



IELTS Mock Test 2020 August Listening Practice Test 1

HOW TO USE

You have 2 ways to access the listening audio

1. Open this URL <https://link.intergreat.com/n119a> on your computer
2. Use your mobile device to scan the QR code attached



Questions 1-7

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Visiting Gaudi's Exhibition

Example Answer

Day of visit: tomorrow

Laurel's schedule:

- Class at college until: 1

Jason's schedule:

- He says that his lecture finishes at: 2
- Gallery's name: Tate
- Jason suggests they meet at the 3 at 12.30
- Laurel suggests they meet at the gallery's 4

Tickets prices:

- Jason does not get a concession so he will pay £ 5
- Laurel will pay £ 6 because she gets a concession.
- They will get there in Jason's 7

Questions 8 -10

Complete the sentences below.

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

Address:

Flat: 8 Number: 9
Street: 10 Avenue, West Hampstead

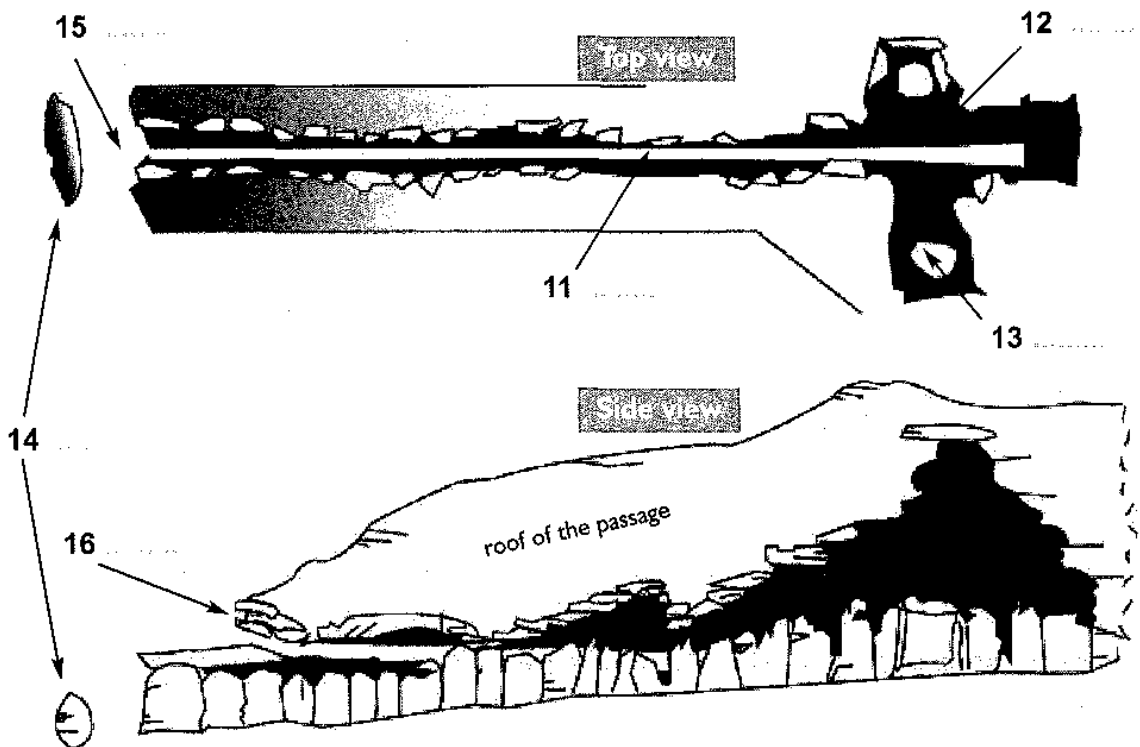
Questions 11-16

Label the diagram below.

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, A - H, next to questions 11-16.

A	spiral column
B	passage
C	stone basin
D	entrance stone
E	light box
F	entrance
G	kerb stone
H	chamber rooms

DIAGRAM OF NEWGRANGE PASSAGE TOMB



11

12

13

14

15

16

Questions 17-20

Complete the sentences below.

Write **ONLY ONE WORD** for each answer.

The Winter Solstice at Newgrange

Anyone may join the gathering of people at Newgrange for the Solstieic sunrise; however, access to the chamber itself is 17 _____

Access to the chamber is decided in advance by 18 _____

The winners of the draw will be notified by the middle of 19 _____

Bach winner may bring a 20 _____

Questions 21 - 24

Choose the best answer A, B, or C

21 What is the doctor's name?

- A Dr Garrison
- B Dr Peters
- C Dr Smith

22 The patient is looking for a remedy for his

- A obesity.
- B lack of exercise.
- C stomach complaint.

23 How often does the patient exercise?

- A about once a month

- B every five days
- C every hour

24 What does the doctor think?

- A that the patient should make a list of what he likes to eat
- B that the patient should change his lifestyle
- C that there is no point in the patient going on exercising so hard

Questions 25-30

Complete the summary below.

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

Patient's Diet:

Breakfast is to consist of hot water with squeezed lemon juice, which should be followed
25 _____ later by juice and cereal or toast. Organic honey or jam is permitted, but no
26 _____, salt, or sugar is allowed. Lunch is to be a sandwich with salad and for dinner
27 _____ of brown rice or pasta with vegetables and fish.

For dessert you can have a piece of fruit or 28 _____ that can be bought from the shop
opposite the 29 _____ in the High Street. The patient must also absolutely abstain from
30 _____ and cigarettes.

Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

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

Notes from Photography Lecture 2

◆ Exposure = the amount of light you let strike your 31 _____

◆ A good photographer must know:

1. how much light is required
2. how to control light reaching film

1. how much light is required:

Usually determined by camera's 32 _____ light metre

2. how to control light reaching film:

Usually taken care of by aperture and shutter 33 _____

◆ An aperture is simply a 34 _____ that lets light pass through.

- aperture size is 35 _____ in f-numbers
- a smaller f-number allows more light in

◆ The shutter has a 36 _____ role.

- prevents light from reaching film until the 37 _____ of exposure
- opens for a predetermined amount of time
- shutter 38 _____ is expressed in fractions of a second

◆ Overexposure = 39 _____ than necessary to capture image

- pale shades and poor, washed-out colours

◆ Underexposure = not enough light to capture image

- dark image, poor details and 40 _____



Solution:

Part 1: Question 1 - 10

- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1 11.30 | 2 12.15 |
| 3 tube | 4 ticket office |
| 5 15 | 6 10 |
| 7 van | 8 6 |
| 9 83 | 10 Alexandra |

Part 2: Question 11 - 20

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 11 B | 12 H |
| 13 C | 14 D |
| 15 F | 16 E |
| 17 limited | 18 lottery |
| 19 October | 20 guest |

Part 3: Question 21 - 30

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

25 20/twenty minutes

27 100 grammes/a small quantity

29 town hall

26 butter

28 organic yogurt

30 alcohol, coffee

Part 4: Question 31 - 40

31 film

33 settings

35 described

37 instant

39 more light

32 inbuilt

34 hole

36 crucial

38 speed

40 shadows

Part 1

You will hear a telephone conversation between Jason and Laurel. They are arranging to meet later to go to an art gallery.

First you have some time to look at questions 1 to 7

(Pause the recording for 30 seconds)

You will see that there is an example that has been done for you. On this occasion only, the conversation relating to this will be played first.

J = Jason L = Laurel

J: Hi Laurel, it's Jason. How are you? t Jason, so glad you called I'm fine. You must have got my message on your answerphone, I wanted to know if you were free **Example tomorrow** to go to the opening of a Gaudi exhibition.

J: Yes, I heard about it and thought of you straight away.

The answer is "tomorrow" so the time of the visit has been filled in for you. Now we shall begin. You should answer the questions as you listen because you will not bear the recording a second rime. Listen carefully and answer questions 1 to 7.

[REPEAT]

L: So, you're free tomorrow?

J: Yes. What time did you want to go?

L: Well, I have a class at college in the morning until 11.15. Wait, no, **Q1 11.30**, so any time after then.

J: L have a lecture until about **Q2 12.15**. Well, that works perfectly. Do you want me to come and pick you up?

L: No, you're much closer to the gallery than I am.

J: Which gallery is it?

L: The Tate, which is really good because I can get there pretty easily by tube.

J: Oh, right. Okay, where do you want to meet and at what time?

L: If I leave when I finish my class, I can probably make the 11.55 tube. That should get me into central London in about 25 minutes.

J: I can come to the **Q3 tube** to meet you by 12.30.

L: It's probably easier to meet at the Tate. The tube is pretty quiet at that time. Not the usual rush of people, so I should be ok, and they've installed a new device in the lift for wheelchairs, so I can get to the street without having to wait for long. Do you remember the old lift?

J: Yes, it was horrible. It made that loud clanking noise and the smell would make anyone pass out,

L: The new lift is quicker and the wheels of the chair lock into a safety system that allows you, and whoever else is in there with you, more room. It's a lot quicker.

J: That's a relief. Okay, so where are we meeting?

L: How about at the **Q4 ticket office** at the Tate?

J: If I get there first do you want me to buy you a ticket?

L: No, I get a concession and need to show my card.

J: Lucky you. How much do you pay?

L: About **Q6 10 pounds** for major exhibitions on Tuesdays.

J: That's pretty good. **Q5 The normal price is another 5.** Hang on, did you say Tuesdays?

L Yes. Tomorrow's Tuesday.

J: Yes, yes. You're right. Why did I think it was Wednesday? Oh, because our lecture times have all changed this week and it's put me off. Okay, hang on. I have no class so I can come and pick you up.

L Can your car take my wheelchair?

J: Yes, I've got the **Q7 van**, so there's plenty of room in the back.

Before you hear the rest of the conversation, you have some time to look at questions 8 to 10.

(Pause the recording for 30 seconds)

Now listen and answer questions 8 to 10.

J: What's your address?

L: It's flat **Q8 6**, 83 Alexandra Avenue, West Hampstead.

J: Let me write this down. Flat 6?

L Yes. That's **Q9 83** Alexandra Avenue.

J: **Q10 Alexandra** Avenue?

L: Yes, West Hampstead,

J: Got it, Okay, I'll be there at 12.30. Will you be home by then?

L: Sure will. Thanks, Jason. See you tomorrow.

J: Okay. Bye.

That is the end of Part one. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

(Pause the recording for 30 seconds)

Now turn to Part two.

Part 2

You will hear a tour guide talking about the Newgrange passage tomb in Ireland. First you have some time to look at questions 11-16.

(Pause the recording for 30 seconds)

Now listen carefully and answer questions 11 to 16.

Good morning, and welcome to the Brú na Bóinne Visitor Centre. Newgrange is one of the finest examples, not only in Ireland, but in Western Europe, of the type of structure known as a passage tomb. It was probably built about 3000 BC - that makes it around 500 years older than the pyramid at Giza, in Egypt, and 1000 years older than Stonehenge in England!

Before we start our tour, let me tell you a little bit about what you'll be seeing. Newgrange consists of **Q11** a long narrow passage and chamber, which, if we imagine looking down on it from above, would have the shape of a cross. In the **Q12** two rooms of the chamber forming the arms of the cross, you will see **Q13** large stone basins, which are a feature of many Palaeolithic Irish tombs, though researchers can only guess about what their purpose would have been.

Q14 Outside of the tomb, **Q15** in front of the entrance to the **Q14** passage, sits the large carved entrance stone, which I'm sure you've all seen pictures of in magazines or textbooks. After all, this stone is about the most famous example in the entire repertory of Palaeolithic rock art. The spirals and zigzag lines covering it are strikingly beautiful. Some of the large kerbstones lining the inside of the passage are also decorated, although they're not as famous. An eleven-metre-high circular mound made of stones covers the tomb, making it appear even larger and more imposing than it is, especially from a distance. The final thing I want to mention before we set off is **Q16** the light box, which is an opening that you will see in the roof of the passage, above the entrance, which allows the light of the sun to enter and illuminate the tomb at sunrise on the day of the winter solstice.

Before you hear the rest of the talk, you have some time to look at questions 17-20.

(Pause the recording for 30 seconds)

Now listen and answer questions 17-20.

Actually, I want to tell you a bit more about the winter solstice at Newgrange. The alignment of the tomb to the winter solstice sunrise is without a doubt one of the most amazing features of Newgrange, and has led researchers to speculate that the site may not have been only a place of burial but may have had broader cultural importance as a place of spiritual or scientific significance. Indeed, to witness the winter solstice sunrise illuminate the tomb is breathtaking and still has a deep resonance with people today.

The general public are welcome to gather at Newgrange for the sunrise on the morning around the Solstice, but access to the chamber itself is **Q17 limited** on the Solstice mornings, and is decided in advance by **Q18 lottery**. It's proved to be extremely popular; last year there were 25,349 entries for the Solstice lottery's 50 places. But don't despair - in recent years the event has been transmitted live by the Office of Public Works to hundreds of thousands of people around the world via internet and television stations.

This year's draw will take place on September 30th, and the winning applicants will be notified by mid-**Q19 October**. To ensure that everything is fair and square, children from three local schools will choose the winning applicants. Fifty names will be drawn, and each of the lucky winners can bring a **Q20 guest**. But of course, one hundred people won't fit in the tomb; we have room for ten lottery winners and their guests in the chamber on each of the five mornings around the Winter Solstice. If you're interested in signing up, you can do so at the information desk on your way out.

That is the end of Part two. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

(Pause the recording for 30 seconds)

Now turn to Part three.

Part 3

You will hear a dialogue between a doctor and a patient. First you have some time to look at questions 21 to 24

(Pause the recording for 30 seconds)

Now listen carefully and answer questions 21 to 24

P = patient D = doctor

P: Hello **Q21 Dr Smith**, can I come in?

D: Yes, please sit down. I won't be a minute.

P: Thank you.

D: You would be Mr Garrison?

P: Yes, Peter Garrison.

D: Okay, what seems to be the problem, Mr Garrison?

P: **Q22** I've been having some pains in my stomach and it's been bothering me for nearly two weeks. Actually, ten days to be exact.

D: What happened at the time the pain started?

P: I was having dinner with my family and I thought I must have eaten something that didn't sit well in my stomach.

D: Then what did you do?

P: I drank a glass of alker seltzer to ease the pain, but it didn't work.

D: Do you remember what it was that you ate at the time the pain started?

P: Yes, I was eating pumpkin soup with bread, and then we had roast chicken, potatoes, some vegetables, and afterwards dessert. I think it was chocolate pudding with cream.

D; That's quite a lot of food.

P: Yes, well, I do like to eat.

D: Do you do any form of exercise?

P: No, not really. I mean, sometimes I might go for a walk.

D: How often?

P: **Q23** Maybe once a month.

D: And for how many hours?

P: Oh, no, not a long walk. I might walk to the local shops instead of taking my car.

D: How far away is the shop?

P: About 5 minutes.

D: By car?

P: No, on foot.

D: Well, I think the problem here is that you're quite overweight from the looks of things. You don't exercise and you eat far too much, so I'd say the issue you're having with your stomach is something that was inevitable. I'm going to suggest a few things, but you have to comply, otherwise there's no point in me going on.

P: So it's serious.

D: **Q24** It will be if you don't take steps to change your lifestyle.

Before you hear the rest of the conversation, you have some time to look at questions 25 to 30.

(Pause the recording for 30 seconds)

Now listen and answer questions 25-30

P: What should I do?

D: First of all, I'm going to give you a list of what you can and can't eat for the next month. I want you to follow this quite strictly. Do you understand?

P: Em, yes.

D: For breakfast I want you to have a cup of hot water and lemon juice.

P: Is that all?

D: No, let me finish.

P: Sorry.

D: After **Q25 20 minutes** I want you to have a freshly-squeezed juice of either fruit or vegetables. Then eat either cereal without sugar, and with low-fat milk, or if you don't like cereal, then have some toast. You can use honey or jam that is organic only. But I don't want you to use any **Q26 butter** and no sugar or salt.

P: For a whole month?

D: Yes. Then for a mid-morning snack you can have two pieces of fruit. Lunch will be two pieces of brown, organic bread with either avocado or hummus instead of butter, and salad. Then in the afternoon you can have a handful of nuts, but not too many. Okay so far?

P: Well, it all sounds a bit hard. You know. It doesn't seem like much.

D: For dinner you are allowed a small quantity of about **Q27 100 grammes** of either brown rice or pasta with steamed or baked fish, and vegetables. If you must have dessert, you can either have another piece of fruit or some low-fat **Q28 organic yogurt**.

P: Where do I buy all this organic food?

D: There's a shop in the high street and I want you to walk there. It's just opposite the **Q29 town hall**.

P: Okay.

D: I want you to be 100% dedicated to this diet.

P: Is that it?

D: Yes, and I'll see you in a month's time to reassess you.

P: Okay, Doctor. Well, I'll see you in a month.

D: Oh, and absolutely no **Q30 alcohol, coffee** or cigarettes.

P: Oh, dear.

That is the end of Part three. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

(Pause the recording for 30 seconds)

Now turn to Part four.

Part 4

You will hear part of a lecture on photography. First you have some time to look at question 31-40.

(Pause the recording for 30 seconds)

Now listen carefully and answer question 31 to 40.

Last week, we focused on the creative side of photography - composition etc. - but this week it's time to get a bit more technical. Today, our focus is going to be on exposure. The term exposure simply refers to the amount of light your film is exposed to. Or, put another way, the amount of light you allow to strike your **Q31 film**.

A good photographer has got to know two things; (i) how much light is required to capture a particular image and (ii) how to control the light reaching the film. The former is usually determined by the camera's **Q32 inbuilt** light metre, and the latter is taken care of by means of the aperture and shutter **Q33 setting**. Essentially, exposure time is controlled by opening the aperture and allowing light to pass through it for a fixed duration. Aperture sounds like a fancy word, but, in simple terms, it is basically a **Q34 hole** whose size can be varied to allow more or less light to pass through it. Aperture size is **Q35 described** in f-numbers, with each f-number being half as bright as the previous one. The difference in value between one full f-number and the next is known as a 'stop'. The smaller the f-number, the larger the aperture and the greater the amount of light being let pass through it.

Pause (4 seconds)

Shutter controls also play a **Q36 crucial** role in determining the exposure for a shot. The shutter prevents light from reaching the film until the **Q37 instant** of exposure when a picture is being taken. Then, it opens for a predetermined amount of time, allowing light to pass through the aperture and onto the film. Shutter **Q38 speed** is expressed, in seconds or fractions of a second. A one-unit change to the shutter speed is also known as a 'stop', and a change of one stop to the shutter speed has a similar outcome to a one-stop aperture size adjustment.

Overexposure, as the name suggests, occurs when you give your film **Q39 more exposure to light** than is necessary, to capture a clear image. Telltale signs of overexposure include pictures dominated by pale or light shades and poor washed-out colours. Underexposure, then, occurs

when there is not enough light and produces the opposite result; a dark image with poor detail and **Q40 shadows**.

Before we go on to look at how to ascertain the correct exposure settings for a particular shot, let's take a short break..

That is the end of Part four. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

(Pause the recording for 30 seconds).

That is the end of the listening test. In the IELTS test you would now have ten minutes to transfer your answers to the listening answer sheet.