



IELTS General Training Volume 3 Listening Practice Test 1

HOW TO USE

You have 2 ways to access the listening audio

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



Questions 1-3

Complete the form below.

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

DRURY'S ELECTRICAL STORE WORK FORM

Example	Answer
Customer's Name	Phillipa Hutton
Address	13 Glen Avenue Westley
Postcode	1 _____
Home Tel.	01748 524965
Mobile Tel.	2 _____
Customer Receipt	Yes/ No
Date of Repair Enquiry	3 _____
Job Number	J25
Problem	New TV doesn't work

Questions 4-5

Circle the correct letter A – D.

4 Which room did Jane want to use the new television?

- A The dining room
- B The kitchen
- C The bedroom
- D The study

5 What will Jane do while the man is looking at her new television?

- A She'll wait in the shop
- B She'll come back tomorrow
- C She'll go shopping and come back in half an hour
- D She'll go shopping and come back in an hour

Questions 6-10

Answer the questions below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

What was the problem with the television?

6 _____

What day is Jane's nephew's birthday next week?

7 _____

How old will Jane's nephew be next week?

8 _____

What does Jane think her nephew would like for his birthday?

9 _____

What time will Jane go back to the shop tomorrow?

10 _____

Questions 11-15

Answer the questions below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Who has organised the safety talk?

11 _____

What crime is most common amongst students?

12 _____

Where does PC Fair suggest that students can hide their belongings?

13 _____

What should you take with you when you visit an insurance broker about your belongings?

14 _____

What does PC Fair say that you can use to mark your property?

15 _____

Questions 16-20

Complete the notes below.

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

UNI. SAFETY TALK
At Home
DOORS:
Lock front door & ask 16 _____ to put lock on bedroom door. Fit chain and keep it fastened while at home
WINDOWS:
Lock windows, install extra locks and 17 _____ 24 hours. If frightened. tell someone in hall. 18 _____ at the Union or go to the police.
Going Home
Walking home – stay in 19 _____ with good light + don't be alone. 2 late regular night minibuses – priority for women. Taxi better than walking – licensed taxis only and from rank. Keep mobile with you with trusted taxi number inside. Most Important Thing – 20 _____

Questions 21-26

Circle the correct letter A – C.

21 What is Rachel's extended essay about?

- A Hospitals
- B Factories
- C Towns

22 What did Rachel mainly use to help her with her essay?

- A A book
- B The internet
- C Magazines

23 How does Rachel feel about her essay at the moment?

- A Happy
- B Quite happy
- C Not happy

24 Which part of Rachel's extended essay did Dr. Jones like best?

- A The introduction
- B The middle
- C The conclusion

25 Which part of Rachel's essay does Dr. Jones most want Rachel to change?

- A The statistics tables
- B The statistics analysis
- C The bibliography

26 By when does Rachel's essay have to be finally given in?

- A 21st April
- B 24th April
- C 28th April

Questions 27 – 30

Complete Dr. Jones' notes below.

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

Books for Rachel's Presentation on the Reform Act

Book	Author	Where to get it
Great 19th Century Reform	Mark Needham	27 _____ in library
Article in "History Monthly"	Jim Wood	28 _____ in library
29 _____	Rob Jenkins	Inter Library Loan

Questions 31-36

Answer the questions below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR /A NUMBER** for each answer.

Where did garlic originally come from?

31 _____

What time of year does garlic begin its growth cycle?

32 _____

What, along with its small leaves, is the key to garlic's survival in harsh climates?

33 _____

According to an ancient Egyptian record, how many sicknesses can garlic be used to treat?

34 _____

In ancient Egypt, how much garlic could buy you a good slave?

35 _____

What did Europeans in the Middle Ages believe garlic could help stop?

36 _____

Questions 37-40

Complete the summary below of the second half of the food science lecture on garlic.

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

Today investigations into garlic have shown that it can help cure and prevent many diseases as it boosts the 37 _____ During World War 2 it was even used as 38 _____ when other drugs were not available.

Although expert opinion differs on many aspects of garlic use, it is agreed that using 39 _____ is the best form. This contains the most "allicin", a compound that is efficient at killing many types of bacteria and, when heated, has beneficial effects in the blood. Indian doctors have recently shown its help in preventing such ailments as arteriosclerosis, thrombosis and 40 _____



Solution:

Part 1: Question 1 - 10

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 WE5 8GF | 2 07745 276 145 |
| 3 7th June/ 7.6 | 4 B |
| 5 D | 6 (a) loose wire |
| 7 Thursday | 8 11 |
| 9 (a) computer game | 10 12 o'clock/ noon |

Part 2: Question 11 - 20

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 11 Student's Union | 12 theft |
| 13 (in a) cupboard | 14 List of valuables |
| 15 an ultraviolet pen | 16 landlord |
| 17 keep curtains closed | 18 the welfare office |
| 19 busy/ busier areas | 20 don't be alone |

Part 3: Question 21 - 30

- | | |
|------|------|
| 21 B | 22 A |
| 23 B | 24 C |

25 B

27 reference section

29 Political Reform

Part 4: Question 31 - 40

31 Siberia

33 (healthy) root system

35 15 pounds

37 immune system

39 fresh garlic

26 C

28 (library) stack system

30 Dr. Jones

32 the fall (autumn)

34 22

36 (the) plague

38 an antiseptic

40 hypertension

Section 1

You will hear a conversation between a man and a woman discussing the repair of a television.

Shop Assistant (man): Good morning madam. Can I help you?

Customer (woman): Yes please. I bought this small TV set here recently and when I got it home I couldn't get it to work.

Man: Oh dear. Well, I'd just better take some details for this worksheet and then we'll have a look at it.

Wom: OK.

Man: Here we are. Now, can you give me your name please?

Wom: **Example** philip er hutton .

Man: Could you spell Hutton please?

Wom: That's H-U-T-T-O-N.

Man: Thank you. And your address?

Wom: 13 glen avenue , Westley.

Man: Do you know the postcode?

Wom: Yes, it's **Q1** w e5 8 gf .

Man: And what's your phone number?

Wom: My home number is oh 1 7 4 8 5 2 4 9 6 5 and my mobile number is **Q2** 07745 276 **145**.

Man: OK, got that. Now, did you still have the receipt for the television?

Wom: Yes, it's right here.

Man: Let's have a look. **Q3** Right, so you bought it on the 5th of June. That's two days ago. So, what exactly is wrong with the TV?

Wom: Well I bought it two days ago so I could watch TV while I was **Q4** cooking for the family.

That's why I just bought a nice small one. It could fit on the shelf next to the dining room door. Anyway, when I got it back and plugged it in, there was no response. Nothing at all. No lights, no sound, no buzz.

Man: And there are no electrical problems in that room?

Wom: No, nothing. It isn't just me. My husband is very good with these things and when he came back, he checked the plug, the fuse, the connections, everything. He couldn't work it out either.

Man: Hmm. That's very strange. Right then. I'll have a look at it. I'm actually not busy right now.

I can finish it in about half an hour. Do you want to wait here or come back later today or tomorrow?

Wom: I'll go to the supermarket across the road and get some shopping done and I'll **Q5** come back in about an hour. Is that alright?

Man: Yes, I'll be able to tell you what's wrong by then. By the way, your job number is j25 but it doesn't matter as I'll be here when you get back.

Wom: See you later then.

Wom: Hi there. All my shopping's done. Have you finished?

Man: Oh yes. It didn't take me long. It was actually the first thing that I checked out so I had it all figured out in about five minutes.

Wom: What was the problem then?

Man: It was **Q6** a loose wire. It's amazing that this television even got through its tests. I suppose that nowadays not everything is tested properly and they just assume that everything will be alright. With all the things that can go wrong though with bad connections, faulty chips, the screen dynamics and everything, it's amazing they all don't go

wrong more often.

Wom: So what can you do about it?

Man: We can repair it by tomorrow or we can just give you a new TV. We can send the old one back to our suppliers .

Wom: That sounds best to me. I'll take a new one please.

Man: Do you want the same model and everything?

Wom: Yes please.

Man: Oh dear. I'm afraid we don't have that one in right now but we will be able to have it in tomorrow morning if that's OK.

Wom: That's fine. And while I'm here I want to get something else. It's my nephew's birthday next **Q7 Thursday**. What would you suggest?

Man: Well we've got lots of things here obviously . How old is he?

Wom: Let's see. He's the same age as my own son. **Q8 He's 10 now and his birthday is next week**.

Man: OK. We've got lots of computer games over there. We've got ipods in the corner if he likes music. He can download music from the internet onto his computer and then onto his i-pod. There are lots of accessories for computers. He could need a new mouse, a wireless keyboard, a camera to use when he's chatting. There are lots of possibilities and it depends of course on how much you want to spend.

Wom: I'm pretty sure he'd like **Q9 a computer game** although I know he's got loads already. I'll tell you what. I'll go back and ask his father what would be best and I'll come back tomorrow and buy something while I'm picking up the new TV. What sort of time shall I come tomorrow then?

Man: We open at 9 o'clock in the morning. I'd hope our other shop would be able to send the new telly over this afternoon. They might only manage it tomorrow morning though so come over at about 11.

Wom: **Q10 I'll come an hour later at noon then as I'll be swimming at 11.**

Man: That's fine. I won't be here though at noon. **Q10** I'm taking an early lunch then and I'll be back at 1.

Wom: Don't worry. I'm sure everything will be OK. Thanks very much.

Man: You're welcome madam. Bye.

Wom: Goodbye.

Section 2

You will hear a policeman giving a safety talk to new students at the University of Westley.

Presenter: Good morning everyone and thank you for coming to this lecture on safety. This lecture is of course optional for all students at Westley University but it has been laid on by your **Q11 Student's Union** to help you, and both the staff at Westley Police Station and the staff here at the University urge you to attend the other lectures like it and also to get your friends to come too. So, that's enough from me. I would like to introduce you to Police constable Fair from Westley Police Station who is going to give you some hints on keeping safe. PC Fair.

PC Fair Good morning ladies and gentlemen and thank you for allowing me to come here to talk to you. It really is a great idea for someone from the police force to come and talk to you as it may save you time, money and also it may help to protect you. I hope I don't sound condescending when I point out some ideas as a lot of things really are just common sense but it is often forgetting these common sense things that can lead to problems.

First of all the thing that students are most likely to suffer from, whether they are in digs or in hall, is **Q12** theft. You hear a lot of terrible stories about muggings, rape and fraud but these are not really that widespread and we're talk about some of those things later. Thieves know very well that student lodgings are a good place to find electronic goods, wallets and bags and the like with little or no protection. So, make sure that you're room, house or flat is securely locked each time that you go out. Don't leave valuables in the open where they can be spotted from the window.

See if you can get an extra lock on your window too. If possible, when you're out, try and leave your valuable things **Q13** in a cupboard which has an extra lock on it. So much for theft prevention .

If you do get burgled though there are ways to protect yourself here too. Try and get household insurance . Make **Q14 a valuables list** of all the items that you own, including things like keys and bank cards, estimate their value and take the list to any reputable high street insurance broker and get a quote for household insurance. This is not very expensive and it will give you piece of mind. Another thing you can do is to get an **Q15 ultraviolet pen** and write your name and address on all your valuables. This will not be able to be seen in normal light so your goods won't look any different but your goods will be forever marked as your property.

Now, more seriously, we must look at your personal safety. This especially applies to women. Men of course are usually better able to protect themselves and are under less risk in any case. First, let's look at where you live. Again wherever you live you should make sure that your door is locked securely, even when you are at home and even if you are not alone as people can leave your house without you knowing. So, in hall, lock that door at all times especially at night. If you are in digs keep the front door locked at all times, and your own bedroom as well. If your bedroom has no lock, then get one put in. Get your **Q16 landlord** to do it – they usually will. It's a small price to pay for safety. Look at the windows in your house. Again, especially the ones in your bedroom . Make sure the window fastened securely and try to get an extra lock fitted.

Q17 Keep curtains closed at night and also during the day too if you don't mind, so that people can't see in. Get a chain fitted to your front door too and always have the chain on when you're at home. If you see someone often hanging around near your home then let someone know in your hall. Or **Q18 the welfare office** in the union will be able to advise you. We of course at the police station will always welcome you and we will never scoff at your worries . We will not laugh at you and we will take everything seriously .

Next let's look at when you're away from your home and walking about the streets. Naturally you're more at risk at night but even in the day time, try to keep to **Q19 busier areas** which are well lit and always try to have someone with you when you're travelling on foot. At night do the same but be more careful about it. If you are leaving the Union late at night, take advantage of the excellent minibus service that your Union puts on for you for your safety. The minibus gives priority to women and it will take you to your door. There are 2 minibuses available every night leaving at regular intervals . If there's not one available, wait in the queue until one arrives. They will get you home safely in the end. If you're not at the Union and by yourself, try to get a taxi back rather than walk. I know it's more expensive but it's worth the cost. I'm sure your parents would prefer you spending the extra money to make you safe. Also with taxis, always take a licensed taxi from a proper taxi rank or call a reputable company. Keep the number of a reputable company in your wallet and saved in your mobile . Then you'll always have access to a safe way home.

I hope I haven't panicked you. Very few people do actually get attacked but of course it does happen. By following these basic safety rules you vastly reduce your chances of being a victim .

The cardinal rule is “**Q20** don’t be alone”. Always have a friend with you if possible.

Section 3

You will hear a student and her tutor discussing an essay.

(knock at door)

Dr. Jones: Come in. Ah good morning Rachel. Have you come to talk about your extended essay?

Rachel: That’s right Dr. Jones. Have I come at a bad time?

Dr. Jones: No, not at all. This is a good time in fact.

Rachel: Good because I wanted to ask what you thought about my decision on the subject.

Dr. Jones: Yes, you initially wanted to write about working conditions in nineteenth-century **Q21** factories but you were later contemplating looking at the conditions inside hospitals in 19th century northern towns.

Rachel: That’s right. I thought about it for a long time and weighed up the pros and cons and I didn’t decide for ages.

Dr. Jones: Well, I think you were right to stick with your first idea. There’re so many better sources available on the subject. There are plenty of articles in magazines and the odd TV and radio programme on the other subjects but everything is rather superficial ; there’s no real academic knowledge to draw on.

Rachel: Yes, I found that out. I found lots of books but nothing really to help me; even on the internet. In the end, when I decided on my first choice topic I found lots of really good stuff in magazines, books and the internet. particularly **Q22** one book which is the major reference that you’ll see quoted all over the place.

Dr. Jones: Well, I’m glad you came to that decision. Let’s have a look at that essay now.

Rachel: What did you think? **Q23** I’ve spent ages on it but I’m only about 80% happy with it.

Dr. Jones: Well, I wouldn’t be too down about it. I think most of it is pretty good. I liked the introduction which really set out your ideas clearly. **Q24** The middle needs some attention but

the end was really first rate.

What are the areas that need more work then?

Dr. Jones: **Q25** The main problem lies with your analysis of the statistic . You quote all the right numbers and you've got lots of fine tables and everything but you need to look more closely at what the numbers mean and what implications they hold. Look at them again and try and explain more clearly the important parts. After that you need to have a look at your bibliography which is a bit shoddy .

Rachel: Yes I was afraid of that. I always think that once I've finished the essay then I'm done and so I don't put enough care into things like the bibliography . Still I've plenty of time to get that and the other stuff sorted .

Dr. Jones: You've plenty of time but don't leave it until the last minute because you'll need to check it all again carefully when you're finished and it would be a good idea if I looked over it again before its final submission .

Rachel: **Q26** The deadline is the 28th April so shall I get it to you on the 24th? Will that be OK?

Dr. Jones: Well, that won't leave you much time to change anything if I find anything else to do. How about a few days earlier than that. The 21st of april ? I'll be able to get it back to you the day after on the 22nd then.

Rachel: That sounds great. Thank you.

Rachel: I'd also like to ask you about that presentation that I have to give next month.

Dr. Jones: Yes. What's the problem?

Rachel: Well, I've started work on it as I want to do a good job but I can't seem to find much information on the subject in the library .

Dr. Jones: Ok. I'll jot down some ideas for you then. What subject are you presenting again?

Rachel: The three Cs of the Great Reform Act in England in 1832 .

Dr. Jones: Ah yes. The causes, course and consequences . Well, there should be plenty of material in the library on that as it's such an important subject.

Rachel: Well, there should be but it looks as though some first years are doing an essay on it and so most of the books are out. I also don't want the run-of-the-mill books. I want my presentation to be a bit more in depth.

Dr. Jones: The best book for you would be "Great 19th Century Reform" by Mark Needham.

That book you can't take out. It's in the **Q27 reference section** only. You'll have to read it actually in the library itself. Then there was a great article in "History Monthly" on the Great Reform Act by Jim Wood. The issue was August 2003 I think. You'll find it in the **Q28 library stack system**.

Rachel: That's great. Anything else?

Dr. Jones: Yes. There's another really good book on the subject that looks at the whole thing from a slightly different point of view. I remember when it came out, it ruffled a few feathers. It's called "**Q29 Political Reform**" and it's by Rob Jenkins. The thing is though that I know our library hasn't got it. As you're preparing so far in advance though, you'll be able to order it through inter loan. Just go to the library reception and they'll give you the forms to fill out. It'll come in about a week I expect.

Rachel: OK. I'll do that straight.

Dr. Jones: Finally there's the book "Reform and the 19th" which I actually wrote. The library used to have a copy but it's been lost I think. I've got a copy at home so I'll bring it in tomorrow. If you pop in tomorrow morning some time I'll let you borrow it for a week or so.

Oh, that's fantastic. I didn't know you were an author **Q30 Dr. Jones**.

Dr. Jones: Yes, I've done a few things. You'd better not lose it or spilled coffee on it or anything though!

Rachel: I'll take very good care of it. I promise you.

Dr. Jones: I know you will or I wouldn't lend it to you. So, I'll see you tomorrow then.

Rachel: Yes. Thanks again. See you tomorrow. Bye Dr. Jones Bye

Section 4

You will hear part of a food science lecture.

Good evening ladies and gentlemen and welcome to this food science lecture. Today we are going to look at a food stuff I'm sure we all recognize and use: garlic. We will explore a little of its history and examine some of the many different ways it's been used over time.

All around the world, for over 4,000 years, garlic has held many important roles in daily human life. It has been taken therapeutically and nutritionally. Folklore attributes garlic with good luck and protection against evil. Its smell has been said to ward off sorcerers, werewolves, warlocks and of course vampires.

Although it's not certain when garlic was first discovered, it was probably dispersed by nomadic humans several thousand years ago. Garlic is originally indigenous to the **Q31 desert region of Siberia**. In this region the summers are dry and hot, and there's very little precipitation. In order for the wild garlic plant to survive, it had to adapt to this harsh climate. Garlic had to grow when there was moisture, in the spring and fall, and it also had to be able to survive without water for the exceptionally dry summer and winter months. Garlic adapted to its environment so that the growing cycle began in **Q32 the fall**, to take advantage of the available precipitation. When the cold winters or the hot dry summers arrived, it became dormant. The cloves of the garlic plant store large amounts of food, which enable it to withstand long durations of dormancy. When the spring rains arrive, the plant can continue on its growth process. A **Q33 healthy root system** with relatively small leaves is a key to the survival of the plant. These traits make garlic a very hearty plant, capable of growing in poor soil in harsh climates with little or no care. Once discovered by humans, it is no wonder that garlic quickly became a staple crop of almost every civilization in the world.

An Egyptian papyrus from 1500 B.C recommends garlic for **Q34 22** ailments. The Egyptians fed it to slaves building the pyramids to increase their stamina, and during the building of the Great Pyramid, the construction workers lived on a diet consisting primarily of onion and garlic. When the workers were deprived of their ration of garlic, it caused work stoppages. Garlic was so valuable to the Egyptians that **Q35 15 pounds** of garlic would purchase a healthy male slave. Ancient Egyptians worshiped garlic as a god, and its name was often invoked at oath takings. In ancient Greece and Rome, it was claimed to have more uses. Everything from repelling scorpions to treating dog bites and bladder infections, to curing leprosy and asthma. Chinese scholars mentioned garlic in Sanskrit writings as early as 3000 BC. Garlic was so prized in ceremony and ritual, it's said that lambs offered for sacrifice in China were seasoned with garlic to make them more pleasing to the gods. Crusaders returning to Europe after far away battles are generally credited with bringing garlic back with them to Europe and there, in the Middle Ages, it was thought to prevent **Q36 the plague**.

Modern research has confirmed the health benefits of garlic that our ancestors believed in.

Garlic may even prevent cancer because it contains vitamins such as C, A, and B which stimulate the **Q37 immune system** to eliminate toxins and combat carcinogens . Research in 1858, by Louis Pasteur, documented that garlic also kills bacteria. During World War II, when penicillin and sulpha drugs were scarce, garlic was used as **Q38 an antiseptic** to disinfect open wounds and prevent gangrene . The properties responsible for these medicinal effects are not clearly understood. Recent research identifies hundreds of volatile sulphur compounds in the herb. For this reason, it may also become a valuable treatment for AIDS. A study in China showed that people with the highest levels of dietary garlic have a reduced risk of stomach cancer .

It can also kill 60 types of fungi and yeast, among them the common cause of athlete's foot. Japanese scientists test its effects on patients with lumbago and arthritis. Experts are split on the recommended daily amount of dietary garlic, from one to ten cloves. However, most agree that **Q39 fresh garlic** is better than in supplement form.

How garlic is prepared also affects how it can be used. When the clove is cut or crushed, an enzyme contained within the plant cells combines with an amino acid. This creates a new compound, called allicin , which has been shown to kill 23 types of bacteria , including salmonella and staphylococcus . When garlic is heated, a different compound is formed that can prevent arteries from clogging, and reduce blood pressure and cholesterol levels. The blood-thinning quality of garlic may also be helpful in preventing heart attacks and strokes. Indian doctors have long pointed to studies that demonstrate garlic has a preventative effect on the development of arteriosclerosis, thrombosis and **Q40 hypertension**.

Now let's look at some other things...