

**Pre-Test in IELTS Enrichment Class****TEST 1: Understanding IELTS Instructions (Items 1–10)***Choose the best answer.*

1. In the IELTS Listening test, the instruction **“Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS”** means:
  - A. You can write one, two, or three words
  - B. You must write exactly two words
  - C. You can write one or two words only
  - D. You should write a full sentence
2. If a Reading question says **“Choose TWO letters, A–E”**, what should you do?
  - A. Choose only one correct answer
  - B. Choose two answers from A to E
  - C. Choose all correct answers
  - D. Choose answers A and E only
3. In IELTS Writing Task 1, candidates are expected to:
  - A. Give their personal opinion
  - B. Describe and summarize visual information
  - C. Argue for or against an idea
  - D. Tell a personal story
4. What happens if you write your Listening answers in the question booklet?
  - A. They are still marked
  - B. They receive half marks
  - C. They are not marked
  - D. The examiner corrects them
5. In the Speaking test, Part 2 requires you to:
  - A. Answer short questions
  - B. Debate with the examiner
  - C. Speak for 1–2 minutes on one topic
  - D. Read a passage aloud
6. If the instruction says **“Answer ALL questions”**, it means:
  - A. You may choose the easiest questions
  - B. You should answer every question
  - C. You should answer only half
  - D. You can skip difficult ones
7. In the Reading test, spelling mistakes:
  - A. Are ignored
  - B. Are accepted if the meaning is clear
  - C. Are marked wrong
  - D. Are corrected by the examiner

8. In Writing Task 2, how many words should you write?
  - A. At least 150 words
  - B. Exactly 250 words
  - C. At least 250 words
  - D. No more than 250 words
9. During the Speaking test, you are assessed on:
  - A. Accent only
  - B. Grammar and vocabulary only
  - C. Confidence and eye contact
  - D. Fluency, pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary
10. If a question says **“Give ONE answer only”**, writing two answers will:
  - A. Get extra points
  - B. Be marked incorrect
  - C. Be accepted
  - D. Be partially marked

**TEST 2: C1–C2 IELTS Vocabulary (Items 11–20)***Choose the best meaning.*

11. The word **“mitigate”** most nearly means:
  - A. Worsen
  - B. Reduce
  - C. Ignore
  - D. Delay
12. **“A prevailing trend”** refers to:
  - A. A past idea
  - B. A temporary issue
  - C. A widely accepted pattern
  - D. A personal opinion
13. If something is **“detrimental”**, it is:
  - A. Helpful
  - B. Neutral
  - C. Harmful
  - D. Expensive
14. The phrase **“play a pivotal role”** means:
  - A. Be unnecessary
  - B. Be entertaining
  - C. Be very important
  - D. Be temporary
15. **“A nuanced argument”** is one that is:
  - A. Simple and direct
  - B. Carefully detailed
  - C. Emotional
  - D. Weak

16. **“Exacerbate a problem”** means to:
- Solve it
  - Describe it
  - Make it worse
  - Ignore it
17. **“Sustainable development”** focuses on:
- Short-term profit
  - Environmental protection only
  - Long-term balance and growth
  - Industrial expansion
18. **“A widespread phenomenon”** is something that:
- Happens rarely
  - Happens everywhere
  - Happens suddenly
  - Happens by chance
19. **“To address an issue”** means to:
- Avoid it
  - Talk about and deal with it
  - Replace it
  - Postpone it
20. **“A compelling reason”** is one that is:
- Weak
  - Confusing
  - Persuasive
  - Emotional

### TEST 3: Reading Skills (Items 21–30)

#### Passage A

*Many cities are investing in public transportation to reduce traffic congestion and air pollution. While the initial cost is high, the long-term benefits include improved public health and greater economic efficiency.*

21. The main idea of the passage is:
- Public transport is too expensive
  - Cities dislike private cars
  - Public transport has long-term benefits
  - Pollution cannot be reduced
22. The phrase **“initial cost”** refers to:
- Daily expenses
  - Money spent at the beginning
  - Unexpected fees
  - Maintenance costs
23. One benefit mentioned is:
- Faster construction
  - Lower taxes
  - Better public health
  - Cheaper fuel

#### Passage B

*Online education has grown rapidly, offering flexibility to learners worldwide. However, it also requires strong self-discipline, as students must manage their own time effectively.*

24. The writer’s attitude toward online education is:
- Completely negative
  - Balanced
  - Strongly critical
  - Uncertain
25. **“Self-discipline”** most nearly means:
- Intelligence
  - Motivation
  - The ability to control oneself
  - Creativity
26. According to the passage, online learning requires students to:
- Study with teachers every day
  - Manage their time well
  - Avoid group work
  - Use advanced technology

#### Passage C

*Although technological innovation has improved productivity, it has also raised concerns about job displacement in certain industries.*

27. The sentence suggests that technology:
- Only creates problems
  - Only creates jobs
  - Has both positive and negative effects
  - Has no impact on work
28. **“Job displacement”** means:
- Job promotion
  - Job training
  - Job loss or replacement
  - Job satisfaction
29. The word **“although”** shows:
- Cause
  - Contrast
  - Result
  - Example
30. This sentence would most likely appear in a text about:
- Fashion
  - Education
  - Technology and employment
  - Tourism

#### TEST 4: Writing Knowledge (Items 31–40)

31. The main purpose of an introduction in Writing Task 2 is to:
- A. Give examples
  - B. Restate the question and present your position
  - C. List statistics
  - D. Summarize the conclusion
32. A clear thesis statement:
- A. Introduces new ideas
  - B. Shows the writer's main position
  - C. Repeats the question word for word
  - D. Appears only in the conclusion
33. Each body paragraph should:
- A. Discuss many unrelated ideas
  - B. Be very short
  - C. Focus on one main idea
  - D. Avoid examples
34. Which is appropriate for academic writing?
- A. "Kids should get stuff for free."
  - B. "Children should receive free resources."
  - C. "Kids gotta get things."
  - D. "Stuff should be given."
35. Linking words such as **"however"** and **"therefore"** help to:
- A. Increase word count
  - B. Show relationships between ideas
  - C. Replace examples
  - D. Avoid grammar mistakes
36. In Writing Task 1, you should:
- A. Explain every small detail
  - B. Describe trends and key features
  - C. Give personal opinions
  - D. Argue a position
37. A conclusion should:
- A. Introduce a new argument
  - B. Repeat examples
  - C. Summarize main points
  - D. Ask questions
38. Writing fewer than the required word limit:
- A. Has no effect
  - B. Improves clarity
  - C. Can lower your score
  - D. Is recommended
39. Which sentence is most formal?
- A. I think this is a bad idea.
  - B. This idea is totally wrong.
  - C. It is widely believed that this approach is ineffective.
  - D. I don't like this idea.
40. Planning before writing helps you to:
- A. Write faster without thinking
  - B. Avoid checking grammar
  - C. Organize ideas clearly
  - D. Increase handwriting speed