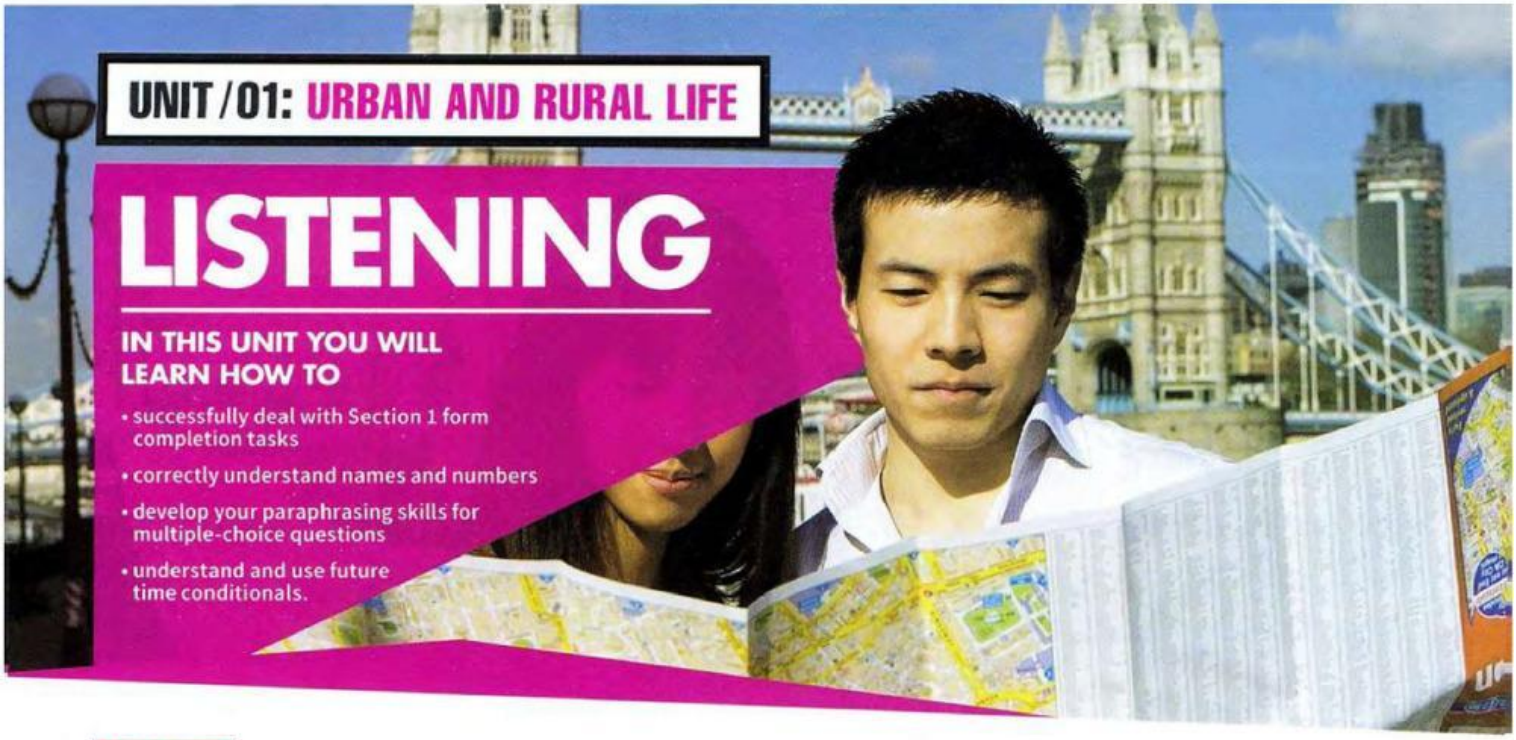
Listening practice



LEAD-IN

01 **Think of a city you would like to spend some time in. Discuss with a partner which options you would prefer and why.**

- A visit to a museum OR a stroll through the park?
- A city tour OR a sports event?
- An evening at a restaurant OR at the theatre?
- A day wandering around the shops OR exploring the backstreets?
- Seeing the city by day OR at night?

02 **Read these sentences that you might hear when deciding to go on a city tour. Look at each group of words in bold type. Decide which is NOT a synonym of the others and explain how it differs. In one sentence there are no synonyms.**

'As long as you (1) **book / select / reserve** your tickets online at least 24 hours in advance, you can get a special (2) **discount / reduction / bargain** of 10%.'

'Hi, my name is Lucy and I'm going to be your (3) **curator / presenter / guide** for today's visit of the Trumpington Tower Museum. Can I remind you that all (4) **visitors / explorers / guests** will need to show their tickets at the (5) **guard room / front desk / main entrance** as soon as they come in.'

'When the tour finishes, you will have some free time to (6) **explore / navigate / wander around** the town centre for 30 minutes. The tour bus will (7) **pick us up / collect us / let us on** at 15:45 in the town square, next to the monument, and it will leave on time, provided everyone is on board.'

LIVEWORKSHEETS

UNDERSTANDING PARAPHRASE

Many tasks in the IELTS Listening test test your ability to recognise *paraphrases* or *synonyms*. You need to be able to understand the key ideas in a question and listen for these ideas expressed in different words in the recording. However, the answers you write will *always* need to be exactly as you hear them – and must also be spelt correctly.

03 **Here is a section from the Museum of London Life website. What words might you expect to read in the gaps? Think of as many possibilities as you can. Are any of them paraphrases/synonyms of each other?**

LONDON – FROM COUNTRYSIDE VILLAGE TO URBAN METROPOLIS

HOME | ABOUT | PHOTOS | CONTACT

The Museum of London Life takes you on a thrilling journey from **1** _____ times in the city to modern-day life and beyond. Your trip through history begins with a look at how **2** _____ humans used to live when London was just open countryside. This is followed by a 'walk through the ages'. In every room you are surrounded by fascinating exhibits – images, photos, maps and all kinds of **3** _____ from years gone by. After you leave the here-and-now, when you have finished the **4** '_____ London' section, you will be transported into the final era – the **5** _____ century, to be precise – as you look at how the city might continue to evolve in the future.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Audio

04 **Listen to a guide talking to a group of visitors to the Museum of London Life and fill the gaps in exercise 3. Write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER in each gap.**

02

05 **Listen again to the guide and read the script on page 206. Underline the words he uses to paraphrase the brochure.**

02

1 'thrilling journey from ancient times in the city to modern-day life and beyond'
2 'how prehistoric humans used to live'
3 'when London was just open countryside'
4 'surrounded by fascinating exhibits – images, photos, maps and all kinds of objects from years gone by'
5 'you will be transported into the final era – the 22nd century, to be precise'

FORM COMPLETION

Section 1 is the least difficult of the four parts of the Listening test and is often a form completion task. If you are aiming for a high score, it is important that you listen carefully from the first moment you hear somebody speak and try to get all ten marks for Section 1. After all, each question carries one mark, which is exactly the same as the later, more difficult sections.

06 **Look at the booking form. With a partner, consider what kind of information you expect to hear for each question.**

*You will hear an employee at the Museum of London Life taking a booking. Complete the form. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

MUSEUM OF LONDON LIFE Booking Form

See how Londoners lived from Prehistoric times through to the 22nd century.

Name: 1 _____

Address: 2 _____ Road, London, **3** _____

Telephone: 4 _____

Discounts: 4+ people: 10%

5 10+ people: _____ %

6 Students: _____ %

7 Students: 20% for groups of at least _____ people

Price for entry: 8 £_____

Special exhibition: 9 _____ London

Date of visit: 10 _____ July

07 **Listen and complete the form.** Audio

03

LIVEWORKSHEETS

08 **For each piece of information in the questions, which of the options would you NOT hear?**

1 410266 (part of a telephone number)
- A four, one, oh [*pause*] two, double six
- B four, one, zero, two [*pause*] two sixes
- C four, one, zero, [*pause*] two, six, six

2 18th century (period)
- A eighteen century
- B the eighteenth century
- C century eighteen

3 2012 (year)
- A two zero twelve
- B two thousand and twelve
- C twenty twelve

4 20/7/76 (date)
- A July the twentieth, nineteen seventy-six
- B twenty, seven, seventy-six
- C twentieth of seven of seventy-six

5 Baker-Jones (name)
- A B-A-K-E-R, hyphen, J-O-N-E-S
- B B-A-K-E-R, line, J-O-N-E-S
- C B-A-K-E-R, dash, J-O-N-E-S

6 £5.40 (price)
- A five pounds forty pence
- B five forty
- C five forty pence

7 museuminfo@history.org
- A museuminfo (one word) at history point org
- B museuminfo (one word) at history full stop org
- C museuminfo (one word) at history dot org

8 09.00
- A nine A-M
- B oh-nine A-M
- C nine in the morning

TIP 08

If you know the conventions for expressing information in English, you will avoid making a mistake with your answer. Make sure you practise:

- numbers (money, dates, years, telephone numbers)
- spelling of names (people, places, addresses, including email addresses), paying special attention to letters which represent problem sounds for your language

MULTIPLE CHOICE

For multiple-choice tasks, you will normally hear all three options mentioned in the recording in some way, but only one will answer the question.

The correct answer is often a paraphrase, so when you read the question stem and the possible answers, think about what can and can't be paraphrased. For example, if you have a question where all three options are proper nouns, you only need to focus on the key words in the stem, and how these might be re-phrased.

09 **Look at the questions and the options. Discuss with a partner whether the underlined words and phrases could be paraphrased in the recording, and how they might be said.**

Example: produce a document showing his booking
show his booking reference, provide a reservation print out

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

1 If James can't produce a document showing his booking, what does he have to show to collect his ticket?
- A his passport
- B his debit card
- C his smartphone

2 The museum employee most appreciates the way the museum
- A is designed.
- B talks about the city's inhabitants.
- C is involved in fundraising for the local community.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Audio

10 **Listen to the recording and answer the questions in exercise 9.**

04

11 **Listen again and read the script on page 206. Make notes on the following.**

04

1 The order in which the three multiple-choice options are mentioned
2 The words in the audio that correspond to each option

TIP 10

Don't write down the first piece of information that seems to fit the gap. Sometimes in the Listening test, the speaker will talk for longer than you might expect before the correct answer becomes clear. For example, a speaker may seem to confirm an answer and then change their mind.

GRAMMAR FOCUS: FUTURE TIME CONDITIONALS

12 **Look at the sentences. With a partner, divide each sentence into two clauses and decide which part needs to happen first for the second to be the result (i.e. which part is the condition, which is the result).**

1 I'll book tickets for that as well today, provided there is something special that I'm particularly interested in.
2 You'll get your tickets fine, as long as you can produce the payment card you bought the tickets with.
3 Once we leave the part of the exhibition called 'Contemporary London', we will move into the 22nd century.
4 Unless something dramatic happens, I should be working here for a long time.

13 **Underline each future time word or phrase in exercise 12 that indicates the condition. Which of those words or phrases could be replaced by 'if' with no change to the meaning of the sentence?**

14 **Choose the correct answers from each pair of options to complete the rule.**

Future time conditionals follow the same structure as the **first** / **second** conditional:
If + **present** / **past** simple, … / … ***will*** / ***would*** + **'to' infinitive** / **bare infinitive**

15 **Imagine you are a tour guide taking tourists to a museum. Complete the statements to make sentences you might say to your tourists.**

1 You can get a discounted ticket as long as …
2 Once everybody has bought their ticket, …
3 You won't get lost provided …
4 Now everybody is free to explore the museum. You can go wherever you like *as long as* …
5 Your bus back to the hotel will depart as soon as …
6 Do not touch or take photos of the exhibits unless …

LIVEWORKSHEETS

EXAM SKILLS

16 **Listen and answer questions 1–9.** Audio

05

Questions 1–6

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Name:	Mr **1** _____
Current address:	4 West Cottages, Humblington, Devon, **2** _____
Destination address:	8b Greenend Road, E19 4RR
Date of move:	30 August
Time booked:	**3** _____
Value of insurance cover:	**4** £ _____
Total cost for service:	around £2,000
Telephone number:	(07238) **5** _____
Website:	www. **6** _____ .co.uk

Questions 7–9

*Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.*

7 The removals package that the man chooses is

A Premium.

B Silver.

C Economy.

8 The woman believes that the best thing about We-Move-U is that they

A cost less than people expect.

B are very efficient.

C provide excellent service to their clients.

9 After the man makes a booking, there will be

A no more charges.

B a 10% charge when the move is completed.

C a charge if the man changes the day of his move.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading practice

Reading

Answer Questions 1–14 based on the reading passage.

Questions 1–8

The reading passage has eight paragraphs, **A–H**.
*Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **A–H** from the list of headings below.*
*Write the correct number **i–x** next to Questions **1–8**.*

List of Headings

- **i** Medicine in the Muslim world
- **ii** Rising status of medical knowledge
- **iii** Ending the ageing process
- **iv** Improving standards of care
- **v** Early operations
- **vi** Evidence of early medical practice
- **vii** Defeating the world's killers
- **viii** The hope of medical advancement
- **ix** A set of ideas still relevant today
- **x** A new approach to medicine

1 Paragraph **A**
2 Paragraph **B**
3 Paragraph **C**
4 Paragraph **D**
5 Paragraph **E**
6 Paragraph **F**
7 Paragraph **G**
8 Paragraph **H**

Questions 9–14

*Complete the summary using the list of words, **A–L**, below. Write the correct letter **A–L** in the gaps.*

There is a long history of the study of medicine. The first **9** ..... were simple, and medical knowledge often depended on key individuals. In fact, many of the **10** ..... used in medicine were first conceived by one man, Hippocrates. It is only in the last 800 years that medical **11** ..... began. But individuals continued to play a key role. Florence Nightingale, in particular, helped to improve the **12** ..... in hospitals. In the 20th century, the medical world was transformed by the development of **13** ..... , and some scientists are currently studying how to stop organisms becoming **14** ..... .

- **A** treatments
- **B** operations
- **C** rules
- **D** equipment
- **E** research
- **F** education
- **G** ill
- **H** words
- **I** science
- **J** old
- **K** vaccinations
- **L** conditions

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A brief history of medicine

A From eradicating diseases to transferring organs, medicine has come a long way over the centuries. However, many of the basic procedures that people think of as modern are actually thousands of years old. The oldest medical books date back to around 1000BC. Many of these early books introduced the practices of diagnosis, prognosis, physical examination and remedies. These texts contain lists of medical symptoms and often detailed empirical observations. In most cultures at this time, the remedies were quite basic, and the symptoms and diseases of a patient were treated through therapeutic means such as bandages, herbs and creams. However, in many countries, even some basic surgery was being practised at this time.

B One such form of medicine known for describing a range of these early surgical procedures is Ayurveda. Ayurveda is a medical system developed in India. The word can be translated literally as 'complete knowledge for long life'. Its basic principles are that health and disease are not predetermined and life may be prolonged by human effort. One of the early books in this field is notable for describing rhinoplasty, the repair of torn ear lobes, perineal lithotomy, eye surgery and several other procedures. In total, it describes over 125 surgical instruments and 300 surgical interventions.

C As each culture developed its own insights, many prominent figures rose up in particular fields. In Europe, one such figure was the physician Hippocrates of Kos (Greece), who is considered the 'father of Western medicine'. He is given credit for the description of many medical conditions from lung cancer to heart disease, categorising them as 'acute', 'chronic', 'endemic' and 'epidemic', and using terms such as *exacerbation, relapse, resolution, crisis, paroxysm, peak* and *convalescence*. His teachings remain relevant to present-day students of pulmonary medicine and surgery, and even today the 'Hippocratic oath', which states the obligations and proper conduct of doctors, is still used in some medical schools. Unfortunately, after 400AD, much of his work was lost to Europe, as the Roman Empire went into decline. His works were largely kept alive in the Muslim world, and only in the 12th century did translations come back from Muslim and Jewish sources in Spain.

D Until the 13th century, much medical knowledge had come through talented individuals or groups of scientists working together. There was no opportunity for the formal study of medicine. In 1220, the University of Padua was founded, and it began teaching medicine in 1222. The university played a leading role in the identification and treatment of diseases and ailments. By the 18th century, science was held in high regard, and doctors could improve their social status by proving their knowledge through using scientific practices. Unfortunately, the health field was crowded with self-trained surgeons, nurses and many other frauds. Medical education largely relied on lectures and readings, and students had very little opportunity to practise surgery. But the professionalisation of medicine was by now well under way.

E Although having a professional status was widely regarded as positive, it did have the downside of pushing women to one side. Most women at the time did not have access to formal education, and so the profession became closed to them or they were pushed to the side in minor roles. However, one nurse active in the 19th century, Florence Nightingale, resolved to professionalise the role. The model she developed was widely copied around the world in countries such as Russia, America and Japan. Not only did she manage to achieve this, but she also pioneered the analysis of large amounts of statistical data, using graphs and tables, to evaluate the performance of hospital services. Her analytical methods also played a huge role in raising people's awareness of the importance of hygiene in hospitals.

F Medicine was revolutionised in the 19th century and beyond by advances in chemistry and laboratory techniques and equipment. Both bacteriology and virology rose to prominence under the research of Pasteur, Koch and Cohen. To the general public, Louis Pasteur was perhaps most famous for the development of pasteurisation – a process that made milk safe to drink. However, it was his research into the vaccination of animals against different diseases that helped develop the field so much. In fact, it is often said that English surgeon Edward Jenner discovered the concept of vaccination and that Pasteur invented vaccines that could actually be used. This ushered in the era of preventative medicine such as antibiotics – no longer were we limited to treating illnesses, but science was enabling us to prevent them.

G In 1948, the World Health Organization was founded as a United Nations agency to improve global health. Vaccines have allowed humans to contemplate the elimination of many potentially fatal diseases. The long-known vaccine against smallpox finally eradicated the disease in the 1970s, and Rinderpest was cleared in 2011. To combat infectious diseases, it takes an international effort. Many new vaccines have been developed against infections such as measles, mumps, several strains of influenza and human papilloma virus. It is likely in the near future that polio will also be eradicated. The World Health Organization has also enabled people to develop a response system against epidemics such as SARS in 2003, Influenza A virus subtype H5N1 ('bird flu') in 2004, and Ebola virus in West Africa in 2015.

H The rise of vaccination and improved hygiene standards around the world have led to an increase in life expectancy, as infectious diseases are now less frequently lethal. However, modern lifestyles have seen an increase in other common causes of death. In the developed world, the most common causes of death today are tumours and heart disease. Can the medical world rise to the challenge of these new threats? Cancer treatment has certainly improved dramatically over the last few decades. In some cases, science fiction may be about to become science fact. A group of scientists in California are studying the Laron Syndrome condition, a rare condition that makes people age more slowly. Perhaps we are even in the early stages of developing drugs that make humans live for ever.

LIVEWORKSHEETS