



# IELTS Mock Test 2022 February

## Listening Practice Test 2

### HOW TO USE

You have 2 ways to access the listening audio

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



## Questions 1-5

Complete the notes below.

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

### Accommodation Request Form

Example	Answer
Type of accommodation:	<u>Homestay</u>
Full name:	1 <input type="text"/> Lee
Age:	2 <input type="text"/>
Present address:	International House
Room:	3 <input type="text"/>
Reasons for applying for homestay:	to know about local culture
	to 4 <input type="text"/>
Contact number:	8141 9680 (home)
	5 <input type="text"/> (mobile)

## Questions 6-10

Complete the notes below.

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

<p><b>Accommodation requirements:</b></p> <p>a nice landlady own 6 <input type="text"/> no young children near to 7 <input type="text"/> The 8 <input type="text"/> will be £140, including 9 <input type="text"/> bill.</p> <p><b>Accommodation required date:</b></p> <p>10 <input type="text"/></p>
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## Questions 11-15

Complete the notes below.

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

### Guide for Peak District

Peak District's location: five miles from Sheffield 11

Main attractions:

Bakewell Town is known for local food: 12

Chatsworth House has formal gardens and 13

The heart of Peak District is the Peak District 14

The most famous cavern in Castleton is called 15

## Questions 16-20

Complete the notes below.

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

16  must be accompanied by an adult on walking and cycling.

Tourists can pick 17  in some specialist shops.

Chatsworth's art collection has 18  years' history.

Eyam village is also called 19

Eyam Hall has 20  workshops.

## Questions 21-23

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

21 Harper's paper is about \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ A energy crisis.
- ☐ B environment protection.
- ☐ C computer technology.

22 The research method that the professor recommends is

- ☐ A interview.
- ☐ B questionnaire.

☒ C ☐ presentation

23 Harper is worried about \_\_\_\_\_

☒ A ☐ essay deadline.

☒ B ☐ questionnaire data.

☒ C ☐ course stress.

## Questions 24-26

Choose the correct letter.

A	if professor says REMAIN
B	if professor says REWRITE
C	if professor says REMOVE

What suggestions does professor make?

24  purpose

25  structure

26  personal experiences

## Questions 27-30

Complete the notes below.

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

ESSAY REQUIREMENT	
To hand in essay by	27 <input type="text"/>
To print essay by	28 <input type="text"/>
Before handing in: to do	29 <input type="text"/> e.g. grammar and spelling;
to check proper	30 <input type="text"/>

## Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

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

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

### BRITISH MEDIA

Newspapers began to appear in the 18-19th Century.

31 \_\_\_\_\_ is British oldest daily newspaper.

The legal rule of advertisement that all the British media must follow is 32 \_\_\_\_\_

There are over 33 \_\_\_\_\_ different newspapers in Britain.

The press that publishes serious articles is 34 \_\_\_\_\_

The most leftwing newspaper is 35 \_\_\_\_\_

A feature of the tabloid press is a girl picture on 36 \_\_\_\_\_

The oldest soap shop was located in the northern city of 37 \_\_\_\_\_ in England.

British newscasts get good reputation for the 38 \_\_\_\_\_ of reporting.

British viewers usually use the time of 39 \_\_\_\_\_ to make a drink.

Audience have to buy a 40 \_\_\_\_\_



## Solution:

- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Aaron                    | 2 eight teen/18               |
| 3 316C                     | 4 improve (his) English       |
| 5 7586 3344                | 6 bathroom and balcony        |
| 7 campus                   | 8 rent                        |
| 9 water                    | 10 6th of October/October 6th |
| 11 City Centre/City Center | 12 pudding                    |
| 13 fountains and maze      | 14 National Park              |
| 15 Blue John (Cavern)      | 16 (all) children             |
| 17 (wonderful) souvenirs   | 18 4000                       |
| 19 plague village          | 20 cafe and craft             |

21 B

23 A

25 A

27 email

29 proof-reading

31 the times

33 1,500

35 The Guardian

37 Manchester

39 commercial breaks

22 A

24 B

26 C

28 laser printer

30 references

32 Advertising Codes

34 quality press

36 Page 3

38 quality

40 license/licence

## SECTION 1

Aaron: Good morning.

Advisor: Good morning.

Aaron: I'd like to apply for a **Example** homestay.

Advisor: Right, sit down please. Well, I need to take down your details first.

Aaron: OK.

Advisor: What's your full name?

Aaron: My name is **Q1** Aaron Lee.

Advisor: Do you spell your first name A-A-R-O-N?

Aaron: Yes.

Advisor: OK, and your age?

Aaron: I'm **Q2 18** years old.

Advisor: So you are a freshman in our university?

Aaron: Yes.

Advisor: What's your present address?

Aaron: I live in student accommodation – International House.

Advisor: In which area?

Aaron: North Campus.

Advisor: Your room number?



Aaron: It is **Q3** 316C.

Advisor: OK. Aaron, are you unsatisfied with your flat now?

Aaron: Actually, my flat is alright, but I hope to move into a local family to have more opportunities to know about local culture and to **Q4** improve my English.

Advisor: Right. Tell me your contact number?

Aaron: My home number is eight one four one nine six eight zero, and **Q5** my mobile phone is 75863344.

Advisor: Well, Aaron, can you tell me your requirements about homestay? Such as food or facilities, something like that.

Aaron: Yes. Firstly, I prefer to live in a homestay house with a nice landlady and I hope she would be good at cooking.

Advisor: Ali'ight. How about others?

Aaron: And I'd like to have **Q6** my own bathroom and balcony. I don't want to share with others.

Advisor: OK, no problem. Anything else?

Aaron: Oh... yeah... you know, one of my friends, Chris, who lives in a family with three ...

Advisor: Yeah.

Aaron: They are too noisy and my friend cannot study. So I hope there are no young children in my homestay house.

Advisor: OK fine. Do you need a garage?

Aaron: I don't drive now and maybe I would need it in future. Oh, yes, I hope that, the house would be near to campus .

Advisor: OK. Not far from **Q7** campus. Anything else?

Aaron: No.

Advisor: Well, let's talk about the rent and the deposit .

Aaron: OK.

Advisor: Usually, the **Q8 rent** of homestay is about a hundred and forty pounds per week and you will have to pay two weeks' rent as a deposit in advance.

Aaron: Does the rent include all bills?

Advisor: No. **Q9 It only includes the water fee.** You have to pay your electric bill and telephone bill and cable bill if you need.

Aaron: Right.

Advisor: When would you like to move in?

Aaron: As soon as possible. Well, I hope to see a house this weekend. How about this Saturday?

Advisor: Is it the **Q10 6th of October** ?

Aaron: Right.

Advisor: OK. I know. Do you have any other questions?

Aaron: No, that's all. Thanks for your help.

Advisor: You are welcome. Goodbye.

Aaron: Goodbye.

## SECTION 2

Welcome, everybody, to the guide for the Peak District. Situated in the heart of England and covering part of six counties, the Peak District is a place of outstanding natural beauty. It is just five miles from the Sheffield **Q11 City Centre**.

A short break, or longer holiday, will allow you to explore some of England's most spectacular scenery and in the towns, villages and Hamlet's amongst – among the prettiest in the country –

you will find a warm and genuine welcome wherever you go. Every taste is catered for and many exciting activities are available. Here are some highlights of the most popular places to visit. For the most active people, the following areas offer you excellent opportunities for walking, strolling, rock climbing , caving, cycling, and hang gliding .

The first place I'd like to introduce you to is Bakewell. This beautiful little town is renowned for a certain local delicacy – the famous Bakewell **Q12 pudding**. It's very delicious. And steeped in history, Bakewell's oldest building dates back to Henry VIII's reign. Just south of the town is the medieval Haddon Hall, a magnificent Tudor Manor House complete with gardens, heralded as the most romantic in England. On Sheffield's doorstep , lies the 'Palace of the Peak'. Chatsworth is quite possibly the UK's most stunning country house and a 'must see' for any visitor. The magnificent ground alone – with their formal gardens, **Q13 fountains and maze** – are worth a visit.

At the heart of the Peak District lies the Peak District **Q14 National Park**, the first of Britain's National Parks, established in 1951, to safeguard and preserve this beautiful region not only for future generations but also for visitors to enjoy in the present. Whether you're exploring, getting out in the great outdoors or simply relaxing, experience the Peak District and the Peak District National Park, you'll be taking home wonderful memories!

A regular train service from Sheffield travels through the scenic Hope Valley, home to the charming villages of Hathersage, Edale & Castleton. Hathersage is the final resting place of little John, while Edale marks the official start of the Pennine Way. Castleton has some of the greatest show caverns in Europe and the only surviving Norman Keep in Derbyshire. The most famous cavern is '**Q15 Blue John Cavern**'. The natural waterworn caverns are home to eight of the fourteen known varieties of stunning Blue John stone, which can be seen in its natural state among stalactites and stalagmites.

Further south, the craggy grit stone edges and limestone valleys of the Derbyshire Dales offer endless opportunities for walking and cycling. Please be aware that all **Q16 children** must be accompanied by an adult. There, many charming villages and larger market towns are famous for specialist shops offering everything from hand-made chocolates and ceramics to antiques, designer clothing and equipment to tackle the great outdoors! You could pick up some **Q17 wonderful souvenirs** for your friends.

Perhaps the most magnificent and certainly the best known stately home in England, Chatsworth is home to a private art collection which represents **Q18 4.000** years of European culture and craftsmanship , from ancient Greece to modern works by British artists. Everything about Chatsworth is on an impressive scale, from the sumptuous interiors to the breathtaking gardens and the 1,000 acre, 'Capability' Brown-designed estate is one of the most beautiful

and historic man-made landscapes in Britain.

The last resort I hope to recommend you is the beautiful village of Eyam where there is a tragic tale. In 1665 a tailor in this small village received some cloth ridden with infected fleas from London. The village decided to quarantine itself but a third of the villagers died. That's known as the famous ' **Q19** plague village'. There are several reminders of this dramatic event and Eyam Hall tells a vivid story of those fearful months. Eyam Hall is a small but charming 17th century manor house with **Q20** cafe and craft workshops in the centre of Eyam.

It has been over 50 years since the Britain's first national park was established in 1951. Every year lots of visitors from all over the world come here to relax and enjoy the natural beauty. So if you feel tired and bored about your work, study or even the life lives why not visit the Peak District?

You will find what you need there.

## SECTION 3

Harper: Good afternoon, Professor George.

George: Good afternoon, Harper, let's talk about your essay draft, OK?

Harper: Yes. Actually, professor George, I... I just decided to change my essay topic to energy crisis ...

George: Oh, I don't think you need to change the topic. You know **Q21** environmental protection is much better than that one.

Harper: Oh, Really? I'm glad to hear that. In your mind that's a good work?

George: Yes. I think so. But, there is still lots of work that need to be done...

Harper: Oh yes...of course. I am just very anxious to hear what you think of it.

George: Well, the first one, which research methods will you take?

Harper: I'd like to use a questionnaire .

George: I don't think that's a good choice.

Harper: Why?

George: Because you will have lots of research data to check. That will be a huge work.

Harper: Yeah, I think you are right.

George: How about an **Q22** interview?

Harper: OK, I will think about it. Professor George, I think I have a problem with the timetable .

George: You mean the deadline?

Harper: Yes. I'm afraid I can't hand in my work before the **Q23** essay deadline .

George: Why?

Harper: You know I have to spend a lot of time on my part-time job.

George: Harper, I don't think you've given me a good reason. You know I can't postpone your deadline except you get an illness .

Harper: But, Professor George, I....

George: This is our rule. I hope you can cope well with your timetable, OK?

Harper: OK.

George: Harper, generally speaking, your essay is a good work, but I'm worried about some parts.

Harper: Yes. Could you give me some suggestions about my work?

George: Well, let's start with the purpose. I think it is not bad. You represent , your idea and the reason for this work, but...

Harper: What should I do?

George: **Q24** It's better for you to make them clearly. I mean to strengthen them.

Harper: OK. The purpose needs to be stronger. Oh, what's your opinion about the structure?

George: I think **Q25** your structure is very clear. I do really say, well-done and go ahead.

Harper: Thanks very much. I am so glad to hear that.

George: That's OK.

Harper: How about other problems with my essay ?

George: How do you think your personal experiences as background effects your work?

Harper: Oh, it is just my question. I'm not sure whether I should write them.

George: I can see why you put it here but it really isn't relevant to your arguments . **Q26** My advice on that is that you take them out.

Harper: I think you are right. Anything else?

George: No. Just go ahead.

Harper: Yes. How about other requirements ? Such as format or something like that?

George: Well, let me see, oh, yes, your way of handing it in.

Harper: I heard we must **Q27** send our essays to you by email, is that right?

George: Yes. That's right. Before your deadline , let me check. It is ... oh, here, it is on Friday the 30th of October .

Harper: Right. I will hand in my essay on time.

George: Good. And you have to print your work by **Q28** laser printer.

Harper: Why?

George: We will store all of our students' work, so good quality is very important.

Harper: OK. Oh, Professor George, should I do the proof-reading before handing in my essay?

George: Yes. **Q29** Proof-reading is necessary. You should check your grammar or spelling or format before handing in your work.

Harper: OK.

George: And your **Q30 references**. You must make your references clearly, and that's very important.

Harper: OK, I know. Thanks very much for your help. Professor George.

George: A pleasure. How about your presentation... (fade)

## SECTION 4

The United Kingdom has one of the world's oldest established newspaper industries. In the late 18th and early nineteenth century, as the British economy began to industrialize, as literacy levels rose through the introduction of mass education, more and more newspapers began to appear. **Q31** The Times, which first appeared in 1785, is the United Kingdom's oldest daily newspaper. While The Observer, which is still published every Sunday, began publishing in 1791, making it the world's oldest national newspaper. The different main British newspapers – The Times, The Observer, The Guardian – still suggest that the function of the paper is to offer the electorate objective reports about what is happening in the country. The function of supervising the government is one of the reasons why a free press is considered so important to the functioning of parliamentary democracy.

Besides politicians, businessmen paid more attention to the power of the press. They used press to push their products and services to potential customers, so the advertising business was born. In Britain, most advertising is carried in newspapers: companies use the press to sell products, people use the press to look for a job, or to buy a house. All the British media must follow **Q32 Advertising Codes** which ensure that advertisements are legal, honest and truthful, have a sense of responsibility for consumer and society and respect the principles of fair competition.

British newspaper culture is unusual in the extent to which class and educational differences are reflected in the newspapers people read. In other developed countries like Japan and the United States, newspaper reading is a habit of mainly middle-class, however, in Britain the "lower classes" are also regular readers. There are more than **Q33 1500** different newspapers which cater for a wide range from political to educational views. Britain has one of the highest levels of newspaper sales per head of population in the world. Although most newspapers are financially independent of political parties, they also express some political views.

The quality press not only publishes most serious and in-depth articles of particular political

and social issues, but also expresses reviews about high culture for readers with well-educated and middle class. **Q35** The most left-wing of these newspapers is The Guardian : you will often hear people on TV or in daily life refer to “Guardian readers” – this is a kind of short hand to suggest someone who is left-wing and liberal in their politics, and interested in society and social issues , such as will be soft on crime or quite feminist and interested in green politics.

The other category of national newspapers is the “tabloids” which people usually call it “the gutter press’. It often carries some scandals about famous person whether in politics, entertainment or sport, etc. The stories are short, easy to read and usually rely more on opinion than fact. One feature of the tabloid press which has become a national institution is the

**Q36** Page 3 Girl – a picture each day of pretty, scantily clad young woman.

The broadcast media – television and radio – are tremendously important to British national life. According to record, British people spend 4-5 hours a day watching TV. Whether you are working, chatting with friends or family conversations will usually be about programmes that were watched the evening before. Even newspapers also carry reviews of programmes which are being broadcast. If a person does not participate in television viewing he or she usually is looked as “out”. News, entertainment, and sport are British people favourites. However drama , comedy and game programmes fall in and out favour, Britain has two long-running soap operas. **Q37** The oldest and most popular soap shop was located in the northern city of Manchester in the 1960s.

Compared with American soap operas, British soaps present gritty and realistic accounts of the everyday life of Britons. They are of very high quality and are popular abroad: whether in New Zealand or Canada, you can keep up with your favourite characters.

Daily news and weather forecasts are also popular viewing. British newscasts are famous for the **Q38** quality of their reporting. While, there are not many channels for audiences , so an interesting phenomenon appears: during particularly popular programmes, the national utility companies have to make special preparations because during **Q39** commercial breaks, a surge of demand for electricity is created when millions of British viewers rush out of the sitting room to make a cup of tea.

The British Broadcasting Corporation – more familiarly known as the BBC or even “the Beeb” – is Britain’s main public service broadcaster . It began in 1927 as a public service radio station, and later moved into TV. The BBC has two channels. BBC 1 specialises in shows with broad appeal, such as sport, entertainment, drama, kid’s shows and current affairs . BBC 2 caters for special interest audiences and so broadcasts documentaries and shows aimed at particular social groups, such as the elderly, the handicapped, homosexuals, and so on. The BBC is funded by licence fees and viewers must buy a **Q40** license each year for their TV set. The



BBC is no longer just about TV shows. Nowadays it is a multimedia business with wide publishing and educational interests.