



# IELTS Mock Test 2024 October

## Listening Practice Test 4

### HOW TO USE

**You have 2 ways to access the listening audio**

1. Open this URL <https://link.intergreat.com/fMPT0> on your computer
2. Use your mobile device to scan the QR code attached

qr code

## Questions 1-10

Complete the notes below.

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

### Riverside Club Membership Enquiry

Example

Name: ...**James**...

#### Membership enquiry

Name: Margaret 1

Phone number: 07866 25 49 32

Email: margaret.odonnell@mail.com

Margaret has 2  had a gym membership.

#### Facilities/equipment available:

large number of 3  such as 4  . for running

a free session with a personal 5

use of a 6  to evaluate fitness

#### Membership cost:

monthly - £50

annually - £500

Opening times: weekdays: 6 a.m. - 11 p.m.

Saturdays and Sundays: 8 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Address: opposite the 7  on Riverside Road

Margaret will attend a guided tour on Wednesday at 8  p.m.

#### What to bring:

a form of 9

If Margaret joins she must bring

her 10  when she starts using the gym.

## Questions 11-15

Complete the sentences below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

### First day of the conference

Before the first session starts, the speaker will give the group some

11 \_\_\_\_\_ about the conference.

Coffee will be available at 11 a.m. in the 12 \_\_\_\_\_ area.

For lunch, people should make sure they take their conference 13 \_\_\_\_\_ with them.

The afternoon coffee break will be taken outside on the 14 \_\_\_\_\_ if it is not raining.

The meeting of the management committee will take place in the main 15 \_\_\_\_\_ area.

## Questions 21-23

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

—

Students' poster presentation on climate change in East Africa

21 What do they agree they need to focus on?

- A** ☐ the effects of climate change on each country
- B** ☐ the availability of data on future climate change
- C** ☐ the different ways people can reduce climate change

22 Laura is worried that their presentation

- A** ☐ contains some incorrect information.
- B** ☐ has too much content.
- C** ☐ lacks data about Uganda.

23 Tim says that in their presentation they need to be careful

- A** ☐ not to discuss the potential of limited rainfall.
- B** ☐ when referring to data from other countries.
- C** ☐ to avoid supporting the opinions of certain scientists.

## Questions 24-30

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

What should they include on the poster?

Provide the 24 \_\_\_\_\_ of your research.

Avoid using a styled 25 \_\_\_\_\_

Reduce the 26 \_\_\_\_\_ of research details.

Divide the information into sections.

Indicate sections by using 27 \_\_\_\_\_ of text.

Include visual features, such as 28 \_\_\_\_\_ and photographs.

Provide clear and concise 29 \_\_\_\_\_

Add 30 \_\_\_\_\_ to the poster.

## Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

### TECHNOLOGY IN FARMING

#### Main source of income for UK farmers

price of crops (e.g. wheat) has fallen by 50% on the 31 \_\_\_\_\_ market in last decade

government 32 \_\_\_\_\_ has kept some farmers in business

#### Another issue for farmers:

reducing the amount of 33 \_\_\_\_\_ and pesticides

#### Use of technology on farms

may reduce levels of pesticide

Examples of technology

##### 1. Sensors:

placed in the 34 \_\_\_\_\_

information on the moisture levels and 35 \_\_\_\_\_ is sent to computer

alerts from sensors make irrigation and application of fertiliser more

efficient

## **2. Drones:**

small aircraft, without a 36 \_\_\_\_\_

can identify which parts of a field to monitor

## **3. GPS:**

provides 37 \_\_\_\_\_ information

helps with use of fertilisers and pesticides

## **4. Robots:**

can be used to pick fruit and for other 38 \_\_\_\_\_

can work all day, every day

## **Challenges with using technology**

Farmers are sometimes unwilling to pay for it.

Training is needed to develop farmers' 39 \_\_\_\_\_ and expertise

## **Conclusion**

Technology helps farmers increase their production of 40 \_\_\_\_\_



## Solution:

### Part 1: Question 1 - 10

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 O'Donnell  | 2 never/not |
| 3 equipments | 4 weights   |
| 5 trainer    | 6 test      |
| 7 cinema     | 8 6/six     |
| 9 ID         | 10 clothes  |

### Part 2: Question 11 - 15

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 11 information | 12 lounge  |
| 13 badge       | 14 terrace |
| 15 lounge      |            |

### Part 3: Question 21 - 30

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 21 C      | 22 B       |
| 23 A      | 24 outline |
| 25 script | 26 amount  |

27 heading(s)

28 diagrams

29 summaries

30 colour(s)/colors

#### Part 4: Question 31 - 40

31 international

32 subsidy/subsidies

33 fertiliser/fertilizer

34 soil

35 temperature

36 pilot

37 location

38 tasks

39 skills

40 food

## PART 1

JAMES: Hello?

WOMAN: Hello. Is that the Riverside Club?

JAMES: Yes, that's right.

WOMAN: I've seen your advert about joining the club, and I'd like to find out a bit more, before I join.

JAMES: Yes, of course. I'll just take a few details first of all. Can I take your name?

WOMAN: It's Margaret.

JAMES: Margaret ... and your surname?

WOMAN: It's **Q1** O'Donnell.

JAMES: Is that spelt with a double N?

WOMAN: No, just one. It's a double L at the end. It is O-D-O-N-N-E-L-L

JAMES: OK. And can I take a contact number?

WOMAN: Yes, my mobile is 078 66 25 49 32.

JAMES: Great, thanks. And do you have an email address?

WOMAN: Yes, it's margaret.odonnell at mail dot com.

JAMES: Great. Thanks very much. Now, have you been a member of a gym before?

WOMAN: **Q2** No, I haven't.

JAMES: OK. So, let me tell you a bit about what we offer. So, obviously, you can use the gym, but we also have a lot of classes you can join. We have spinning, yoga, pilates, and a lot more.

WOMAN: That sounds great.

JAMES: And we also have a swimming pool, and a sauna and steam room.

WOMAN: Oh, I love swimming.

JAMES: We have a full range of **Q3** equipment, including free **Q4** weights, exercise bikes, rowing machines, and treadmills.

WOMAN: Do you have personal trainers?

JAMES: Yes, we do. You can book a session with a personal **Q5** trainer when you



join, and they will show you how to use all the equipment.

WOMAN: That sounds very good.

JAMES: And we also offer a fitness **Q6** test when you join, which is free.

WOMAN: Oh, what does that involve?

JAMES: Well, it's a series of exercises to measure your fitness level. It takes about an hour.

WOMAN: OK. And what about the cost?

JAMES: Well, there are a few options. The monthly membership is £50, and you can cancel it at any time.

WOMAN: OK.

JAMES: Or you can pay annually, and that's £500.

WOMAN: OK, so that's £100 cheaper than paying monthly.

JAMES: Yes, that's right.

WOMAN: And what are the opening times?

JAMES: We're open from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. on weekdays, and 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. at weekends.

WOMAN: OK. And where are you located?

JAMES: We're on Riverside Road. Do you know it?

WOMAN: Yes, I think so.

JAMES: We're on the corner of Riverside Road and Green Street. We're opposite the **Q7** cinema.

WOMAN: OK, I know it. It's quite near my house.

JAMES: So, would you like to come and have a look around the gym?

WOMAN: Yes, I'd love to.

JAMES: OK. Can you come on Wednesday? We have a tour at 5 p.m.

WOMAN: I'm afraid I can't make that time. I don't finish work until 5:30. Is there a later tour?

JAMES: Yes, we have another tour at **Q8** 6 p.m.

WOMAN: OK, I can come then. What do I need to bring?

JAMES: You just need to bring some **Q9** ID, like your driving license or passport.

WOMAN: OK, and what about gym clothes?

JAMES: No, you won't need them for the tour. But if you decide to join, you can start using the gym straight away, so you might like to bring some **Q10** clothes then.

WOMAN: OK, great. Thanks very much. I'll see you on Wednesday.

JAMES: OK, see you then. Goodbye.

WOMAN: Goodbye.

## PART 2

Good morning, everyone, and welcome to the 11th Annual Conference here at the Castle Hotel in Keswick. I just want to take **Q11** a few minutes to go over the general structure of the conference and to remind you about some of the facilities here at the hotel, before the first session begins at 9.30.

The programme for the conference is a very full one, but we have tried to build in a little more time for discussion and questions at the end of each session, as we felt that this was something that was missing from last year's conference. We have three sessions scheduled for today, and two for tomorrow. The first session today is the one that will be most relevant to many of you, and we hope that as many of you as possible will be able to stay for the full session. **Q12** Coffee and tea will be available in the small lounge area, which is just across the corridor from this room, at 11.00, and we will finish for lunch at 12.30. Lunch will be served in the dining room, which is at the other end of this corridor. **Q13** Please make sure that you have your conference badge with you, as you will need it to get into the dining room. After lunch, the first session will begin at 2.00, and will be held in the Garden Room, which is at the back of the hotel. If the weather is fine, that room has lovely views over the hills, and **Q14** we will have tea and coffee on the terrace at 3.30. This afternoon's session will finish at 4.15, and there will then be **Q15** a meeting of the management committee in the main lounge area, which is on the first floor. If you are on the management committee, please try to be there promptly, as we have a number of important issues to discuss. Dinner will be served in the dining room at 7.30, and there will be an informal get-together in the garden room after dinner, which we hope as many of you as possible will attend.

Now, tomorrow, the first session will begin at 9.30, and will be in the main lounge area. Coffee and tea will be available again at 11.00, and the second session will begin at 11.30. We will finish for lunch at 12.45, and after lunch there will be a final session in the main lounge area, beginning at 2.00, and finishing at 3.30. After the final session, we will go back to the Garden Room for the closing address, which will be given by Dr. Burton.

Now, on to some other issues. First of all, the swimming pool. Unfortunately, there was a problem with the water heating system last week, and the maintenance people have been working on it over the weekend. They think that it is now working properly, and **Q16** that the water will be warm enough to swim in by this afternoon. We will put a notice on the door to the pool, which is on the first floor, if it is not available for use at any time during the conference. The gym is on the same floor, and is **Q17** open from 6.00 in the morning until 10.00 at night. However, if you want to use the sauna, you will need to **Q18** book in advance at the main reception desk, as it is quite small and can only take four people at a time. There is no charge for using the sauna, but you will need to leave a deposit of £10 at reception, and you will get this back when you return your key to them.

Now, if you have any questions about the conference, I will be here for the next 15 minutes, and will be very happy to help. I hope you enjoy the conference, and that you will have time to explore the beautiful Lake District while you are here.

## PART 3

TIM: So, Laura, have you thought more about the focus of our presentation? I was considering covering the effects of climate change on each country separately.

LAURA: **Q21** That's an interesting idea, but I think it might be too detailed. We should probably focus on what people can actually do to reduce climate change instead.

TIM: You're right. That's a much clearer focus. There's a lot of information on that topic, and it's something that affects all the countries in the region.

LAURA: Exactly. It's also more relevant to our audience. We can briefly mention future climate data, but we shouldn't make it our main point.

TIM: Agreed. **Q22** Now, I'm a bit worried that we're trying to cover too much. There's so much information, and we might run out of time.

LAURA: I was thinking the same thing. I feel like we need to cut down on some content, otherwise, it'll be overwhelming for the audience.

TIM: Good point. We don't want them to get lost in the details.

LAURA: **Q23** There's one more thing. I think we need to be careful when we talk about rainfall patterns. Some sources say there could be more rain in some areas, while others predict severe droughts. We should make sure we present the information in a balanced way.

TIM: Absolutely. And we should also avoid assuming that data from one country applies to all of East Africa. Climate patterns vary a lot across the region.

LAURA: Right. Let's be precise and avoid generalizing too much.

TIM: So, for the poster, what should we include?

LAURA: **Q24** Well, we definitely need to provide a clear outline of our research at the top, so people can follow our main points easily.

TIM: **Q25** Yes, and we should avoid using a fancy script font. It needs to be easy to read from a distance.

LAURA: Exactly. **Q26** We also need to reduce the amount of detailed research we include. We can't fit everything on the poster.

TIM: Agreed. Let's break the information into sections. **Q27** Maybe we can use headings to clearly separate each part?

LAURA: Good idea. **Q28** We should also include some diagrams and photographs to make the poster more visually engaging.

TIM: Yes, visuals will help communicate the key points more effectively. **Q29** And we need to make sure our summaries are clear and concise.

LAURA: **Q30** Definitely. And we should add some colours to make the poster stand out.

TIM: Sounds good! Let's get started on the final version.

## PART 4

Good morning, everyone. Today, I'll be discussing the role of technology in modern farming, particularly in the UK, where technological advancements are helping farmers address various challenges.

To begin with, one of the biggest challenges UK farmers face is financial instability. Over the past decade, the price of key crops such as wheat has fallen dramatically. On the **Q31 international** market, for instance, the price has dropped by as much as 50%, making it difficult for farmers to maintain profitability. While some have been able to adapt by diversifying their crops or seeking alternative revenue streams, many have relied on government **Q32 subsidies** to stay in business. These financial supports help offset losses and sustain the agricultural sector.

Another major issue for farmers is the need to reduce their dependence on chemical inputs such as **Q33 fertiliser** and pesticides. Excessive use of these substances not only affects **Q34 soil** quality but also poses risks to the environment and human health. Technology is increasingly being used to address this concern, offering solutions that optimise resource use and minimise waste.

Now, let's look at some of the specific technologies being used on farms today. One such innovation is the use of sensors. These small but powerful devices are placed in the soil to monitor conditions in real time. They provide crucial data on moisture levels and **Q35 temperature**, which is then sent to a computer system. This allows farmers to make informed decisions regarding irrigation and fertiliser application, ensuring resources are used efficiently and effectively.

Another important tool is drones. These small aircraft, which operate without a **Q36 pilot**, are used to survey fields from above. Equipped with cameras and other sensors, drones help identify specific areas that require attention, such as sections affected by disease or inadequate irrigation. This targeted approach reduces waste and increases overall efficiency.

A third technology that has transformed modern farming is GPS. This system provides accurate **Q37 location** information, helping farmers apply fertilisers and pesticides more precisely. Instead of treating entire fields uniformly, GPS enables site-specific management, reducing costs and minimising environmental impact. Furthermore, advancements in robot technology are also making an impact. Robots are now being used for a variety of **Q38 tasks**, such as harvesting fruit, planting crops, and even removing weeds. Unlike human workers, these machines can operate continuously without the need for breaks, making them an attractive option for farms facing labour shortages.

Despite the clear advantages, adopting these technologies does come with challenges. One of the main barriers is cost—some farmers are hesitant to invest in expensive new technologies, particularly when their profit margins are already tight. Additionally, implementing these systems requires training. Farmers need to develop new **Q39 skills** and expertise to operate and maintain the equipment effectively.

In conclusion, the use of technology in agriculture is becoming increasingly essential. It allows farmers to maximise productivity while minimising resource waste. As a result, technology plays a crucial role in increasing the production of **Q40 food**, ensuring that farms remain sustainable and profitable in the long term. Looking ahead, researchers are continuously developing new agricultural technologies to further improve efficiency and sustainability. Innovations such as precision farming, artificial intelligence, and automated machinery could soon become standard on farms worldwide. However, successful implementation will require ongoing investment, education, and adaptation by farmers.