



# IELTS General Training Volume 5

## Listening Practice Test 2

### HOW TO USE

You have 2 ways to access the listening audio

1. Open this URL <https://link.intergreat.com/9en5P> on your computer
2. Use your mobile device to scan the QR code attached



## Questions 1-5

Complete the form below.

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

Tennants Insurance Brokers Car Insurance Form	
Example	Answer
Client's Name	Mrs. Norma Willis
Address	Flat 8 1 _____, 23 Dene Road, Westley
Postcode	2 _____
Home Tel.	none yet
Mobile Tel.	3 _____
Car Make	Toyota
Model	MR2
Age	4 _____
Engine Size	2-litre
Garaged	YES/ NO
No Claims Bonus	5 _____
Endorsements	3 points

## Questions 6-8

Complete the list of Norma's valuable below.

HiFi
TV
6 _____
Video player. Couple of radios
7 _____
Laptop
Printer
DVDs
CDs
Jewelry – necklaces, 8 _____, rings + brooches

## Questions 9-10

Circle the correct letters A – C.

9 Which list, A, B or C, correctly assesses the protection for Norma's flat?

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ground floor flat</li><li>• neighbourhood watch scheme</li><li>• motion sensor</li><li>• double glazed windows + extra locks</li><li>• smoke alarm</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ground floor flat</li><li>• dead bolt lock</li><li>• burglar alarm</li><li>• motion sensor</li><li>• double glazed windows * extra locks</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1st floor flat</li><li>• dead bolt lock</li><li>• burglar alarm connected with police station</li><li>• motion sensor</li><li>• double glazed windows + extra locks</li><li>• smoke alarm</li></ul>

- A    B    C
- A    B    C
- A    B    C

10 What does Norma buy at the end?

- A    B    C
- A    B    C
- A    B    C

## Questions 11-15

Answer the questions below.

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

Where will the future residence launderette be?

11 \_\_\_\_\_

What special facility does Betty offer at the launderette?

12 \_\_\_\_\_

Which number bus does Simon advise Jo to take?

13 \_\_\_\_\_

Where can students get advice on Council Tax?

14 \_\_\_\_\_

Where does Simon say that Bill should register for his Council Tax?

15 \_\_\_\_\_

## Questions 16-20

Complete the sentences below.

Write **NO MORE THAN 3 WORDS** for each answer.

If there is a fire, residents should meet on 16 \_\_\_\_\_.

Fire practices are held every 17 \_\_\_\_\_.

If you want to watch 18 \_\_\_\_\_, do so in your own room.

Strangely enough the Chinese family sells 19 \_\_\_\_\_.

Simon suggests asking for a 20 \_\_\_\_\_ when residents order a meal from a takeaway.

## Questions 21-25

Circle the correct letter A – C.

21 According to Nick, the first Australian immigrants were:

- A The ancestors of Aborigines
- B Petty criminals
- C Sailors

22 What was the name of the first British colony in Australia?

- A Victoria
- B New South Wales

C  New London

23 When was the White Australia Policy started?

A  Just after the first colony expanded

B  After Australian Federation

C  After World War II

24 Why was there bad feeling towards many Chinese immigrants in the 1850s?

A  They opened restaurants

B  They were searching for gold

C  They would work for less money than the local Australians

25 When were Asian students first allowed to study at Australian universities?

A  1950

B  1957

C  1973

## Questions 26-30

Complete Adrian's notes below.

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

## Australian Immigration

Two Current Immigration Programs

### 1. The Migration Program

To get Australian permanent residence, immigrants must be:

- 26 \_\_\_\_\_ or
- sponsored by a family member currently resident in Australia

2004-05 Migration Program has 120,000 places available.

The Department of Immigration particularly wants:

- skilled immigrants
- immigrants who will move to regional areas of Australia

### 2. The Humanitarian Program

Two Components designed for refugees + others in special humanitarian need

- 27 \_\_\_\_\_ program: assists people overseas in humanitarian need
- Other component: People in Australia on temporary visas/without permission claiming asylum

2004 and 2005 Humanitarian Program has 28 \_\_\_\_\_ places available

### Australian Illegal Migrants

People who...

- enter Australia without authority
- 29 \_\_\_\_\_
- work without appropriate approval
- have their visas cancelled and stay

### Australia's Migration Act 1958

All non Australian citizens unlawfully in Australia to be detained and 30 \_\_\_\_\_ unless given permission to remain.

## Questions 31-36

Complete the lecture notes below.

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

## The Super Volcano

No specifically defined scientific meaning – refers to volcanoes that have generated the Earth's largest volcanic eruptions.

Super volcano eruption form calderas. Whereas normal volcano craters are measured in the hundreds of metres, a caldera can be easily as large as 31 \_\_\_\_\_ or 50 miles wide.

Super Volcano Caldera Locations:

- Long Valley, Eastern California (not all active)
  - Toba, Indonesia
- Lake Taupo, 32 \_\_\_\_\_
- Japan
- Indonesia
- Scotland
- Alaska

Normal Volcano Formation: Magma column rises from Earth, erupts and hardens down sides creating the familiar 33 \_\_\_\_\_ mountain

Super Volcano Formation: Magma rises from Earth's mantle creating a 34 \_\_\_\_\_ in the Earth's crust. Chamber increases to enormous size, creating colossal pressure. Eruption finally forms massive caldera.

Results of Super Volcano Eruption

- Ash, dust and sulphur dioxide ejected, blocking sun and creating cold wave lasting several years. Plants and animals (including humans) would die.

- Most recent caldera-forming eruption happened 35 \_\_\_\_\_ years ago approximately.

Ash, pumice, and gases covered more than 3000 square miles and also went high into the stratosphere to circle the Earth, affecting its temperature. Ash from this eruption still found in Iowa and in 36 \_\_\_\_\_ from the Gulf of Mexico.

## Questions 37-40

According to the Earth Sciences lecture, which **FOUR** of the following facts are **NOT** true.

Choose **FOUR** letters (**A – H**) and write them in any order in boxes **37 – 40** on your answer sheet.

- A**  Yellowstone Park has previously suffered three enormous eruptions.
- B**  The first super eruption in Yellowstone was over three million years ago.
- C**  The first super eruption in Yellowstone park created a caldera bigger than another state of the US.

- D**  Scientists say Yellowstone Park should erupt approximately every 600 000 years.
- E**  The ground level of Yellowstone Park has increased by over half a metre over the last 10 years.
- F**  A taskforce has been set up to plan for the possible devastation that a Yellowstone eruption would cause.
- G**  Evidence suggests that the super-eruption at Toba caused the Earth's population of humans to drop to about 10 000.
- H**  A super-eruption could make the Earth's temperature drop to 5 to 10 degrees Celsius.





## Solution:

### Part 1: Question 1 - 10

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 Chepping Dene | 2 WE3 9HT    |
| 3 07525 745 642 | 4 4          |
| 5 3 years       | 6 DVD player |
| 7 a hair dryer  | 8 bracelets  |
| 9 B             | 10 B         |

### Part 2: Question 11 - 20

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 11 beside the reception | 12 service washes        |
| 13 39                   | 14 (the) Students' Union |
| 15 (the) Town Hall      | 16 the front lawn        |
| 17 6 months             | 18 late night films      |
| 19 fish and chips       | 20 menu                  |

### Part 3: Question 21 - 30

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

25 A

27 offshore resettlement

29 overstay visas

**Part 4: Question 31 - 37**

31 40

33 cone-shaped

35 650 000

$\frac{37}{40}$  B,E,F,H

26 skilled migrant

28 13 000

30 deported

32 New Zealand

34 boiling reservoir

36 drill cores

## Section 1

You will hear a conversation between an insurance broker and a client.

**Man** Good morning Madam. Can I help you?

**Woman** Actually yes. I've just got a new flat and I'm going to move my things in tomorrow and I haven't got any insurance yet for my things. I'd like a quotation for my car insurance as well to see if you can give me a better deal. It's coming up for annual soon you see.

**M** Fine. That shouldn't be a problem. Let's just take down some details. First of all, can I have your name please?

**W** Of course. It's **Example** Mrs. Norma Willis.

Good. That's Norman without an "N", isn't it?

**W** Yes, that's right.

**M** And can I have the address that you're moving to please?

**W** It's **Q1** flat 8 Chepping Dean , 23 Dene Road. Westley.

**M** Can you spell Chepping Dene please?

**W** Of course. Chepping is spelt C-H-E-P-P-I-N-G and Dene is spelt D-E-N-E. The name of the road, Dene, is spelt the same way too.

**M** And what's the postcode there?

**W** **Q2** It's WE3 9HT .

**M** Can I take a telephone number?

**W** It will have to be only my mobile I'm afraid as I haven't installed a land line yet. My mobile is **Q3** 07525 745 642 .

**M** Let's look at the car insurance first quickly. I need the model, age and engine size.

**W** It's a **Q4** 4 years old toyota MR2 sports car. It has a 2 litre engine.

**M** Will it be parked in a garage, in a drive or in the road?

**W** At my present address it's in the drive but the flat that I'm moving into tomorrow has a garage provided and tenants are not allowed to leave their cars in the visitor spaces so it'll be garaged all the time.

**M** Two more questions. The first is do you have any no claims bonus and the second is do you have any driving convictions ?

**W** **Q5** I have three years no claims but I had a claim for a new windscreen this year and I don't know if that will affect it.

**M** No. That won't count. The no claims will stand.

**W** Good. As for convictions I have 3 points for being caught speeding two years ago.

**M** Right. Let's have a look at the household stuff now while the computer is checking rates for the car. So, what kind of flat is it?

**W** It's a two bedroom flat.

M Have you bought the flat or are you renting?

W I'm just renting it.

M So, you just need some household insurance for your possessions .

W That's right.

M First of all, can you give me a list of all the things that you want covered by the insurance.

W Yes. First of all there's my electrical goods like my HiFi, TV, Q6 DVD player, video player, a couple of radios, Q7 a hair dryer, my laptop and printer. I've estimated all the values of the electrical goods. There are various DVDs and CDs too. It should come to about 2500 pounds .

M Anything else?

W Yes. There's my jewelry. I've some necklaces , Q8 bracelets, rings and brooches that I inherited. They're all in different metals and with different jewels . I've got a list itemising them all here. I've also got a small strong box which screws into a cupboard so they're reasonably safe.

M Anything else?

W Well just the usual kitchen stuff and clothes that I'd like to be included.

M OK. That's not a problem. Now I need to ask some things about the flat. What floor is it on?

W Well, I wanted a 1st floor flat but this is a Q9 ground floor one. I can use the garden with it though.

M Hmm. Yes but the premium will be a little higher because of course a burglar finds more it difficult to enter a flat on the 1st floor.

W Oh. I never thought about that.

M What about safety measures in the flat?

W Well, there are two different keys for the front door and one of them is a Q9 dead bolt so that's quite good. I've been to the local shop and ordered a Q9 burglar alarm too which has a Q9 motion sensor and everything. It's not in yet but it will be soon.

M That's good.

W The windows are quite new and all Q9 double glazed so, like all new windows nowadays, they have extra locks on them so that makes it quite secure.

M That's good too. So really it's reasonably safe. That will make a difference on the premium . Do you know if there's a smoke alarm fitted in that flat?

W I never thought of that. I think it's the law now if you're renting so there must be.

M Well, that's about it. Let's look now. I've got two quirks for you. First the car and then the household. 750 pounds fully comp. for the car or 500 pounds third party, fire and theft. The contents is £100.

W Does the contents cover me if I lose something or I'm robbed outside the home?

M As long as it's in this country and on the list of items covered, yes.

W Well, Q10 I'll keep the old car insurance as my present deal is better and I'll take the contents. Can I pay by cheque ?

M Cash, cheque, credit card. Anything you want.

## Section 2

You will hear a residence manager giving a short question and answer session to new residents.

**Simon:** Good evening everyone. My name is Simon and I am the manager of this residence . Most of you here today are new in the town of Wesley. Some of you are students at the uni, some have new jobs and some have other reasons to be with us. When we have lots of new people staying with us, I do one of these little question and answer sessions so that I can help you settle in. So, let's get started straight away. Yes, over there.

**Margaret:** Hi, I'm Margaret. I'm a student here. I was wondering where I can do my laundry. It won't be long before this is an urgent thing for me!

**Simon:** Here in the residence we are planning a little laundrette **Q11 beside reception** but this might take a little time to organise. In the meantime there's a little launderette down the road. It's in Queens Avenue, the same street that the residence is in. You go about 500 meters up the road in the opposite direction to the town centre and it's on the right. They have plenty of machines and dryers and there's a lady there called Betty who does **Q12 service washes**. You just need to drop it off and it will be laundered, dried and ironed the next day. It's a bit more expensive of course but good if you're lazy. Another question?

**Jo:** Hi. My names Jo. I've got a new job at the other end of the High Street. I was wondering which the best bus was to go there.

**Simon:** The best bus for the centre of town is the 38 . That takes you straight to the square . If you work at the end of the High Street though that still leaves you with about a 10 minute walk. The 39 goes to the train station which is very near the end of the High Street so that's your best bet probably . **Q13 The 39 is good for coming home late at night** as well as the station buses go on later than the other buses. There's the 35 bus too for getting to the High Street but it goes to the near end of the High Street and it's a good 20-minute walk after getting off. Anyone else? You there.

**Bill:** I'm a student too. I'm new in the area and I have to register for my council tax. Do you know where I have to go to register?

**Simon:** Yes. We get lots of people in your situation . You other students need to do this too. First of all get the information sheet from **Q14 the Students' Union** which has lots of guidelines on registering and the discounts you should get. The Students' Union is in Newbolt Street. I'm sure you know that. The actual putting your name on the list though should be done at **Q15 the Town Hall** which is right next to the Square. Some people are told that you can do it at the police station but that's just the registration for non UK nationals not the council tax .

**Simon:** Any more questions? Come on. I'm sure you must have some more.

**Jen:** Yes. I was wondering what we do in the case of a fire here at the residence.

**Simon:** Well the first thing to do is to raise the alarm by setting off the electric alarm system .

Then, if the fire is not big, try and use the fire extinguishers that you'll find round the residence. If the fire is in any way large, just get out and go to the assembly point on **Q16 the front lawn**. Try not to go in the front or back car parks as that's where the fire brigade will set up their stuff. You don't need to call the fire brigade as our residence alarm is linked up to their system. Make sure you read the fire notices around so you know where the nearest fire escape is to your room. Don't panic and rush around. That gets people hurt. Just go briskly to the assembly point. Once every **Q17 six months** we have a fire drill which is attended by someone from the fire service to make sure we're up to scratch . One of these might be at night so be ready!

Fran: Hi everyone. I just wanted to ask what time the TV room closes for the night. It's just that my room is just across from it and I don't want to be kept awake all night.

Simon: The usual cutoff time for the TV room is 11pm though this is extended by one hour on Fridays and Saturdays. I know that some people want to watch **Q18 late night films** but then you'll just have to buy your own TVs for your rooms. If you do have a TV in your room, then please think of others and keep the volume down. We take a very dim view of people disturbing others in the residence. The same goes for the TV room itself. Just keep the volume levels down. Anything else from anybody?

Phil: I've got a question too actually. I've got a job that will get me back late in the evening and I won't be always able to eat. Are there any good places nearby that deliver food ?

Simon: The quick answer is yes, there are lots of places. There is an Indian nearby, **Q19 fish and chips** is sold in a shop that is funnily enough run by a Chinese family. There is a good Thai restaurant, a Mexican and an Italian pizzeria . They all deliver apart from the Mexican but that's only five minutes walk away. All the telephone numbers are up on the residence notice board. The first time you order from each of them, just ask them to stick a **Q20 menu** into the bag and you'll build up a library in no time. Now, let me tell you about...

## Section 3

You will hear 2 students discussing a seminar report.

Nick: Hi Adrian. What are you reading?

Adrian: Oh, hi Nick. It's just an article on Australian immigration . I'm doing a report on it next week in a seminar for Dr. Ronaldson.

Nick: On immigration! That sounds exciting stuff!

Adrian: Yes. It's not really very exciting but there are some interesting bits.

Nick: Such as?

Adrian: Well, for example did you know that immigration to Australia first started over fifty thousand years ago when **Q21 the ancestors of Australian Aborigines** arrived via Indonesia and New Guinea.

Nick: I can't say I did know that the aborigines arrived in that way.

Adrian: Exactly. It's not as boring as you might think.

Nick: Well, do you want to run through some of your ideas? I'm not doing anything right now.

Adrian: That would be great. Thanks.

Nick: Fire away then.

Adrian: OK. Well, after the aborigines there was obviously a big gap until the next settlers arrived from London. Europeans began landing in the 1600s and 1700s, and the country was colonized by Britain in 1788.

Nick: Weren't the first colonists just criminals transported by Britain?

Adrian: Britain certainly used the colony as a place to send their undesirables. The first colony was formally proclaimed as **Q22 New South Wales** on February 7 and this European settlement certainly did begin with a troupe of petty criminals, second-rate soldiers and a crew of sailors.

Nick: When did other people start arriving?

Adrian: Immigration really sped up after the discovery of gold in Australia. The Gold rush era, beginning in 1851, led to an enormous expansion in population all through the reign of Queen Victoria.

Nick: And did that continue strongly?

Adrian: Not really. After the excitement of the gold rush died down, immigration slowed down considerably. The popularity of Australia as a place to go and live only really shot up after the Second World War.

Nick: Didn't that cause problems as well?

Adrian: Yes. For a country that is well known today for its multicultural diversity and {MISSING}, Australia has had a checkered past. **Q23 After the Federation of all the Australian states**, the "White Australia Policy" was created to counteract flows of non-whites to Australia and this policy became even more popular after the population push following the war.

Nick: How did the policy come about?

Adrian: The origin of the policy can be traced back to the 1850s when large numbers of Chinese immigrated to Australia to look for gold or to set up businesses such as restaurants.

**Q24 The Anglo Australian population resented the Chinese who were undercutting white labour prices.** In response, the newly self-governing colonies introduced restrictions on Chinese immigration. By 1888, Chinese were excluded from all the Australian colonies, although those Chinese who were already in Australia were not deported.

Nick: And how long did it go on for?

Adrian: The effective end of the White Australia policy is usually dated to 1973, when the Whitlam Labour government implemented a series of amendments preventing the enforcement of racial aspects of the immigration law. It had been fading for some years though. **Q25 Under the 1950 Colombo Plan**, students from Asian countries were admitted to study at Australian universities. This trend continued when in 1957 non-whites with 15 years residence in Australia were allowed to become citizens.

Nick: What's immigration like today? I hear a lot about it in the news.

Adrian: Yes, it's become a very important issue in politics. There are currently two immigration programs that allow permanent migration to Australia. They are the migration program and the humanitarian program.

Nick: What's the difference?

Adrian: To be accepted into Australia under the migration program, a person must be **Q26 a skilled migrant** or sponsored by a family member that already lives in Australia . The Department of Immigration says that the migration program for 2004 – 2005 has 120,000 places available for migrants, with a strong focus on attracting skilled people and people who agree to live in regional areas of Australia.

Nick: What about the other program? What's it called again?

Adrian: The humanitarian program. It's designed for refugees and others in special humanitarian need. One component of the humanitarian program is the **Q27 offshore resettlement program**, which assists people in humanitarian need overseas for whom resettlement in another country is the only option. The other component is for those people already in Australia who arrived on temporary visas or in an unauthorised manner , and who claim Australia's protection. The Department of Immigration says that the size of the 2004 and 2005 humanitarian program is **Q28 13,000 places**.

Nick: What about illegal immigration? Do you know anything about that too?

Adrian: Just a bit. That's what I'm working on now. illegal migrants under Australia's immigration laws are those who enter Australia without authority , **Q29 overstay visas**, work without appropriate approval or have their visas cancelled. Australia's Migration Act in 1958 requires that all non Australian citizens who are unlawfully in Australia be detained and that, unless they are given permission to remain in Australia, they must be **Q30 deported** as soon as is practical.

Nick: Well. That sounds pretty good. I'm sure your presentation will be excellent.

Adrian: Thanks. I hope so.

## Section 4

You will hear part of an earth sciences lecture.

Good morning and welcome to this earth sciences lecture . We've been looking recently at such phenomena as earthquakes , tsunamis, volcanic eruptions and other natural occurrences . Today we are going to look at a lesser known feature of the earth which is known as the supervolcano . As the name implies this is a volcano of a much larger size than what we normally imagine a volcano to be. The term super volcano has no specifically defined scientific meaning. It is used to refer to volcanoes that have generated Earth's largest volcanic eruptions. As such, a super volcano would be one that has produced an exceedingly large, catastrophic explosive eruption and a giant caldera the , a caldera being the gigantic crater that the eruption creates. Whereas normal volcano craters are measured in



the hundreds of metres, a caldera can easily be as large as **Q31 40** or 50 miles wide. Around the world there are several volcanic areas that can be considered super volcanoes such as Long Valley in eastern California, Toba in Indonesia and Lake Taupo in **Q32 New Zealand**. There are also other large calderas in Japan, Indonesia, Scotland and Alaska. Not all the calderas are active though.

Normal volcanoes are formed by a column of magma, rising from deep within the Earth, erupting on the surface, and hardening in layers down the sides. This forms the familiar **Q33 cone-shaped** mountain we associate with volcanoes. Super volcanoes, however, begin life when magma rises from the Earth's mantle to create **Q34 a boiling reservoir** in the Earth's crust. This chamber increases to an enormous size, building up colossal pressure until it finally erupts. An explosion like this could send ash, dust, and sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere, reflecting the sun's rays and creating a cold wave lasting several years. Crops in many areas would fail and many species of animals and plants, including humans, would face extinction.

The most recent caldera-forming eruption in the US was about **Q35 650,000** years ago in the north east United States. During that eruption, ground-hugging flows of hot volcanic ash, pumice, and gases swept across an area of more than 3000 square miles. The eruption also shot a column of volcanic ash and gases high into Earth's stratosphere. This volcanic cloud circled the globe many times and affected the Earth's climate by reducing the intensity of solar radiation reaching the lower atmosphere and surface. Fine volcanic ash that fell downwind from the eruption site blanketed much of North America. This ash layer is still preserved in deposits as far away as Iowa, where it is a few inches thick, and the Gulf of Mexico, where it is recognizable in **Q36 drill cores** from the sea floor.

It is little known that lying underneath one of The United States' largest and most picturesque National Parks, Yellowstone Park, is one of the largest super volcanoes in the world. Volcanic activity began in the Yellowstone National Park region about two million years ago. Magma rising from deep within the Earth has produced three cataclysmic eruptions more powerful than any in the world's recorded history. **Q37 The first caldera-forming eruption occurred about 2.1 million years ago.** The eruptive blast removed so much magma from its subsurface storage reservoir that the ground above it collapsed into the magma chamber and left a caldera larger than the state of Rhode Island. **Q38 The huge caldera measured as much as 50 miles long, 40 miles wide and hundreds of meters deep, extending from outside Yellowstone National Park into the central area of the Park.**

Scientists have revealed that Yellowstone Park has been on a regular eruption cycle of 600,000 years. The last eruption was 640 000 years ago so the next is overdue. The next eruption could be 2500 times the size of the 1980 Mount St. Helens eruption. Vulcanologists have been tracking the movement of magma under the park and have calculated that in parts of Yellowstone the ground has risen over point seven of a metre this century. This means the magma is rising.

**Q39** geologists have called for a taskforce to be set up to consider emergency management in

the event of a massive volcanic eruption, or super-eruption. Experts say such an event would have a colossal impact on a global scale.

The fallout from a super-eruption could cause a “volcanic winter”, devastating global agriculture and causing mass starvation . One past super-eruption struck at Toba in Sumatra 74 thousand years ago and is thought by some to have driven the human race to the edge of extinction. Signs from DNA suggest human numbers could have dropped to about 10,000 , probably as a result of the effects of climate change. The volcanic winter resulting from a super-eruption could last several years or decades, depending on the scale of an eruption, **Q40** and according to recent computer models , could cause cooling on a global scale by 5 to 10 degrees celsius.