



# IELTS General Training Volume 8

## Listening Practice Test 2

### HOW TO USE

You have 2 ways to access the listening audio

1. Open this URL <https://link.intergreat.com/SD8jf> on your computer
2. Use your mobile device to scan the QR code attached



## Questions 1-10

Complete the notes below.

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

BANK ACCOUNT OPENING FORM	
Example	Answer
Type of account:	(A) deposit account
Name of account decided on:	1 _____
Customer's name:	2 _____ Fox
Date of birth	3 _____, 1970
Current address:	10, 4 _____, South Quay
Duration of time living there:	about 5 _____
Address (before):	Flat 3 Canada House, 6 _____, Edinburgh
Office number:	02072356735
Home number:	7 _____
Occupation:	8 _____
Identity (security):	Name of his 9 _____: Monica
The account opening sum:	£ 10 _____

## Questions 11-14

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

# THE ELIZABETH HOUSE

11 Jonathan Owen bought the house in 1965 as it was built in the way of

- A the standard European building style.
- B the Asian style of Middle Ages in the U.K.
- C the traditional Middle Ages of the Britain.

12 Jonathan Owen had been employed at the University of Canterbury as

- A a head master of ceramic.
- B a head carpenter.
- C a supervisor of accounting.

13 Jonathan Owen succeeded in his business so much, but he suffered from

- A private household affairs.
- B personal diseases.
- C public relations.

14 Where did he gather his building material from?

- A the local area
- B the garden
- C the back yard

## Questions 15-16

Answer the questions below.

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

What did Owen's brother study in Paris?

15 \_\_\_\_\_

What is the two hundred-year-old tree?

16 \_\_\_\_\_

## Questions 17-20

Complete the sentences below.

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

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You can find the shop between the path and 17 \_\_\_\_\_.

In the snack bar, you will be able to rest and get 18 \_\_\_\_\_.

There is a beautiful walk leading to 19 \_\_\_\_\_.

Both strawberries and 20 \_\_\_\_\_ are the local products that are promoted and marketed every year with a variety of events and festivals.

## Questions 21-24

Complete the table below.

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

The place to get information about museums and galleries in England	at 21 _____
Research methods	22 _____, questionnaires or emails
Total number of interviewees	23 _____
The compared objects of ceramic fair	24 _____

## Questions 25-30

Complete the summary below.

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

Of the countries chosen, ceramic of 25 \_\_\_\_\_ is a unique kind that the researchers are interested in. On 26 \_\_\_\_\_ of ceramic, the decoration is compared with artwork of the present time.

The natives made the ceramic from 27 \_\_\_\_\_, like mountain, basement, and the bottom of the lake. From 28 \_\_\_\_\_ plants, the natives made various colours through a process of 29 \_\_\_\_\_. The tones of ceramic were used by 30 \_\_\_\_\_.

## Questions 31-36

Complete the sentences below.

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

Only 31 \_\_\_\_\_ of people collect waste.

By 2012, waste emissions need to be dwindled is 32 \_\_\_\_\_ lower than in 2000.

Local councils are able to aid achievements with two solutions involving the  
33 \_\_\_\_\_ and local flea markets.

A flea market, sometimes referred to as 34 \_\_\_\_\_, is a local small market where people can buy and sell cheap or second-hand products.

One critical problem of carrying out questionnaires is that they are deficient in both  
35 \_\_\_\_\_.

In England, 36 \_\_\_\_\_ of waste (e.g. electronic and furniture goods) is recycled in the flea markets each year.

## Questions 37-40

Complete the summary below.

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

Less than 15% of 37 \_\_\_\_\_ are collected in England, whereas Europe collects  
38 \_\_\_\_\_ and 39 \_\_\_\_\_ collects 80% of paper.

To protect the quality of the office paper, a union, called 40 \_\_\_\_\_, sells waste paper that has been through sorting process to farmers or gardeners as soil conditioners.



## Solution:

### Part 1: Question 1 - 10

- |                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Classic                      | 2 Jonathan     |
| 3 21st of January/21st January | 4 Island House |
| 5 one month                    | 6 Queen Street |
| 7 0204 675 1222                | 8 (a) tutor    |
| 9 mother                       | 10 1,000       |

### Part 2: Question 11 - 20

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 11 C                  | 12 B                 |
| 13 A                  | 14 A                 |
| 15 gardening arts     | 16 (the) pear (tree) |
| 17 (the) watermill    | 18 refreshments      |
| 19 (the) River Cotton | 20 grapes            |

### Part 3: Question 21 - 30

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 21 (the) London Museum | 22 telephone interviews |
| 23 90/ninety           | 24 male and female      |

25 Peru

27 local clay

29 sorting

26 (the) surface

28 dried

30 the rich

**Part 4: Question 31 - 40**

31 15 %/percent

33 national green campaign

35 information and marketing

37 old books

39 Germany

32 45%/percent

34 swap meet

36 one-fifth

38 50 %/percent

40 Loving Paper

## SECTION 1

CUSTOMER: Hi. Can I open a bank account, please?

BANKER: Sure. Come on in. Make yourself at home. I'll just get some details for you. It won't take long.

CUSTOMER: OK. Right.

BANKER: What kind of account do you want?

CUSTOMER: **Example** A deposit account.

BANKER: OK. I've got the application form here then. Have a look at this leaflet. We have several types.

CUSTOMER: I've decided on the one called "**Q1 Classic**."

BANKER: Good, that's fine. Can I have your full name, please?

CUSTOMER: Yes, it's **Q2 Jonathan** Fox. That's J-O-N-A-T-H-A-N.

BANKER: Oh, right. Thank you. And what's your date of birth, please?

CUSTOMER: The **Q3 twenty-first** of January, 1970.

BANKER: Right. Do you have another bank account in the UK?

CUSTOMER: No, not yet. This is the first one.

BANKER: OK, fine. And what is your address in the UK, sir?

CUSTOMER: 10, **Q4 Island House**, South Quay.

BANKER: That's East London, isn't it?

CUSTOMER: Yes.

BANKER: Near Canary Wharf, right?

CUSTOMER: Yes. That's right.

BANKER: How long have you been at your current address?

CUSTOMER: Ah, just around **Q5 one month** actually.

BANKER: OK, that's fine. Can I ask for a previous address?

CUSTOMER: Sure. It's Flat 3 Canada House, **Q6 Queen Street**.

BANKER: Is that all?



CUSTOMER: Yes.

BANKER: That's Edinburgh, isn't it?

CUSTOMER: Yes.

BANKER: Edinburgh. OK. Thank you. Do you have a daytime telephone or mobile phone number?

CUSTOMER: Yes, I think the number at my office is 0207 235 6735. Would you like my home phone number, too?

BANKER: Yes, please.

CUSTOMER: It's **Q7** 0204 675 1222.

BANKER: Lovely. Right. What do you do for a living in the UK, sir?

CUSTOMER: I am working at an English Language school in central London as **Q8** a tutor. It's my main job.

BANKER: OK. Now we usually ask for a piece of information for checking your identity, for security reasons if you phone us.

CUSTOMER: Sure.

BANKER: What name is your **Q9** mother's first name? Because it's less likely to be known.

CUSTOMER: OK. It's Monica.

BANKER: Thank you.

CUSTOMER: Yes, M-O-N-I-C-A. It's Russian.

BANKER: OK, good. And how much would you like to open your account with?

CUSTOMER: I've only brought **Q10** £1,000.

BANKER: OK, fine. How often would you like to receive bank statements?

CUSTOMER: I won't be needing bank statements. What about an online banking service?

BANKER: OK. Just a moment, please. Can I check in the box on the screen?

CUSTOMER: Sure. I was also wondering about a mortgage service.

BANKER: Sure. Can you just wait a moment? I'll introduce you to a mortgage marketing manager.

CUSTOMER: Thank you.

## SECTION 2

Hi, everybody, good to see you again. This morning I'll tell you about the Elizabeth House in Canterbury, once home of the famous carpenter, Jonathan Owen. He bought the house in 1965 although he had first seen it five years earlier. Actually, he was interested in the house as a traditional flat in England, and he paid £5,000 for it without a second thought **Q11** because of it having standard and regulation building methods during the Middle Ages in the UK.

At that time, he had worked at the University of Canterbury **Q12** as a head carpenter who managed with a small building company. His professional success was abundant, **Q13** but his family life wasn't so successful. His parents had suffered from diabetes and mental disease and his brother, Dan, was ill with pneumonia.

Moving to Elizabeth House, he started his new life. Jonathan considered the home a pure example of a traditional East England country house and did some of his successful building structure work here. The back yard and garden of the house became calm and peaceful. The materials used to make the wall, chimney and roof were collected from **Q14** the local area. Most of all, oak trees were in the front of the main gate.

As you go up the path, there's the rose garden on your right and you will find, to your left, an area which has interesting types of sunflower as well as some lovely carnation. It is known as the Sun-Rainbow and was designed by his brother, Dan, who had studied **Q15** gardening art in Paris.

The next destination is the Japanese foot bridge with exotic Asian mountain plants and fruits growing on it. Follow the path round to the second corner and on your left you will see the entrance to **Q16** the pear tree with its 200-year-old branches, go through the path until you reach the front of the house. Now, I'll give you a couple of hours to wander around this lovely building. Your tour guide will introduce and explain about its history and viewpoints to you.

If you need to buy any of Jonathan's handbooks or other souvenirs, you can enter the house, where you will find the shop, which is located between the path and **Q17** the watermill. I expect by this time you may also be in need of a rest and some **Q18** refreshments from the snack bar.

If you have a break, there is a lovely walk down towards **Q19** the River Cotton. This is the best view for visitors. You can cross the field which spreads along the path close to the windmill. In autumn, this area will open a small event or festival which is definitely worth a visit. It is familiar a good place for growing **Q20** strawberries. Every season most of the residents are ready to make local produce. Also, the local council helps to improve **Q20** the grape festival by promoting and marketing it through online and offline methods. Last year around 100 tons of grapes were harvested and sold at the city mall.

We'll now have a good chance to see an orchard behind the house.

## SECTION 3

DAVID: Ann, we really need to get working on this gallery marketing assignment. We've only got two weeks left until the end of the month to set up.

ANN: Right, so... how about getting started now? We need to work through the instructions.

DAVID: Well, we must search for one area from tourism industries, like the museum or gallery. There are lots of sites online.

ANN: What are they about?

DAVID: The National science museum, the History museum, the War museum, the Tate Modern Art Gallery, and so on.

ANN: You got more?

DAVID: We've got plenty.

ANN: I've got an idea to find out the best comment. Coming this Friday, we'll get more information at **Q21 the London Museum** because it shows all the visitors guidebooks of museums or galleries in the UK. It also runs a small workshop about non-profit tourism industries' marketing.

DAVID: Great.

ANN: So, after visiting there, we have to use research methods, such as **Q22 telephone interviews**, questionnaires on the street or sending out emails.

DAVID: Actually, we don't have a choice. We have to send the email.

ANN: Right, we don't have to waste time deciding among them. By the way, how do we get the responses?

DAVID: Umm. Let's contact the London Museum's Information centre. Actually, it may be helpful to US to collect data through our head course leader.

ANN: How many people do we have to interview?

DAVID: Well, we have to split into three groups... and It looks like we have to interview thirty people for each group.

ANN: So, **Q23 ninety** altogether then. It depends on the ages too, right?

DAVID: That's right.

ANN: So... are they all the requirements?

DAVID: Yes, looks like it.

ANN: Umm... firstly, which part are we going to choose? My preference would be a modern art gallery, since that's where I spend most of the time.

DAVID: I think you've got something wrong. I don't think there are abundant differences In the [Access https://ieltsolinetests.com](https://ieltsolinetests.com) for more practices

exhibitions there. I mean you get young and old, man and woman, amateur and professional all going to the galleries.

ANN: Right, so, let's make it a ceramic exhibition then.

DAVID: So, basically, what two groups will we compare and contrast for that?

ANN: **Q24** Male and female?

DAVID: Absolutely, also, most of my respondents like the same ceramics as me. Also, I think different age groups could be changed to highlight differences.

ANN: I think you're right. I'll take some comment. The age groups are teenagers, twenties, thirties, forties and over. What do you think about this?

DAVID: Great. That will give US more detail.

ANN: So, how about the kind of ceramic they like - let's give them some options and then we can just tick boxes.

DAVID: OK. Let's have Aslan, European, African... What else... something special?

ANN: Well, we should include the Incas in **Q25** Peru. Some people like this style, you know.

DAVID: OK. And then we should know about their understanding of ceramics.

ANN: They can learn about that thanks to a gallery curator who can inform them about the patterns and markings through picture and local clay.

DAVID: I'm curious about how they were made. I mean a process with painting and things embedded on **Q26** the surface. At that time, the equipment and materials were not good... compared with the present day.

ANN: I agree, we should also include an earthen vessel, of course.

DAVID: Right, the next step could be about where they were actually from.

ANN: They were made from **Q27** local clay, weren't they? Things such as mountain, lake, basement, and so forth.

DAVID: I think so. One more thing is the colour on the bottle. How did the ancients get the tone?

ANN: On the Internet, it said they got it through **Q28** dried plants. They were working again to make a tone... drying and **Q29** sorting.

DAVID: OK. I see.

ANN: To get more hard tone, they included other strong herbs or something.

DAVID: At that time, the colours were used by **Q30** the rich with property.

ANN: Great, you've got plenty of data, David.

DAVID: No... no... it's just beginning. We have to look for something special with more details and history for the presentation next week.

## SECTION 4

Hi, everyone! This morning I'm going to talk to you about flea markets in England.

At first, we were surprised to learn that only **Q31 15%** of people here in England make an effort to collect waste. That is lower than other European countries. Also, it might be falling within a couple of year time unless the government make a severe regulations for industries and local residences.

The UK government's target means that by 2012 we must decrease our waste emissions by **Q32 45%**, compared with 2000. Local councils can offer support to meet that target by taking part in the **Q33 national green campaign** and investing in local flea markets. Most of all, these markets reduce waste emissions from landfill sites.

A flea market or "**Q34 swap meet**" is a type of bazaar where very cheap or second-hand goods are sold or bartered for. It may be indoors, like in a warehouse or school gymnasium; or it may be outdoors, like in a field or under a tent. The flea market vendors display the goods used on the table for selling, such as a few unwanted household items to operate commerce including a variety of used living products. Many flea markets in European countries have food vendors who sell snacks and drinks to the visitors, and may be part of a small event such as carnivals or concerts.

As part of our research, our team carried out a questionnaire with people in the local area. The results said we need to open more second-hand shops. However, one problem is that there is a lack of **Q35 information and marketing**. To solve the problems, local councils should invest and support in flea markets, by doing things like creating parking space, organising security, public promotions using the Internet and other resources.

We were also surprised to discover how waste, such as furniture, computers, kitchen tools, and other such things are reused, And wooden furniture or electronic products are easy to recycle because they can be reused over and over again without becoming weaker. Around three million electronic goods are thrown away per year. Also, around 500,000 pieces of furniture are also disposed of. **Q36 one-fifth** is collected and fortunately recycled through many local flea markets. In 2009 there were around 3,000 flea markets in England. The number is increasing... steadily... so far.

Surprisingly, by collecting under 15% of **Q37 old books**, lots of paper is imported, so more paper can be recycled in the UK. Europe recycles **Q38 50%** of its paper and **Q39 Germany** recycles 80% of its paper. When recycling launched, there were quality problems, so it was so

hard to reuse paper in office sheets. However, these problems have now been solved, and Union of the flea markets based in East London produces high-quality recycled paper. Another union, “**Q40 LOVING PAPER**,” currently sells the paper that has been through a sorting process to farmers or gardeners as fertilizer.

So, to sum up, there seems to be a number of activities that enable people to reuse waste but the substantial problem is encouraging people to think twice about taking their waste to a flea market instead of throwing it away. I think the recycling programme will make us save materials and protect the environment in future. And next, I'll show the plan for promoting it.