: Oh, I always walk — I haven't got a car and anyway I live quite close.

Repeat

M: Do you know anything about parking rights on the campus? I was wondering whether students are allowed to park their cars on the campus or not?

F: Yes, I think it's possible for post graduate students but not for undergraduate students.

M: That doesn't seem very fair.

F: No, I suppose not, but there simply isn't enough room on the campus for everyone to park.

M: Do you need a parking permit?

F: Yeah, I believe you do.

M: Where do I get that from?

F: I think you can get a parking sticker from the administration office.

M: Where's that?

F: It's in the building called Block G. Right next to Block E.

M: Block G?

F: Yeah.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

M: Oh right. And what happens to you if you don't buy a sticker? Do they clamp your wheels or give you a fine?

F: No, I think they tow your car away.

M: Oh really?

F: Yeah. And then they fine you as well because you have to pay to get the car back.

M: I'd better get the sticker then.

F: Yeah.

M: Where exactly is the administration office again? I'm new to this university and I'm still trying to find my way around.

F: Right. You go along Library Road, past the tennis courts on your left and the swimming pool on your right and the administration office is opposite the car park on the left. You can't miss it.

M: So it's up Library Road, past the swimming pool, opposite the car park.

Right, I'll go straight over there. Bye and thanks for the help.

C: Good morning, can I help you?

M: Yes, I was told to come over here to get a parking sticker. Is this the right place?

C: Yes, it is. Are you a post graduate student?

M: Yes, I am.

C: OK, well, I'll just need to take some details ... Your name?

M: Richard Lee — that's spelt L double E.

C: Richard ... Lee. And the address?

M: Flat 13, 30 Enmore Road

C: How do you spell Enmore?

M: E-N-M-O-R-E. And that's in the suburb of Newport: N-E-W-P-O-R-T.

C: Faculty?

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

M: I beg your pardon?

C: Which faculty are you in?

M: Architecture, the Faculty of Architecture.

C: Right ... and the registration number of your car?

M: Let me see um L X J five oh ... No, sorry, I always get that wrong, it's LJX 058K.

C: LJX 508K.

M: No ... 058K

C: Ah. And what make is the car?

M: It's a Ford

C: A Ford. Fine! Well, I'll just get you to sign here and when you've paid the cashier I'll be able to issue you with the sticker.

M: Right. Where do I pay?

C: Just across the corridor in the cashier's office. Oh, but it's 12.30 now and they close at 12.15 for lunch. But they open again at a quarter past two until 4.30

M: Oh ..they're not open till quarter past two?

C: No. When you get your sticker, you must attach it to the front windscreen of your car. I'm afraid it's not valid if you don't have it stuck on the window.

M: Right, I see. Thanks very much I'll just wait here then.

SECTION 2

Guide:

Good morning everyone, and welcome to the Maritime Museum. Now before we commence our tour I'd just like to tell you a little bit about the history of the museum. As you can see, it's a very modern building built in the post-modern style and it was in fact opened by the Prime Minister of Australia in November 1991. It's been designed with a nautical flavour in mind to remind us of our links with the sea. But the museum isn't only housed in this building, there are a number of historic ships docked outside in the harbour which form part of the museum and which you are also free to visit, and

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

we'll be coming to them shortly I'd just like to point out one or two things of general interest while we're here. Handicapped toilets are located on this floor and the door shows a wheelchair. Example The cloakroom where you can hang your coat or leave your bags is just behind us here. The education centre is on the top floor and there's a good little library in there which you might like to use. Follow the signs to the Education Centre — you'll see a lot of little green arrows on the wall. The green arrows will take you there. The information desk, marked with the small letter i on your plan is located right here in the foyer, so if you get separated from your friends, I suggest you make your way back to the information desk because we'll be returning to this spot at the end of the tour. All right?

Now if you look out this window you should be able to see where the museum's ships are docked. If you want to go on a tour of the old ship, the Vampire, she's docked over there and you should meet outside on the quay. However a word of warning! I don't recommend it for the grandmas and grandpas because there are lots of stairs to climb. Right, now, let's move on Oh, I almost forgot to give you the times for that tour. Now, tours of the Vampire run on the hour every hour. All right?

Let's take a walk round the museum now. The first room we're coming to is the theatre. This room is used to screen videos of special interest and we also use it for lectures. There's a continuous video showing today about the voyages of Captain Cook, so come back here later on if you want to learn more about Captain Cook. Now, we're moving along the gallery known as the Leisure Gallery. This is one of our permanent exhibitions and here we try to give you an idea of the many different ways in which Australians have enjoyed their time by the sea: surfing, swimming, lifesaving clubs, that's all very much a part of Australian culture. At the end of this section we'll come to the Picture Gallery where we've got a marvellous collection of paintings all by Australian artists. I think you can buy reproductions of some of these paintings in the museum shop. Well worth a good look. Now we're coming to the Members' Lounge. As a member of the museum you would be entitled to use the members' lounge for refreshments. Membership costs \$50 a year or \$70 for all the family. So it's quite good value because entry to the museum is then free.

And down at the far end of this floor, you'll find the section which we've called Passengers and the Sea. In this part of the museum we've gathered together a wonderful collection of souvenirs from the old days when people travelled by ship. You'll find all sorts of

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

things there: old suitcases, ships' crockery, first class cabins decorated in the fashion of the day. Just imagine what it must have been like to travel first class.

Now I'm going to leave you to walk round the museum on your own for a while and we'll all meet back again at the information desk in three quarters of an hour's time. I hope you enjoy your time with us at the museum today. Thank you.

SECTION 3

T = Tutor

M = Mark

S = Susan

T: OK, everybody, good morning! It's Mark's turn to talk to us today so

Mark, I'll ask you to get straight down to business.

M: Right!

T: Now following on from what we were discussing last week in Susan's tutorial on approaches to marketing, you were going to give us a quick rundown on a new strategy for pricing which is now being used by many large companies known as "revenue management" ... before we go on to your actual tutorial paper on Sales Targets. Is that correct?

M: Yeah, OK, well ...

T: So what exactly is revenue management?

M: Well, it's a way of managing your pricing by treating things like airline tickets and hotel rooms rather more as if they were perishable goods.

S: Yeah, I just tried to book a ticket yesterday for Perth and would you believe there are three different prices for the flight?

M: Right! And what was the rationale for that?

S: Well ... the travel agent said it depended on when you book and the length of the

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

stay, like it's cheap if you stay away for a Saturday night, presumably because this isn't business travel and even cheaper if you buy a ticket where you can't get a refund if you have to cancel; in that case the ticket costs about half the price. You wouldn't think it would make that much difference, would you?

M: Well it does, and that's basically because the airlines are now treating their seats like a commodity. You see — if you want a seat today, then you pay far more for it than if you want it in three weeks' time.

S: That seems rather unfair.

M: Well ... not really ... when you think about it, that's just common sense isn't it?

S: I suppose so.

T: What this actually means is that in the same row of seats on the same flight you could have three people who have all paid a different price for their tickets.

S: And is this just happening in Australia?

M: No, no it's the same all over the world. Airlines are able to “market” a seat as a perishable product, with different values at different stages of its life.

S: Well like mangoes or apples at the market.

M: Yeah, it's exactly like that. The fact is that the companies are not actually interested in selling you a cheap flight! They're interested in selling the seats and flying aeroplanes that are full.

T: Mark why do you think revenue management has come about?

M: Well, as far as I can see there are two basic reasons: firstly because the law has been changed to allow the companies to do this. You see in the past they didn't have the right to keep changing the prices of the tickets, and secondly we now have very powerful computer programs to do the calculations and so the prices can be changed at a moment's notice.

S: So you mean ten minutes could be critical when you're buying a plane ticket?

M: Absolutely!

T: That's right!

M: And I understand we have almost reached the stage where these computer programs that the airlines are using will eventually be available to consumers to find the best

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

deals for their travel plans from their home computer

S: Heavens! What a thought! So the travel agent could easily become a thing of the past if you could book your airline tickets from home. Are there any other industries using this system, or is it restricted to the airline business?

M: Many of the big hotel groups are doing it now. That's why the price of a bed in a hotel can also vary so much ... depending on when and where you book it

T: It's all a bit of a gamble really.

M: Yes, and hire car companies are also using revenue management to set their tariffs, because they are also dealing with a "commodity" if you like ... so the cost of hiring a car will depend on demand.

T: Well, thank you, Mark, for that overview ... that was well researched. Now let's get on with your main topic for today...

SECTION 4

Marketing Consultant:

Good morning. Welcome to this talk on Space Management. And today I'm going to look particularly at space management in the supermarket.

Now since the time supermarkets began, marketing consultants, like us, have been gathering information about customers' shopping habits.

To date, various research methods have been used to help promote the sales of supermarket products. There is, for example, the simple and direct questionnaire which provides information from customers about their views on displays and products and then helps retailers make decisions about what to put where. Another method to help managers understand just how shoppers go around their stores are the hidden television cameras that film us as we shop and monitor our physical movement around the supermarket aisles: where do we start, what do we buy last, what attracts us, etc.

More sophisticated techniques now include video surveillance and such devices as the eye movement recorder. This is a device which shoppers volunteer to wear taped into a headband, and which traces their eye movements as they walk round the shop recording the most eye-catching areas of shelves and aisles. But with today's

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

technology. Space Management is now a highly sophisticated method of manipulating the way we shop to ensure maximum profit. Supermarkets are able to invest millions of pounds in powerful computers which tell them what sells best and where.

Now, an example of this is Spaceman which is a computer program that helps the retailer to decide which particular product sells best in which part of the store. Now Spaceman works by receiving information from the electronic checkouts (where customers pay) on how well a product is selling in a particular position. Spaceman then suggests the most profitable combination of an article and its position in the store.

So, let's have a look at what we know about supermarkets and the way people behave when they walk down the aisles and take the articles they think they need from the shelves.

Now here's a diagram of one supermarket aisle and two rows of shelves. Here's the entrance at the top left-hand corner.

Now products placed here, at the beginning of aisles, don't sell well. In tests, secret fixed cameras have filmed shoppers' movements around a store over a seven-day period. When the film is speeded up, it clearly shows that we walk straight past these areas on our way to the centre of an aisle. Items placed here just don't attract people.

When we finally stop at the centre of an aisle, we pause and take stock, casting our eyes along the length of it. Now products displayed here sell well and do even better if they are placed at eye level so that the customer's eyes hit upon them instantly. Products here are snapped up and manufacturers pay a lot for these shelf areas which are known in the trade as hotspots. Naturally everyone wants their products to be in a hotspot.

But the prime positions in the store are the ends of the aisles, otherwise known as Gondola ends. Now these stand out and grab our attention. For this reason new products are launched in these positions and manufacturers are charged widely varying prices for this privileged spot. Also, the end of an aisle may be used for promoting special offers which are frequently found waiting for us as we turn the corner of an aisle.

Well, now, eventually of course, we have to pay. Any spot where a supermarket can be sure we are going to stand still and concentrate for more than a few seconds is good for sales. That's why the shelves at the checkout have long been a favourite for manufacturers of chocolates — perhaps the most sure-fire “impulse” food of all.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Answers

Section 1

1 - B

2 - D

3 - C

4 - A

5 - Richard Lee (must have correct spelling of "Lee " and capitals)

6 - 30 Enmore Road (must have correct spelling and capitals)

7 - Newport (must have correct spelling and capitals)

8 - Architecture and capital "N")

9 - LJX 058K

10 - Ford

11 - C

12 - (on the) window/ windscreen

Section 2

13 - November 1991

14 - (historic) ships

15 - green arrows

16 - information desk

17 - stairs to climb//lots of stairs

18 - every hour

19 - Captain Cook

20 - the sea

21 - Australian artists/painters

22 - \$70

23 - souvenirs

Section 3

24 - B

25 - C

26 - D

27 - A

28 - law has changed//law changes//

29 - (powerful) computer programs

30 - from home (computer)

31 - hotels/hotel beds/rooms

32 - hire cars

Section 4

33 - displays/ products/ displays and

products

34 - (hidden) TV cameras

35 - recorder/ recording

36 - "Spaceman"

37 - position/ shelf/ spot/ place

38 - walk (straight/ right) past / ignore/

pass

39 - at eye level/ near customers' eyes

40 - hotspots

41 - special offers

42 - chocolates

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Exercise 4

Click on the link to listen to the audio:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pNdrjV7QVyQ>

Section 1 - Questions 1-10

Listen carefully and answer Questions 1 to 5:

Questions 1-5

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

CHILDREN'S ART AND CRAFT WORKSHOPS

Example

Answer

Workshops organised every: Saturday

- Adults must accompany children under **(1)**
- Cost: £2.50
- Workshops held in: Winter House, **(2)** Street
- Security device: must push the **(3)** to open door
- Should leave car behind the **(4)**
- Book workshops by phoning the **(5)** (on 200765)

Questions 6-10

Complete the table below.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Next two workshops

Date	Workshop title	Children advised to wear:	Please bring (if possible):
16/11	Building (6)	(7)	(8)
23/11	(9)	(Nothing special)	(10)

Section 2

Questions 11-20

You will hear a customer services official giving information to a passenger at a railway station in a town called Treburch.

First you have some time to look at Questions 11 to 17.

Now Listen carefully and answer Questions 11 to 17:

Complete the sentences below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

TRAIN INFORMATION

11 - Local services depart from railway station.

12 - National services depart from the railway station.

13 - Trains for London depart every each day during the week.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

14 - The price of a first class ticket includes

Questions 17-20

Complete the form below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Type of ticket	Details
Standard open	no restrictions
Supersave	travel after 8.45
Special	travel after (15) and at weekends
(16)	buy at least six days ahead limited numbers (17) essential

Questions 18-20

Choose **THREE** letters, A-G.

Which **THREE** attractions can you visit at present by train from Treburch?

- A - a science museum
- B - a theme park
- C - a climbing wall
- D - a mining museum
- E - an aquarium
- F - a castle
- G - a zoo

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Section 3

Questions 21-30

You will hear a discussion between a tutor and a education student called Sandy about students' dissertation. First you have some time to look at Questions 21 to 25.

Now Listen carefully and answer Questions 21 to 25:

What change has been made to each part of the theatre?

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-G, next to questions 11-16.

Questions 17-20

Complete the form below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Dissertation Tutorial Record (Education)

Name: Sandy Gibbons

Target previewsly agreed	Work completed	Further action suggested
Investigate suitable data analysis software	- Read IT (21) - Spoken to Jane Prince, Head of the (22)	Sign up for some software practice sessions
Prepare a (23) for survey	- Completed and sent for review	Add questions in section three on (24)
Further reading about discipline	- Read Banerjee - N.B. Couldn't find Ericsson's essays on managing the (25)	Obtain from library through special loans service

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

New Target	Work completed	Timing
Do further work on Chapter 1 (Give the title: Context (26))	- Add statistics on the (27) in various zones - Include more references to works dated after (28)	By the (29)
Prepare list of main sections for Chapter 2	- Use index cards to help in organization	Before starting the (30)

Section 4

Questions 31-37

You will hear part of a lecture about the history of moving pictures.

First look at questions 31 to 40.

Now Listen carefully and answer Questions 31 to 40:

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

The history of moving pictures

31 - Some photographs of a horse running showed

A - all feet off the ground.

B - at least one foot on the ground.

C - two feet off the ground.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

32 - The Scotsman employed by Edison

A - designed a system to use the technology Edison had invited.

B - used available technology to make a new system.

C - was already an expert in motion picture technology.

33 - One major problem with the first system was that

A - only one person could be filmed.

B - people could only see very short films.

C - the camera was very heavy.

34 - Rival systems started to appear in Europe after people had

A - been told about the American system.

B - seen the American system.

C - used the American system.

35 - In 1895, a famous new system was developed by

A - a French team working alone.

B - a French and German team working together.

C - a German team who invented the word 'cinema'.

36 - Longer films were not made at the time because of problems involving

A - the subject matters.

B - the camera.

C - the film projector.

37 - The 'Lantham Loop' invention relied on

A - removing tension between the film reels.

B - adding three more film reels to the system.

C - making one of the film reels more effective.

Questions 38-40

Complete the sentences below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

38 - The first motion picture was called The

39 - were used for the first time on film in 1926.

40 - Subtitles were added to The Lights of New York because of its

Tapescripts for IELTS Listening Exercise 4

Section 1:

MAN: Good morning, Synmouth Museum. Can I help you?

WOMAN: Oh yes. Good morning. I'm interested in the children's workshops and I'd like a little more information, please.

MAN: Do you mean the Art and Craft workshops?

WOMAN: Yes. A friend of a friend mentioned them - the children do painting and make models and so forth.

MAN: Yes, of course. Um, where to begin? First of all, as you probably know, they run every Saturday.

WOMAN: Fine. And what about ages?

MAN: Well, all ages from five upwards are welcome, though we do ask that children below eight years of age are accompanied by an adult.

WOMAN: Fine. That wouldn't be a problem. What about cost?

MAN: Well, I think you'll find them very reasonable. It's £2.50 a child, with 80 pence off for two or more children from the same family.

WOMAN: Oh yes, very reasonable. And are they held in the main museum?

MAN: Not exactly. They're nearby.

WOMAN: Could you give me the full address? I don't know the area very well.

MAN: Yes, it's Winter House.

WOMAN: Right.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

MAN: And that's in Tamer Street.

WOMAN: Could you spell that please?

MAN: Yes, T-A-M-E-R Street.

WOMAN: Lovely.

MAN: And I do need to tell you that there's a security entrance, so you need to press the green button for someone to let you in. Don't press the red button please, but don't worry, it's all clearly labelled.

WOMAN: OK. And one more question - is parking available nearby? We're driving in from out of town.

MAN: Your best bet is to leave your car at the back of the library - on a Saturday morning there are plenty-of spaces there. It's right next door to the museum.

WOMAN: And can I ask about booking places?

MAN: Yes, and I must tell you, you really should book by calling the education department here.

WOMAN: Oh, I'm sorry, should I have rung them instead of the main museum number?

MAN: No, that's fine this time, please don't worry. But for future reference, I'll give you the direct number. It's two hundred-seven-six-five.

WOMAN: Great, I've got that.

MAN: But I'm very happy to give you information about the next two workshops. On Saturday the 16th there's Building Castles.

WOMAN: Oh, sounds great!

MAN: This involves quite a bit of glue, so just make sure the kids are in old clothes.

WOMAN: I know, ones I don't mind getting mucky.

MAN: Exactly. And if possible, could you bring along bottle tops which the children might be able to use in the models, you know, as decoration?

WOMAN: We'll certainly try to find some for you.

MAN: Then the following week ...

WOMAN: That'll be the 23rd, won't it?

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

MAN: Yes, that's right. On that day, it's what we call Undersea Worlds. This is where they make scenes with fishes, underground caverns and so on.

WOMAN: Is that likely to get very dirty? Lots of paint splashes?

MAN: Not really, so we don't recommend any special clothes for that one. But if you could search out some silver paper to bring along to use in the sessions, you know, it's shiny - it looks like water, that'd be great.

WOMAN: Yes, of course. We'll see what we can come up with. Well, thank you ever so much for all your help. The sessions sound really good and I'll certainly book up for the next two.

MAN: Lovely. Thanks very much for ringing.

WOMAN: Bye.

MAN: Bye-bye.

Section 2 :

Hello. Um my family and I are staying here in Treburch for a week or two and we wanted to know about the train services. We're hoping to do a few local trips.

TUTOR: OK. Well, I can give you lots of details about all the trains going from Treburch in the South West. This leaflet will be very helpful but I can tell you some of the main things. We've got two main train stations in the town. King Street is for local commuter lines and regional services.

CUSTOMER: What about trains to London? I'll need to go there on business for one day.

TUTOR: Then you need to go to Central Station - that's for all the national services. There are regular trains to London. They leave Treburch every half hour on weekdays and every hour at weekends. It takes about two hours, a bit longer on Sundays. You've got a choice of first and second class and there's a buffet car - though refreshments are included in the cost of a first class ticket.

CUSTOMER: Ah right. Um, and have you got any information on different ticket types?

TUTOR: Yes. There's a range of ticket prices depending on when you travel and when you buy your ticket. There's a standard open ticket which doesn't have any restrictions.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

This can be bought in advance or on the day.

You can also get various discounted tickets. A popular one is called the Supersave and, er, this is OK for travel after 8.45. Then there is the Special ticket, which is valid for travel after 10.15. The Special tickets are also valid for travel at weekends. The cheapest tickets are called Advance and you have to buy them at least six days ahead. Only a certain number are available and you have to make seat reservations for these.

CUSTOMER: Thanks. And are there lots of places to go to around here?

TUTOR: Oh yes. You can enjoy many days out. Um there's the Merthyr Mining Museum, which is only half an hour from Treburch by train. Your children will find it just as fascinating as any theme park and they can ride in the original miners' lifts and on the coal trains. There are special excursion tickets which include entrance fees. Mainline trains also offer direct services to Bristol, where you can visit the docks or spend a great day out with the children in the zoo, which is set in the parkland that used to surround the old castle.

Er, special family awayday fares are available for this service now during the school holidays. Er, alternatively, you can be in Birmingham in only an hour and a half, where there's lots to see and do including the new and internationally acclaimed climbing wall built on the site of the old aquarium. We will also be running a special service to Newport when the new science museum opens next year, as we anticipate a lot of visitors in the opening weeks. I'd advise you to call early to book your tickets. Is that OK?

CUSTOMER: Yes, thariks.

Section 3 :

TUTOR: Hello, Sandy. How have you been getting on with your dissertation?

SANDY: Fine, and I've been working hard on the various action points we agreed on our last tutorial.

TUTOR: Do you want to talk me through what you've done?

SANDY: Yeah, sure. Well, we agreed on three main targets for me to aim for. The first

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

one was to find out about suitable data analysis software.

TUTOR: Yes.

SANDY: And what I decided to do was to look through catalogues specialising in IT.

TUTOR: That's a good idea. What did you come up with?

SANDY: I found the names of two promising ones.

TUTOR: Right.

SANDY: But I also thought it'd be worthwhile talking to a lecturer.

TUTOR: Oh right. Who did you see?

SANDY: Jane Prince. Do you know her? She's in the Computer Centre.

TUTOR: Yes, of course, she's the new Head.

SANDY: Yes. Well, she was very helpful.

TUTOR: Oh, that's good. Did she suggest anything in particular?

SANDY: Yeah. She recommended software called Vivat and said I should book up for a couple of practice sessions using Vivat.

TUTOR: Great. I'm sure you'll find them useful.

SANDY: And, of course, the second target was to draw up a survey checklist which I ...

TUTOR: Yes, you emailed me it last week.

SANDY: Have you had a chance to look ...?

TUTOR: Of course, um I think it's good. Very much on the right lines. I'd say your first two sections are spot on. I wouldn't suggest that you change anything there, but in section three you really do need to have questions on teaching experience.

SANDY: Yeah. I was thinking that section looked a bit short.

TUTOR: Right.

SANDY: And my third target was, do further reading on discipline.

TUTOR: Oh yes. I mentioned a couple of writers, didn't I?

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

SANDY: Yes, well I got hold of the Banerjee and I thought that was excellent.

But I'm afraid I didn't manage to get hold of the essays about classroom management - you know, the ones by Simon Ericsson. The bookshop said it was out of print and the library doesn't have a copy.

TUTOR: Oh right, and I'm afraid I've lent my copy to another student. What I suggest you do is try the library again - this time apply for it through the service called special loans.

Have you done that before? You're entitled to six books a year.

SANDY: Yes. No problem. That's what I'll do.

TUTOR: So, lots of useful work done.

TUTOR: So, let's look at some new targets. We'll start by having a chat about your Chapter One. I very much enjoyed reading it. Your written style is very clear and you've included lots of interesting descriptions of education in your target area. I've just got a couple of suggestions for some additional work.

SANDY: Of course. Could I just ask - what do you think I should call it?

TUTOR: Well, I'd go for something like Context Review. What do you think?

SANDY: Well, short and to the point.

TUTOR: Exactly. Now, as regards specific areas to work on, I'd be quite interested to have a few more statistics about the schools in the different zones.

SANDY: Oh, that wouldn't be a problem. I can get them from the Internet.

TUTOR: Great, and although you did make a reference to quite a few different writers, I think you should aim to cite more works written later than 2000.

SANDY: OK. That's more difficult, but I can try. When do you want that done by?

TUTOR: Oh, it's not urgent. Um I should aim for the end of term. But in the meantime, I think you should also be thinking about Chapter Two.

SANDY: Should I be drafting it already?

TUTOR: No, but I think you should note down its main sections.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

SANDY: Yes. You know, I always find that the hardest part.

TUTOR: I always find it helpful to put some ideas on index cards.

SANDY: Yeah.

TUTOR: Um ... and then you can sort them, and even lay them out on the floor. It's a real help.

SANDY: Well, I'll certainly try it! When would the deadline be for that?

TUTOR: My advice would be to get it done before you embark upon the research. You can always change it later if you need to.

SANDY: OK. I'll get going on that then.

Section 4:

Many believe that the story first began in America in 1877, when two friends were arguing over whether a horse ever had all four feet or hooves off the ground when it galloped. To settle the bet, a photographer was asked to photograph a horse galloping and the bet was settled because you could see that all the hooves were off the ground in some of the photos. What was even more interesting was that if the photos were shown in quick succession the horse looked like it was running - in other words 'moving pictures'.

The person who became interested in taking the moving pictures to its next step was the famous American inventor Thomas Edison. Actually, he didn't do the work himself but rather asked a young Scotsman in his employ to design a system, which he did. Now this young fellow was clever because the first thing he did was study other systems - primitive as they were - of moving pictures and then put all the existing technologies together to make the first entire motion picture system. He designed a camera, a projection device and the film. The system was first shown in New York in 1894 and was really very popular. Apparently people lined up around the block to see the wonderful new invention. There were, however, a couple of problems with the system. The camera weighed over 200 kilograms and only one person at a time could see the film.

Well now, news of the new system in America travelled fast and a number of rival European systems started to appear once people had heard about it. The single problem with all the systems was they couldn't really project the film onto a Screen -

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

you know, so more than one person could see it. Then in 1895, three systems were all developed, more or less at the same time and independently of each other. I guess the most famous of these was by the Lumiere Brothers from France, and they called their system the cinematographe which of course is where the word cinema comes from. There were also two brothers in Germany who developed a successful system and they called it a bioskop.

Well now, once the problem of projection had been solved, the next challenge for the inventors was to make the films longer and more interesting. A continuing problem at the time was that the films had a tendency to break when they were being played - a problem which was caused by the tension between the two wheels, or 'reels' as they are called, which hold the film. Now this problem was solved by two American brothers. They developed the 'Lantham Loop', which was the simple addition of a third reel between the two main reels, and this took all the tension away with the result that the film stopped snapping.

So now there was a real possibility of having films of more than two or three minutes, and this led to the making of The Great Train Robbery - the very first movie made. It only lasted 11 minutes but was an absolute sensation, and there were cases of people watching the movie and actually fainting when the character fired a gun at the camera! Almost overnight movies became a craze, and by 1905 people in America were lining up to see movies in 'store theatres', as they were called then.

I guess the next big step in terms of development of technology was to have people actually talking on the film, and the first step towards this was in 1926 when sound effects were first used on a film. It wasn't until the following year however that the first 'talkie', as they were called then, was made. This film featured actors speaking only during parts of the film and was called The Jazz Singer, and it wasn't until 1928 that the first all-talking film was produced, and this was called The Lights of New York. Unfortunately, the sound on this early film was not very good and I believe they put subtitles on the film - that is, they printed the dialogue along the bottom of the film to compensate for this poor sound quality. Now, with the addition of sound, moving pictures became far more difficult to make ...

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

- Answers**
- 1 - 8
2 - (in/ on) Tamer
3 - green button
4 - library
5 - educational department
6 - castles
7 - old clothes
8 - bottle tops
9 - Undersea Worlds
10 - Silver paper
11 - King Street
12 - central
13 - half hours / 30 minutes
14 - refreshments
15 - 10.15
16 - Advance
- 17 - (seat) reservations
18-20 - C D G
22 - catalog(ue)s
23 - computer center / centre
24 - checklist
25 - teaching experience
26 - classroom
27 - review
28 - schools
29 - ((the) year) 200
30 - end of term
31 - research
31-37 - A B C A A C A
38 - Great Train Robbery
39 - Sound effects
40 - poor sound quality

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Exercise 5

Click on the link to listen to the audio:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tSsKPW-pk1k>

Section 1 - Questions 1-10

Complete the form below.

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

OPENING A BANK ACCOUNT

Example

Application for a

Answer

Current bank account

Type of current account:

The **(1)** '.....' account

Full name of applicant:

Pieter Henes

Data of birth:

(2)

Joint account holder(s):

No

Current address:

(3) Exeter

Time at current address:

(4)

Previous address:

Rielsdorf 2. Utrecht. Holland

Telephone:

work **(5)**

Occupation:

(6)

Identity (security):

Name of his **(7)**..... : Siti

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

- Opening sum: (8) € to be transferred from Fransen Bank, Utrecht
- Statements: Every (9)
- Requests: Supply information about the bank's (10)..... service.

SECTION 2 - (Questions 11-20)

Questions 11-13

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

THE HISTORY OF ROSEWOOD HOUSE

11 - When the writer Sebastian George first saw Rosewood House, he

- A** - thought he might rent it.
- B** - felt it was too expensive for him.
- C** - was unsure whether to buy it.

12 - Before buying the house, George had

- A** - experienced severe family problems.
- B** - struggled to become a successful author.
- C** - suffered a serious illness.

13 - According to the speaker, George viewed Rosewood House as

- A** - a rich source of material for his books.
- B** - a way to escape from his work.
- C** - a typical building of the region.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Questions 14-17

Label the map below:

Write the correct letter, A-J next to questions 14-17

ROSEWOOD HOUSE AND GARDENS

- 14 - Pear Alley
- 15 - Mulberry Garden
- 16 - Shop
- 17 - TeaRoom

Questions 18-20

Complete the sentences below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer

RIVER WALK

- 18 - You can walk through the that goes along the river bank.
- 19 - You can go over the and then into a wooded area.
- 20 - On your way back, you could also go up to the

SECTION 3 - (Questions 21-30)

Questions 21-24

Complete the sentences below.

USE OF MATERIAL: The content provided on this Free Exercise sample is owned and/or created by IELTS Mentor. You can find the original content on their website: www.ielts-mentor.com. All the sample questions, sample answers, tips, tutorials and references are constantly reviewed to avoid any possible errors. However any error found on this Free Exercise sample is completely unintentional and we cannot guarantee the complete correctness of all the contents provided.

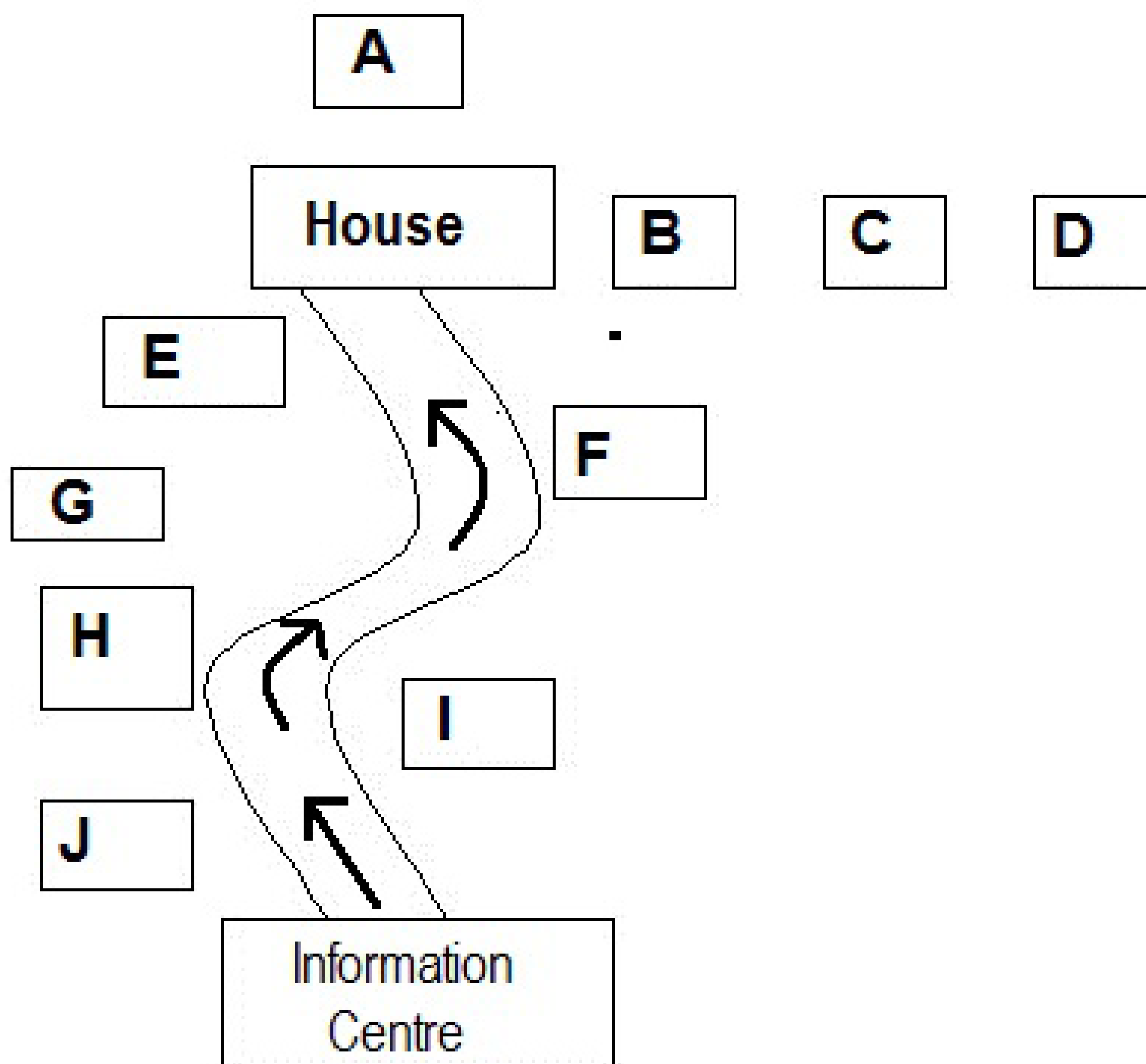
LIABILITY: This Material may contain inaccuracies or typographical errors. English Today makes NO representations about the accuracy, reliability, completeness, or timeliness of the Material or about the results to be obtained from using the Web Site and the Material. Your use of this Web Site and any included Material is at your own risk. Changes are periodically made to the Web Site and, materials and/or content may be made at any time.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

MARKETING ASSIGNMENT

21 - For their assignment, the students must investigate one part of the



22 - The method the students must use to collect data is

23 - In total, the students must interview people.

24 - Jack thinks the music preferences of listeners are similar.

Questions 25-30

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Marketing Survey: Music Preferences

Age group of interviewee

- 25 or under
- 45 or over

Music preferences

- Pop
- **(25)**
- Fdk
- Easy listening
- **(26)**

Medium for listening to music

- Radb
- CD
- TV
- **(27)**

Source of music

- Music shops
- **(28)**
- Internet

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

Places for listening to music

- Disco
- Pub
- (29)
- Concert hall
- (30)

SECTION 4 - (Questions 31-40)

Questions 31-34

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C

IRELAND IN THE NEOLITHIC PERIOD

31 - According to the speaker, it is not clear

A - when the farming economy was introduced to Ireland.

B - why people began to farm in Ireland.

C - where the early Irish farmers came from.

32 - What point does the speaker make about breeding animals in Neolithic Ireland?

A - Their numbers must have been above a certain level.

B - They were under threat from wild animals.

C - Some species died out during this period.

33 - What does the speaker say about the transportation of animals?

A - Livestock would have limited the distance the farmers could sail.

B - Neolithic boats were too primitive to have been used.

C - Probably only a few breeding animals were imported.

IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

34 - What is the main evidence for cereal crops in Neolithic Ireland?

- A** - the remains of burnt grain in pots
- B** - the marks left on pots by grains
- C** - the patterns painted on the surface of pots.

Questions 35-40

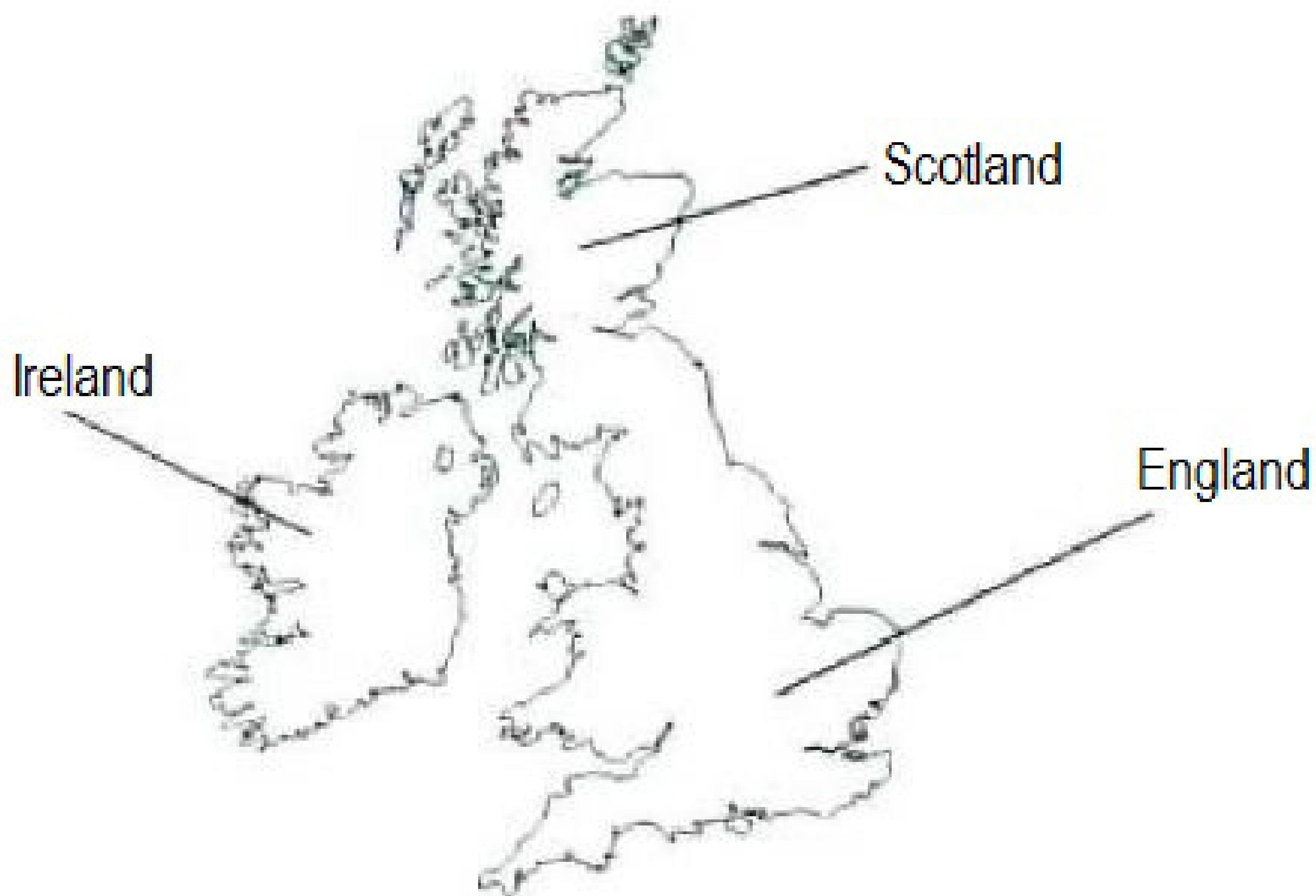
Complete the sentences below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

STONE TOOLS

35 - Ploughs could either have been pulled by or by cattle.

The farmers needed homes which were permanent dwellings.



IELTS - LISTENING / Exercises 1 to 5

36 - In the final stages of axe-making and were necessary for grinding and polishing.

37 - Irish axes were exported from Ireland to and England.

POTTERY MAKING

The colonisers used clay to make pots.

38 - The of the pots was often polished to make them watertight.

39 - Clay from areas was generally used.

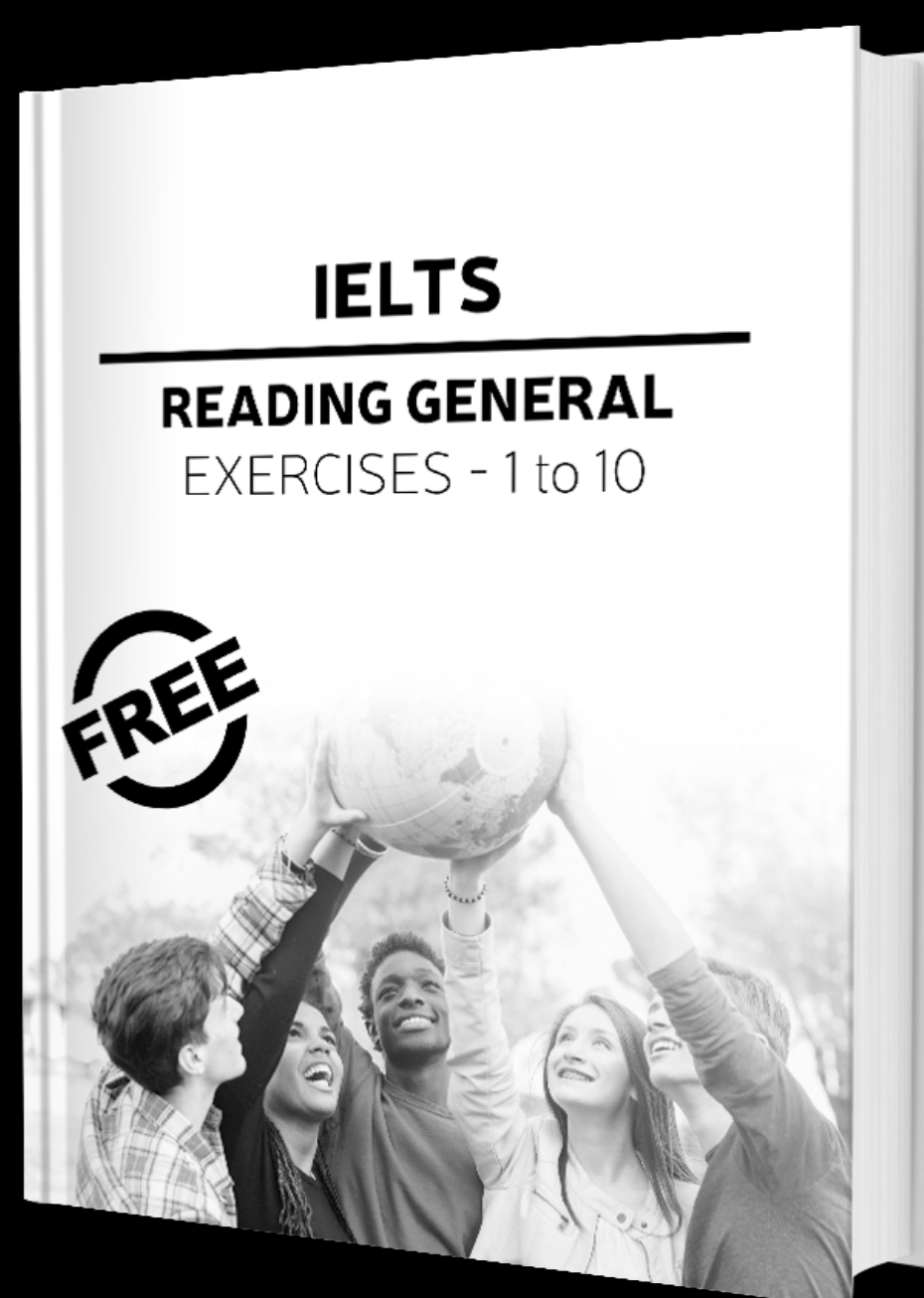
40 - Decoration was only put around the of the earliest pots.

- Answer:**
- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1 - Select | 15 - F | 29 - club |
| 2 - 27.01.1973 | 16 - B | 30 - opera house |
| 3 - 15 Riverside | 17 - D | 31 - C |
| 4 - 2 weeks | 18 - field | 32 - A |
| 5 - 616295 | 19 - footbridge | 33 - A |
| 6 - engineer | 20 - viewpoint | 34 - B |
| 7 - month | 21 - entertainment industry | 35 - people |
| 8 - 2,000 | 22 - telephone interviews | 36 - water sand |
| 9 - month | 23 - 30/thirty | 37 - Scotland |
| 10 - internet | 24 - male and female | 38 - outside |
| 11 - C | 25 - jazz | 39 - local |
| 12 - A | 26 - classical | 40 - tops |
| 13 - C | 27 - concerts | |
| 14 - H | 28 - department stores | |

CHECK THE OTHER FREE EXERCISE BOOKS:



READING
ACADEMIC



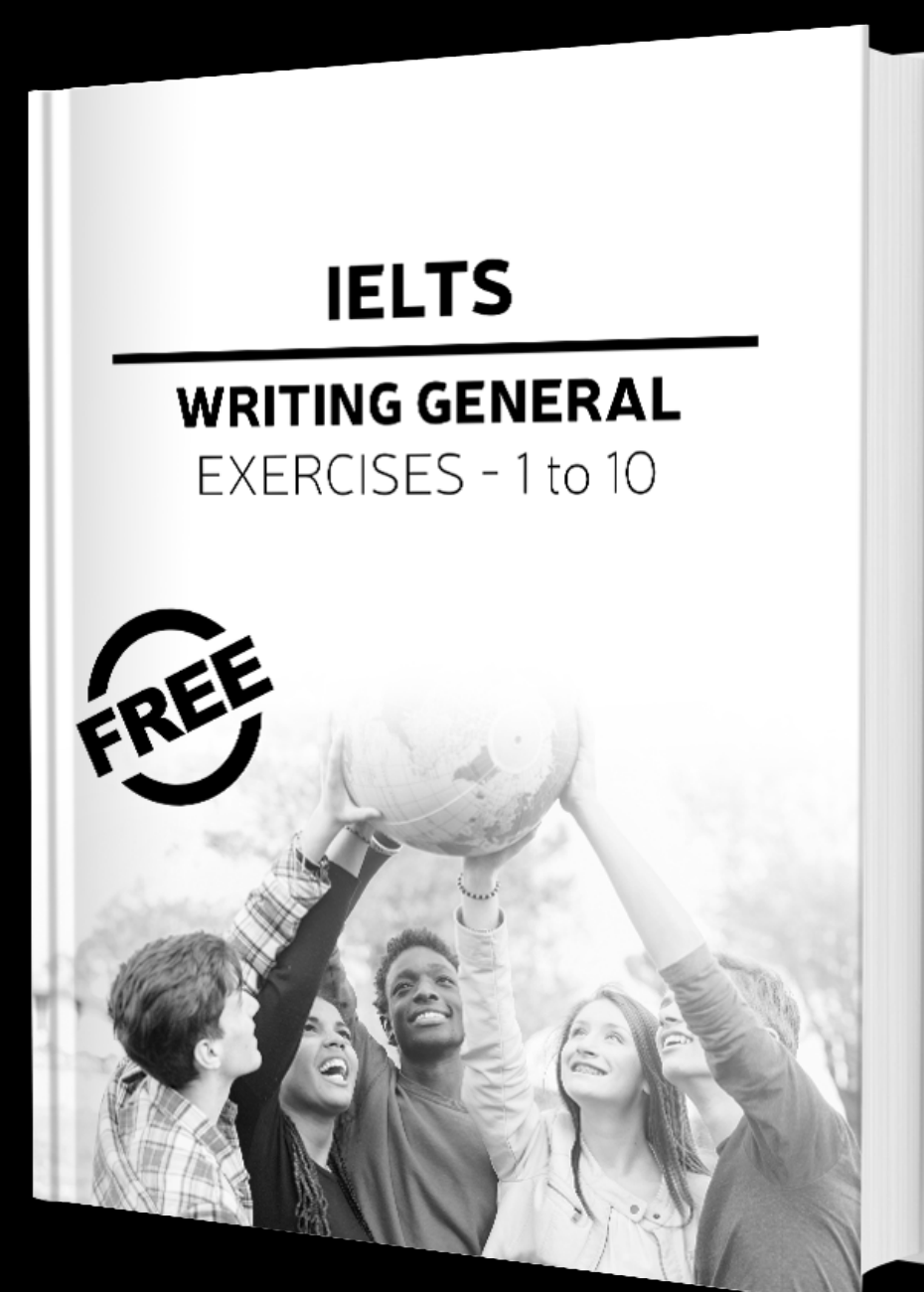
READING
GENERAL



SPEAKING



WRITING
ACADEMIC



WRITING
GENERAL