IELTS FIGHTER
Chiến binh IELTS

Name: .....

Class: .....

Date: .....

PROGRESS TEST

LISTENING

(15 minutes)

PART 1 **Questions 1 – 10**

Complete the form below.

*Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Newspaper photo reprint request form

Newspaper date:	March 10th
Newspaper pages:	the **1** ..... Page
Newspaper story:	Student Athlete of the **2** .....
Photo subject:	James **3** .....
Photo use:	**4** .....
Image type:	**5** .....
Size:	Regular
Quantity	Three
Price:	**6** .....
Processing option:	**7** .....
Payment type:	**8** .....
Delivery method:	**9** .....
Reading frequency:	every **10** .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

PART 2 **Questions 11-20**

Questions 11-16

Complete the notes below.

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

Barker's Country Safaris

Established: **11** ..... years ago by John and Nancy Barker.

As teens the Barkers enjoyed:

- climbing
- kayaking
- white-water rafting
- **12** .....

At university they organized:

- motor trips
- **13** ..... tours

5 years ago, they **14** ..... their regular jobs

15 ..... years later they began running activity tours

1 year ago, they started activities for **16** ..... groups

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 17-20

Complete the table below.

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

Tour options		
Name	**Size**	**Times**
Woodland tour and trail	10 jeeps **17** ..... people per jeep	Morning: 8 AM Afternoon: **18** ..... PM to 6 P Evening: 7-11 PM
Family **19**	1 jeep/ jeeps if **20** ..... party	Whole Day From 10 AM till 11 PM

LIVEWORKSHEETS

READING

(30 minutes)

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-13**, which are based on the Reading Passage below.*

THE DISEASE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

A

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a disease in which the patient's immune system attacks the central nervous system. This can lead to numerous physical and mental symptoms, as the disease affects the transmission of electrical signals between the body and the brain. However, the human body, being a flexible, adaptable system, can compensate for some level of damage, so a person with MS can look and feel fine even though the disease is present.

B

MS patients can have one of two main varieties of the disease: the relapsing form and the primary progressive form. In the relapsing form, the disease progresses in a series of jumps; at times it is in remission, which means that a person's normal functions return for a period of time before the system goes into relapse and the disease again becomes more active. This is the most common form of MS; 80- 90% of people have this form of the disease when they are first diagnosed. The relapse-remission cycle can continue for many years. Eventually, however, loss of physical and cognitive function starts to take place, and the remissions become less frequent.

C

In the primary progressive form of MS, there are no remissions, and a continual but steady loss of physical and cognitive functions takes place. This condition affects about 10-15% of sufferers at diagnosis.

D

The expected course of the disease, or prognosis, depends on many variables: the subtype of the disease, the patient's individual characteristics and the initial symptoms. Life expectancy of patients, however, is often nearly the same as that of an unaffected person-provided that a reasonable standard of care is received. In some cases, a near-normal life span is possible.

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E

The cause of the disease is unclear; it seems that some people have a genetic susceptibility, which is triggered by some unknown environmental factor. Onset of the disease usually occurs in young adults between the ages of 20 and 40. It is more common in women than men; however, it has also been diagnosed in young children and elderly people.

F

Hereditary factors have been seen to have some relevance. Studies of identical twins have shown that if one twin has the disease, then it is likely that the other twin will develop it. In addition, it is important to realise that close relatives of patients have a higher chance of developing the disease than people without a relative who has MS.

G

Where people live can be seen to have a clear effect, as MS does not occur as frequently in every country. It commonly affects Caucasian people, particularly in North America, Europe and Australia. It has been recognised that MS is more common the further the country is away from the equator, and the incidence of MS is generally much higher in northern countries with temperate climates than in warmer southern countries.

H

Three things, which do not normally occur in healthy people, happen to people who have MS. First, tiny patches of inflammation occur in the brain or spinal cord. Second, the protective coating around the axons, or nerve fibres, in the body starts to deteriorate. Third, the axons themselves become damaged or destroyed. This can lead to a wide range of symptoms in the patient, depending on where the affected axons are located.

I

A common symptom of MS is blurred vision caused by inflammation of the optic nerve. Another sign is loss of muscle tone in arms and legs; this is when control of muscle movement, or strength in the arms or legs, can be lost. Sense of touch can be lost so that the body is unable to feel heat or cold or the sufferer experiences temperature inappropriately; that is, feeling heat when it is cold and vice versa. Balance can also be affected; some people may eventually have to resort to a wheelchair, either on a permanent or temporary basis. The course of the disease varies from person to person.

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J

A diagnosis of MS is often confirmed by the use of a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan, which can show defects in the brain and spinal cord. Once diagnosed, MS is a lifelong disease; no cure exists, although a number of medical treatments have been shown to reduce relapses and slow the progression of the disease. It is important that patients with the disease are diagnosed early so that treatment, which can slow the disease, can be started early.

Questions 1–5

Reading Passage 1 has ten paragraphs labelled A-J.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

***NB:** You may use any letter more than once.*

1. The main types of the disease

2. Loss of the sense of feeling

3. The progress of the disease

4. Treatments for the disease

5. The effects of geography

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 6-13

Complete this table below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.*

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Main types of 6 .....</td></tr>
<tr><td>The 7 .....
80-90% of sufferers</td><td colspan="2">Primary 8 ..... Form
9 ..... to 18 of patients</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Causes are unclear</td></tr>
<tr><td>Where people live
10 ..... people are more often addicted than other races. There is a higher incidence where weather is colder.</td><td colspan="2">Hereditary
If one 11 ..... is affected, the other is likely to develop MS.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Three effects of MS:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inflammation in the brain and/or 12 .....</td><td>13 ..... of nerve fibres damaged.</td><td>Axons themselves damaged</td></tr>
</table>

LIVEWORKSHEETS

WRITING

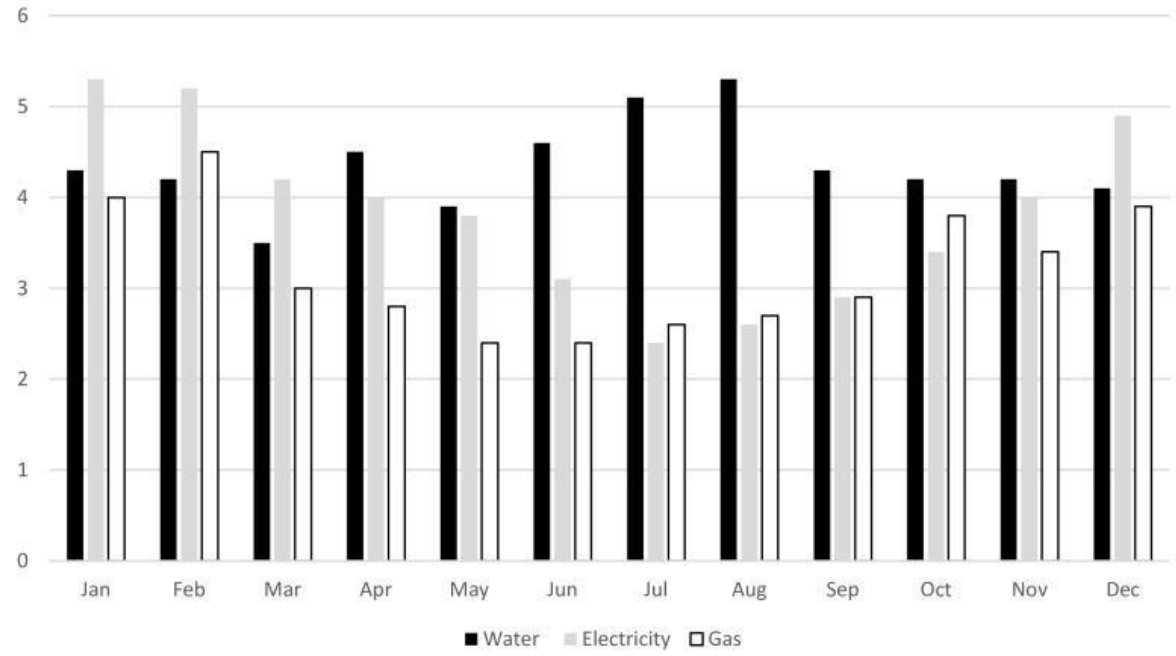
(20 minutes)

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below gives information about monthly electricity, water, and gas use at a leisure centre in Manchester.

Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

BRITISH COUNCIL idp Cambridge Assessment English

IELTS Listening Answer Sheet

Candidate Name

Candidate No. | Centre No.

Test Date Day Month Year

Listening Listening Listening Listening Listening Listening Listening

		Marker use only			Marker use only
1		1 ✓ ✗	21		21 ✓ ✗
2		2 ✓ ✗	22		22 ✓ ✗
3		3 ✓ ✗	23		23 ✓ ✗
4		4 ✓ ✗	24		24 ✓ ✗
5		5 ✓ ✗	25		25 ✓ ✗
6		6 ✓ ✗	26		26 ✓ ✗
7		7 ✓ ✗	27		27 ✓ ✗
8		8 ✓ ✗	28		28 ✓ ✗
9		9 ✓ ✗	29		29 ✓ ✗
10		10 ✓ ✗	30		30 ✓ ✗
11		11 ✓ ✗	31		31 ✓ ✗
12		12 ✓ ✗	32		32 ✓ ✗
13		13 ✓ ✗	33		33 ✓ ✗
14		14 ✓ ✗	34		34 ✓ ✗
15		15 ✓ ✗	35		35 ✓ ✗
16		16 ✓ ✗	36		36 ✓ ✗
17		17 ✓ ✗	37		37 ✓ ✗
18		18 ✓ ✗	38		38 ✓ ✗
19		19 ✓ ✗	39		39 ✓ ✗
20		20 ✓ ✗	40		40 ✓ ✗

Marker 2 Signature: | Marker 1 Signature: | Listening Total:

20656

LIVEWORKSHEETS

BRITISH COUNCIL idp Cambridge Assessment English

IELTS Reading Answer Sheet

Candidate Name

Candidate No. | Centre No.

Test Module ☐ Academic ☐ General Training

Test Date Day Month Year

Reading Reading Reading Reading Reading Reading Reading

		Marker use only			Marker use only
1		1 ✓ ×	21		21 ✓ ×
2		2 ✓ ×	22		22 ✓ ×
3		3 ✓ ×	23		23 ✓ ×
4		4 ✓ ×	24		24 ✓ ×
5		5 ✓ ×	25		25 ✓ ×
6		6 ✓ ×	26		26 ✓ ×
7		7 ✓ ×	27		27 ✓ ×
8		8 ✓ ×	28		28 ✓ ×
9		9 ✓ ×	29		29 ✓ ×
10		10 ✓ ×	30		30 ✓ ×
11		11 ✓ ×	31		31 ✓ ×
12		12 ✓ ×	32		32 ✓ ×
13		13 ✓ ×	33		33 ✓ ×
14		14 ✓ ×	34		34 ✓ ×
15		15 ✓ ×	35		35 ✓ ×
16		16 ✓ ×	36		36 ✓ ×
17		17 ✓ ×	37		37 ✓ ×
18		18 ✓ ×	38		38 ✓ ×
19		19 ✓ ×	39		39 ✓ ×
20		20 ✓ ×	40		40 ✓ ×

Marker 2 Signature: Marker 1 Signature: Reading Total:

61788

LIVEWORKSHEETS

BRITISH COUNCIL idp Cambridge Assessment English

IELTS Writing Answer Sheet - TASK 1

21547893211

Candidate Name

Candidate No. | Centre No.

Test Module ☐ Academic ☐ General Training

Test Date Day Month Year

If you need more space to write your answer, use an additional sheet and write in the space provided to indicate how many sheets you are using: Sheet of

Writing Task 1 Writing Task 1 Writing Task 1 Writing Task 1

Do not write below this line

Do not write in this area. Please continue your answer on the other side of this sheet.

23505

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Candidate No.

Writing Task 1 Writing Task 1 Writing Task 1 Writing Task 1

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

		TA	CC	LR	GRA	Underlength	No. of words	Penalty	Off-topic	Memorised	Illegible
Examiner 2 number											
Candidate No.											
Examiner 1 number											
Candidate No.											

LIVEWORKSHEETS