



I'm not robot



reCAPTCHA

Continue

ielts answer sheet listening 2017

S: Hi Nell! How are you? You look a little bewildered. L: Hi Simon! This is me. You're familiar with campus, aren't you? I don't know where anything is. S: Well, let me give you a hand, then. What places do you need to know? L: First, I need to know where the library is. I haven't checked in yet. S: All right. You know where the north gate is, don't you? L: Yes. It's over there, about 200 yards away. S: I'm sorry. Lisa. I'm afraid it's in that direction and it's about 500 yards away. L: Well, that starts to explain why I can't find anything! Therefore, the south gate. S: North. So it's a little to the west gate. You can't miss it, because it's too big and has a big sign. L: Okay, I'll take your word for it. The second place I need to find is the sports center. S: That's in the southwest part of campus. It's easy to see because there's an outdoor athletics stadium nearby. L: Okay. Next, I need to know where Churchill Building is. That's where I have my lectures tomorrow. S: That's back in the library. Do you know the building, the McDonald building, where our apartment is? L: Yes, it's right next to the east gate, isn't it? S: Right. Well, the Churchill building is opposite, well, almost in front of that. L: Isn't that little building right across the street? S: No, the biggest one by his side. L: I got it. The last one. Where's the cafeteria? I know it's next to the bookstore. S: And can you see the bookstore? L: Well... Hold on... It's right there, right here in the center of campus! S: A great central location, if you ask me! L: What time is the library open? S: It is open from 8:00 a.m until 10 p.m.L: What about the cafeteria? S: 8 a.m. until 7 p.m.L: Is that every day? Someone said it's not open that long on weekends. S: No, it's every day. L: What about the sports center? S: Now, if I remember correctly, that opens at 7 a.m. and closes at 9.m p.m., but the outdoor athletics field can only be used during daylight hours as there is no flood lighting. L: You play sports, don't you, Simon? S: Yes, I do. I signed up for the football team's tests next weekend and I was on the school's athletics team. L: When are the tests? I don't play football, but I enjoy watching. S: It's Saturdays, from 10 a.m. The organizers said we should expect to be there until mid-afternoon, probably until around three. L: Well, I have things to do in the morning, but I'll go after lunch. I hope you survive until then! S: Me too! I think in the morning, they'll aim to order people with non-hoppers' ability. Then, in the afternoon, they'll be figuring out who's the best. L: Okay. Well, good luck with that. I'll see if Leslie wants to come. S: It's okay. I'll see you Saturday. Change audio sources Section 1 : Questions 1-10 Listen from here Show Notepad Tag the with the following places: Write the appropriate letter A-I on your answer sheet. 1 ABCDEFGHI Library 2 ABCDEFGHI Sports Building 3 ABCDEFGHI Churchill Building 4 ABCDEFGHI Cafeteria Section 2 : Questions Questions Section 3 : Questions 21-30 Section 4 : Questions 31-40 Duration: 30 minutes The hearing test is the same for both the IELTS academic test and the IELTS general training test. You will need to answer 40 questions in response to four recordings. You will hear four recordings that are a mixture of monologues and conversations from a range of native speakers and will only listen to each recording once. There are 10 questions for each part of the listening test. These questions test their ability to understand: Main ideas and detailed factual information Speakers' opinions and attitudes The purpose of an expression The ability to follow the development of ideas. Listening Part Details: Recording 1 A conversation between two people set in an everyday social context. Recording 2 A monologue set in an everyday social context, for example, a speech on local facilities. Recording 3 A conversation between up to four people set in an educational or training context, such as a university tutor and a student discussing a task. Recording 4 A monologue on an academic subject, for example, a university conference. Multiple choice questions can be answered with a correct answer, or more than one correct answer. Read the question very carefully to see how many answers are required. In a multi-choice question, where you are required to choose a correct answer (A, B, or C), you will be given: a question followed by three possible answers to the beginning of a sentence followed by three possible ways to complete the sentence. In a multi-choice question, where you are required to choose more than one correct answer you will be given a longer list of possible answers and tell you that you have to choose more than one answer. Multiple choice questions are used to test a wide range of skills. You may need to have a detailed understanding of specific points or a general understanding of the main points of the listening text. Example question Audio connection You may match a numbered list of items you hear in the listener audio with a set of options in the question document. The option set can be a criterion of some kind. Coincidence evaluates the ability to listen to details and whether information given in a conversation can be understood on an everyday topic, such as identifying different types of accommodation in hotels or guest houses. It also evaluates your ability to follow a conversation between two people. It can also be used to evaluate your ability to recognize the relationships and connections between facts in the listener text. You'll need to complete labels on a plan (for example, a building), a map (for example, a part of a city), or a diagram (for example, from a team). So you can select your answers from a list in the question document. This matching task evaluates your ability to understand, for example, a description of a place and relate this to a visual representation. This may include being able to follow language expression instructions (for example, example, left/opposite). Example questions A audio recording in this completion task, you must fill in the gaps in a part schema or all the listening text. The outline will focus on the main ideas/facts of the text. Can be: A form: used to record factual details such as names, addresses, phone numbers A set of notes: used to summarize information using the layout to show how different elements relate to each other Table A: is used to summarize information that relates to clear categories – for example, place/time/price, a flowchart: used to summarize a process that has clear stages, with the process direction shown by arrows. You will select the missing words in any way. From a list presented in the recording question document You must keep the word limit indicated in the instructions and use the exact words you hear from the recording. You should read the instructions very carefully, as the number of words or numbers you should use will vary. A word limit is given, for example, NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER. If you use more than the word limit, your answer will be marked as incorrect, so carefully check the word limit for each question. Contracted words won't be tested, for example, don't. Words with hyphens count as individual words, for example, police-man. This gap completion task focuses on the main points that a listener would naturally record in such situations. Example Question Grams Sothing Sample Output Open In this sentence completion task, you should read a set of phrases that summarizes the key information of either: all the listening text for a part of it. Next, you'll fill in a gap in each sentence using the listening text information. A word limit is given, for example, NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR ONE NUMBER. You should read the instructions very carefully, as the number of words or numbers you should use will vary. A word limit is given, for example, NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER. If you use more than the word limit, your answer will be marked as incorrect, so carefully check the word limit for each question. Contracted words won't be tested, for example, don't. Words with hyphens count as individual words, for example, police-man. The completion of the statement focuses on its ability to identify key information in a listener text. You must understand functional relationships, such as cause and effect. Example question Audio question In the short answer question type, you should read a question and then write a short answer using the listener text information. Sometimes participants are given a question asking them to list two or three points. A word limit is given, for example, NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER. If you use more than the word limit, your answer will be marked as incorrect, so carefully check the word limit for each question. Contracted words won't be tested, for example, don't. Words with hyphens count as individual words, for example, police-man. The short answer focuses on the ability to hear specific facts, such as places, prices or times, within the listening text. Text message.