Training Test 1

Listening Part 3

What is Listening Part 3?

- a discussion between two or sometimes three speakers (e.g. between one or more students and / or their university tutor)
- two tasks (e.g. flow-chart, multiple-choice or matching)
- 10 questions, with a brief pause in the discussion between the parts that relate to each task

The subject is an aspect of academic life (e.g. a presentation).

Task information: 3-option multiple-choice

In Part 3, this task usually focuses on attitude / opinion, negotiation and (dis)agreement.

You have to:

- listen to the recording, which you will hear once only.
- choose from options A, B or C to answer a question or complete a statement so that it means the same as the information in the recording.

Useful strategy: identifying the locating words

In many IELTS tasks you need to identify the words (e.g. in the notes, flow-chart or questions) which are also in the recording. These words will help you follow a conversation and know which part of it contains the information you need.

Locating words are usually dates or statistics, names objects or events, which are difficult to paraphrase.

1 Underline the locating words in questions 1-6.
History of antibiotics

Fleming's discovery of penicillin in 1928 reduced people's fear of 1				
+				
pharmaceutical companies realised antibiotics				
like penicillin and chloramphenicol could lead to				
2				
•				
jungles and mountain areas were explored for				
3				
manufacturers in the US and Europe decided to focus				
on 4 instead				
+				
5 have offered a limited range of				
antibiotics since the 1970s				

some 6 no longer respond to

antibiotics, with 700,000 cases annually

What does it test?

- identifying key facts and ideas and how they relate to each other
- identifying speakers' attitudes and opinions
- recognising agreement and disagreement

Task information: Flow-chart completion

Flow-chart completion requires you to follow the development of a discussion. The steps in the flow-chart are in the same order as what you hear.

You have to:

- listen to part of the discussion, which you hear once only.
- choose one option (A, B, C, etc.) from the box to complete each space in the flow-chart according to what you hear.

Vocabulary

For Part 3 flow-charts, the vocabulary in the options will be different to the language you hear in the recording.

1 Look at these examples of language from the recording on the history of antibiotics. Match them with options A-I.

1 the financial gain would be enormous

_	the maneral Ban would				
2	clinics and hospitals				
3	people receiving medical				
4	specimens of microorganisms				
5	artificial kinds of antibiotic				
6	a cut that went septic / a sore throat				
7	a real improvement				
8	doctors and surgeons				
9	severe illness				
synthetic forms			bacteria sam	ples	
serious diseases			treatment ce	ntres	
genuine progress H sick patien			sick patients		
common infections I large profits			large profits	100	
medical professionals					

①

ABCDE

2 Listen to some extracts. Complete the flow-chart with options A-I.

Useful strategy: 3-option multiple-choice

For Part 3, these questions may test understanding of agreement and disagreement.

1 Look at the list of phrases.

Decide whether	they suggest	agreement	✓ . or	disagreement	X.
seciae wiletilei	they suggest	agreement	, 01	albagicement	

	the third they suggest up to the true to t							
1	Actually, you could be right.		7	I'm not sure I go along with that.				
2	I doubt it.		8	That's one way of looking at it, but				
3	I hardly think so.		9	You have a point there.				
4	Fair enough.		10	Exactly.				
5	I couldn't agree more.		11	Come on. Surely that's not the case.				
6	Precisely.		12	Not necessarily.				

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Action plan for Flow-chart completion

- Read the instructions and check how many spaces there are in the flow-chart.
- 2 Look at the heading of the flow-chart to find out the discussion topic.
- 3 Look at the flow-chart and underline the locating words.
- Read the list of options, and remember they will probably be 4 paraphrased in the recording.
- Listen carefully to the conversation, and be ready for the answer 5 when you hear the locating words.
- Transfer your answers to the answer sheet at the end of the test. 6

The question numbers run horizontally across each row.



Many of the options fit in several spaces. Don't try and guess the answers.

Focus on each question in turn. As soon as you have answered one question, look at the next stage of the flow-chart.

History of vitamin supplements

Questions 21-26

Complete the flow-chart below.

Choose SIX answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-I, next to Questions 21-26.

- A lifestyle changes
- F effective packaging
- **B** famous people
- **G** toxic substances
- **C** scientific findings
- **H** processed foods
- D industrial processes
- I alarming images
- **E** poor diet

caused by 21

Prior to 1900s: physical weakness is thought to be

Early 1900s: research shows a link between

22 and sickness

1930s: governments become concerned about the

popularity of 23......

1940s: 24 convince housewives to buy vitamin supplements

1950s: 25make vitamin supplements more accessible to consumers

1960s to present day: vitamin supplement sales continue to rise because of 26

Advice

- A-I These options may be mentioned in any order. Three of them will not be needed.
- 21 Listen for the date as the answer will come shortly afterwards.
- 23 Governments is the locating word. Popularity is expressed using different language in the recording.
- 24 Both 1940s and housewives are useful locating words.
- 25 How might more accessible to consumers be paraphrased?
- 26 What's another way of saying rise? The answer will come after one of the speakers has said this.

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