

answer the question is logical and natural here, though you will probably not be penalised for writing only 'hook' as your answer.

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### WRITING Task 1

There is a sample answer on page 207.

#### Step 1

1 three 2 the top part/the bottom part 3 eight 4 four

#### Step 2

C

#### Step 3

- 1 women with less than a high school diploma level
- 2 increase
- 3 when they are older – over 65 and especially over 75
- 4 no

#### Step 4

There are no correct answers – below is a rough guide.

- 1 This is probably too obvious to include (as is the very low number of women between 15 and 19 that do not work).
- 2 Including this is fairly essential.
- 3 This is not salient information. It describes only one of many possible similar comparisons that could be made, and reporting it serves no purpose.
- 4 Including this is fairly essential.
- 5 Saying that women start working more hours per week once they are over 20 is a possibility, though saying that women under 20 do not work many hours is obvious (see 1 above).
- 6 This may be rather obvious but does stand out.

#### Step 5

1 C 2 A

#### Step 6

1 the same 2 As 3 more / than 4 the most / the fewest 5 while 6 however 7 far / while

**Notes** The answer should include an overall view of the data, which is that women between 25 and 54 who have a higher level of education spend more hours working than do younger and older women with lower levels of education. There should be specific reference to the chart to illustrate this. There should be relevant comparisons made between women in different age groups and women with varying levels of education.

#### Organisation

The point summarising the general message comes at the beginning of the report here but could also be a concluding sentence. Related points in the two sections of the graph are described together in paragraphs within the report. Describing the two sections of the graph (or two graphs) independently would be easy but not allow any comparisons to be made nor conclusions to be drawn. It would be dull to read and would not have an overall purpose.

### Use of language

**Linking devices** help the language to flow and facilitate following the message.

Complex **grammatical structures** for comparison are required. It is important that expression is varied and that exactly the same simple structures are not repeated. Passive structures are combined naturally with active structures.

**Vocabulary** usage here is also related to comparison. Note that this description does not require the use of verbs in the way a report of a line graph or bar chart that shows change over time would do.

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### WRITING Task 2

There is a sample answer on page 207.

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## IELTS TEST 2

### LISTENING Section 1

#### ► Questions 1–10

1 **Answer: ten/10**

2 **Answer: Royal Parade**

**Note** You must write the full name of the location and this is not spelt out for you. It is important to know the spelling of common location words such as 'street' and 'avenue'.

3 **Answer: Biomedical/bio-medical**

**Note** You need to listen carefully in order to avoid writing 'medical' instead of 'bio-medical'. The key word is repeated. Both spellings of the key word are acceptable.

4 **Answer: three hundred and sixty/360**

**Note** Part of the address is given in the table and so you should only write the missing number.

5 **Answer: six/6**

**Note** Two possible times are given – 5pm and 6pm. However, one of the speakers confirms the correct time of closing: 'but it closes at 6 o'clock'.

6 **Answer: Bookit**

**Note** You hear: 'first of all, you need to log on to bookit'. Be careful: the rubric tells you to write no more than one word and the context tells you that Bookit is a name.

7 **Answer: password**

**Note** The key word is given: 'Now it's asking me for my student ID and my password'. Be careful not to write 'ID' as an answer. The words 'student number' are given in the flow chart and so this would not be correct.

8 **Answer: location**

**Note** 'Select' in the flow chart paraphrases 'click on' in the recording.

9 **Answer: view**

**Note** You hear the word 'option' and it is used in the flow chart.

10 **Answer: schedule**

**Note** You hear the word 'booking' and it is used in the flow chart.

## LISTENING Section 2

### ▶ Questions 11–20

11 **Answer: A, C**

**Note** A is a correct answer because 'takes place every year' paraphrases 'annual'. C is a correct answer because 'there is absolutely no charge' paraphrases 'is a free event'.

12 **Answer: A, C**

**Note** A is a correct answer because you hear: 'Yes, it's Doors Open day here in Edinburgh ...' Option C is a correct answer because you hear: 'The observatory has been involved in this event for more than 20 years ...'

13 **Answer: C, D**

**Note** C and D are correct because you hear that the shows 'will run four times both today and tomorrow – Sunday'.

14 **Answer: A, C**

**Note** A is a correct answer because you hear 'we are operating a booking system for these shows'. This means they have to be booked in advance. C is a correct answer: '... will be available on a first-come first served basis here – at the information point'.

15 **Answer: roof**

**Note** Grammatically the key word to fit the space is a noun. You hear: 'Visitors will even have the opportunity to get onto the roof'.

16 **Answer: shoes**

**Note** Grammatically the key word to fit the space is a noun. You hear: 'I hope that those of you who are interested are wearing your most comfortable shoes ...'

17 **Answer: library**

**Note** Grammatically the key word to fit the space is a noun. You hear: 'The Crawford collection is an astronomical library'.

18 **Answer: visitor centre**

**Note** You hear: 'Now we have a craft workshop for children here in the visitor centre'.

19 **Answer: telescope**

**Note** You hear '...they can make their very own model of a telescope'. The key must be a singular noun form as the word 'a' appears before the gap.

20 **Answer: planet**

**Note** Grammatically the key word to fit the space is a noun. You hear: 'Now, we have a craft workshop for children here in the visitor centre where they can make their very own model of a telescope and colour their very own planet'!

## LISTENING Section 3

### ▶ Questions 21–23

**Answer: D, E, F**

### ▶ Questions 24–26

24 **Answer: A**

**Note** You hear: '29% is from America and then 28% is from China'.

25 **Answer: E**

**Note** United States is given in the task but you hear 'America'.

26 **Answer: D**

**Note** You hear: 'Over a third – 37% to be exact – comes from Russia'.

### ▶ Questions 27–30

27 **Answer: B**

28 **Answer: C**

**Note** You hear: 'It fell into the Indian Ocean and the deserts of Western Australia'. D is also incorrect because it refers to 'Eastern Australia'.

29 **Answer: G**

**Note** You hear: '... that particular space junk weighed 100 tonnes'!

30 **Answer: H**

**Note** You hear: 'It plunged straight into the South Pacific'. Notice 'fell into' in the table paraphrases 'plunged' in the recording.

## LISTENING Section 4

### ▶ Questions 31–35

#### Step 1 (Test Question 31)

The missing information is an adjective, to qualify 'zone'.

#### Step 2

1 dead

2 the article 'the' is already provided in the table.

31 **Answer: dead**

**Note** The phrase 'sometimes called' in the table paraphrases 'often referred to' in the recording.

32 **Answer: stock**

**Note** The phrase 'free of' in the table paraphrases 'clear of' in the recording. You hear: 'Yes, it's pretty much clear of stock altogether!'

33 **Answer: adjust**

**Note** The missing information is a verb form. You hear: 'This is where they adjust. For example, the place where they might put their keys in their pockets ...'

34 **Answer: dwell**

**Note** You hear: 'So, near the front door, you might also find what we call the dwell zone'. The key word is repeated in the next sentence.

35 **Answer: offers**

**Note** You hear: '... this is the area of the supermarket where the strongest offers are displayed'.

### ▶ Questions 36–40

36 **Answer: D**

37 **Answer: A**

**Note** You hear: 'Yes, fruit and vegetables are always at the front because they give the supermarket a healthy image'. B is not a correct answer as although reference is made to bread and milk they are not located at the front of the supermarket.

- 38 Answer: B**  
**Note** You hear: '... they want us to walk through the whole store to get them in the hope we will buy other things on the way. That's why items like these are often called 'destination goods'.'
- 39 Answer: C**  
**Note** You hear: 'It's often quite hard to spot items like cheap tinned food. Why is that? Well, they're normally placed very low on the shelves'. Notice that 'below eye level' in the task paraphrases 'very low'.
- 40 Answer: E**  
**Note** You hear: 'So if the sun comes out, the check-out is an ideal place to display sunglasses and if it rains, umbrellas can be placed there instead'.

## READING Passage 1

### ► Questions 1–13

- 1 Answer: evolutionary**  
**Note** The key is found in the first sentence of the 2nd paragraph: 'However, there is more to the project than merely uncovering the camel's unexpected evolutionary history.'
- 2 Answer: protein**  
**Note** The key is in the 3rd paragraph which describes what properties are found in bone. 'Collagen is a protein that forms the connective tissue that holds bones together in an animal's skeleton ...'
- 3 Answer: match**  
**Note** The key is in the 4th paragraph: 'The results show an almost identical match to the modern-day one-humped camel, the dromedary'. The phrase 'almost identical' used in the text is described as 'near perfect' in the summary.
- 4 Answer: similarities**  
**Note** The key is in the 4th paragraph: 'A comparison of the chemical makeup of the collagen with the tissue from Ice Age Yukon camels revealed more than similarities – they were found to be closely related'. The phrase 'share a number of...' used in the summary is described as 'closely related' in the text.
- 5 Answer: anatomical**  
**Note** The key is in the 4th paragraph. 'In addition, **anatomical** data suggest the leg bone found on Ellesmere was one third larger than the same bone in a modern camel'. The word 'information' used in the summary is described as 'data' in the text.
- 6 Answer: larger**  
**Note** The key is in the 4th paragraph. 'In addition, anatomical data suggest the leg bone found on Ellesmere was one third larger than the same bone in a modern camel'. The phrase 'three times' used in the summary is described as 'a third' in the text. The phrase 'than the same bone ...' used in the text is described as 'compared to' in the summary.
- 7 Answer: mineralisation**  
**Note** The key is in the 4th paragraph: 'The findings suggest that **mineralisation** worked along with

cold temperatures to help preserve the proteins in the bones'. The word 'preserve' used in the text is described as 'seal' in the summary.

- 8 Answer: preservation**  
**Note** The key is in the 4th paragraph. 'This specimen is spectacular and provides important clues about how such exceptional **preservation** may occur'. The word 'preserve' is also mentioned in the same paragraph but is incorrect because it does not fit grammatically.
- 9 Answer: 3.5 metres**  
**Note** The key is in the 4th paragraph. '... this giant creature would have stood about 3.5 metres tall at the hump.' The phrase 'measured in height' used in the notes is described as 'stood about ... tall' in the text.
- 10 Answer: fat store**  
**Note** The key is in the 5th paragraph where the function of the hump is described. 'Traits found in modern camels, such as their humps which serve as a **fat store**, would have benefitted their ancestors during the deep winters when food was scarce'. The phrase 'used as ...' describes the purpose of the hump and is described as 'serve as' in the text.
- 11 Answer: low light**  
**Note** The key is in the 5th paragraph where the characteristics of the eyes are mentioned. 'Their large eyes would also have helped them peer through **low light** and forage for food during the long, Arctic winter'.
- 12 Answer: soft**  
**Note** The key is in the 5th paragraph where the terrain is described. '... which support the animal on **soft ground** such as loose sand in the same way that a snowshoe helps a person walk on snow'. The word 'terrain' used in the notes is described as 'ground' in the text.
- 13 Answer: loose sand**  
**Note** The answer is in the 5th paragraph. The same sentence which provides the answer to question 12 (soft ground) gives 'loose sand' as an example of this.

## READING Passage 2

### ► Questions 14–26

- 14 Answer: iv**  
**Note** Paragraph A charts the idea and concept of the self-driving car from the early to mid-twentieth century and refers to the 'vision of the future'. It also describes examples of the first automated cars such as 'radio-controlled automobiles'.
- 15 Answer: x**  
**Note** Paragraph B provides specific examples of early and later successful journeys made by automated cars in Europe and America.
- 16 Answer: ix**  
**Note** Paragraph C describes features that self-driving cars have in common. These include the 'velodyne laser system', 'radars on the bumpers' and a 'rear-view camera'. It also refers to the fact that they share the characteristic of being 'model drivers'.