



IELTS Mock Test 2020 July

Listening Practice Test 1

HOW TO USE

You have 2 ways to access the listening audio

1. Open this URL <https://link.intergreat.com/9XwEO> on your computer
2. Use your mobile device to scan the QR code attached



Questions 1-6

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

Buying a Used Car: Contact Details

Model:	Celica
Year:	<u>1985</u> (EXAMPLE)
Number of owners:	1 _____
Condition:	overall good. 2 _____ done last year.
Reason for selling:	3 _____
Asking price:	4 _____
Appointment time:	5 _____
Address:	6 _____, Parkwood.
Contact name:	Elena

Questions 7-10

Circle the correct letter A-C.

7 What happened to Sam's car?

- A It was replaced by another one.
- B It broke down.
- C It was stolen.

8 Why does Jan need a car now?

- A She lives too far from the university.
- B She spends too much time on the bus.
- C She would feel safer at night with a car.

9 What does Sam recommend?

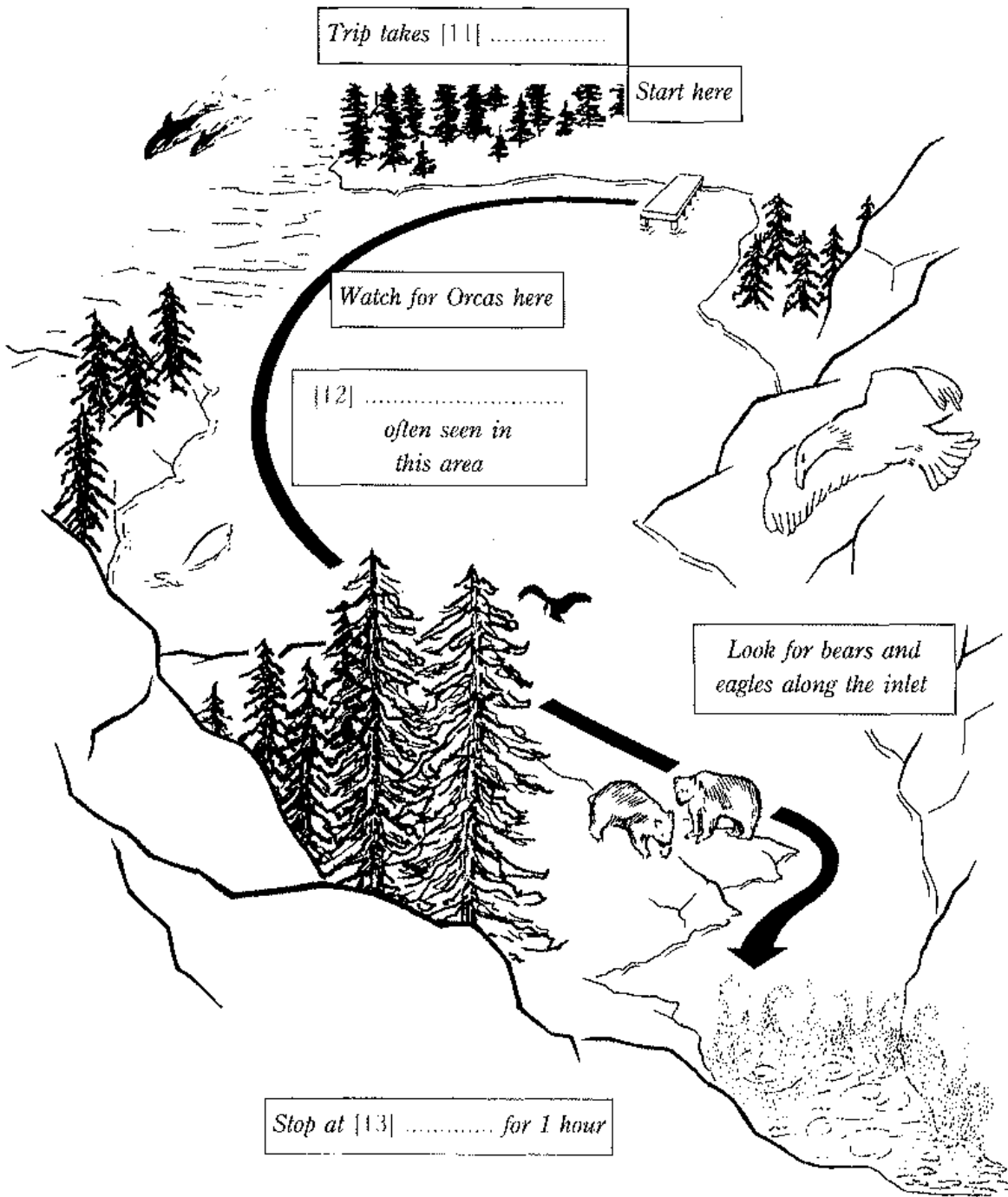
- A check the service records
- B avoid buying an old car
- C get a mechanical inspection

10 How are they travelling to Elena's?

- A by motorcycle
- B on foot
- C by bus

Questions 11-13

As you listen, fill in the details to complete the information on the map below.



11 _____

12 _____

13 _____

Questions 14-16

Fill in the chart using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.

Whale Identification Chart

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

	Colour	Size	General Characteristics
Dolphins	grey	1-2 metres	14 _____
Orcas/ Killer Whales	15 _____	7 - 8 metres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fierce hunters • eat fish, seals, other whales
Grey Whales	grey	16 _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • migratory • solitary • filter feeders, eat shrimp

Questions 17-20

Complete the following using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.

Advice for Participants on Whale Watching Excursions

- For a smooth ride, sit 17 _____ of the boat.
- Watch the waves and hold onto the ropes.
- Survival suits are 18 _____ in colour for maximum visibility.
They are designed to keep you floating upright in the water even if you 19 _____ and will protect you from the cold.
- For seasickness:
Place a patch 20 _____ instead of taking pills.

Questions 21-23

Fill in the summary below with **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER** for each space.

Selection Process for 'Travel Documentary'

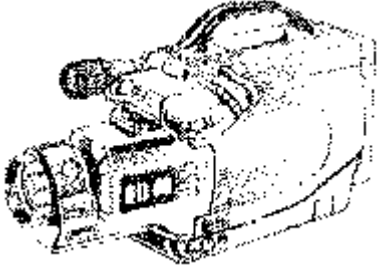
- 34 interviewed from 21 _____ applicants nationally
- 13 chosen for a 22 _____ training course in film-making
- 23 _____ finalists selected as competitors

Questions 24-26

Complete the summary.

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

Requirements of competitors:



- produce a 24 _____ every two weeks
- no previous professional 25 _____ experience allowed
- make their own 26 _____ and obtain approval

Questions 27-28

Circle the correct letter A-C.

27 What was Sarah Price's worst experience during the trip?

- A She got lost in Mongolia.
- B She was homesick.
- C She got sick in a remote place.

28 In which of the following areas does Ray expect to have most difficulty?

- A loneliness
- B time pressure
- C organisation skills

Questions 29-30

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

In what month does the journey begin?

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

29 _____

Name 2 things that are provided free of charge to the competitors.

30 _____ and travel, camera, accommodation

Questions 31-33

Circle the correct answer A-C.

31 What does QWERTY stand for?

- A letters on the top row of the keyboard
- B the company that made the first typewriter
- C letters on the home row of the keyboard

32 The first commercial typewriter was developed in ...

- A Germany.
- B Great Britain.
- C United States.

33 The purpose of the QWERTY keyboard layout was ...

- A to slow down typing speed.
- B to prevent keys from sticking.
- C to reduce typing inefficiency.

Questions 34-39

Complete the summary below.

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

In 1932 August Dvorak solved the inefficiency problem by re-designing the 34 _____ of the typewriter. He put the most commonly used letters on the home row. Using the Dvorak keyboard, over 3,000 words or 35 _____ of all work can be done from the home row. In contrast, only 36 _____ can be typed from the home row on the QWERTY keyboard. Other advantages of the Dvorak keyboard include a 50% improvement in 37 _____ and a 15 - 20% increase in 38 _____. But the most important difference is in finger movement.

Typists using the QWERTY keyboard moved their fingers 39 _____ miles per day compared to one mile a day for Dvorak typists.

Question 40

Circle the correct letter A-C.

40 Which of these was the main reason why the Dvorak keyboard was never adopted?

- A the Depression of 1929
- B bad timing
- C resistance to change



Solution:

Part 1: Question 1 - 10

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|----|--------------------|
| 1 | 3 | 2 | brakes |
| 3 | (owner) going overseas | 4 | \$1,500 |
| 5 | 6:30 pm | 6 | 88 Princess Street |
| 7 | B | 8 | C |
| 9 | C | 10 | A |

Part 2: Question 11 - 20

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----|------------------------|
| 11 | 3 hours | 12 | grey (gray) whales |
| 13 | hot springs | 14 | fast, playful, curious |
| 15 | black and white | 16 | 14 m/metres/meters |
| 17 | in the middle | 18 | (bright) orange |
| 19 | can't swim | 20 | at the wrist |

Part 3: Question 21 - 30

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----------------|
| 21 | 200 | 22 | 4 week |
| 23 | 8 | 24 | 10 minute video |

25 film-making/film making

27 C

29 April

Part 4: Question 31 - 40

31 A

33 B

35 70%/percent

37 accuracy (in typing)

39 12 to 20

26 travel plan(s)

28 B

30 course, flights

32 C

34 keyboard/layout

36 50 words

38 speed

40 C

Part 1

A conversation between two students about buying a used car

E: Hello.

J: Hello. Can I speak to Elena please?

E: This is Elena speaking.

J: Hi. My name is Jan. I'm calling about the car that was advertised on the notice-board in the student union building. Is it still for sale?

E: Yes, it is.

J: Your ad says it's a 1985 Celica, in good condition.

E: It's old but it has been well looked after. My family has had the car for ten years. I'm just the **Q1 third** owner and my mother had it before me, so we know its history. We've got all the receipts and records. It's had regular maintenance and the **Q2 brakes** were done last year. It runs really well, but it looks its age.

J: Why are you selling it, by the way?

E: Well, I'm **Q3 going overseas**, next month to study. I'll be away for at least 2 years so I have to sell it, unfortunately. It's been a good car.

J: You want **Q4 \$1,500**? Is that right?

E: I was asking \$2,000 but since I need to sell it quickly, I've reduced the price. Would you like to come and take it for a drive? I don't live far from the university.

J: Yes, I'd like to have a look. What time would suit you?

E: Any time this evening is fine.

J: Well, I finish classes at 6 o'clock. How about straight after that? Say **Q5 6:30**?

E: Great! I'll give you directions, when you leave (the main gate of the university, turn left on South Road and keep going until you get to the Grand Cinema. Take the first right. That's Princess St... I'm at number 88, on the right.

J: So, it's 80 Princess St.?

E: No, it's **Q6 88 Princess St.** and the suburb is Parkwood.

You'll see the car parked in front. It's the red one with the 'for sale' sign on it.

J: OK. Thanks, Elena. I'll see you later.

E: Bye.

(Pause)

Later that day, at the university, Jan meets up with her friend, Sam and tells him about the car.

J: Hi Sam!

S: Hi Jan! What's happening?

J: I'm glad I ran into you. I've decided I have to get a car.

S: You're going to buy a car? Do you really need one? **Q7** I'd probably still be driving except that my car broke down last year. Instead of getting another one, I just moved closer to the university and went back to riding a bike - better for the environment, better for my health and I save a lot of money.

J: Did it really cost that much?

S: Well, when you think of registration, insurance, rising petrol costs, parking, plus maintenance and repairs, it adds up.

J: I know it's going to be expensive but I really need my own transportation. It takes half an hour by bus each way to university as it is. But now I'm working **Q8** at night in the city. There's no way I want to hang around waiting for a bus late at night then walk 3 blocks home alone.

S: Hey, I think you've got a point there. So what kind of car are you looking at?

J: It's an 85 Celica, same kind as I used to have. The owner's asking \$1,500.

S: That's pretty old. How many kilometres has it done?

J: You know, I forgot to ask. I'll have to check tonight when I go to see it. Would you be able to come with me to have a look? At about 6:30?

S: Sure, I'll come, but I don't know a lot about cars. I do know one thing, though. I wouldn't buy an old car without having a **Q9** mechanic look at it first.

J: That's a good idea but won't it cost a lot?

S: Not really. You can get a check done through the Automobile Association for \$80 and it comes with a report on the condition of the car. It can save you a lot of money in the long run.

J: I'll keep that in mind. So, we have to get to Parkwood at 6:30, Do you want to take the bus? It goes straight down South Road every fifteen minutes. Or maybe we could walk. I don't think it's that far.

S: Actually, I could borrow my roommate's **Q10** motorbike for an hour or so. He's working all evening in the library.

J: Do you think he'd mind?

S: No way. He owes me a favour or two.

J: OK. Great! See you at six, outside the Student Centre.

Part 2

A talk by a guide giving instructions to a group of international students, in Canada preparing for a whale watching trip

Hello, everyone. Glad to see so many happy faces on this wild and windy day. Are you all ready to go looking for whales? I'm Tony and our other guide today is Dale. We'll be using these two rubber boats you see here and our trip today will take **Q11 3 hours**. In a few minutes, we'll be heading into part of the largest temperate rainforest of the Pacific North-West. I'll show you our route on the map here. This is where we are now. We'll be leaving the sheltered bay and heading out across the mouth of the bay toward the open water. As you know, last night there were strong winds in the area so we can't go out into the ocean as we had planned. Near the mouth, the water will be quite rough. That's where we are most likely to spot orcas or killer whales as they are also called. After crossing the mouth of the bay we'll enter the calmer shallower waters. This is where you look for **Q12 grey whales**. Then we will continue up this narrow inlet close to the shore. You will have a great view of giant fir and cedar trees that have never been logged. Here is the place to watch for wildlife. You are likely to see bears along the shore and eagles in the sky overhead. Right at the back of the inlet, here, are the **Q13 hot springs** where we will be stopping for an hour. You can have a soothing soak in bubbling hot water before the return trip.

I'll tell you a little bit about the whales now because with the noise of the wind and the engine you won't be able to hear much out there.

As we head out in the boat, we will probably see dolphins first. They are a grey colour and quite small - 1—2 metres long. They will swim right beside the boat, racing along and sometime jumping out of the water just ahead of us. They **Q14 swim very fast, and they are playful and curious**. They're really fun to watch.

The next ones we'll see are orcas or killer whales, which are actually members of the dolphin family. They are 7-8 metres long, very fast and they have sharp teeth. Some stay in these waters all year round. We identify them by the distinctive **Q15 black and white colour**. They feed mainly on salmon in these waters, but the orca diet can include seabirds, seals, dolphins and other mammals. They can be fierce hunters and this is why they are called 'killer whales'.

We should start watching for them as soon as we get out towards open water. We're likely to spot the orcas from a considerable distance. Watch for the black and white marking and mist spouting from the blow-holes on top of their heads.

Just outside the inlet is where we will probably see grey whales. The greys are migratory. They pass through here twice a year, moving from far in the north where they feed, to the warm southern waters where they breed. You're very lucky today because several have been reported in the area. Unlike the orcas, greys are solitary, except when you see a mother with a calf. The grey whales are much longer and heavier than the orcas - **Q16 14 metres** long and weighing up to 30 tonnes. The grey whales are filter feeders, gathering tiny ghost shrimp from the sand at the bottom. We recognise greys from their tail fins, because each one is different.

Once we find the whales, we'll come up as close as we can safely. We are allowed to approach the whales no closer than 50 metres but that feels pretty close when you are in the presence of animals this big. You'll see mist coming out of the blow-holes when they breathe out and you'll hear a loud hiss. If we are downwind, we might even be able to smell them - a strong fishy smell.

(Pause)

Now for just a few words of caution. It will be quite bouncy out there, especially in the front of the boat. If you want a smoother ride, stay **Q17 in the middle** of the boat, close to the engine. Hold onto the ropes and keep an eye on any big waves. Be alert so you don't get thrown out of the boat. In case of an emergency, you are all wearing survival suits. They'll keep you warm and dry in or out of the water. They are **Q18 bright orange** for visibility.

The water temperature is around 8 degrees. Without these suits you would only last a few minutes in this cold water. With these suits your survival time is increased dramatically. They will keep you upright in the water even if you **Q19 can't swim**. But we don't expect anybody to end up in the water so don't worry.

Now, are there any questions?

S: I'm afraid of getting seasick.

Right, I was just coming to that. If you, think you might get seasick, take one of these patches and put it **Q20 on your arm, at the wrist**, like this. It works on pressure points of the body and will relieve seasickness without the drowsiness you can get from pills. Are there any other questions?

Alright then, let's start loading up the boats. We leave in 5 minutes.

Part 3

A student, Penny, talking to two friends, Ray and

Louise, about a television competition Ray has entered, called 'Travel Documentary'

P: Hi. Haven't seen you two in ages. What have you been up to?

L: Hi Penny. Ray is really excited. He has just been shortlisted for 'Travel Documentary'. He could be off travelling around the world for 3 months.

P: 'Travel Documentary'. What's that?

L: You've never heard of it? Don't you watch TV?

P: Well, actually no, hardly ever. Especially since I've started working on my thesis. I don't have time to breathe, let alone watch TV. So, what's this all about, Ray?

R: Well, actually it's a competition run by Public TV. It involves my two great loves, travel and film-making.

P: Is it that program where people are sent around the world making documentary videos? I have heard of it. Fantastic! So, you've been chosen?

R: Not yet. I'm one of 34 selected for an interview next week so I've made it through the first cut.

L: Yeah, there were over **Q21 200** applicants from around the country. Pretty amazing heh?

R: Well, I've been lucky so far.

P: What's the next stage?

R: Thirteen are chosen from the interview to do a **Q22 4 week** training course in documentary film-making. Then, the **Q23 8** finalists get sent off with a video camera to travel around the world.

P: Sounds incredible. What's the catch?

R: The catch is that every 2 weeks you have to send in a **Q24 10 minute video** from a different part of the world. It's broadcast on TV along with the work of three of the other competitors and judged by a panel of experts and the TV audience. So, you're under a lot of pressure.

P: Wow, I guess so. You mean, you're on television every two weeks?

R: Yep, that's right. But first I have to be selected.

L: Do you have to have any film-making experience to apply?

R: Some background in photography or video-making helps but you're not supposed to be an expert. In fact, you can't apply if you have already worked in **Q25 film-making**. We all get the same 4 week course so we start with the same skills.

P: Can you go anywhere in the world you want?

R: Each competitor makes up his or her own **Q26 travel plans** and has to get them approved.

(Pause)

L: Have you talked with anyone else who has done it?

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

R: As a matter of fact, just last week I met Sarah Price, a girl from here who did it last year.

L: What did she have to say about it?

R: She said it was the most amazing experience of her life but it was really tough at times.

L: I think you'd have to be really brave to take off like that alone with so much responsibility. It's not like going on a holiday, is it?

R: No. Two weeks in a country, often where you can't speak the language to find a story, film it, organise all the editing. Then you're off to a completely different part of the world to start all over again. Pretty exhausting, but exciting too!

P: What a way to see the world!

L: What about Sarah Price? Did she have any bad experiences?

R: She said the worst part was when she **Q27** got some mysterious fever in **Mongolia** and thought she might have to be sent home. Fortunately it got better but she said it was scary to feel really ill when you're alone so far away.

P: So what made you want to apply?

R: When I saw the program on TV a while ago, I thought, this is for me. I've always wanted to travel but needed to work for a year before I could even think about it. Then, a new series started up. I thought now's my chance.

L: Don't you think you'll be lonely?

R: I don't think I'll have time to be homesick. I'm more worried about having too much to do and **Q28** not enough time to get things organised.

P: So we might be watching you on television in the next few months.

R: I hope so. If I'm lucky!

L: When will you know for sure?

R: They choose the final eight in **Q29** March. A month later you're on your way.

L: So do you have to pay anything?

R: Nothing. It's all paid for - **Q30** course, camera, flights, accommodation and in-country travel. The budget is pretty tight though. No extras.

P: I sure hope you get it. Then I'll be finding time to watch at least one program on television every week.

Part 4

A talk given by Kate Tomlin on the history of technology

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

Our talk today in this history of technology series is about a feat of anti-engineering from the late 19th and early 20th century that is still very much with us today and that is linked with the history of the typewriter. It's the QWERTY keyboard. What, you might ask, is QWERTY? Well, have a look at the nearest typewriter or computer keyboard. If you look at **Q31** the top row, you will see that QWERTY are the first 6 letters.

Did you ever think, when you were learning to type, about why the letters on the keyboard are distributed the way they are? Here's the story. It all has to do with the history of the typewriter.

Typewriters existed since the early 1700s, but the first commercially practical system came into being in 1873. **Q32** The typewriter is one of America's greatest unsung inventions. While the telephone, automobile and airplane sped up communications and transportation, the typewriter did the same thing for the written word. But few people paid much attention, possibly because they were too busy reading what the typewriter had written about all the other inventions.

The first typewriters had the keys laid out in alphabetical order, but this system had problems. Some keys that tended to be typed together were physically close. This made the typebars hit each other and get stuck. Typewriters in 1873 jammed or got stuck if the keys next to each other were hit in quick succession.

To solve this problem, in 1878, the QWERTY keyboard was developed, spacing frequent letters away from each other, and therefore **Q33** reducing the number of jams.

It was not specifically designed to slow down typists, as is generally believed, but the keyboard did create a built-in inefficiency for typists. The most common keys are scattered all over the keyboard rows, many on the left side. Right-handed people have to use their left hand, which is the weaker hand.

Typewriter technology improved, doing away with the original rationale for the QWERTY distribution, but the keyboard remained. In spite of its inefficiency, it is the keyboard we all use today.

(Pause)

Already, back in 1932, there was a solution to the problem. Efficiency expert August Dvorak came up with a new **Q34** keyboard layout. His home row consisted of AOEUIDHTNS - which includes all of the vowels as well as the most commonly used letters. On this keyboard, over three thousand words can be typed using only the home row. In fact, **Q35** 70% of all the work can be done on the home row, 22% on the row above, and 8% on the row below.

The QWERTY keyboard allows only about **Q36** fifty words to be typed without reaching for other rows. In addition, on Dvorak's keyboard, the right hand handles 56% of the work load and the left handles 44%, just about the opposite of the division on the QWERTY keyboard. This is an advantage for most right handers. The Dvorak keyboard increased **Q37** accuracy in typing by almost 50 percent and **Q38** speed by 15 percent to 20 percent.

How much labour did this Dvorak layout save? In one study, a group of typists was evaluated in the use of both keyboards. Those using the Dvorak keyboard moved their fingers just about one mile on an average day, while those who used the QWERTY keyboard moved their fingers an average of **Q39** twelve to twenty miles!

The superiority of the Dvorak keyboard was clearly established. However, it has never been adopted as the keyboard of choice. Why? First of all, bad luck and bad timing on the part of the Dvorak team. First there was the Depression, not a good time for introducing change. But the main factor that worked against the Dvorak system was habit. **Q40** People were used to the QWERTY keyboard. Computers today could easily switch the arrangement of letters to the Dvorak layout, but it seems that because of habit, the QWERTY layout remains dominant. People felt comfortable with the keyboard they learned on so it was the established patterns of hundreds of millions of typists, manufacturers, typing teachers and typewriter salespeople that have crushed all moves toward keyboard efficiency for over 70 years. It looks like QWERTY keyboard may be with us for a long time yet.