

IELTS LISTENING PRACTICE

PART 1: QUESTION 1 - 10

Complete the notes below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.



[Audio part 1](#)

Library Information

Minimum joining age (Example): 18 years (Answer)

For registration, must take

- two **1.** _____ and
- two forms of I.D. e.g. driving licence, **2.** _____

Cost to join per year (without current student card): **3.** £ _____

Number of items allowed: (members of public) **4.** _____

Login times: four weeks

Fines start at **5.** £ _____

Computers can be booked up to **6.** _____ hours in advance

Library holds most national papers, a **7.** _____

and magazines need **8.** _____

to use photocopier

Creative Writing class

- tutor is John **9.** _____ and held on **10.** _____ evenings

=> **Đáp án:**

1. passport photos/ passport photographs

Câu mẫu chốt: "You'll need to bring 2 passport photos with you."

2. bank statement

Câu mẫu chốt: "A credit card?" – "No, it needs your address on it".

3. 125

Câu mẫu chốt: "Well it's free for students here but otherwise it's £125 per year or £25 if you're got a current student card from another college."

4. 8

Câu mẫu chôt: “We allow 12 items borrowed at any one time if you’re a student. However, it’s only 8 items for member of the public.”

5. 1,50

Câu mẫu chôt: “The minimum fine is £1.50 but it can go up to £5”

6. 48

Câu mẫu chôt: “Most people book 24 hours in advance. Sometimes you can get one with 6 hours notice. However the earliest you can book a computer is 48 hours before you need it”.

7. local papers

8. a card

9. Grantingham

10. Friday

Câu mẫu chôt: ‘He’s here on Thursday evenings, no sorry, Friday’.

PART 2: QUESTION 11 - 20

Choose the correct letter, A, B, or C. for each answer



[Audio part 2](#)

11 The company expanded in

A 2000

B 2007

C 2014

12 The number of permanent staff is

A 75

B 90

C 150

13 Most volunteers join the program

A in Winter

B in July

C when it is best for them

14 Time Abroad receives all its income from

A partner organisations

B volunteers

C the government

Complete the table.

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

Volunteering Opportunity	Activity	Benefits
English Teaching	Helping with English (15) _____	Significantly improve the (16) _____ of many children and adults
Agriculture and Farming	Promoting sustainable and (17) _____ farming	- Promote (18) _____ farming methods - educate local communities
Veterinary Medicine	- Helping the vet with (19) _____ - Joining the vet on home visits	- Amazing insights into the country - See a lot of fascinating animals - Gain a greater ((20) _____ of the difficulties in the country

→ Đáp án:

11. B
12. C
13. C
14. B
15. conversation
16. learning experience
17. responsible
18. organic
19. sick animals
20. understanding

Transcript:

Ok everyone, thanks for coming today and for your interest in volunteering abroad. For those that don't know much about our company, Time Abroad, let me start by telling you a bit more.

Time Abroad is one of the largest volunteer abroad organizations in the UK. The company was founded in 2000. In 2007, the company grew by joining with another company, PT Travel, making us even larger. In 2014 we sent 10,000 people abroad on a variety of service projects and internships overseas, more than any other company. All participants receive the best support from our full-time, professional staff to ensure that the experience is safe, worthwhile and fun.

We have lots of very experienced staff working for us. We have around 150 full-time staff members, many of whom are former volunteers themselves inspired by their own experience. Some of these people are even part of the original groups of volunteers back in the early 90s. About 75 of those staff are not located in the UK at all, and spend their whole time in another country supporting the volunteers. They are experts on the local communities you are working in, having spent their whole lives there. They have vast experience in fields such as community development or education.

The times that volunteers join the program vary a lot. Some join in July because they have just finished studying at college or university and want to do some volunteering before they move onto work or further study. The winter months are also popular because people want to escape the cold weather in the UK. But there are no set start dates and programs run continuously throughout the year, so the majority of volunteers start when it is best for them.

Time Abroad is an entirely independent organization which does not receive any funding from religious bodies, political parties, development organizations, or other sources. And of course, we don't request money from our partner organizations in the developing world. All our work is 100% funded through your contributions as a volunteer. We do get help from the government, but that is from reduced business taxes, not financial contributions. It is this financial independence that gives us the freedom to set up projects wherever we think it may be useful and where we think that our volunteers can make a valuable contribution.

Q11 Now I'm going to tell you about some of the more popular opportunities in a bit more detail. One of the most popular volunteering choices is teaching. You'll find a warm welcome awaits you from our students around the world. The main thing you will do is assisting with English conversation because although the local teachers

Q12 are very capable of teaching the structural aspects of the English language - such as the grammar - they do not use the correct intonation or pronunciation, because they lack the confidence of a native speaker. By providing conversational English teaching, you can greatly enhance the learning experience of thousands of children and adults with whom we work in the developing world.

Q17 You can also volunteer in agriculture and farming. Access to safe and healthy food is a major concern of any society. Volunteers work on a farm with the aim of promoting sustainable local food sources and responsible farming. Using pesticides and other destructive agricultural techniques can have a long-term negative impact on the environment and threaten the future well-being of whole regions. Time Abroad's agriculture & farming projects focus on organic farming practices and educating local communities on their benefits.

Q13 You could also volunteer in the field of veterinary medicine. If you do this you will be working alongside a vet in a local veterinary practice. You will help the vet when people bring in sick animals or join the vet on visits to people's houses or other places. You will gain fantastic insight that would not be possible in your own country. You are likely to see many exciting types of animals like snakes, big cats or even elephants! And you will develop a better understanding of the problems people are faced with in both urban and rural areas of the third world.

Q20 So, I hope that has helped you to learn a bit more about Time Abroad. Does anybody have any questions?

PART 3: QUESTION 21 – 30



Audio part 3

Question 21 - 25

Answer the questions below. Choose the correct letter, A, B, or C.

21. Why do people experience pain?

- A. It preserves good health condition
- B. It prevents us from damaging ourselves
- C. Continuous pain is useful for humans

22. What parts of our body are responsible for feeling pain?

- A. Receptors and nerves
- B. Some part of our brain
- C. Pain is a complex process, which involves various parts of our body

23. How many people in the UK suffer from pain?

- A. 31%
- B. 37%

C. 40 million

24. Is chronic pain different from pain we feel when we knock our knee?

- A. No, all kinds of pain have evolved as survival mechanisms
- B. Yes, there is an enormous difference
- C. We don't have much insight into that

25. Professor John Wood compares pain perception to

- A. Beauty
- B. Continuousness
- C. Anesthesia

Questions 26-28

Choose the correct letters, A, B, or C.

26. How do scientists block pain nowadays?

- A. By blocking activity of nerves that send electrical signals
- B. By understanding mechanisms of pain perception and altering them
- C. By threatening the central nervous system

27. When do patients experience "phantom limb" pain?

- A. After the operation
- B. While their wounds heal
- C. After the amputation

28. Are peripheral nerves involved in process of feeling pain?

- A. No, pain has nothing to do with peripheral nerves
- B. Yes, peripheral nerves are required to feel pain
- C. Scientists don't know much about pain perception nowadays

Questions 29 and 30

Complete the information below. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

What's happening in a case of phantom limb?

Pain can create a **(29)** _____ of itself. The same way listening to music can take you to a certain point in time, some sort of stimulation can cause a **(30)** _____ to be re-experienced.

→ Đáp án:

21. B

22. C

23. C

24. B

25. A

26. A

27. C

28. B

29. memory

30. learnt sensation

PART 4: QUESTION 31 – 40



[Audio part 4](#)

Question 31 – 35

Complete the sentences below

Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

31. Indian Railways is owned and _____ by the government of India.

32. There are more than _____ million people working for Indian Railways

33. The _____ of the railways from 1857 occurred under Robert Maitland Brereton.

34. The joining of the East Indian Railway with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway led to a network of _____ kilometres.

35. The route from Bombay to Calcutta, opened in 1870, was an _____ for the book *Around the World in 80 days*.

Questions 36-40

Complete the table below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Period	Situation
1875 - 1899	The network radiated inward from (36) _____, Madras, and Calcutta
1900 - 1906	It was not long before various independent kingdoms had their own (37) _____.
1907 - 1919	When the war finished the railways were suffering from (38) _____ and
1920 - 1938	Between 1920 and 1929, the railways had a (39) _____ of around £687 million
1939 - 1946	The rolling stock that was moved to the Middle East included locomotives and (40) _____.

→ **Đáp án:**

- 31. operated
- 32. 1.4
- 33. expansion
- 34. 6400 / 6,400
- 35. inspiration
- 36. Bombay
- 37. rail(way) systems
- 38. disrepair / collapse (IN ANY ORDER)
- 39. capital value
- 40. Coaches

Transcript:

Lecture on the History of Indian Rail

In today's lecture, we are going to be talking about the history of Indian railways, from when they began, up until 1945 when they had all been taken over by the government.

Indian Railways is an Indian state-owned enterprise, owned and operated by the Government of India through the Ministry of Railways. It is one of the world's largest railway networks comprising 115,000 km of track over a route of 65,000 km and there are 7,500 stations. It transports over 25 million passengers daily, which is over 9 billion on an annual basis. Indian Railways is the world's ninth largest commercial or utility employer, by number of employees, with over 1.4 million employees.

Q31

Q32

The history of rail transport in India began in the mid-nineteenth century. The core of the pressure for building railways in India came from London. In 1848, there was not a single kilometre of railway line in India. A British engineer, Robert Maitland Breton, was responsible for the expansion of the railways from 1857 onwards. The Allahabad-Jabalpur branch line of the East Indian Railway had been opened in June 1867. Breton was responsible for linking this with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, resulting in a combined network of 6,400 km. Hence it became possible to travel directly from Bombay to Calcutta. This route was officially opened on 7 March 1870 and it was part of the inspiration for French writer Jules Verne's book *Around the World in Eighty Days*. At the opening ceremony, the Viceroy Lord Mayo concluded that, if possible, at the earliest possible moment, the whole country should be covered with a network of lines in a uniform system.

Q33

Q34

Q35

By 1875, about £95 million were invested by British companies in Indian railways. By 1880 the network had a route mileage of about 14,500 km, mostly radiating inward from the three major port cities of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. By 1895, India had started building its own locomotives, and in 1896 sent engineers and locomotives to help build the Uganda Railways.

Q36

In 1900, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway became a government owned company. The network spread to the modern day states of Assam, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh and soon various autonomous kingdoms began to have their own rail systems. In 1905, an early Railway Board was constituted, but the powers were formally vested under Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India. It served under the Department of Commerce and Industry and had a government railway official serving as chairman, a railway manager from England and an agent of one of the company railways as the other two members. For the first time in its history, the Railways began to make a profit.

Q37

In 1907 almost all the rail companies were taken over by the government. The following year, the first electric locomotive made its appearance. With the arrival of

World War I, the railways were used to meet the needs of the British outside India, but with the end of the war, the railways were in a state of disrepair and collapse.

Q38

In 1920, with the network having expanded to 61,220 km, a need for central management was mooted by Sir William Acworth, a British railway economist. Based on the East India Railway Committee chaired by Acworth, the government took over the management of the Railways and detached the finances of the Railways from other governmental revenues.

The period between 1920 and 1929 was a period of economic boom; there were 66,000 km of railway lines serving the country; the railways represented a capital value of some 687 million sterling; and they carried over 620 million passengers and approximately 90 million tons of goods each year. Following the Great Depression, the railways suffered economically for the next eight years and the Second World War severely crippled the railways. Starting 1939, about 40% of the rolling stock including locomotives and coaches was taken to the Middle East, the railways workshops were converted to ammunitions workshops and many railway tracks were dismantled to help the Allies in the war. By 1946 all rail systems had been taken over by the government.

Q39

Q40