LISTENING MODULE	READING MODULE	WRITING MODULE	SPEAKING MODULE

- SECTION 1
- SECTION 2
- SECTION 3
- SECTION 4

▶ **Questions 1–10**

Questions 1–7

Complete the form below.

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

Hotel Columbus Guest information

First name:	1 ....
Surname:	2 ....
Street address:	45 3 ....
Town / City:	Lewes
State / County:	East Sussex
Zip / Postcode:	4 ....
Country:	United Kingdom
Email address:	5 ....@yahoo.co.uk
ID type:	6 ....
ID number:	874236195
Number of nights:	3
Room:	7 ....

Form completion

Task guide

- For this task, you have to complete a form with words and numbers that you hear on the recording, which is always a conversation between two people.
- Read the instructions carefully, as they will tell you how many words you can use for each answer. In a form completion task, the rubric will always tell you the maximum number of words that you can use in each answer. Some of the answers will almost always be numbers.
- Look at the form carefully and see how much you can predict. Think about who might complete a form like this, and what the conversation is generally going to be about. Key words will help you predict the context. One of the speakers might be requesting information, arranging a meeting or making a complaint, for example.
- You must write words that you actually hear. Do not change the form of any words.
- The questions follow the order in which you hear the information in the recording.
- You might have to write names of people or places that you have never heard before. They will usually be spelt for you. Longer names and numbers (phone numbers, for example) will usually be repeated.
- You will only be expected to know the spelling of very common first names and surnames, and very famous place names. Less common or famous ones will always be spelt out. These will not be spelt out. Shorter numbers will probably not be repeated.

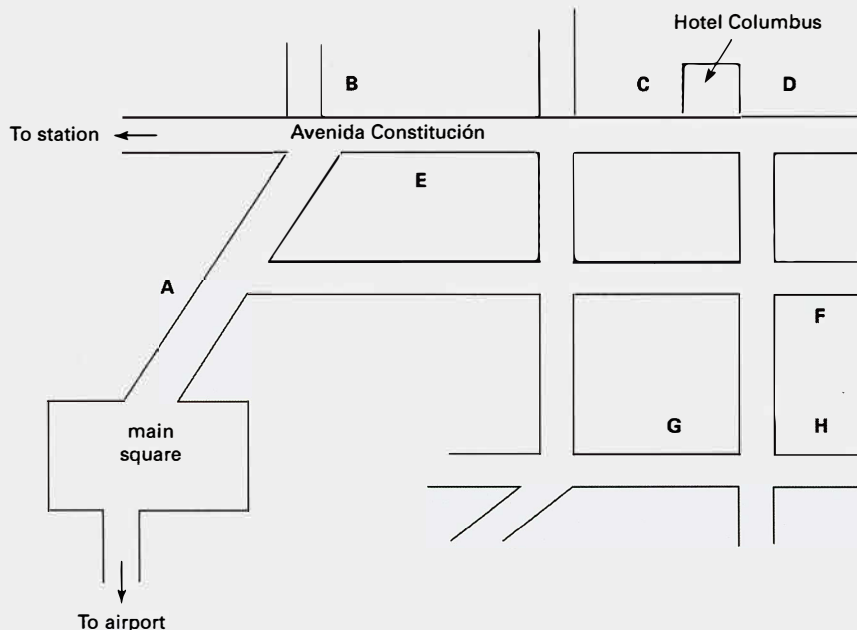| LISTENING MODULE | READING MODULE | WRITING MODULE | SPEAKING MODULE |

SECTION 1
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SECTION 4

Questions 8–10

Label the map below.

*Write the correct letter **A–H** next to questions 8–10.*

Where are the following places situated?

8 museum   ....

9 art gallery   ....

10 conference centre   ....

Labelling a map/plan/diagram (1)

Task guide

▶ For this task, you have to label a map, a plan or a diagram with points (usually the names of places) using information that you hear on the recording.

▶ This type of task is often applied to section 1 of the Listening test, when two speakers are in a typical social environment. You might hear two speakers asking for and giving directions, for example.

▶ The questions follow the order of the recording. If you realise you have missed the information you need to answer a question, don't panic. Focus carefully in order to answer the next question.

▶ The map and the recording will give you a starting point. Listen carefully because answering the

questions correctly largely depends on starting off in the right place. Sometimes, as is the case with this task, an earlier part of the recording will help you know where the speakers are. Sometimes, however, you will need to listen to a reference to the starting point – *I'm just leaving the station now*, for example.

▶ There are always more places marked on the map than you need. You will usually have to choose three or four answers from eight or nine options. Some of these options will often be close together on the map or plan, and you must keep listening carefully to make sure you identify the correct answer. You will always feel more confident about an answer if you know why another option is definitely wrong.

▶ **Questions 11–20**

Questions 11–14

Complete the notes below.

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

Benefits of allotment gardening

conventional gardens too small / can grow far more on own plot of land

very sociable / communal – people from totally different **11** .... come together

good exercise – costs far less than **12** .... membership!

pleasure & sense of achievement – both mental & physical benefit

environmental benefit – provide urban areas with essential **13** .... for wildlife

+ reduction of **14** .... due to less traffic transporting produce

Notes completion

Task guide

▶ For this task, you must write pieces of information given in the recording you hear.

▶ Notes are often organised as though somebody listening to the speaker has made them in a notebook. They might not be full sentences, and might not start with capital letters or have full stops.

▶ There will usually be a heading at the top of the notes and this will help you make predictions about the recording.

▶ Read the instructions carefully, as they will tell you how many words you can use for each answer. The number of words varies in each task of this type, but you will generally be instructed to use either two or three words (see the instructions for questions 11–14 above). You may also be told to use numbers in your answers.

▶ Look at the notes carefully and try to make predictions. Key words will give you some idea of what the talk or conversation will be about. If there is a key word that you don't know, it will probably be explained early in the recording. Listen for it carefully.

▶ There might be lines of notes without gaps to fill. Read these carefully, as they will help you understand more about the topic of the recording.

▶ You must write words that you actually hear. Do not rephrase or change the form of words you hear. Answers will be incorrect if you misspell any words.

▶ The questions follow the order in which you hear the information in the recording.

(Note that later in the course you will see very similar task types in which notes are organised into tables and flow charts.)

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Questions 15–17

List **THREE** advantages of allotment-grown food.

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

15 ....

16 ....

17 ....

Short-answer questions (1)

Task guide

▶ For this task, you have to identify related items that you hear on the recording. You will be told to list *factors, features, qualities, reasons, causes, benefits, advantages, disadvantages, problems, improvements* and so on. Make sure you are familiar with general referencing nouns like these.

▶ Read the instructions carefully, as they will tell you how many words you can use for each answer. Two or three words is usual, but occasionally you will be told to use only one word. Make sure you do not use more words than is allowed.

▶ You can write your answers in any order, but you will almost certainly find it easier to write answers as you hear them.

▶ Make sure that each item you list answers the question. In this case, for example, each answer must be *an advantage*.

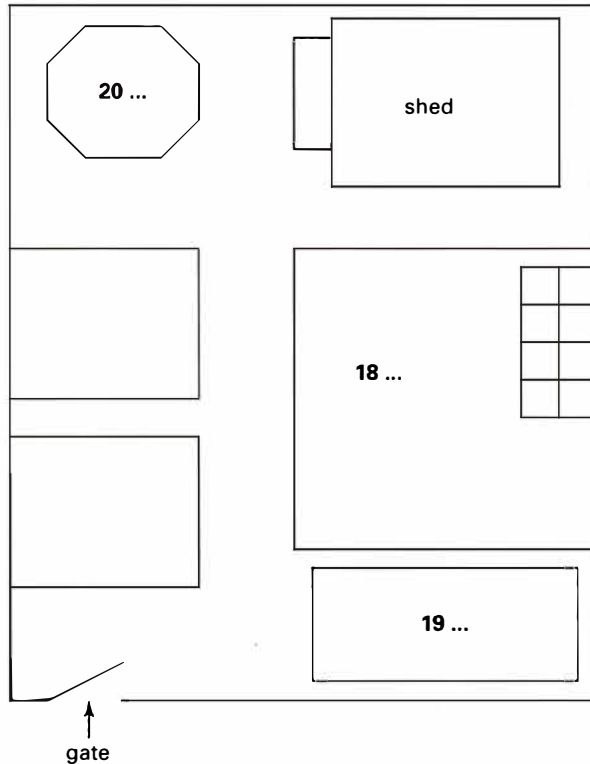LISTENING MODULE   READING MODULE   WRITING MODULE   SPEAKING MODULE

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Questions 18–20

Label the plan below.

Choose **THREE** *answers from the box and write the letters* **A–G** *next to questions 18–20.*

A   compost bin
B   flower bed
C   glass house
D   grass walkway
E   pond
F   stone sink
G   vegetable bed

20 ...

shed

18 ...

19 ...

gate

18   ....

19   ....

20   ....

Labelling a map/plan/diagram (2)

Task guide

▶ For this task, you have to label a map, a plan or a diagram by choosing items (often the names of places) from a list provided in a box, as you listen to the information that you hear on the recording.

▶ Contrast this task type with the labelling task you have already seen. In that task, there were additional options on the map, while here there are additional options in the list of items.

▶ Often, as is the case here, you will have to choose two or three items from a list of seven items in the box. Sometimes, you will have to choose more items (perhaps six or seven) from a longer list of items in the box.

▶ If this task is the second or third in a series of tasks, you will already know the general topic. If it is the first task, you will need to look at the map, plan or diagram and at the list of items carefully and make predictions about the topic of the talk before you start listening.

▶ It is important that you look carefully at the map, plan or diagram so that you can find your way around it once the recording (or the relevant part of the recording) starts.

▶ The items in the box will be listed alphabetically (or in a similarly logical way), but will not be mentioned in the same order on the recording.

▶ The questions follow the order of the recording. If you realise you have missed the information you need to answer a question, don't panic. Focus carefully in order to answer the next question.

▶ **Questions 21–30**

Questions 21–24

Answer the questions below.

Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD** *for each answer.*

21 What course does Lily want to study next year?

....

22 Where is Lily probably going to study?

....

23 What course are Mark and Lily studying on now?

....

24 What does Lily think Mark might be afraid of?

....

Short-answer questions (2)

Task guide

▶ For this task, you have to write answers to separate *who, what, where, when* type questions, using information you hear on the recording. The task can be applied to any of the four sections of the Listening test.

▶ Read the instructions carefully, as they will tell you how many words you can use for each answer. One or two words is usual but occasionally you will be allowed to use three. Instructions will sometimes say that you can also use a number. Make sure you do not use more words than is allowed.

▶ The questions follow the order in which you hear the information in the recording.

▶ Generally, most answers will be nouns, but adjectives are possible. Nouns will usually be either uncountable or plural so that you do not have to worry about whether or not to use an article. Occasionally, a short phrase will be an answer (if you have been told to use up to three words). Q: *Where was the gold discovered?* A: *tomb,* or *in the tomb,* for example are both correct. If answers are names, longer numbers or dates, they will usually be repeated.

▶ You must write words that you actually hear. Do not change the form of words you hear. Answers will be incorrect if you misspell any words.

▶ Language used in the questions will paraphrase language used on the recording (they will not include exactly the same words and phrases). As you listen, you will need to identify words and phrases on the recording that mean the same as, or something similar to, words and phrases in the questions.

▶ Occasionally, you might think that you can answer a question by applying general knowledge. However, the aim is to test whether you understand what the speaker says, and you must listen for the words used on the recording.

IELTS TESTS 1

Exam Essentials

LISTENING MODULE	READING MODULE	WRITING MODULE	SPEAKING MODULE

SECTION 1
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Questions 25–30

Who makes the following points?

A Mark
B Lily
C Tutor

Write the correct letter **A**, **B** *or* **C** *next to questions 25–30.*

25 most artists do not earn much money   ....

26 renting studio space can be very expensive   ....

27 art schools help promote young artists' work ....

28 some people disapprove of artistic courses   ....

29 young artists need regular evaluation of their work ....

30 amateur artists have an unrealistic view of their work ....

Classification

Task guide

▶ For this task, you have to answer a series of questions, by choosing from the same list of options in each case.

▶ When this task is applied to section 4 of the Listening test, it means matching pieces of information with categories mentioned in the lecture. This task will be applied when the lecturer talks about a number of distinct categories – sources of energy or genres of film, for example. Note that when applied to section 4, the task is very similar to the classification task that is also applied to the Reading test (see page 32).

▶ When this task is applied to section 3 of the Listening test, as is the case here, it usually means matching opinions, comments, suggestions, etc. with the speakers. If the task is applied when there are only two speakers, one of the options will probably be a combination of the other two – A Jane, B Graham, C Both Jane and Graham, for example.

▶ Language used in the questions will paraphrase language used in the conversation. As you listen, you will need to identify words and phrases in the questions that mean the same thing.

▶ Although the possible answers are the same for each question, the questions do not depend on each other. You can get one question wrong and the next one right.

▶ As with all multiple choice type tasks, don't try to 'break the code'. It is not possible to predict how many answers will be A, B or C, or to find some sort of pattern. There might be three A answers and only one C answer, for example.

▶ The questions follow the order in which you hear the information in the recording. Here, for example, you will hear one of the speakers talk about *artists making money* before you hear the same or another speaker talk about *renting studio space*. If you realise you have missed the information you need to answer a question, do not panic. Focus carefully in order to answer the next question.

▶ **Questions 31–40**

Questions 31–35

Complete the summary below.

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

Laughter in psychological therapy

Most people acknowledge that any treatment involving psychological therapy is **31** ....

and do not immediately associate it with laughter. People normally laugh when something is funny, so

assume that laughter is naturally related to **32** .... The result is that laughter as a

33 .... is not recognised as it should be. Laughter is not simply a reaction to finding

something amusing. A similar **34** .... may be triggered by a range of negative feelings.

If we understand this, we will no longer **35** .... by people laughing unexpectedly.

Summary completion

Task guide

▶ For this task, you must complete a summary, using information you hear on the recording.

▶ A summary completion task will usually be one of two or three tasks applied to one section of the Listening test, so it will be a summary of just part of a talk, lecture or conversation rather than all of it.

▶ Completing a summary can be easier than completing notes or sentences, as the summary provides a more complete picture of what the recording will be about. However, you have more to read before you listen, and there is usually more paraphrased language to deal with.

▶ Bear in mind what a summary is. What you read will be a condensed, simplified version of what you hear. Some of what you hear will be worded differently from what you read.

▶ There will usually be a heading at the top of the summary. Read this first, especially if the task is the first task of the section, as it will give you a general

idea of the topic. If there is a key word that you don't know, it is likely that that word will be explained early on the recording. Listen for it carefully.

▶ Read the summary right through carefully and see how much you can predict. Look at the words that come before and after each gap to make sure that your answers fit both logically and grammatically. You may occasionally feel that you can guess some answers from your general knowledge, but you must listen to check the exact words used on the recording.

▶ Read the instructions carefully, as they will tell you how many words you can use for each answer. You will generally be instructed to use either two or three words.

▶ You must write words that you actually hear. Do not rephrase or change the form of words you hear. Answers will be incorrect if you misspell any words.

▶ The questions follow the order in which you hear the information on the recording.

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SECTION 2
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Questions 36–40

Choose the correct letter **A**, **B** *or* **C**.

36 What does the speaker say about cathartic psychotherapy?
  A There is a limit to how much pain laughter releases.
  B Laughter releases various negative emotions.
  C It is possible to estimate how much pain is released each time a person laughs.

37 According to the lecturer, losing self-control
  A is often beneficial.
  B is acceptable when we are children.
  C makes feelings of pain and sadness last longer.

38 Which of the following regarding recent research does the lecturer NOT suggest?
  A The way people store emotions is more physical than mental.
  B People find it easier to laugh than to express other emotions.
  C Laughing replaces the need to cry or get angry.

39 The lecturer feels that people in the medical professions must
  A encourage patients to understand the seriousness of their conditions.
  B recognise that people do not necessarily laugh to hide true feelings.
  C stop patients laughing inappropriately.

40 What does the lecturer conclude by saying about the catharsis of laughter?
  A It helps people to forget distressing memories.
  B People find themselves in a position of control.
  C People can benefit from seeing the humour in unfortunate circumstances.

Multiple-choice with single answer

Task guide

- For this task, you must choose the correct answer from three possible options, A, B or C. (Note that for the same task type in the Reading test, you are given four options A–D.)

- Multiple-choice questions in the Listening test vary in terms of complexity. When applied to section 1, they will require you to listen to relatively straightforward facts. When applied to sections 3 and 4, they will test your understanding of opinions, arguments and attitudes. They might sometimes require you to understand what is implied or suggested.

- Multiple-choice questions are either in the form of *wh* questions (see *Question 36* above), or sentences that need completion (see *Question 37* above). Occasionally, a question will ask you which one of three options is not true or correct (see *Question 38* above).

- The questions follow the order in which you hear the information on the recording. Within each option, you may hear reference to the three options in any order.

- As with all multiple-choice type tasks, don't try to 'break the code'. It is not possible to predict how many answers will be A, B or C, or to find some sort of pattern. There might be three consecutive A answers, for example.

- Read through the questions and options as carefully as possible and try to make predictions about the content of the whole lecture and the specific part of the lecture that relates to each question. Here,

the multiple choice task is the second task, so you already know what the lecture is about.

- You will need to continue to look carefully at each of three options as you listen to the relevant part of the recording. If you realise you have missed the information you need to answer a question, do not panic. Focus carefully in order to answer the next question.

- Language used in the questions will paraphrase language used on the recording (they will not include exactly the same words and phrases). As you listen, you will need to identify words and phrases on the recording that mean the same as or something similar to words and phrases both in the questions and in the options. However, if you hear words on the recording that are the same as words used in one of the options, do not assume that it means it is the correct answer. It is your understanding of whole ideas that is tested here.

- This type of multiple-choice task will often be combined with other multiple-choice type tasks (in both the Listening and Reading tests). You might have three single answer multiple-choice questions, followed by a task that requires you to choose answers form a list of five options, for example.