



IELTS Mock Test 2021 November Listening Practice Test 2

HOW TO USE

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Questions 1-4

Answer the following questions using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A FIGURE** for each answer.

On which day and date does the woman want to fly to Toronto? 1

What class does the woman want to fly in? 2

What is the lowest price for a ticket on the days the customer has chosen? \$
3

What do the ticket prices include? 4

Questions 5-8

Complete the following information about the flight times using **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD OR A TIME** for each gap.

Airline	Outward flight		Return flight		Stopover
	Departure	Arrival	Departure	Arrival	
Air Canada	10:00	10:00	16:00	18:00	Vancouver
Qantas	5 <input type="text"/>	10:15	9:00	11:00	6 <input type="text"/>
Pacific	7 <input type="text"/>	11:15	8 <input type="text"/>	06:10	Los Angeles

Questions 9-10

Answer the following questions using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer

What is the customer's full name?

9

Which company does she work for?

10

Questions 11-14

Complete the following sentences using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each gap.

A tenancy agreement is a 11 between the tenant and the landlord.

An assured short-hold tenancy means that your landlord cannot ask you to leave without a good reason during the 12 _____

Tenants should keep a 13 _____ of the tenancy agreement.

14 _____ is a list of all the items in the property.

Questions 15-17

Decide which **THREE** of the following statements about deposits are correct and write the appropriate letters on your answer sheet in any order.

- A They are special to England. ‘
- B They are generally equal to one months’rent.-. ,
- C They can be used instead of one months’rent.
- D They can cover unpaid bills when you leave accommodation.
- E They can cover the cost of damage to furniture.
- F They are not payable when you use an accommodation agency.
- G They can cover the legal costs of tenancy disputes.

Questions 18-20

Decide which are **THREE** ways a landlord can legally evict a tenant (other than an excluded tenant) and write the appropriate letters on your answer sheet in any order.

- A By moving into the property.
- B By moving a member of his /her family Into the property.
- C By applying to your educational institution for your eviction.
- D By waiting until the tenancy agreement expires.
- E By giving you notice that you have to leave.
- F By giving you at least 4 weeks’ notice that you have to leave.
- G By getting a court to issue an order for you to leave.
- H By contacting a law centre or the Citizens’ Advice Bureau.

Questions 21-25

Answer the following questions using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

What did Klara originally want to do her project on?

21 _____

Where can Klara read about housing prices every day?

22 _____

Which facilities might influence housing prices?

23 _____

What did Klara's friend suggest including information on?

24 _____

Where could Klara get such information from?

25 _____

Questions 26-30

Complete the following sentences using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR NUMBERS** for each gap.

In the middle part, Klara needs to use a 26 _____

The professor suggests 27 _____ of the bibliography.

The professor suggests that headings are 28 _____

How much longer does Klara have to finish the project?

29 _____

What's the last thing Klara needs to do before giving the professor her project?

30 _____

Questions 31-33

Answer the following information about British Education Scholarships using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR NUMBERS** for each gap.

British Education Scholarships

available to all overseas students

for students at 31 _____ level

2000 awarded each year

full award, 32 _____ award or partial award

worth up to £ 33 _____

Questions 34-35

Answer the following questions about Commonwealth Scholarships using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR NUMBERS** for each gap.

Where should you apply for this scholarship?

34 _____

How much is each scholarship worth?

£ 35 _____

Questions 36-38

Complete the following information about Foreign Office Scholarships using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each gap.

Foreign Office Scholarships

awarded jointly by the Foreign Office and HE institutions

usually awarded for 36 _____

not employed by government or 37 _____

course must be in field of 38 _____

Questions 39-40

Answer the following questions about Overseas Students Research Awards using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each gap.

Which cost is covered by these awards?

39 _____

Which organization provides these awards?

40 _____



Solution:

Part 1: Question 1 - 10

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Thursday 16th | 2 business |
| 3 3200 | 4 taxes (and) surcharges |
| 5 1:45 | 6 Vancouver |
| 7 6:15 | 8 10:25 |
| 9 Mary-Anne Reece | 10 ABC Stocks |

Part 2: Question 11 - 18

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 11 written legal agreement | 12 first six months |
| 13 copy | 14 An inventory |
| $\frac{15}{17}$ B,D,E | $\frac{18}{20}$ D,F,G |

Part 3: Question 21 - 30

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 21 voting patterns | 22 (in) newspapers |
| 23 schools | 24 crime rates/ statistics |
| 25 (the) police | 26 uniform approach |
| 27 changing the format | 28 short |

29 a/1 month

30 (final) proofreading

Part 4: Question 31 - 40

31 postgraduate

32 fees-only

33 20,000,20000

34 (British council) office

35 5000 to 15000 pounds/5000 to 15000/5000 to 15000 GBP

36 taught postgraduate courses

37 (an) international organisation

38 development

39 fees

40 Ministry of Education



Audio Script:

SECTION 1

C: Good morning. I'd like to book a flight to Toronto, please.

T: Certainly. Flying from Sydney?

C: Yes. On Thursday, please.

T: **Q1 Thursday the 16th**? Right. ... There are three flights that day. Do you prefer flying with any particular airline?

C: I've heard that Air Canada is good, but expensive. Is there a big difference in prices between the airlines? I'll be flying **Q2 business** class.

T: Yes, there is. Air Canada is the most expensive airline at \$4,000 to \$6,000 for business class depending on the date of return. Qantas is \$3,000 to \$6,000 and Pacific, the budget airline, charges between \$2,000 and \$3,500.

C: Wow! That's quite a difference in prices! I'm returning on from Wednesday 22nd, so could you check the return prices for me?

T: Sure. Let me just enter the return date into the computer. ... OK. ... Air Canada has tickets for \$4,600. Qantas has them for \$4,200. Pacific has tickets for \$ **Q3 3200**. Those prices all include **Q4 taxes and surcharges**.

C: OK. Before I make a decision, I would like to know the departure and arrival times - in both directions.

T: Of course. Let's look at Air Canada first. ... Leaves Sydney at 10 a.m and arrives in Toronto at 10 a.m local time. There s a stopover in Vancouver. The Qantas flight leaves Sydney at **Q5 1:45** and arrives at 10:15 a.m. There's also a stopover in **Q6 Vancouver**, but it's shorter than the Air Canada one. Pacific flies via Los Angeles and leaves at **Q7 6:15**. arriving at 11:55 p.m.

C: Oh, that doesn't sound very convenient- flying by Pacific, I mean.

T: Well, budget airlines do offer cheaper tickets, but they are often not so advantageous in other ways.

C: How about the return flights?

T: Let me check. ... The Air Canada flight leaves Toronto at 4:00 and arrives at 6:00 local time. The Qantas flight leaves at 9 a.m. and arrives at 11 a.m. local time in Sydney. Pacific ... The Pacific flight leaves Toronto at **Q8 10:25** and arrives at 06:10 local time in Sydney. Again, not very convenient timing.

C: No, it isn't. Are the stopovers the same as on the outward journey?

T: Yes, they are.

C: Well, I have a business appointment on Wednesday 22nd in the morning, so unfortunately, I can't take the Qantas flight. The Pacific flight times are too inconvenient, so I'll take the Air Canada flight, even though it's more expensive.

T: Right. I'll book that for you, shall I? Do you have your passport with you?

C: Yes, I do. ... Here you are.

T: Thank you. I'll just enter your details. ... OK, could you just check this printout? Make sure that I've spelt your name correctly and have written your passport number correctly, too.... Will you be paying by credit card?

C: Yes, I have a company credit card.... Here you are. ... Oh, my name is **Q9 Reece** with a 'c' not a 's'.

T: Oh, I'm sorry! I'll correct that. R, double E, C, E.

C: And my given names are **Q9 Mary-Anne**. Mary hyphen Anne - with an 'e' - oh, you've got that. Sorry.

T: OK. Mary-Anne, joined together with a hyphen. Is the passport number OK?

C: Yes. Could you give me an official invoice, please? I need it for my company.

T: Certainly. Shall I use the company name as it appears on the credit card - **Q10** ABC stocks?

C: Yes.

T: OK. Thank you. Could you sign here? ... And here? ... Thank you. I'll just print out your ticket.

C: Thank you.

SECTION 2

Good afternoon, everyone. I'm here to give you a talk on tenancy agreements and other legalities. If you rent a flat or a house, or bedsit, you will have a 'tenancy agreement' or 'lease'. This is a **Q11** written legal agreement between you, the tenant, and the property owner, the landlord. The tenancy agreements should normally contain information about the amount of rent, the length of the tenancy and what rights you and your landlord will have under the law. In most cases, you will have an 'assured short-hold tenancy' which means that your landlord cannot ask you to leave without a good reason during the **Q12** first six months. Although these rights offer you some protection, it is still your responsibility to check the tenancy agreement thoroughly and make sure you agree with the terms. Do not sign the tenancy agreement if you do not know what all of it means. If you do not fully understand your rights, show your tenancy agreement to an advisor in the accommodation office or student welfare office at your university or college and ask for help. You can also get help from a housing advice centre, law centre or citizens advice Bureau. When you do sign the tenancy agreement, make sure you get a **Q13** copy to keep for yourself, in case you need to check any details later on. The landlord may also, ask you to sign **Q14** an inventory: a list of all the items in the property - pieces of furniture, kitchen items, etc. If so, make sure you get a copy of this as well. Check that it is correct and that any existing damage to these items is included before signing it. If your landlord does not provide an inventory, you should make one yourself and send a copy to the landlord.

Let's take a look at payments. **Q15** Before you move into private accommodation, you will probably be asked to pay a deposit equivalent to one month's rent. Make sure you get a receipt for any deposits or fees you have paid. **Q16** When you leave the accommodation, if you have paid all your bills and caused no damage to the property, **Q17** your full deposit will be paid back to you. If you are renting through an accommodation agency, you may also be asked to pay fees for preparing tenancy agreements and administration. You should also keep a written record of all the rent payments that you make, as you make them. If you have a dispute with your landlord, or you get behind with your rent, you should get advice as soon as possible. Remember that if you live in the same building as your landlord, or you have a room in a student or youth hostel, or university/college accommodation, then this will affect how secure your tenancy will be. If you do not share any living space with the landlord or a member of their family, apart from means of access like an entrance hall or a staircase, or are a

student living in halls of residence, or any other type of accommodation where an educational institution is the landlord, you will have basic protection from eviction. **Q18** Your landlord will have to end your tenancy first, **Q19** either by waiting for the end of the fixed term you agreed for the tenancy or by giving you at least four weeks' written notice in writing to quit **Q20** or through getting a court order before you have to leave. If you share living space – for example, a kitchen, living room or bathroom – with your landlord or are in a student or youth hostel, you will be what is termed an excluded tenant, which means that you are outside the protection of the UK law which regulates tenancies and will not have security of tenure. All the landlord has to do to evict you is to give you notice, although they must give you a reasonable amount of time in which to leave.

If you have problems with accommodation, contact the accommodation office or students' union at your university or college. If you need specialist or legal help, contact a law centre in your local Citizens Advice Bureau who will be able to tell you your rights as a tenant and the rights of your landlord.

SECTION 3

P: Good morning, Klara. Take a seat. Right, I've read your first draft of your project on housing. Well done.

K: Thank you. I know it's only a first draft though, so I'm sure you have some suggestions on how it can be improved. I was very nervous at first, because it wasn't my first choice of topic. I wanted to do something on **Q21** voting patterns, but getting information ... well, it didn't look possible within the time frame.

P: Don't worry. I think that you have made a good choice. Yes, a comparison of the factors influencing housing prices. Very topical!

K: Definitely! There seems to be something about housing prices in the **Q22** newspapers every day. I just wanted to compare the different factors – you know, location, the proximity of facilities such as **Q23** schools.

P: As I said, a good choice of topic. Now, the first part is very well done. You clearly introduce what you are going to look at, why and how.

K: Do you think that I have covered enough points there?

P: I think so. Did you have anything else in mind – you know, something else you'd like to cover?

K: Well, a friend suggested that I might include **Q24 crime rates**.

P: Actually, that's a very good idea. You might consider it. It is something that many people take into account consciously or otherwise, when choosing a place to live. Nowadays **Q25 the police** are required to keep quite detailed statistics on crime and you can get them fairly easily. I mean, it's easy enough to ask for them, but it might take a while for the police to get them to you.

K: OK. I'll make a note of that – contact police for crime statistics.

P: Now, I have to say that I found the middle part more difficult to get through.

K: Oh! I thought I had done that rather well.

P: Don't worry – it's not awful. It's just that... well, try to take a **Q26 uniform approach**. Use one for each criterion people use when choosing housing. That way, you're comparing like with like, rather than different things.

K: Ah, I see. So, I should stick with one as far as possible. Yes, that does seem logical. So, I don't really need to get more data or write much more? Instead, I need to change ... I've got it.

P: It just makes it a lot easier to read – that's the main thing.

K: Yes, of course. How about the conclusion?

P: Based on the information you've provided, I think that you've done very well. You'll have to see if the new information you include changes your conclusion at all. It probably won't make a big difference, but you might see variations in some areas.

K: OK. Do you think that I used appropriate headings? And is the bibliography OK? I know that a lot of professors look long and hard at that, whilst most students think it's unimportant.

P: Yes, professors find the bibliography very useful – it tells us where you are getting your information from and whether those sources are appropriate. Your bibliography is fine, but you might consider **Q27 changing the format**. Here's a printout of the most widely accepted format. You can keep that.

K: Thank you. And the headings?

P: I made a few notes. Here are some suggestions. Don't feel that you have to use them – I won't be offended! But some of your headings are long-winded whereas others are relatively **Q28 short** – as they should be.

K: Thank you. I'll take a look at these later.

P: How long did you work on the whole thing?

K: Well, two months. Perhaps an average of three hours a day – not more than that. Probably, oh, 150 hours.

P: That's about what I would recommend. Anything less than 120 hours is going to be detrimental to the project. You'll probably need another 50 hours' work on it in total, you've still got **Q29 a month**, so you should manage it easily.

K: Yes, a couple of hours a day. Easy!

P: I'd suggest that you come back to see me in ... oh, about, let's say, three weeks' time? Then you should be virtually finished and I can have another look before you do your final **Q30 proofreading** before handing it in.

K: OK. I'll see you after one of the seminars to make an appointment. Is that OK?

P: Certainly. Thanks, Klara.

K: Thank you, professor.

SECTION 4

Welcome to this presentation on scholarships and funding. If you are hoping for help with funding your studies in the UK, you need to get working on this as soon as you can – it is almost impossible to make arrangements for financial support once you have left your own country. Start by inquiring with your own Ministry of Education or department of Education. Your local British Council office can provide details of awards available including those offered by UK institutions themselves. You'll also find information and a scholarships database on their website. The main scholarship schemes available for international students include British Education Scholarships, Commonwealth Scholarships, Foreign Office Scholarships and Overseas Students Research Awards.

British Education Scholarships are prestigious awards enabling talented international students to study in the UK at **Q31 postgraduate** level. Only students studying for at least one academic year are eligible. About 2,000 new scholarships are currently awarded each year and there are plans to expand the programme further. There are 3 types of scholarship. The first is a full award, where all the fees, a living allowance and travel to and from the UK are paid for. Then there is a **Q32 fee-only** award, where all or part of the fees are paid. Finally, there is a partial award, where a combination of the fees and the allowances are paid. The value of the scholarship will vary, depending on the type of the award, the length of the course and the country from which the student comes, but it is up to a maximum of **Q33 20,000** pounds. Contact the British Council or the British Embassy in your own country for details. You must be resident in your home country when you apply.

Commonwealth Scholarships are awards mainly for postgraduate study, although funding for undergraduate study may be possible if there are no suitable undergraduate courses in your home country. You must be a citizen of a Commonwealth country, including the UK. A university degree, or equivalent, is usually required. Apply to the **Q34 British Council office** in your country. You must be resident in your own country when you apply. About 3,000 of these scholarships are awarded each year and their value ranges from **Q35 5,000 to 15,000** pounds.

Foreign Office Scholarships are a joint initiative by the Foreign Office and certain UK higher education institutions. The awards are normally given for **Q36 taught postgraduate courses**. In rare cases, an award may be made for undergraduate study if the course is not available at an institution in your home country. They are funded by the Foreign Office and participating UK higher education institutions. You must normally be under 35 years of age. You must be resident in a developing country, and you must not be currently employed by your government or by an **Q37 international Q37 organisation**– You should be planning to study a subject related to **Q38 development** and be fluent in English. Apply directly to one of the participating institutions. You can ask for a list of participating institutions from the British Embassy in your country or your local British Council office. Only about 500 of these awards are made each year and their value ranges from 7,000 to 12,000 pounds.

Overseas Students Research Awards are awards for full-time postgraduate study, for a period of one year. They make up the difference between home and overseas students' **Q39 fees**. They are funded by the **Q40 ministry of Education**. You must be a postgraduate research student at a publicly funded higher education institution in the UK. You will need to demonstrate academic merits and research potential. Application forms are available from UK higher education institutions, so contact the one where you want to study. For further information, contact the OSRA office via their website - www.osra.org. Actually, you can email them at osra@osra.org. On average, 1000 of these scholarships are awarded each year and the maximum amount is 25,000 pounds per scholarship.

Great thanks to volunteer **Cầm Vân** has contributed these explanations markings.
If you want to make a better world like this, please contact us.