

IELTS Listening Practice Test 46

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer the questions on what you hear. There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions and you will have a chance to check your work. All the recordings will be played once only.

Section 1

You will hear a talk between a customer and a travel agent. First, you have some time to look at questions 1 to 10.

Now listen carefully and answer questions 1 to 10.

Customer: Good morning. I'd like to book a flight to Toronto, please.

Travel Agent: Certainly. Flying from Sydney?

Customer: Yes. On Thursday, please.

Travel Agent: Thursday the 16th, right. There are three flights that day. Do you prefer flying with any particular airline?

Customer: I've heard that Air Canada is good, but expensive. Is there a big difference in prices between the airlines? I'll be flying business class.

Travel Agent: Yes, there is. Air Canada is the most expensive airline at 4,000 to six thousand dollars for business class. Depending on the date of return, Qantas is 3000 to 6000 and Pacific, the Budget Airline charges between 2000 and 3500.

Customer: Wow, that's quite a difference in prices. I'm returning on from Wednesday 22nd. So could you check the return prices for me?

Travel Agent: Sure. Let me just enter the return date into the computer. Okay, Air Canada has tickets for \$4,600. Qantas has them for \$4,200. Pacific has tickets for \$3,200. Those prices all include taxes and surcharges.

Customer: Okay, before I make a decision, I would like to know the departure and arrival times, in both directions.

Travel Agent: Of course. Let's look at Air Canada first. Leaves Sydney at 10 a.m. and arrives in Toronto at 10 a.m. local time. There's a stopover in Vancouver. The Qantas flight leaves Sydney at 1:45 and arrives at 10:15 a.m. There's also a stopover in Vancouver but it's shorter than the Air Canada one. Pacific flies via Los Angeles and leaves at 6:15 arriving at 11:55 p.m.

Customer: Oh! That doesn't sound very convenient. Flying by Pacific, I mean

Travel Agent: Well, budget Airlines do offer cheaper tickets, but they are often not so advantageous in other ways.

Customer: How about the returned flights?

Travel Agent: Let me check. The Air Canada flight leaves Toronto at 4 o'clock and arrives at six o'clock local time. The Qantas flight leaves at 9:00 a.m. and arrives at 11 a.m. local time in Sydney. Pacific, the Pacific flight leaves Toronto at 10:25 and arrives at 6:10 local time in Sydney. Again, not very convenient timing.

Customer: No, it isn't. Are the stopovers the same as on the outward journey?

Travel Agent: Yes, they are.

Customer: Well, I have a business appointment on Wednesday the 22nd, in the morning. So, unfortunately I can't take the Qantas flight. The Pacific flight times are too inconvenient. So I'll take the Air Canada flight even though it's more expensive.

Travel Agent: Right! I'll book that for you. Shall I? Do you have your passport with you?

Customer: Yes, I do. Here, you are.

Travel Agent: Thank you. I'll just enter your details. Okay. Could you just check this printout? Make sure that I've spelt your name correctly and have written your passport number correctly too. Will you paying by credit card?

Customer: Yes. I have a company credit card. Here, you are. Oh, my name is Reece with a C not with an S.

Travel Agent: Oh, I'm sorry. I'll correct that. Double E-C-E.

Customer: And my given names are hyphenated. Mary hyphen an with an e. Oh, you've got that. Sorry.

Travel Agent: Okay, Mary hyphen an, joined together with hyphen. Is the passport number, okay?

Customer: Yes, could you give me an official invoice, please? I need it for my company.

Travel Agent: Certainly. Shall I use the company name as it appears on the credit card. ABC stocks?

Customer: Yes.

Travel Agent: Okay. Thank you. Could you sign here, and here? Thank you. I'll just print out your tickets.

Customer: Thank you.

That is the end of Section 1. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

Question 1-10

Q. 1-4

Answer the following questions using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR NUMBERS** for each answer.

1 On which day and date does the woman want to fly to Toronto? _____

2 What class does the woman want to fly in? _____

3 What is the lowest price for a ticket on the days the customer has chosen?

4 What do the ticket prices include? _____

Q. 5-8

Complete the following information about the flight times, using **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD OR A TIME** for each gap.

Airline	Outward flight		Return flight		Stopover
	Depart ure	Arrival	Depart ure	Arrival	
Air Canada	10: 00	10: 00	16: 00	18: 00	Vancouver
Qantas	5 - -	1 0 :	0 9 :	1 1 :	6 _____

	$\begin{array}{r l} - & 1 \\ - & 5 \\ - & \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r l} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	
Pacific	$\begin{array}{r l} 7 & 2 \\ - & 3 \\ - & : \\ - & 5 \\ - & 5 \\ - & \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r l} 8 & 0 \\ - & 6 \\ - & : \\ - & 1 \\ - & 0 \\ - & \\ \hline \end{array}$	Los Angeles

Q. 9 and 10

Answer the following questions using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

9 What is the customer's full name? _____

10 Which company does she work for? _____

Section 2

You will hear a monologue. First, you have some time to look at questions 11 to 20.

Now listen carefully and answer questions 11 to 20.

Good afternoon, everyone. I am here to give you a talk on tenancy agreements and other legalities. If you rent a flat or a house or bedsit, you will have a tenancy agreement or lease. This is a written legal agreement between you, the tenant and the property owner, the landlord. Tenancy agreements should normally contain information about the amount of rent, the length of the tenancy and what rights you and your landlord will have under the law.

In most cases, you will have an assured shorthold tenancy, which means that your landlord cannot ask you to leave without a good reason, during the first six months. Although these rights offer you some protection, it is still your responsibility to check the tenancy agreement thoroughly and make sure you agree with the terms. Do not sign the tenancy agreement, if you do not know what all of it means. If you do not fully understand your rights, show your tenancy agreement to an advisor in the accommodation office or student welfare office at your university or college and ask for help. You can also get help from a housing advice center, law center or citizen's advice bureau.

When you do sign in the tenancy agreement, make sure you get a copy to keep for yourself. In case you need to check any details later on, the landlord may also ask you to sign an inventory,

a list of all the items in the property, pieces of furniture, kitchen items etc. If so, make sure you get a copy of this as well. Check that it is correct and that any existing damage to these items is included before signing it. If your landlord does not provide an inventory, you should make one yourself and send a copy to the landlord. Let's take a look at payments. Before you move into private accommodation, you will probably be asked to pay a deposit equivalent to one month's rent.

Make sure you get a receipt for any deposits or fees you have paid. When you leave the accommodation, if you have paid all your bills and caused no damage to the property, your full deposit will be paid back to you. If you are renting through an accommodation agency, you may also be asked to pay fees for preparing tenancy agreements and administration. You should also keep a written record of all the rent payments that you make, as you make them. If you have a dispute with your landlord, or you get behind with your rent, you should get advice as soon as possible. Remember that if you live in the same building as your landlord or you have a room in a student or youth hostel or university college accommodation, then this will affect how secure your tenancy will be. If you do not share any living space with the landlord or a member of their family, apart from means of access like an entrance hall or a staircase or are a student living in halls of residence or any other type of accommodation where an educational institution is the landlord, you will have basic protection from eviction. Your landlord will have to end your tenancy first, either by waiting for the end of the fixed term you agreed for the tenancy or by giving you at least four weeks written notice in writing, to quit or through getting a court order. Before you have to leave, if you share living space, for example, a kitchen, living room or bathroom with your landlord or are in a student or youth hostel, you will be what is termed and excluded tenants, which means that you are outside the protection of the UK law which regulates tenancies and will not have security of tenure. All the landlord has to do to evict you is to give you notice, although they must give you a reasonable amount of time in which to leave. If you have problems with accommodation, contact the accommodation office or students union at your university or college. If you need specialist or legal help contact the law center in your local citizens advice bureau who will be able to tell you your rights as a tenant and the rights of your landlord.

That is the end of section 2. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

Question 11-20

Q. 11-14

Complete the following sentences using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each gap.

11 A tenancy agreement is a _____ between the tenant and the landlord.

12 An assured shorthold tenancy means that your landlord cannot ask you to leave without a good reason during the _____

13 Tenants should keep a _____ of the tenancy agreement.

14 _____ is a list of all the items in the property.

Q. 15-17

Decide which **THREE** of the following statements about deposits are correct and write the appropriate letters on your answer sheet in any order.

- A They are special to England.**
- B They are generally equal to one month's rent.**
- C They can be used instead of one month's rent.**
- D They can cover unpaid bills when you leave the accommodation.**
- E They can cover the cost of damage to furniture.**
- F They are not payable when you use an accommodation agency.**
- G They can cover the legal costs of tenancy disputes.**

Q. 18-20

Decide which are **THREE** ways a landlord can legally evict a tenant (other than an excluded tenant) and write the appropriate letters on your answer sheet in any order.

- A By moving into the property.**
- B By moving a member of his/her family into the property.**
- C By applying to your educational institution for your eviction.**
- D By waiting until the tenancy agreement expires.**
- E By giving you notice that you have to leave.**
- F By giving you at least 4 weeks' written notice that you have to leave.**
- G By getting a court to issue an order for you to leave.**
- H By contacting a law centre or the Citizens Advice Bureau.**

Section 3

You will hear a talk between the professor and a student. First, you have some time to look at questions 21 to 30.

Now listen carefully and answer questions 21 to 30.

Professor: Good morning, Clara! Take a seat. Right, I've read your first draft of your project on housing. Well done!

Clara: Thank you. I know it's only a first draft, though. So I'm sure you have some suggestions on how it can be improved. I was very nervous at first because it wasn't my first choice of topic. I wanted to do something on voting patterns, but getting information, well, it didn't look possible within the time frame.

Professor: Don't worry. I think that you have made a good choice. Yes, a comparison of the factors influencing house prices, very topical.

Clara: Definitely! There seems to be something about housing prices in the newspapers every day. I just wanted to compare the different factors. You know, location, the proximity of facilities such as schools.

Professor: As I said, a good choice of topic. Now, the first part is very well done. You clearly introduced what you are going to look at, why and how.

Clara: Do you think that I have covered enough points there?

Professor: I think so. Did you have anything else in mind? You know, something else you'd like to cover.

Clara: Well, a friend suggested that I might include crime rates.

Professor: Actually. That's a very good idea. You might consider it. It is something that many people take into account consciously or otherwise. When choosing a place to live, nowadays, the police are required to keep quite detailed statistics on crime and you can get them fairly easily. I mean it's easy enough to ask for them, but it might take a while for the police to get them to you.

Clara: Okay, I'll make a note of that. Contact police for crime statistics.

Professor: Now, I have to say that I found the middle part more difficult to get through.

Clara: Oh, I thought I had done that rather well.

Professor: Don't worry, it's not awful. It's just that, well, try to take a uniform approach. Use one for each criteria people. Use when choosing housing. That way you're comparing like, with like rather than different things.

Clara: I see, so I should stick with one as far as possible. Yes, that does seem logical. So I don't really need to get more data or write much more. Instead, I need to change. I've got it.

Professor: It just makes it a lot easier to read. That's the main thing.

Clara: Yes, of course. How about the conclusion?

Professor: Based on the information you've provided, I think that you've done very well. You'll have to see if the new information you include changes your conclusion, at all. It probably won't make a big difference but you might see variations in some areas.

Clara: Okay. Do you think that I used appropriate headings and, is the bibliography, okay? I know that a lot of professors look long and hard at that, whilst most students think it's unimportant.

Professor: Yes, professors find the bibliography very useful. It tells us where you are getting your information from and whether those sources are appropriate. Your bibliography is fine. But you might consider changing the format. Here's a printout of the most widely accepted format. You can keep that.

Clara: Thank you and the headings?

Professor: I made a few notes. Here are some suggestions. Don't feel that you have to use them. I won't be offended. But some of your headings are long-winded whereas others are relatively short as they should be.

Clara: Thank you. I'll take a look at these later.

Professor: How long did you work on the whole thing?

Clara: Well, two months, perhaps on average of three hours a day. Not more than that. Probably, a 150 hours.

Professor: That's about what I would recommend. Anything less than a hundred and twenty hours is going to be detrimental to the project. You'll probably need another 50 hours, work on it in total. You've still got a month. So you should manage it easily.

Clara: Yes a couple of hours a day, easy.

Professor: I'd suggest that you come back to see me in, oh, about let's say three weeks time. Then you should be virtually finished and I can have another look before you do your final proofreading, before handing it in.

Clara: Okay. I'll see you after one of the seminars to make an appointment. Is that okay?

Professor: Certainly! Thanks Clara.

Clara: Thank you, professor.

That is the end of Section 3. You now have half a minute to check your answers.

Question 21-30

Q. 21-25

Answer the following questions using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

21 What did Klara originally want to do her project on? _____

- 22 Where can Klara read about housing prices every day? _____
- 23 Which facilities might influence housing prices? _____
- 24 What did Klara's friend suggest including information on? _____
- 25 Where could Klara get such information from? _____

Q. 26-30

Complete the following sentences using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR NUMBERS** for each gap.

- 26 In the middle part, Klara needs to use a _____
- 27 The professor suggests _____ of the bibliography.
- 28 The professor suggests that headings are _____
- 29 Klara has to finish the project in _____
- 30 The last thing Klara needs to do before giving the professor her project is _____

Section 4

You will hear a presentation on scholarship and funding. First, you have some time to look at questions 31 to 40.

Now listen carefully and answer questions 31 to 40.

Welcome to this presentation on scholarships and funding. If you are hoping for help with funding your studies in the UK, you need to get working on this as soon as you can. It is almost impossible to make arrangements for financial support, once you have left your own country. Start by inquiring with your own Ministry of Education or Department of Education. Your local British Council office can provide details of awards available including those offered by UK Institutions themselves. You'll also find information and a scholarships database on their website. The main scholarship schemes available for international students include British education scholarships, commonwealth scholarships, foreign office scholarships and overseas students' research awards. British education scholarships are prestigious awards enabling talented International students to study in the UK at postgraduate level. Only students studying for at least one academic year are eligible. About 2,000 new scholarships are currently awarded each year and there are plans to expand the program further.

There are three types of scholarship. The first is a full award where all the fees, a living allowance and travel to and from the UK are paid for. Then, there is a fees only award, where all or part of the fees are paid. Finally, there is a partial award where a combination of the fees and the allowances are paid. The value of the scholarship will vary depending on the type of the award, the length of the course and the country from which the student comes, but it is up to a maximum of twenty thousand pounds. Contact the British Council or the British Embassy in your own country for details. You must be resident in your home country when you apply. Commonwealth scholarships are awards, mainly for postgraduate study. Although funding for

undergraduate study may be possible, if there are no suitable undergraduate courses in your home country. You must be a citizen of a commonwealth country including the UK. A University degree or equivalent is usually required. Apply to the British Council office in your country. You must be resident in your own country when you apply.

About 3,000 of these scholarships are awarded each year and their value ranges from 5,000 to 15,000 pounds. Foreign office scholarships are a joint initiative by the foreign office and certain UK higher education institutions. The awards are normally given for taught postgraduate courses. In rare cases an award may be made for undergraduate study if the course is not available at an institution in your home country. They are funded by the foreign office and participating UK higher education institutions. You must normally be under 35 years of age. You must be resident in a developing country and you must not be currently employed by your government or by an international organization. You should be planning to study a subject related to development and be fluent in English. Apply directly to one of the participating institutions. You can ask for a list of participating institutions from the British Embassy in your country or your local British Council office. Only about 500 of these awards are made each year and their value ranges from 7,000 to 12,000 pounds. Overseas students' research awards are awards for full-time postgraduate study for a period of one year. They make up the difference between home and overseas students fees. They are funded by the Ministry of Education. You must be a postgraduate research student at a publicly-funded higher education institution in the UK. You will need to demonstrate academic merit and research potential. Application forms are available from UK higher education institutions. So contact the one where you want to study. For further information, contact the OSRA office via their website www.osra.org. Actually, you could email them at osra@osra.org. On average, 1000 of these scholarships are awarded each year and the maximum amount is 25,000 pounds per scholarship.

Question 31-40

Q. 31-33

Complete the following information about British Education Scholarships, using **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR NUMBER** for each gap.

British Education Scholarships

- available to all overseas students
- for students at 31 _____ level
- 2,000 awarded each year
- full award, 32 _____ award, or partial award
- worth up to 33 _____

Q. 34 and 35

Answer the following questions about Commonwealth Scholarships, using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR NUMBERS** for each answer.

34 Where should you apply for this scholarship? _____

35 How much is each scholarship worth? _____

Q. 36-38

Complete the following information about Foreign Office Scholarships, using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each gap.

Foreign Office Scholarships

- awarded jointly by the Foreign Office and HE institutions
- usually awarded for 36 _____
- not employed by the government or 37 _____
- course must be in the field of 38 _____

Q. 39 and 40

Answer the following questions about Overseas Students Research Awards, using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

39 What is covered by these awards? _____

40 Which organization provides these awards? _____