



IELTS Practice Test Volume 7

Listening Practice Test 1

HOW TO USE

You have 2 ways to access the listening audio

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



Questions 1-3

Complete the form below.

Write **A NUMBER** for each answer.

REQUEST FORM

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Name: | Example: Lester Mackie |
| Membership No.: | M 1 <input type="text"/> |
| Mailing address: | 17 Westmead Road, Annandale |
| Fax No.: | 2 <input type="text"/> |
| Phone No.: | 02 579 6363 |
| After 5:00 p.m. | 3 <input type="text"/> |

Questions 4-6

Circle the **correct** answer for each question.

4 Why does the caller need the literature?

- A For a student paper.
- B For a newspaper article.
- C For research.
- D For general interest.

5 How long can the caller have the books after the date of posting?

- A 3 weeks.
- B 6 weeks.
- C 5 weeks.
- D 2 weeks.

6 How will the caller pay the fees?

- A Credit card.
- B Cheque.

- C Money order.
- D Cash.

Questions 7-10

Look at the booklist below.

Write in the boxes the appropriate letters (A, OL or R) as explained below.

| | |
|----|----------------------------|
| A | available in the library |
| OL | out on loan |
| R | request from other library |

| ITEMS REQUESTED | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Example | Answer |
| Hallsworth, E.G. (1978) Land and Water Resources Of Australia | A |
| Government publication (1984) Land Degradation in Australia | 7 <input type="text"/> |
| Government publication (1998) Coastal Zone Inquiry Report | 8 <input type="text"/> |
| Fisher, D. E. (1980) Environmental Law | 9 <input type="text"/> |
| Raiswell, R. W. (1980) Environmental Chemistry | 10 <input type="text"/> |

Questions 11-16

What is Dr. Pendleton’s opinion of the following developments?

| | |
|---|--|
| A | if he thinks they have been generally beneficial for workers |
| B | if he thinks they have been generally harmful for workers |
| C | if he has no strong opinions either way |

Example Answer

The shift from manufacturing to services C

- 11 goal-oriented careers
- 12 flatter management structures
- 13 contracting out specialist activities

- 14 Internet recruitment
- 15 mobile phones and beepers
- 16 continual re-education

Questions 17-20

Complete the notes below.

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

Generally in industry the 17 _____ of products is becoming shorter so companies require 18 _____ from the workforce. This means that there are fewer 19 _____ jobs. Another major change is that new technologies have enabled people to 20 _____

Questions 21-27

Who gave these explanations for rises in intelligence?

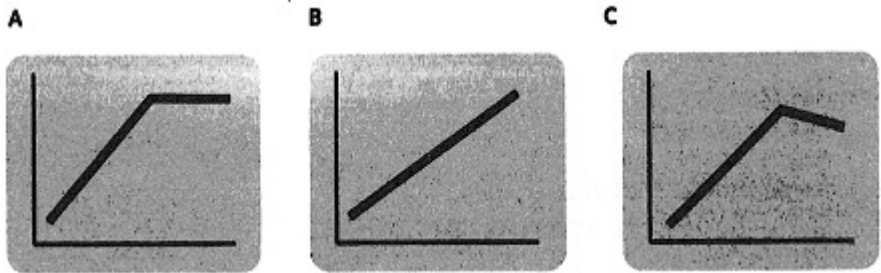
| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| A | if it was James Flynn |
| B | if it was John Rust |
| C | if it was Robert Howard |

- 21 television and computers
- 22 better nutrition
- 23 smaller families
- 24 car-driving
- 25 more complex societies
- 26 wider access to education
- 27 more sophisticated concepts

Questions 28-30

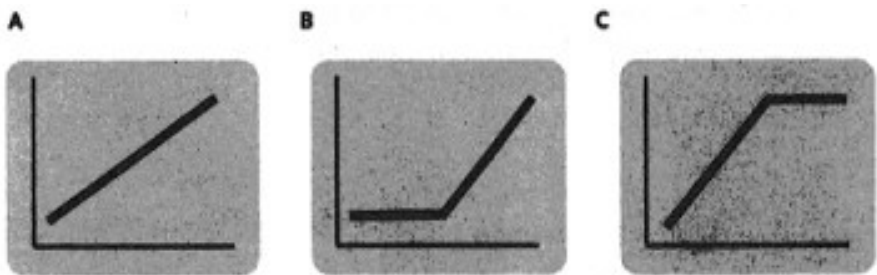
Circle the correct letters A-C.

28 Which graph best illustrates changes in intelligence in Western industrialized countries over the last 40 years?



- A
- B
- C

29 29. Which graph best illustrates changes in intelligence in some East Asian countries over the last 40 years?



- A
- B
- C

30 What explanation is given for improvements in British exam results?

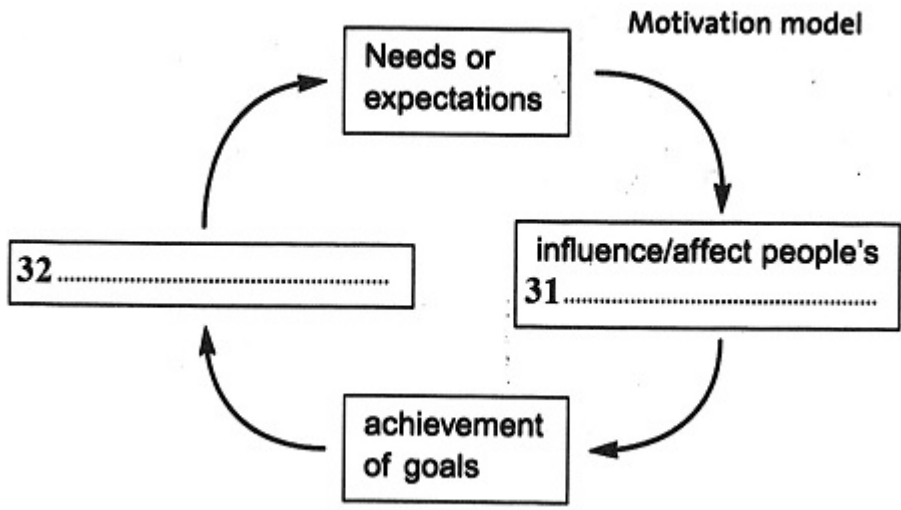
- A Better Teaching
- B Higher Intelligence.
- C Lower Standards

Questions 31-32

Complete the diagram below.

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

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31 _____

32 _____

Questions 33-35

Complete the sentences below.

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

Taylor wrote his theory in the 33 _____ century.

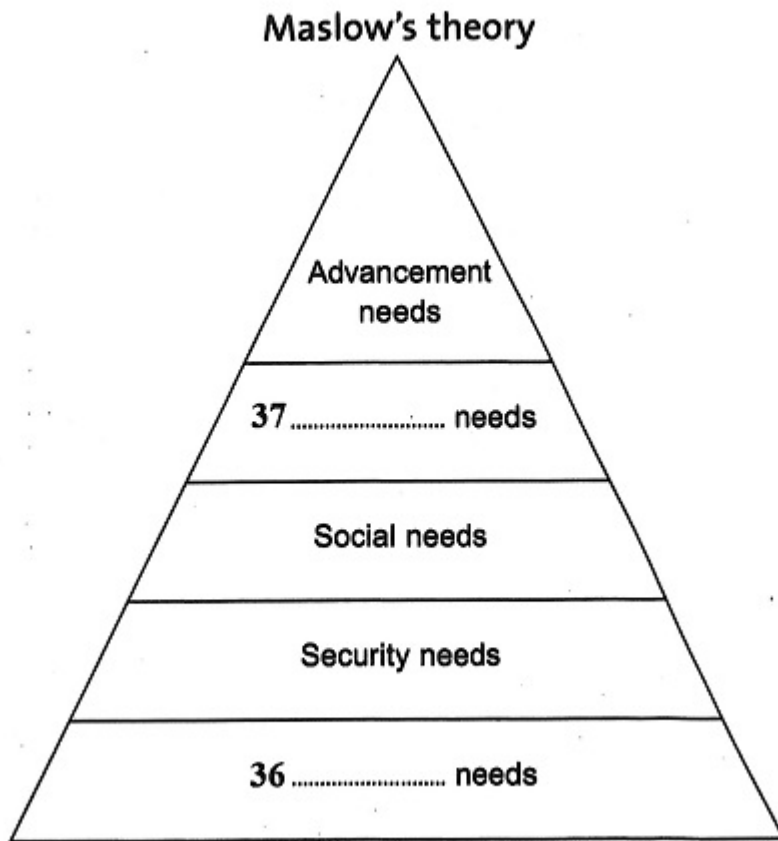
Taylor's theory was that people only worked for 34 _____

Later research concluded that some people preferred to work 35 _____

Questions 36-37

Complete the diagram below.

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



36 _____

37 _____

Questions 38-39

Complete the table below.

Look at the table and notice that in this section you need to listen for percentages.

| Source of job satisfaction | % of employees |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Inspirational leader | 72% |
| Type of work | 38 _____ |
| Good pay | 50% |
| Flexible working hours | 39 _____ |

Question 40

Choose the **correct** letters A-D.

40 What does the speaker say about workers in the UK?

- A They want to have a good lifestyle.
- B Socialising at work is not a priority for them.
- C They want to earn a lot of money.
- D Having a job title is a priority for them.



Solution:

Part 1: Question 1 - 10

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 9301274 | 2 863 5923 |
| 3 5791857 | 4 B |
| 5 B | 6 C |
| 7 R | 8 A |
| 9 A | 10 OL |

Part 2: Question 11 - 20

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 11 A | 12 B |
| 13 A | 14 A |
| 15 B | 16 C |
| 17 life cycle/lifecycle | 18 (much/far) greater/more/ increased flexibility |
| 19 permanent (or) tenured | 20 work from home/telecommute |

Part 3: Question 21 - 30

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

25 B

27 B

29 B

26 C

28 A

30 C

Part 4: Question 31 - 40

31 behaviour

33 19th/nineteenth

35 in teams

37 status

39 40%

32 job satisfaction

34 (making) money

36 basic

38 55%

40 B

SECTION 1

L = Librarian M = Mackie

(Phone rings.)

L: Good morning, City Central library . May I help you?

M: Yes. I want to order some books and copies of articles please. You can send them to me through the post or courier, can't you?

L: Yes, certainly. I'll just get the form and take down some details . First your name please, sir.

M: **Example** Lester Mackie. That's M-A-C-K-I-E.

L: Mackie, Lester. And your membership number. .

M: That's M 301 .

L: M 930...

M: 274 **Q1** 9 301 274 .

L: Thank you. Now your address please. That's the address you want us to send the items to.

M: It's 17 Westmead Road, Annandale.

L: And could I have your phone number and your fax number please?

M: Yes. The fax number is eight .

L: **Q2** 863 5923.

M: That's correct. The daytime phone number is oh two five seven nine six three six three and after 5:00 p.m. it's **Q3** 5791857 before you hear the rest of the conversation you have some time to look at questions four to six now listen carefully and answer questions four to six .

L: Now may I ask why you'll be needing the books? I'm sorry about this, but we have to have this information whenever we send books out from a telephone request .

M: No problem. **Q4** I'm preparing a short article for the environment watch section of the local newspaper. We're quite concerned about the problems we're facing here now, especially since we've been getting so many tourists in the district .

L: Oh I know. I'm so glad someone is doing something about publicizing the problem.

M: Now how long can I keep the books for?

L: Well, as you know our normal loan period is three weeks with a two week extension over the phone. However, in cases where we send books out by post we allow a longer initial loan period to allow for the delivery time. So you may have the books for **Q5** six weeks from the date of postage . But I'm afraid the two-week extension won't apply then. However, you would be able to renew them by bringing them in for stamping , provided no one else has a reserve on them.

M: I should think the normal period will be enough. Now how do you prefer the postage and photocopy fees to be paid?

L: **Q6** We accept both cash and credit card , but it will be such a small sum it might be more convenient to send us a money order.

M: Hm. Would it be alright if I left it until I come in next time and pay cash then?

L: Of course. There's no problem with that at all.

M: Shall I tell you the articles I want copied first?

L: Good. I've got all that down. Now perhaps we could go on to the books. You tell me the books you need and I'll tell you whether we have them immediately available or whether you'll have to wait a bit for them, alright? The details I'll need are the author, the publication date and the title of the book. Is that OK?okay M: Yes, no problem at all. Um, the first one is by holt worth , published in 1978. It's called Land and Water Resources of australia .

L: Hm. Yes. We have that available on the shelves.

M: Good. **Q7** Now the next two are both government publications. The first one is rather old, published in 1984 . That's Land Degradation in Aus-tralia , but the second one is more recent.

Q8 That's Coastal Zone Inquiry Report from 1993.

Q8 L: I'm afraid we don't have the first one. We'd have to get that from the government archives for you, but the second one, the later one, has hist, come in so I'll put that aside for you.

M: Wonderful. Now there are three more. **Q9** Two rather old books, but they're standard works so you probably have them. Environmental Law by Fisher, and Environmental Chemistry by Raiswell. They were both published in 1980 .

L: Yes, we do have both those texts. Environmental Law should be on the shelf, but **Q10** Environmental chemistry is out on loan at the moment. I'll put that on reserve for you.

M: Right. And the last one is The Environment impact of Travel and Tourism by M. Burns and Associates, 1989 .

L: (slowly) Burns, Environment Impact... No I'm sorry we don't have that, I'll have to use the inter-library loan service and get it in for you.

M: Oh. How long is that likely to take?

L: Well, it really depends where we can get it. If it's available locally it shouldn't take more than a few days, but if we have to send overseas for it, it could be rather a while. We'll do our best to hurry it up.

SECTION 2

Hello. This afternoon I'm going to begin by outlining some of the main changes that have occurred in the labour market and in working practices over the last 20 years . One of the most significant changes has been the vast move, especially in industrialized countries, from manufacturing to service industries. Although this has freed many people from heavy and repetitivework in factories, many people find their work in service industries equally boring and just as badly paid .

Another important change has been that people no longer expect to spend most of their working lives with the same company or organization. **Q11** As a result people set themselves objectives which they work towards, and they use the various jobs they do and the different companies they work for as steps towards these objectives. For individual workers I think this has helped them become more independent and given them more control over their lives.

In most companies the management team has become less hierarchical. This is often called downsizing or delayering. In other words, there are fewer managers and fewer levels of management. **Q12** As a result, there are not so many opportunities for promotion and people often feel frustrated because they find themselves at the same level for many years without the chance to rise in the company.

Competition from new products and from different parts of the world means that nowadays companies have to adapt very fast to changing markets and this requires them to be very flexible. **Q13** Increasingly this means they don't employ workers directly, but employ other small specialist companies or individuals to do the job when they need them. This means they don't have the expense of employing workers when they don't need them.

I believe that for workers who are subcontracted there are various gains: they're often better paid for the work they do, they work in smaller, more human organizations and they're able to organize their working lives in ways which suit them, instead of having to fit into the routines of a large company.

Of course, the biggest areas of change have come with the technological revolution. **Q14** Workers now have the chance to go job hunting on the World Wide Web, so they have more opportunities to find better or more suitable jobs.

Statistics show that generally people work much harder than in the past with much longer hours. **Q15** New technologies are largely responsible for this, especially mobile phones and beepers or pagers. These things force employees to stay in contact with their offices even in their free time and at weekends. I think this is a pity as people need to be able to relax and have time for themselves.

Another effect of technological change is that jobs evolve very rapidly, and workers have to be continually going on training courses in order to remain employable. **Q16** As a university teacher, I can hardly complain about this, but it can place enormous strain on workers if they're obliged to retrain for jobs well into their late 50s when they're getting close to retirement, so I'm not sure if it's a good thing or a bad thing.

New technology and global competition have, between them, meant that the **Q17** life cycle of [Access https://ieltsolinetests.com](https://ieltsolinetests.com) for more practices

products isn't nearly as long as it used to be. This has had a profound effect on companies and on the way we work. In order to cope with sudden changes in the market, companies need **Q18** much greater flexibility from their staff. As a result, large numbers of **Q19** tenured or permanent jobs have disappeared. Apart from university lecturers like myself, few people can expect nowadays to have a job for life, and temporary short-term employment has become the norm for many people. However, we have to be positive. **Q20** One wonderful change which has come out of the technological revolution is the opportunity for the office worker to telecommute , that is, for them to work from home, with their computer and modem. This enables them to organize their working lives around their families and cut out the long journeys to and from work which are the bane of most office workers' lives.

SECTION 3

Farouk: Hi, Martin. Hi, Maria. How are you getting on with your project ? You've got to give the seminar on Friday, haven't you?

Maria: Hi, Farouk. We're getting on fine. It's just so interesting! Do you want to hear about it?

Farouk: Well, I've got ten minutes before my next lecture , so why not? Let's hear it?

Maria: Great. And it'll help us to sort out who said what, won't it, Martin?

Martin: That's right. You know, what we've been looking at is research done by a number of psychologists from different parts of the world on intelligence quotients-how they've been rising over the last 50 years.

Farouk: Really?

Maria: Yes! Some psychologists have measured increases in intelligence of up to 25 points in one generation.

Farouk: Amazing. What's causing us all to get cleverer ?

Martin: There's a political scientist from New Zealand called James Flynn. Well, he's a pioneer in this field, and he's found that people perform the visuospatial tasks in intelligence tests much better than they did 50 years ago. **Q21** Partly he puts this down to people playing with their PCs and watching TV- things like that.

Farouk: What about diet? Does that have anything to do with it?

Maria: Perhaps. Robert Howard, a Sydney psychologist , thinks that it does. **Q22** Just as eating better has made children taller, their average intelligence has also risen. **Q23** He also says that parents are having fewer children, so they're able to pay more attention to their children, which has a positive effect on kids' intelligence.

Farouk: IQ tests have verbal and numerical elements too. Have these also been improving?

Martin: Yes, but only moderately. **Q24** It's the visual spatial element which has made the big difference and Flynn also suggests that modern activities like driving may play a part in this.

Maria: There's a British researcher **Q27** John Rust: who has made the general point that

modern life is much more complicated than it was fifty years ago. **Q26** Our intelligence has had to develop in order to cope with it all.

Q26 Martin: Remember also that far more children have the opportunity to go to school nowadays. Howard thinks that must be a leading factor in improved IQ test performance .

Farouk: Well, yes, that would seem fairly obvious.

Maria: **Q25** To come back to John Rust: he suggests that as science and knowledge develop, ideas become more complex. Well, the people who produce these ideas, the Einsteins and Hawkings are obviously highly intelligent people, but, he says, ordinary people's intelligence has also had to develop to cope with these new theories before you hear the rest of the discussion you have some time to look at questions 28 to 30 now listen carefully and answer questions 28 to 30 .

Farouk: Are there any limits to intelligence or will the human race just continue to get cleverer and cleverer?

Martin: Er, actually, research **Q28** in some Western industrialized countries such as Australia and some European countries suggests that intelligence rose quite steeply for 2 to 3 decades and then levelled off a few years ago. Some pessimists think that quite soon we may see it beginning to dip-in some countries students seem to be less motivated than before. In that sense there may well be a limit to intelligence.

Maria: On the other hand, **Q29** this rise in intelligence started to happen some years later in East Asian countries -the so-called Asian tigers-and it still hasn't leveled off.

Farouk: Is higher intelligence what has caused exam results to improve here in Britain, do you think?

Maria: Well, that's rather a political question, so it depends who you ask, but you must remember that thirty years ago only about 5% of school-leavers here went on to university. But there's been a vast expansion of the university system, and nowadays about 30 percent of young people get a higher education. So **Q30** I guess exams must have been getting easier for all those people to get in.

SECTION 4

My lecture today is on motivation at work. If managers are to improve the running of their organization, it's important for them to understand what motivates the workforce -to know how to satisfy both the high flyers and those who have lower ambitions or ability.

First of all, let's look at the model of how motivation works. You will see that every member of the workforce has needs or expectations , and these needs and expectations will affect each person's **Q31** behaviour- For example, they will work harder if they know that they will be rewarded – that is, if they can achieve their goals of higher pay or promotion. The achievement

of these goals will, in turn, lead to **Q32 job satisfaction** . This then feeds back into the worker's needs or expectations.

Over the years the development of different theories of management and different approaches to organization has affected the way we view motivation. In the **Q33 19th** century, the writer Frederick Taylor put forward the theory that workers were only interested in making **Q34 money**. In contrast, in the early twentieth century, researchers found that people went to work to satisfy a range of different needs, and not simply for financial reward. One need, in particular, was emphasized the social need. An early study done on a coal mining company, for instance, showed that people generally were happier and worked more productively if they were able to work **Q35 in teams**.

One important twentieth-century theory of motivation was put forward by Maslow in 1943 . Maslow identified five important needs which he placed in a triangle : at the bottom of the triangle he put what he called "**Q36 basic needs**": good pay and pleasant working conditions . Then, above the basic needs, he put "security needs"-safe working conditions and job security. His third need he called "social"-the need to have friends at work and get on with the boss. Fourth werft "**Q37 status needs**"-a job title and social recognition . Finally, at the top of the triangle , Maslow identified the need for advancement -to have a challenging job with opportunities for promotion . His theory isn't perfect, but it's a convenient framework for viewing the different needs and expectations of work that people have, and, what's more, I believe it s still valid today.

During an early twenty-first century survey of full-time employees , when asked what gave them job satisfaction , 72% said having an inspirational leader. **Q38 55%** of those questioned found satisfaction in the challenging nature of their work, 50% by being paid well, and **Q39 40%** said flexible working hour. Consequently, we can see that this indicates that today, an employee's opinion of the quality of the leadership in their workplace is an important factor influencing belief in the company as a good place to work.

Motivation varies over a person's working life and also according to where they live. Studies show that people have different goals in different countries. For example, a good lifestyle would appear to be more important in Spain than it is in Sweden. Financial security is more important in the US than in the UK. **Q40 Social contact at work is important to workers in both Germany and Australia, but not of top importance in Britain and Italy.** As to high status -this is more important in the USA than to Europeans. These results indicate clear differences between countries, but I don't think they should be taken too seriously .

There have been many theories which have attempted to explain the nature of motivation. These theories are partially true, and by and large all help to explain the behaviour of certain

people at certain times. However, none really provides all the answers. The best a company can do is to provide people with the right environment to be self-motivated . If they are self-motivated, they will perform well