



IELTS Mock Test 2023

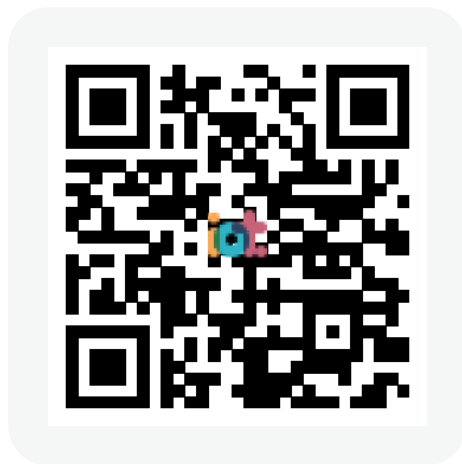
November

Listening Practice Test 4

HOW TO USE

You have 2 ways to access the listening audio

1. Open this URL <https://link.intergreat.com/UHAH7> on your computer
2. Use your mobile device to scan the QR code attached



Questions 1-5

Complete the form below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** or **A NUMBER** for each answer.

APPLICATION FOR RAILCARD

Type of Card Required:	Young Person's Railcard
First Name:	1 <input type="text"/>
Surname:	2 <input type="text"/>
Date of Birth:	3 <input type="text"/>
Permanent Address:	158 Kingwood Close, Norwich
Postcode:	4 <input type="text"/>
Telephone Number:	5 <input type="text"/>
Term-time Address:	Housewalk Terrace,
London Postcode:	WF1 4NN

Questions 6-9

Complete the table below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** or **A NUMBER** for each, answer.

Types of Ticket	Restrictions	Cost
London Day Out	outside peak hours	6 <input type="text"/> £
Super Advance Return	must book seat 7 <input type="text"/> in advance	£23
Saver	outside peak hours	8 <input type="text"/> £
9 <input type="text"/>	no restrictions	£60

Question 10

Circle the correct letters A-C.

10 How much does the student actually pay for his ticket to London?

A £7.66

B £15.34

Access <https://ieltonlinetests.com> for more practices

C £33.34

Questions 11-13

Circle the correct letters A-C.

11 Who are mentors?

- A New students.
- B Second or third-year students.
- C University teachers.

12 How often should mentor groups meet?

- A Once a week.
- B Once a fortnight.
- C Once a month.

13 What is it essential to do at the first meeting?

- A Explain your problems.
- B Make new friends.
- C Agree when to meet again.

Questions 14-17

List **FOUR** things which students may be given information about. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

14 _____

15 _____

16 _____

17 _____

Questions 18-20

Complete the sentences below.

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

Your mentor will show you how to obtain a free 18 _____.

Mentoring is useful for people who are 19 _____ for the first time.

Your mentor may give you advice on how to 20 _____.

Questions 21-24

What did each person say was the principal cause of stress for them?

Choose from the list of possible causes in the box.

Example	Answer
Ramon	team work
Kikuko	21 <input type="text"/>
Boris	22 <input type="text"/>
Etienne	23 <input type="text"/>
Nagwa	24 <input type="text"/>

List of Possible Causes of Stress	
A	bad management
B	dual-career family
C	fear of unemployment
D	new technologies
E	working surroundings
F	powerlessness
G	too much work

Questions 25-27

List **THREE** parts of one's daily routine that can help reduce stress.

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

List of Possible Causes of Stress
A. bad management

[Access https://ieltsionlinetests.com](https://ieltsionlinetests.com) for more practices

- B. dual-career family
- C. fear of unemployment
- D. new technologies
- E. working surroundings
- F. powerlessness
- G. too much work

25 _____

26 _____

27 _____

Questions 28-30

Complete the table below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** in each space.

Cause of stress	Strategy for reducing stress
overwork	28 _____
fear of job	29 _____
new technologies	30 _____

Questions 31-36

Circle the correct letters A-C.

31 The speaker compares a solar eclipse today to a

- A religious experience.
- B scientific event.
- C popular spectacle.

32 The speaker says that the dark spot of an eclipse is

- A simple to predict.
- B easy to explain.
- C randomly occurring.

33 Concerning an eclipse, the ancient Chinese were

- A fascinated
- B rational
- C disturbed

34 For the speaker, the most impressive aspect of an eclipse is the

- A exceptional beauty of the sky.
- B chance for scientific study.
- C effect of the moon on the sun.

35 Eclipses occur rarely because of the size of the

- A moon
- B sun
- C earth

36 In predicting eclipses, the Babylonians were restricted by their

- A religious attitudes.
- B inaccurate observations.
- C limited ability to calculate

Questions 37-40

Complete the table below.

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

Date of Eclipse	Scientists	Observation
1735	Halley	37 _____ who accurately predicted an eclipse
1868	Janssen and Lockyer	discovered 38 _____
1878	Watson	believed he had found 39 _____

1919	Einstein	realized astronomers had misunderstood 40 _____
------	----------	--



Solution:

Part 1: Question 1 - 10

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 Stephen | 2 Krockers |
| 3 3rd February 1979/February 3 1979 | 4 NR4 6JF |
| 5 456321 | 6 18 |
| 7 one/1 day | 8 29.30 |
| 9 Open (ticket) | 10 C |

Part 2: Question 11 - 20

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 11 B | 12 B |
| 13 C | 14 academic systems |
| 15 study techniques/techniques for studying | 16 university facilities |
| 17 social activities | 18 e-mail account |
| 19 away from home | 20 pass (your) exams |

Part 3: Question 21 - 30

- | | |
|------|------|
| 21 C | 22 G |
| 23 D | 24 E |

25 a balanced diet/vary your diet

26 drink less coffee

27 take regular exercise

28 manage time better/manage your time

29 make plans/set money aside/ update your CV

30 do training courses

Part 4: Question 31 - 40

31 C

32 B

33 C

34 B

35 A

36 C

37 (the) first person

38 (a) new element/helium

39 (the) lost planet/ (the) planet/ Vulcan

40 gravity

SECTION 1

C: Central station, Norwich, Sue Brown speaking. Can I help you?

S: Is that the railway station ?

C: Yes.

S: Er...is there a card that you can buy railway tickets and allows you to get discounts on it?

C: You mean a rail card ? Yes, there are various types. There's the Young Person's Railcard and the Senior Citizen's Railcard, for example.

S: Well, I'd like a Yong Person's Railcard, but I'm over 21. Is that OK? Do I still qualify ?

C: Yes, you're eligible from 18 to 25.

S: Great. And how much does it cost?

C: 18 .

S: OK...and can I get it over the phone?

C: Well, I can take your details and process it now over the phone, but you'll need to come in to collect the card.

S: Yeah, that's fine.

C: OK, so I just need to take down some details. First of all, can I have your name?

S: **Q1** Stephen **Q2** Krockers.

C: OK, so first name Steven...Is that Steven with a "v"?

S: No, with "ph".

C: Right...and can you give me your surname again?

S: That's Krockers.

C: Crocker with a "c"?

S: No, I'll have to spell it for you, K-R-O-C-K-E-R-S.

C: Right, thank you. Now, you said you were over 21-can I ask for your exact date of birth, please?

S: Yes, sure. It's the **Q3** third of February.

C: Yes.

S: And the year's years .

C: **Q3** 1979. OK, lovely. So the next thing I need to know is your permanent address .

S: Right, I'd better give you my parents' address then. I'm probably moving soon.

C: Yes, that'll be fine.

S: It's 158, Kingwood Close...

C: Is Kingwood one word or two?

S: One.

C: Right.

S: Norwich.

C: And can you tell me the postcode , please?

S: It's nr .

C: **Q4** NR4 6JS?

S: **Q4** No, F for Freddie.

C: Right, and the next thing I need is your telephone number.

S: Do you mean my parents' number?

C: Yes, the number at your permanent address.

S: OK, it's Norwich **Q5** four five six three two one .

C: And are you living at that address now?

S: No, in term-time I'm in lodgings. But like I said, I might be moving soon.

C: Never mind, just give me the address where you're staying now.

S: Right, it's 62, Housewalk Terrace, Wakefield.

C: And the postcode?

S: wf1 .

C: Right, that's fine.

S: And I want to get a ticket...can I do that now, and get the discount, or do I have to wait until the card's ready?

C: No, you can book the ticket now, and collect it at the same time as you get the card.

S: OK. So I want a return ticket to London next week how much will that cost?

C: Well, it depends on what sort of ticket you get. There are four different kinds... I'll go through them for you. Right, the cheapest one's the London Day Out. **Q6** That's good if you're just going away for the day...it includes some bus and tube travel in London, but you have to travel outside peak hours. That costs £18.00.

S: OK...

C: Now, the next one's called **Q7** the Super advance Return. You can travel on any train with [Access https://ieltsionlinetests.com](https://ieltsionlinetests.com) for more practices

that, but you have to book your seat one day ahead. Actually it's better to book earlier if you can, because there's only a limited number of tickets.

S: OK..and how much is that?

C: It's £23.

S: That doesn't sound too bad. What about the other types of tickets?

C: They're more expensive . There's one called the **Q8 Saver** which again you can use on most trains outside peak hours, that's twenty nine thirty . But you don't need to buy it in advance, you can get it on the day you travel.

S: Mmm, that's a bit expensive.

C: And finally, there's the **Q9 Open ticket**, and with that you can travel on any train on any day of the week, and you don't need to book ahead, but that costs sixty .

S: £60! Right, I'll have a Super Advance. Now, I'd like to leave next Friday morning on the 8:30 train and come back on Sunday at 10 p.m. And... you said that usually costs £23?

C: That's right.

S: So how much do I save with the rail covered ?

C: You get a third off £23 is £7.66. so you'll pay £15.34 . But then this time you have to pay for the railcard too...that's too that's 15.34 plus 18.00...so **Q10** altogether you'll have to pay **33 pounds 34** .

S: And when can I collect them?

C: They'll be ready by wednesday , they should be at the bookings office after about 10:00 a.m.

S: Oh...I don't know if I can make it on Wednesday. You can't post them, can you?

C: No, you have to collect your railcard in person and sign it, and I nearly forgot to tell you, you need a passport sized photograph for it. If you don't have one, there's a machine on the station.

S: No, I think I've got one somewhere. I needed some for my college application . I think I had one left over.

C: Good. So is there anything else?

S: No, that's great. Thanks a lot. Bye!

C: Goodbye.

SECTION 2

Hi! It's good to see you all here today and what a pity the weather is so bad for your first day at university! It could at least have stayed sunny today! Now, my name is Pat Baker, I work for student services and I'm going to tell you all about our mentoring scheme for new students. We've had it in place for a few years now and people starting at university for the first time in general find it a very positive experience at these meetings. What happens is this: each of you, if you want to join the scheme, will be assigned **Q11** a mentor-that is, someone who's been studying here for a year or two and who can show you the ropes, in other words, show you how things work, give you advice if you need it and just generally be friendly contact for you in the university. Of course you'll have your tutors and lecturers who will also help you with academic problems, but this is someone at our own age who has been through the same experience quite recently.

What the mentor does is to have a group of usually two or three students and **Q12** he or she organizes meetings preferably about once every two weeks-we generally find that more than that is just too often-where you chat about your problems, university life or just about things in general and your mentor will give you the benefit of his or her experience.

If you're joining this scheme, you'll be meeting your mentor today just after lunch. If you haven't signed up by the way, it's not too late. Come and see me after the talk. **Q13** Don't be frightened about this first meeting: It's going to be quite short so you won't have time to tell your mentor all your difficulties -you'll just get to know each other a little bit and, most importantly, fix a time and a place for your next meeting, which you can have when you're feeling more relaxed and not so overwhelmed by the newness of it all.

Mentors, as I've said, have been through the same experience as you quite recently, so they can understand your problems. They'll be able to tell you about **Q14** academic systems, which are so different at university from what you were used to at school. Also, because at university you are much more independent and you have to spend so much time studying on your own, they can suggest **Q15** techniques for studying which will help you to keep Q15 up-to-date with your work.

This university is an enormous place, so another thing which they'll be able to help with is

Q16 university facilities – you know, anything from sports halls to libraries to medical services and they can probably help you get involved in all sorts of **Q1** social activities, too -parties, clubs, sports, whatever.

So, as you can see, this is a pretty useful scheme, but it does rely on people keeping in touch . The telephone's pretty useful if you have one, but students are busy people and often out doing things, so email is probably better. Your mentor will be able to show you how to get an **Q18** e-mail account.. they don't cost anything to students. They're free. For people who have never been **Q19** away from home before, a mentor is a useful contact and support -somewhere between a friend and a parent. And no doubt as the year progresses and you start getting nervous around exam time, your mentor will be ready with useful tips on the best way to **Q20** **Q20** pass your exams- after all, they did the same ones either last year or the year before and they passed them!

SECTION 3

Disc Jockey: And now, after that old favourite from "The Corrs" entitled "I never loved you anyway", we have Dr. Greenhill to talk to us today about stress in the workplace . Is it getting worse, Dr. Greenhill?

Dr. Greenhill: I'm not sure whether it's getting worse or just that more people are talking about it. Certainly lots more people are complaining about it. I've just completed a study of 5,000 workers from 20 different countries. And I've taken a multi-cultural approach to the subject.

Disc Jockey: And what have you found?

Dr. Greenhill: That broadly speaking the cause of stress are similar all over the world. For example, Ramon from Mexico City says that society measures people by individual success. But, he says, increasingly work is organized in teams. This means there's a conflict between personal goals and the need to cooperate with one's colleagues. He finds this an acute source of stress, actually.

Q21 Then there's Kikuko, from Osaka, Japan, who says she's under a lot of stress because the company she's worked for 30 years is in difficulties . She says it's because her boss has made a number of bad decisions , **Q21** but really what worries her most is that she might lose her job . You know, she's in her 50s and at that age it's not easy to find another one. She says that she also feels overworked and that's getting her stressed out too.

Well, then there's **Q22** Boris, from Odessa in the Ukraine. **Q22** He puts overwork at the top of his list of stressors . Then there are other factors. Both he and his wife have full-time jobs so that when they get home they don't get to relax much either.

I guess that's a problem most of us can relate to!

Disc Jockey: **Q23** We always hear about computers, e-mail and cell phones as things which get people tearing their hair out. Is this true?

Q23 Dr. Greenhill: Mmm. In many cases, yes, but not so much as you might think-only only 15 percent of respondents give this as the main cause- Etienne from Quebec, Canada, is one- though he also mentions change and the feeling of being a victim of circumstances beyond his control. Other people talk about the amount of work which comes with continual change as being more stressing than new technologies themselves. People feel they lack stability in their working life.

But we must remember that in many places it's really lack of new technology that puts people under most pressure . Take Nagwa from Sohag in Egypt, for example. **Q24** She says that for her the main source of stress was working in noisy, hot, unventilated conditions day out and with no end in sight. So it seems, we can't win either way!

Disc Jockey: So, what can we as individuals do to make things easier for ourselves?

Dr. Greenhill: Well, I've talked to a number of specialists about this- doctors and psychologists – and **Q25** here are a few suggestions for reducing stress without you having to change your job! First, vary your diet: fish, pasta, vegetables, fruit and so on. Try not to live off sandwiches and fast food-a a balanced diet in other words. Also, we tend to drink too much coffee. caffeine , the drug in coffee, gets us more nervous . **Q26** So, if you want to feel less stressed , drink less coffee. It's tough at first but you'll notice the difference within just a few days. **Q27** Finally, take regular exercise. It's a great way of relaxing and of course it makes you more healthy too!

For particular cause of stress there are various things you can do. **Q28** If your problem is that you think you've got too much work on your plate , what you probably need to do is to manage time better. You have to learn to deal with the things which are really vital. Don't waste

time on trivialities . There are courses to help you with this. **Q29** If you are worried about unemployment , make plans so that if it happens you are ready for it. Do things like set money aside and update your cv so it's attractive to new employers. **Q30** As for new technologies, do training courses so that you feel at home with them and so that you don't feel frightened of them. So in the end the best way to deal with stress is for you to take control of your life and not allow yourself to be a victim of circumstance .

Disc Jockey: Thank you, Dr. Greenhill on fighting stress, and, just when you thought you could relax, here's Dolly Parton working 9 to 5...

SECTION 4

Good evening and welcome to this month's observatory Club lecture. I'm Donald Mackie and I'm here to talk to you about the solar eclipse in history.

Q31 A thousand years ago a total eclipse of the sun was a terrifying religious experience, but these days an eclipse is more likely to be viewed as a tourist attraction than as a scientific or spiritual event. People will literally travel miles to be in the right place at the right time to get the best view of their eclipse.

Well. What exactly causes a solar eclipse-when the world goes dark for a few minutes in the middle of the day? scientifically speaking, **Q32** the dark spot itself is easy to explain: it is the shadow of the moon streaking across a different and, to all intents and purposes, a seemingly random part of the globe.

In the past people often interpreted an eclipse as a danger signal heralding disaster and in fact, **Q33** the Chinese were so disturbed by these events that they included among their gods whose job was to prevent eclipses. But whether or not you are superstitious or take a purely scientific view, our earthly eclipses are special in three different ways.

Firstly, there can be no doubt that they are very beautiful. It's as if a deep blue curtain has fallen over the daytime sky as the sun becomes a black void surrounded by the glow of its outer atmosphere.

But beyond this, **Q34** total eclipses possess a second more compelling beauty in the eyes of us scientists...for they offer a unique opportunity for research. Only during an eclipse can we

study the corona and other dim things that are normally lost in the sun's glare.

And thirdly, they are rare. Even though an eclipse of the sun occurs somewhere on earth, if you sit in your garden and wait, it will take 375 years on average for one to come to you. **Q35** If the moon were any larger eclipses would become a monthly bore : if it were smaller, they simply would not be possible.

Q36 The ancient babylonian priests, who spent a fair bit of time staring at the sky, had already noted that there was an 18-year pattern in their recurrence but they didn't have the mathematics to predict an eclipse accurately . It was Edmund Hailey, the English astronomer , who knew his maths well enough to predict the return of the comet which, incidentally bears his name.

Q37 In 1735, Edmund Halley became the first person to make an accurate prediction of an eclipse.

This brought eclipses firmly into the scientific domain and they have since allowed a number of important scientific discoveries to be made. For instance, in the eclipse of 1868, **Q38** two scientists-Janssen and Lockyer, were observing the sun's atmosphere and it was these observations that ultimately led to the discovery of a new element . They named the element helium after the Greek god of the sun. This was a major find, because helium turned out to be the most common element in the universe after hydrogen. Another great triumph involved Mercury...I have just put that up on the board for you now. See – there's Mercury – the planet closest to the Sun-then Venus, Earth, etc. For centuries, scientists had been unable to understand why Mercury appeared to rotate faster than it should. Some astronomers suggested that there might be an undiscovered planet causing this unusual orbit and even gave it the name 'Vulcan". During the eclipse of 1878 , an American astronomer, **Q39** James Watson, thought he had spotted this so-called "lost" planet. But, alas for him, he was later obliged to admit that he had been wrong about Vulcan and with drew his claim.

Then Albert Einstein came on the scene. **Q40** Einstein suggested that rather than being wrong about the number of planets, astronomers were actually wrong about gravity . Einstein's theory of relativity-for which he is so famous-famous disagreed with Newton's law of gravity in just the right way to explain mercury's odd orbit. He also realized that a definitive test would be possible during the total eclipse of 1919 and this is indeed when the theory was finally proved correct.

So there you have several examples of how eclipses have helped to increase our understanding

of the universe, and now let's move on to the social ...