

## Task 3 { Track 002 }

You will hear three short dialogues and will be expected to spell names, addresses and postcodes. Remember that there will be a pause in the middle of the postcode and this means that you need to leave a space when writing it down.

Listen to these dialogues and write the spellings in the blanks.

### 3A

Write **no more than TWO words and/or a number** for each answer.

**Name:** Martin (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
**Address:** 263, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Avenue,  
Newington, Edinburgh  
**Postcode:** (3) \_\_\_\_\_

### 3B { Track 003 }

Write **no more than TWO words and/or a number** for each answer.

**Address:** Preston Technical College  
(4) \_\_\_\_\_ Road, Preston  
**Postcode:** (5) \_\_\_\_\_  
**Head of the Admissions Department:**  
(6) \_\_\_\_\_ Winters

### 3C { Track 004 }

Write **no more than TWO words and/or a number** for each answer.

**Address:** (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Lodge  
(8) \_\_\_\_\_ Drive, Stepton, Brisbane  
**Postcode:** (9) \_\_\_\_\_

# IELTS Listening Unit 1

## MAIN LISTENING

At the beginning of the unit a man telephoned a helpline to ask some questions about filling in a census form. This section will help you to consolidate the skills practised over the previous pages.

### Task 4 { Track 005 }

Write no more than **TWO** words and/or a number for each answer.



**Name:** Alistair Norseman

**Address:** 139, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Way,  
Stoke Gifford, Bristol

**Postcode:** (2) \_\_\_\_\_

**Personal Addresses**

**Name:** Alistair Norseman

**Address:** 56, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Close,  
Brayfield, Leicester

**Postcode:** (4) \_\_\_\_\_

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**Name:** (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Smith

**Address:** 107 High Street,  
(6) \_\_\_\_\_, Trowbridge

**Postcode:** (7) \_\_\_\_\_

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**Name:** (8) \_\_\_\_\_ Park

**Address:** To be sent separately

## Post-listening Activity

Look at the different ways the word "road" is written in this unit. Make a list of them and try to find other ones. Becoming familiar with typically English names and cities from around the English-speaking world, particularly British and Australian ones, will also help you to feel more confident when listening for information in Part One.

# IELTS Listening Unit 2

## Task 3 { Track 007 }

Listen to how we say these long numbers.

- |           |            |            |              |                |
|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. 570    | 2. 908     | 3. 4,731   | 4. 1,430     | 5. 77,009      |
| 6. 18,091 | 7. 907,790 | 8. 665,925 | 9. 2,840,000 | 10. 68,036,876 |

Here are some more examples of long numbers. You should practise saying them first. Then listen carefully and underline the numbers you hear on the recording. { Track 008 }

- |                                 |  |   |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 a 512<br>b 520<br>c 521       | 7 a 20,101<br>b 21,101<br>c 21,110     | 13 a 1,100,573<br>b 1,010,573<br>c 1,001,573    |
| 2 a 115<br>b 116<br>c 160       | 8 a 64,234<br>b 64,324<br>c 60,434     | 14 a 5,690,000<br>b 5,619,000<br>c 5,609,000    |
| 3 a 745<br>b 743<br>c 735       | 9 a 19,409<br>b 90,490<br>c 90,409     | 15 a 7,542,104<br>b 7,524,140<br>c 7,949,104    |
| 4 a 8,950<br>b 8,590<br>c 9,850 | 10 a 305,350<br>b 350,305<br>c 300,530 | 16 a 3,420,022<br>b 3,412,002<br>c 3,422,202    |
| 5 a 4,682<br>b 4,692<br>c 4,629 | 11 a 894,278<br>b 809,428<br>c 849,478 | 17 a 45,689,607<br>b 4,568,967<br>c 40,568,607  |
| 6 a 5,700<br>b 5,070<br>c 5,770 | 12 a 570,367<br>b 517,367<br>c 570,357 | 18 a 12,000,500<br>b 12,050,503<br>c 11,050,503 |

## Using numbers

Remember that there are a **variety of longer numbers** which you may hear in the test, some of which will be read individually. One example of this is Telephone Numbers, e.g. 9-7-8-0-2-1-1. The last two numbers are the same and will therefore be: **double one**. This number also contains '0' which can be different depending on the context. In this case, you will hear '**oh**' because it is in a phone number. Other examples are: **nought**, which is used with Percentages and Decimal Numbers; **zero** which is often used with long numbers such as the one on your Passport or that of your Driving Licence and also with Temperatures. Finally, though less commonly in IELTS, **nil** which is used for Team Sports, such as football, e.g. *The score is still 2-0 {two-nil}*.



# MAIN LISTENING

## Task 4 { Track 009 }

### 4A

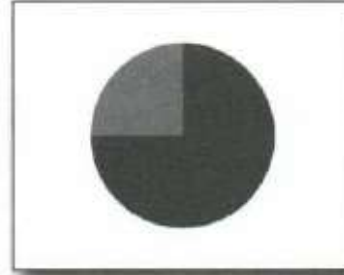
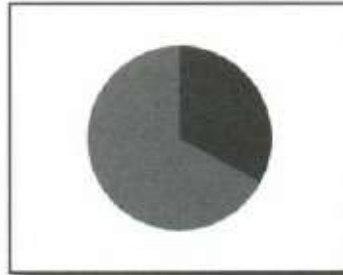
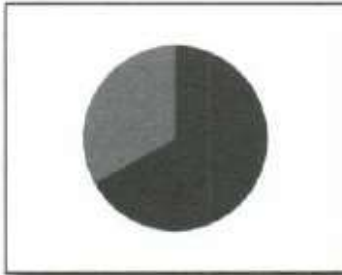
In this section you will have to circle the letter of the answer that you hear and then fill in a table.  
Look at questions 1 – 7.

1 How many students have an account with the bank? *(The proportion of students is in the darker shade.)*

a

b

c



2 The maximum amount the student can borrow without paying interest is

a £250

b £215

c £520

3 There is a minimum yearly interest payment of

a 5%

b 0.9%

c 0.5%

4 If the student borrows more than £1,000, the interest rises to

a 5%

b 1.6%

c 0.6%

Saver Accounts	Annual Percentage	Duration
Short Term Saver	2.75%	(5) _____
Medium Term Saver	(6) _____	2 years
Long Term Saver	(7) _____	5 years

# IELTS Listening Unit 2

## 4B { Track 010 }

Now look at the following section and fill in the missing information as you listen.  
Write **no more than TWO words and/or a number** for each answer.

### Background Information

National Insurance Number: (8) \_\_\_\_\_

Driver's Licence: NA

Passport Number: (9) \_\_\_\_\_

Deposit: (10) \_\_\_\_\_

Other Account Number: (11) \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: (12) \_\_\_\_\_

## Post-listening Activity

Check how much you have learnt in this unit by completing this **True** or **False** section.  
Write **True** next to the correct answers and **False** next to the incorrect ones.

1. We say '**two to one**' when expressing the ratio **2:1** verbally.
2. It is a good idea to write down the number you hear in word form because this is faster.
3. The stress on **nineteen** falls on the first syllable.
4. The word **minus** is often used for temperatures.
5. National Insurance Numbers are read out individually.
6. You are very likely to hear the word **nought** in a telephone number.
7. **Two thirds** is the same as **75%**.
8. In a long number, the word '**and**' always comes before a number which is less than **one hundred**.

	TRUE	FALSE
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

