

# LISTENING

## Unit 1: Exercise 1

In this unit, you will practise the skills you need to achieve a mark of 10 out of 10 in IELTS Listening Section 1.

Read the information. Then decide if the statements are True or False.

To achieve Band 7.5 in the IELTS Listening test, you typically need a minimum of 32 correct answers out of 40. Because the listening questions get harder, you should aim for 10 out of 10 in Section 1 and avoid making simple mistakes due to being unprepared.

1. Section 1 questions are the easiest.
  - ☐ True
  - ☐ False
2. Spelling isn't important.
  - ☐ True
  - ☐ False
3. Names and addresses will always be spelt out.
  - ☐ True
  - ☐ False
4. If I write 'Hillavenue' instead of 'Hill Avenue', it will be wrong.
  - ☐ True
  - ☐ False
5. It's OK if I write '%50' instead of '50%'.
  - ☐ True
  - ☐ False
6. I must write '12,000' and not '12.000' or '12000'.
  - ☐ True
  - ☐ False
7. I must write '1 p.m.' and not '13.00' or '13:00'.
  - ☐ True
  - ☐ False
8. 'Hard-working' is considered one word.
  - ☐ True
  - ☐ False

## Unit 1: Exercise 2

Read the information about pronouncing telephone numbers in British English. Then say the numbers in bold and choose the correct pronunciations.

It is likely that you will hear *telephone numbers* in the IELTS Listening test. It is a good idea to learn natural ways of saying telephone numbers, as this will help you to notice and write the numbers correctly. Let's look at how telephone numbers are typically pronounced in British English. For example:

**4241 660124**

- The number *0* is usually pronounced *oh*. You are less likely to hear *zero* in British English.
- Each number is said separately. In the example above, **4241** would be pronounced *four, two, four, one* – not *forty-two, forty-one*.
- When the same two numbers appear together, they are typically pronounced using the word *double*. In the example above, **660** would be pronounced *double six, oh*.
- When the same three numbers appear together, we typically say the first number separately, and the second and third numbers with *double*. For example, the number **888** would typically be pronounced *eight, double eight*.
- There is usually a pause after groups of three or four numbers. The telephone number **4241 660124** would typically be pronounced *four, two, four, one / double six, oh / one, two, four*. We sometimes group the first five numbers of a mobile phone number together. For example, the mobile phone number **06922 214 876** would typically be pronounced *oh six nine double two / two one four / eight seven six*.

1. **566**
  - five, double six
  - five hundred and sixty-six
  - five, six, six
2. **0207**
  - oh, two, oh, seven
  - zero, two hundred and seven
  - zero, two, zero, seven
3. **3888**
  - three, eight, double eight
  - three, triple eight
  - thirty-eight, eighty-eight
4. **413428**
  - forty-one / thirty-four / twenty-eight
  - four, one, three / four, two, eight
  - four, one, three, four, two / eight

## Unit 1: Exercise 5

Read the information. Then put the addresses in the correct order.

*Postcodes* (or, in American English, *zip codes*) always have the same format. In the UK, they typically have two parts, separated by a space. The first part begins with an abbreviation of the town or city, which is usually followed by one or two numbers. So, a postcode for Bristol starts *BS*. The second part of a postcode begins with a number, which is followed by two letters.

Postcodes typically come at the end of an address in the UK. The address begins with the house / apartment number, followed by the street name, then the town or city and the province (known as *county* in British English – occasionally omitted if it's a big city). If the apartment or house has a name, this comes before the street number at the beginning.

D10	Torquay	Henbury Lane	6DD	Devon	10
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1. \_\_\_\_\_

15	Coldwell Road	Bristol	8AL	BS8	Flat 4
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2. \_\_\_\_\_

M9	5AD	Manchester	34	Apartment 203	River Walk
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3. \_\_\_\_\_

Yew Tree Lane	5RJ	Little Fields House	16	Milton Keynes	MK4
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4. \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 1: Exercise 7

Read the information. Then correct the spelling mistakes in the days and months.

It is easy to lose marks in the IELTS Listening test because of simple spelling mistakes.  
Make sure you know how to correctly spell the days of the week and the months of the year.

1. Munday
2. Tusday
3. Wenesday
4. Tuesday
5. Feburary
6. Jiun
7. Settember
8. Ottober
9. Desember

## Unit 1: Exercise 10

Read the information. Then listen to a telephone conversation between a volunteer and an agent at a volunteering organisation. Complete the notes. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER** for each answer. The first one has been done for you.

You will often hear more than one date, time or number, and the correct answer is not always the first one that you hear. The speaker may correct themselves or go back to the original item mentioned. Make sure you pay attention to this and listen carefully.

### World Care Volunteering

Location: Africa

Name: Hannah **1** \_\_\_\_\_

DoB: 9<sup>th</sup> **2** \_\_\_\_\_ 1977

Address: Garden Flat, 15 Hotwell Road, Bristol, **3** \_\_\_\_\_

Tel: **4** \_\_\_\_\_

When available: **5** \_\_\_\_\_

Package interested in: **6** \_\_\_\_\_

Current job: **7** \_\_\_\_\_

Experience: **8** \_\_\_\_\_ years

Prices:

1 week from £300, 2 weeks from **9** £ \_\_\_\_\_

1 month: **10** £ \_\_\_\_\_