

D. LISTENING

Exercise 1 : Read the information. Then match the words and phrases with those that have a similar meaning

a narrow range	●	●	a small selection
the design of the building	●	●	images
a lack of cash	●	●	shop using the internet
pictures	●	●	data
attractive	●	●	the way it's laid out
answers	●	●	responses
statistics	●	●	have less money
buy online	●	●	appealing

It's important to remember that the speakers often do not use the same words as the ones you find in the questions. Instead, they might use words with a similar meaning. In other words, you need to recognise how the questions *paraphrase* what the speakers are saying.

Exercise 2 : Read the information. Then listen and choose the correct answer, A, B or C.
(🔊 Track 6.1)

- First, look quickly through the questions (1–5), without looking at options A, B or C.
- Decide what the overall context is.
- Decide what the key words are in each question. For example, the key words in Question 1 might be *other students, enjoy, because*.
- Listen and pay attention to what the speakers say about each question.
- Choose the best option, A, B or C. Remember that the speakers probably won't use exactly the same words as in the options, but they will use words with a similar meaning.

1 Josh thinks other students will enjoy his and Kate's presentation on shopping malls because

- ☐ A they may be surprised by some of the statistics.
- ☐ B the topic is something everyone has an opinion on.
- ☐ C plenty of images will hold their attention.

2 Kate and Josh agree that the main problem with the Bayview Centre Mall is

- ☐ A the lack of transport options.
- ☐ B the design of the mall.
- ☐ C the limited opening hours.

3 Why is Kate disappointed with the survey she carried out at the Bayview Centre?

- ☐ A Only a narrow range of people answered her questions.
- ☐ B She didn't get the number of responses that she wanted.
- ☐ C The questions weren't useful for getting detailed information.

4 Professor Simmons' article claims that people have mainly stopped shopping at malls because

- ☐ A they prefer to shop using the internet instead.
- ☐ B they have less money to spend than they did before.
- ☐ C they no longer want to buy unnecessary things.

5 Joanne Derrick's article claims that many shops lose business because

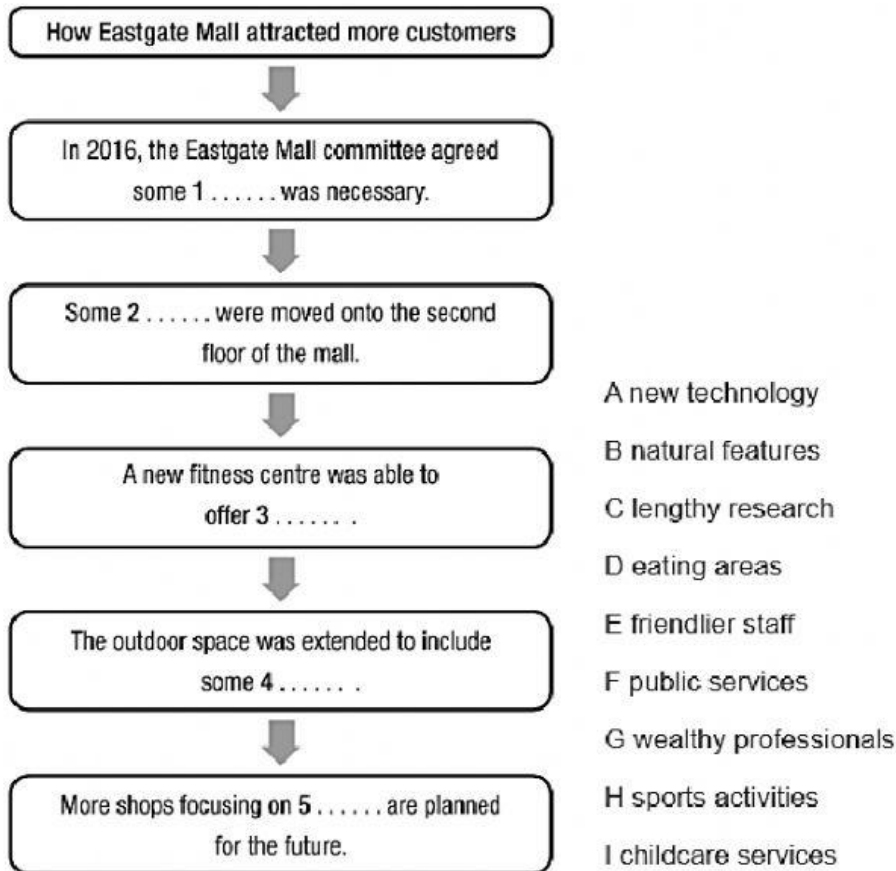
- ☐ A their products are not displayed in an appealing way.
- ☐ B they have no specific target market.
- ☐ C they no longer satisfy their older customers.

Exercise 3. Read the information. Then match the sentences with the reasons or results.

In more complex conversations and talks, speakers may need to explain the reason why something happened, and the effect that something had. Identifying how speakers do this can help you when you are completing a note-taking task.

1 Fewer people went to the mall in 2015.	●	●	<i>This has resulted in</i> more people shopping on Saturday evenings.
2 New laws prevented supermarkets from being open on Sundays.	●	●	<i>They assumed</i> that this would attract a different type of customer.
3 The developers decided to build the new mall nearer the motorway.	●	●	<i>The conclusion they reached</i> is that this type of shop is no longer profitable.
4 The clothes store started selling more designer clothes.	●	●	<i>They did this after</i> gathering information from nearby residents.
5 A well-known chain selling DVDs and CDs is going to close down.	●	●	<i>That's why</i> it lost a lot of business that year, and many shops closed down.

Exercise 4. Then listen and choose five answers to complete the flow chart. Write the correct letters, A–I. (🔊 Track 6.2)



Exercise 5. You are going to hear two students talking to a physiotherapist. Listen and answer questions 1 – 5. (🔊 Track 6.3)

Questions 1–5

What comments do the speakers make about each treatment or service?

Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–F**, next to Questions 1–5.

Treatments and Services

- 1 Manual therapy
- 2 Stability training
- 3 Electrotherapy
- 4 Video analysis
- 5 Workstation analysis

Comments

- A** It strengthens the whole body.
- B** It is the most popular.
- C** It requires special sportswear.
- D** It is the most effective.
- E** It is best done in the evening.
- F** It is rarely used.

Exercise 6. Listen to the next part of the conversation and answer questions 6-10
 (🔊 Track 6.4)

Questions 6–10
 Complete the flow chart below.
 Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Example of patient route

Arrives at clinic with an 6

↓

Physiotherapist evaluates 7 to ankle.

↓

Treatment is given, and an 8 is prepared.

↓

Return trips are made to check joint 9

↓

A 10 supervises activity in the gym.

E. SPEAKING

Exercise 1 :

In IELTS Speaking Part 3, the examiner checks your *fluency* and *coherence*. This means that you should try to speak without a lot of pauses or repetition, as well as talking about your ideas clearly and in a logical order.

Match the descriptions with the explanations.

to avoid hesitation	to avoid repetition	to be coherent	to self-correct
to speak at length	to use connectives and discourse markers		