

E. LISTENING

Exercise 1: The exam task in this unit is about money. This is a common topic in IELTS, so it is a good idea to think about some vocabulary you might hear.

Match the words in the box with the definitions.

cash	trade	coin	financial	valuable	exchange	payment	worth
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1. to give something to someone and receive something else from that person: _____
2. a small, round piece of metal that is used as money: _____
3. relating to money or how money is managed: _____
4. having a particular value, especially in money: _____
5. an amount of money you give to someone, often for a product or service: _____
6. the activity of buying and selling products or services between people or countries: _____
7. to be worth a lot of money: _____
8. money in the form of notes and coins, rather than a credit card: _____

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

cash	coin	exchange	financial	payments	trade	valuable	worth
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1. Historians believe that the first _____ was invented over 2,800 years ago and was made of bronze.
2. The *Mona Lisa* painting is believed to be _____ over \$780 million.
3. Fewer people carry _____ nowadays as more payments are being made electronically.
4. Before money, many people used to _____ food, like fruits and vegetables, for tools.
5. A lot of antiques, like paintings and furniture, are extremely _____ nowadays.
6. Many students receive _____ support from their families while studying at university.
7. The number of people making _____ online is increasing every year.
8. In the past, as groups of people began to explore new areas, _____ between different cultures became more common.

Exercise 3: In this example of an IELTS Listening sentence completion task, you will listen to two students talking about the topic of finance in preparation for a lecture.

Write ONE WORD to complete each sentence. (Track 3.1)

1. Greg and Penny agree to do some background reading on the history of _____.
2. Greg says that before money, _____ was very common.
3. Greg says that in the past, bronze was probably used to make _____.

4. The book Greg and Penny should read is called 'The _____ World'.

Exercise 4: Match the words and phrases in the box with the correct synonyms.

	<i>began to use</i>	<i>circle</i>	<i>were made for</i>	<i>mostly</i>
	<i>had the idea</i>	<i>produce</i>	<i>very small</i>	<i>images</i>
introduced	_____			
mainly	_____			
make	_____			
pictures	_____			
round	_____			
thought	_____			
tiny	_____			
were designed for	_____			

Exercise 5: Read the sentences. Choose the correct synonym for the words and phrases in bold.

1. The UK **introduced** the two-pound coin in 1998.
 - ☐ began to use
 - ☐ created
 - ☐ made
2. Before money, it was **common** for people to use food, such as rice, in exchange for tools.
 - ☐ Easy
 - ☐ Difficult
 - ☐ normal
3. The line graph **shows** the number of people who worked in finance in the years between 1990 and 2015.
 - ☐ Displays
 - ☐ Explains
 - ☐ includes
4. According to recent figures, the company was **valued at** £25 million in 2015.
 - ☐ sold for
 - ☐ offered
 - ☐ worth
5. Many countries in Europe **started to produce** paper money in the 17th century.
 - ☐ began to make
 - ☐ changed to
 - ☐ decided to use
6. The five-yen coin, used in Japan, is round with a **very small** hole in the middle.
 - ☐ square
 - ☐ tiny
 - ☐ very big

Exercise 6: Read the information. Then read the extracts from a lecture on the history of money and choose the five phrases that signal the introduction of a new topic.

Cues help you find the part of the recording you need to answer the questions and complete sentences, but you also need to follow the ideas the speakers talk about.

You can do this by listening for *signaling phrases*. These are phrases that a speaker can use to:

- introduce a new point or topic (e.g. *We'll start by ...*, *But that wasn't the only...*)
- make a point about the current topic (e.g. *It should be noted that ...*)
- give a definition or an explanation (e.g. *In other words, ...*).

- ☐ Well, we'll start by thinking about the situation in prehistoric times.
- ☐ It was in western Turkey, however, that the system of producing coins became more organized.
- ☐ The only problem with these little tools is that they looked just like the real ones.
- ☐ Now, about 3,000 years ago, there was an interesting development, and this happened in China.
- ☐ This is a metal which is quite easy to use and to make large tools from.
- ☐ It's something that's so easy to buy in the supermarket nowadays.
- ☐ But that wasn't the only big development in China.
- ☐ What else was used instead of money in the distant past?

Exercise 7: Listen to a lecture on the history of money. Complete the sentences. Write ONE WORD ONLY in each gap. (Track 3.2)

1. People often exchanged vegetables for _____ in prehistoric times
2. In Ancient European cultures, tools that were used for _____ were most important.
3. Around 3,000 years ago, the Chinese began to make tiny _____ of tools from bronze.
4. China introduced coins that were round with a _____ hole in the middle 2,800 years ago.
5. Coins were made mostly from _____ in western Turkey.
6. King Alyattes had the idea of putting pictures of birds and _____ on coins.

Exercise 8: EXAM PRACTICE.

Listen and complete Questions 1-6. Write ONE WORD for each answer. (Track 3.3)

1. Joe's low _____ doesn't allow him to buy many electronic goods.
2. He's often influenced by his _____ when he buys electronic items.

3. Advertisements featuring somebody_____ sometimes help him decide which product to buy.
4. Joe prefers to get new products from _____.
5. He doesn't like waiting for a long time after _____ something.
6. He finds it hard to resist buying electronic products if they are new and _____.