



IELTS ANSWER KEY

UNIT 3

Reading:

Exercise 1:

1. Challenging an idea
2. Comparing things
3. Giving reasons

Exercise 2:

1. Current development in the space tourism industry
2. The number of people who have paid to travel to space
3. The poor value that trips into space offer compared to their cost
4. The harmful consequences of space tourism

Exercise 3:

1. C
2. D
3. B

Exercise 4:

1. D
2. E
3. B

Exercise 5:

1. Have the privilege to leave the earth
2. A lot shorter / a few minutes of / seven days
3. A rewarding, once-in-a-lifetime experience / lucky

Exercise 6:

1. Provide precise, factual information
2. Write about a few things which are typical of something
3. Write about something but not in a detailed way
4. Say why something is right or why something should exist

Exercise 7:

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. C

Exercise 8:

1. F
2. C
3. G
4. A
5. C
6. E
7. B
8. F
9. A
10. D

Exercise 9:

1. Orbit the earth
2. Time to go home
3. —
4. A poor use of billions of dollars
5. In good shape
6. Schedule
7. Achievements in such fields as
8. Schedule
9. Rock star or Hollywood actor
10. Period of study

Exercise 10:

1. Achieve
2. Explain or describe
3. Function
4. Justify or explain reasons
5. Contrasting
6. Intention

Writing:

Exercise 1:

1. Hive
2. Flowers
3. Nectar
4. Cells
5. Wings
6. Water
7. Honey

Exercise 2:

1. The bees build a hive
2. The bees leave the hive in order to search for flowers
3. They collect nectar
4. The nectar is taken back to the hive and put into the cells
5. Bees fan the nectar filled cells with their wings
6. Nectar loses its water content
7. Honey is produced

Exercise 3:

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True
6. True

Exercise 4:

2

Exercise 5:

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. Yes
4. No

Exercise 6:

1. Leave
2. Collect
3. Find
4. Is used
5. Is taken
6. Is put
7. Must be cooled down
8. Fan
9. Loses
10. Is produced

Exercise 7:

1. A container is built
2. This container is called a hive
3. A suitable flower is found
4. This nectar is used to make honey
5. The nectar is taken back to the hive
6. It is put into cells
7. The nectar-filled cells are fanned
8. Honey is produced

Exercise 8:

Introduce the process: firstly / to begin with

Link the middle stages: following this / then / next

Describe the end of the process: finally / to finish

Exercise 9:

1. Use a rope to tie three long sticks together.
2. Raise the sticks by pulling the end of the rope to form a tripod.
3. Add more sticks to the tripod.
4. Wrap the end of the rope around all the sticks.
5. Wrap a canvas around another stick.
6. Lift the stick against the tripod structure and unwrap the canvas onto the tepee.
7. Pin the ends of the canvas together using metal pins.
8. Fix the bottom of the canvas to the ground.

Listening:

Exercise 1:

1. A / C
2. A / C
3. A / B

Exercise 2:

1. Something people normally pay for
2. A place or building
3. A number

Exercise 3:

1. Swimming pool
2. Restaurant
3. 35

Exercise 4:

1. Aren't
2. Supermarket
3. Supermarket
4. 70
5. 42

Exercise 5:

1. False
2. True
3. False

Exercise 6:

1. Kitchen
2. Playground
3. Towel
4. 100 pounds
5. Garden
6. Noise

Exercise 7:

Making suggestion: it would be good if / I can / how about / if you like, I will / if we..., we should...

Showing doubt: maybe, but... / I'm afraid / ok, but... / I'm not sure... / I don't think...

Showing agreement: ok. Good. / I couldn't agree more / alright. I see what you mean / definitely / that's a brilliant idea

Exercise 8:

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. A

Exercise 9:

1. how about we go first thing Saturday morning? Then we won't have to drive in the dark.
2. OK, good. So if you all come round to our house for about nine, we can set off together. And what about food for the journey?
3. That's a brilliant idea. Then we can stop off somewhere on the way and eat.
4. I mean, it's fine right now, but there's a possibility a possibility it might rain at the weekend. So I'd rather wait until we get there.
5. I'd feel better if you did. But it would be good if we could teach them how to make a fire, like dad taught us.
6. Definitely. I could not agree more.

Exercise 10:

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True

Speaking:

Exercise 1:

1. Affairs
2. Channel
3. Newspaper
4. Broadcasting
5. News
6. Headline
7. Story
8. Release

Exercise 2:

1. Reports about recent events
2. The youth... take an interest in...
3. Political issues
4. (how does)... differ from...(?)
5. Online news sources

Exercise 3:

1. We've been talking about the news and I'd like to discuss with you now one or two more general questions related to this.
2. Let's consider, first of all, sources of news. Tell me, what kind of news stories interest young people in your country?
3. What about news stories about politicians or sportspeople ?
4. What differences are there between news reporting on television and in newspapers?
5. Do many people buy newspapers in your country?

Exercise 4:

1. Celebrities
2. Report
3. Public
4. Side
5. Private
6. Right
7. Invite
8. Obvious
9. Minds
10. Need
11. Popularity
12. Will
13. promote

Exercise 5:

1. Not Sure
2. Positive
3. Not Sure
4. Positive
5. Negative
6. Positive
7. Negative
8. positive

Exercise 6:

Agree: that's right. / there's no doubt about it. / I couldn't agree more. / absolutely!

Disagree: no way! / I wouldn't say that. / actually, I don't like... / I don't believe that is the case.

Neutral/unsure: I'm not an expert, but... / it's hard to say... / it's fifty-fifty. / that's partly true.

Exercise 7:

1. doubt
2. believe
3. agree
4. say
5. partly
6. fifty
7. expert
8. hard

Exercise 8:

1. in / a
2. try
3. or
4. - / -
5. On

Vocabulary and Grammar:

Exercise 1:

1. Headlines
2. Breaking news
3. Round-the-clock reporting
4. Interview
5. Notifications
6. Bulletin
7. News flash
8. Scandal

Exercise 2:

1. Sources
2. Reporting
3. Witnesses
4. Discover
5. Social
6. Release
7. Statements

Exercise 3:

1. Report
2. Interview
3. Update
4. Stay
5. Research
6. Follow
7. Comment
8. Release

Exercise 4:

1. Sports news
2. Lifestyle section
3. Entertainment news
4. Business news
5. Local news
6. Editorial section
7. The main story
8. Review section

Exercise 5:

1. Pick
2. Cheer
3. Ended
4. Catch
5. Hear
6. Make

Exercise 6:

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. A

Exercise 7:

1. Are being bought
2. Isn't known
3. They're updated
4. Was the photograph taken?
5. Was being interviewed
6. Isn't recorded

Exercise 8:

1. It was thought that the man was responsible for several similar robberies last year.
2. It was hoped that some witness might come forward, but so far, nobody has approached us.
3. It is understood that someone will release a statement soon.
4. It is not often said that politicians have a sense of humor, but this story shows that some politicians can be funny.
5. Why was it said that the factory is going to stay open, when in fact, it's going to close?

Exercise 9:

1. A local factory was completely destroyed last night in a fire.
2. The noise was heard by several witnesses in nearby houses.
3. Fortunately, no one was killed in the fire.
4. However, three security guards were cut by flying glass.
5. The cause of fire is still investigated.
6. However, it is being treated as an accident, not a crime.
7. One possibility is that the fire was caused by an electrical fault inside the factory.
8. Members of the public are advised by the police to stay away from the scene of the fire.

Exercise 10:

1. First
2. First
3. During
4. First
5. Second
6. Finally
7. Meanwhile
8. In the end



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UNIT 4

Reading:

Exercise 1:

1. A traditional festival
2. Is still popular
3. People dressed in special clothes

Exercise 2:

4. Rituals
5. Historical events
6. The things people wear

Exercise 3:

Rituals: set on fire / the man is paraded / set on fire / a man-like figure is constructed / people from the town hold hands and dance

Historical events: a famous battle / managed to repel the invaders

Things people wear: costumes / cloaks / masks

Exercise 4:

4. iii
5. i
6. ii

Exercise 5:

1. B
2. A
3. C

Exercise 6:

5. Role / bringing / generations / together
6. Legends / New Zealand / how / created
7. Possibility / traditional / national / holidays
8. Interest / craft / celebrating
9. Importance / navigational / past
10. Legends / origins / stars
11. Influence / customs / agriculture
12. Decline / revival
13. Traditional / dishes
14. Strategy / locating / formation / stars

Exercise 7:

Paragraph A:	iv
Paragraph B:	viii
Paragraph C:	ii
Paragraph D:	x
Paragraph E:	v
Paragraph F:	i
Paragraph G:	vii

Exercise 8:

1. Making traditional kites
2. Disappear brought back
3. Myths and origins
4. Spotting
5. Sailors
6. Unite
7. Crops, plant and harvest

Exercise 9:

B / D / E / G

Writing:

Exercise 1:

1. Compare
2. Changes
3. Described
4. Past
5. Facilities
6. Development

Exercise 2:

1. Overall
2. To begin
3. Regarding this
4. In addition to
5. As a result of
6. However
7. Although

Exercise 3:

1. Has been
2. Around
3. Both
4. On
5. The
6. Centre
7. Still
8. To

Exercise 4:

1. The first map
2. We
3. New houses
4. The new shopping center

Exercise 5:

1. The two maps show the layout of green village in different years.
2. The first one shows the village in 1985 and the second shows how it looked in 2005.
3. Overall, it can be seen that the village has been extended and enlarged in almost all areas.
4. To begin, the biggest change is that a new road was built around the village.
5. As a result, the village has had several new developments: new houses were built both in the center and out of the village.
6. In addition to these, a new shopping center was built on the southern edge of the village.
7. As a result of this, we can see that the small shop in the middle of the village disappeared.
8. However, the restaurant remained in the same location in the center of the village.
9. Although the school is still in the center, it was moved from the north to the south of the village.

Exercise 6:

1. These
2. This
3. Which
4. This
5. These
6. Which

Exercise 7:

1. Increased
2. Built
3. Extended
4. Extended
5. Removed

Exercise 8:

The maps show Shebdon Railway Station in 1998 and the present day. We can see that the station has been expanded, with significantly more facilities available to customers now compared with 1998. Firstly, the station has been developed and the number of shops has increased.

In 1998, there were only four platforms but today there are seven. A restaurant has been added between the new and old platforms and the number of shops has grown, as there are now two shops situated next to the restaurant and the old shop has been removed. The ticket office remains in the same place but has been extended and is now much larger.

The cafe has also stayed in roughly the same place, which is at the bottom of the old platforms. The toilets were previously in a separate building next to the platforms, but they have now disappeared. A new supermarket has been built at the bottom of the new platforms.

Exercise 9:

1. Has been
2. Has increased
3. Has been
4. Have grown
5. Has been
6. Stays
7. Has
8. Has been

Listening:

Exercise 1:

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. True

Exercise 2:

A: So, have you studied anything for our seminar next week, Kara?

B: On the topic of lying? Yes, it's an interesting subject. I've been reading lots of articles. For example, I read that when some people tell lies, they don't make eye contact with the person they're speaking to. however , in some cultures, avoiding eye contact is a sign of respect.

A: That's interesting. I read that in the US, police have been able to find out whether people are lying using technology.

B: you mean with machines?

A: exactly . Machines can tell us a lot, apparently.

B: so , it's usually possible to tell if someone's lying from their body language, isn't it?

A: Some people think so, yes.

B: I'd say that it's easy to find out if someone's a liar.

A: That's not always true, actually , because liars often believe the things they're saying.

B: Another interesting thing is that people are less likely to lie when they're face-to-face with you – you know , when they're right in front of you.

Exercise 3:

1. However
2. You mean
3. Exactly
4. So
5. Actually
6. You know

Exercise 4:

1. don't know
2. often
3. to invite someone else to give their opinion
4. to report someone else's opinion

Exercise 5:

1. dishonest
2. pretend
3. psychologist
4. fake
5. body language
6. lie
7. detect
8. survey

Exercise 6:

1. I doubt if men lie more than women. I think they're all equally dishonest!
2. The thing is children lie all the time, but it's possible that they don't realize that they are lying. They think they are just playing.
3. A lot of people lie in order to get a job. We should see that as normal, regardless of how we feel about it.
4. I don't think everyone tells lies. Not everyone is dishonest.
5. If a person is very smart, you will never know whether he or she has lied to you or not.
6. Many people tell small lies, especially if they think they won't get caught out.

Exercise 7:

1. sure that something isn't true
2. sure that something is true
3. sure that something is true
4. sure that something isn't true
5. sure that something is true
6. sure that something is true

Exercise 8:

Big lies will be discovered

Exercise 9:

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. G
5. F

Speaking:

Exercise 1:

1. Environmentally friendly
2. Traffic jam
3. Budget increase
4. Carbon emissions
5. Season ticket
6. Fuel efficiency
7. Electric car
8. Long distance

Exercise 2:

1. Public transport
2. Traffic jams
3. Walk on the pavement
4. Travel long distances
5. Go from one place to another
6. Reduce air pollution
7. Electric cars
8. Cheap air travel
9. Environmentally friendly

Exercise 3:

1. Jams
2. Air
3. Season
4. Distance
5. Forms
6. Ticket
7. Domestic
8. Electric
9. Efficiency
10. Friendly

Exercise 4:

Examiner: ... Let's consider, first of all, types of transport. Which are the most popular forms of transport in your country?

Student: I believe it's mostly public transport, ... because it's easy to use and it's relatively cheap ...

Examiner: So, has public transport in Dubai been developed fairly recently?

Student: ... yes, it's relatively easy and cheap.

Examiner: How do people travel long distances in your country?

Student: They prefer public transport to go from city to city. For example, you can take a bus.

Examiner: What are the disadvantages of using public transport?

Student: I think a disadvantage would be the crowds, because you have to wait in line to get a ticket.

Examiner: In your own, private car you would probably arrive later, wouldn't you?

Student: Yes, but you would have your own space and comfort.

Exercise 5:

Conversation fillers: you know / yes, of course / not at all

Generalizing: in general / mostly / I wouldn't say that

Comparing and contrasting ideas: while / relatively / whereas

Ordering your ideas: firstly... / let's consider first of all / another point is / lastly

Explaining your ideas: for example / which that / that's why

Exercise 6:

Ordering your ideas: firstly... / let's consider first of all / another point is / lastly

Generalizing: in general / mostly / I wouldn't say that

Explaining your ideas: for example / which that / that's why

Comparing and contrasting ideas: while / relatively / whereas

Conversation fillers: you know / yes, of course / not at all

Exercise 7:

Conversation fillers: well / let's move on now to talk about / right, ok

Generalizing: its usual / in my opinion / people might/may

Comparing and contrasting ideas: however / in spite of this/that / not only, but also

Ordering your ideas: firstly / to begin with / I'd like to add that / to sum up

Explaining your ideas: it has been predicted that / so as a result of / for instance

Exercise 8:

1. Well
2. In spite
3. Would
4. Relatively
5. Plus
6. Right
7. As a result
8. It has been predicted

Exercise 9:

Examiner: ... Which are the most popular forms of transport in your country?

Student: Cars. Almost everyone in my country uses the car for transport from one place to another.

Examiner: Why is that?

Student: Because public transport is bad in my country and it's because petrol is cheap ...

Examiner: Is it a good thing that there are so many cars in your country?

Student: Actually it's a bad thing because there is always traffic jam. ...

Examiner: How do people travel long distances in your country?

Student: By car, because my country's too small ... it only takes you two hours to go from east to west. ...

Examiner: ... How has transport changed over the last few decades, would you say?

Student: More cars are being used ... If you take a look at the country, you will see that each house has got more than five cars. ...

Examiner: Have people started to use electric cars now?

Student: No, not yet. ... No-one wants to use them. ...

Examiner: Do you think that people will be using different types of transport in the future?

Student: ... Yes, of course, but they are being used ... environmentally friendly cars.

Vocabulary and Grammar:

Exercise 1:

When you arrive at the airport, look for your destination on the departure board. Then check in and get your boarding pass. Your baggage might also be weighed at the desk.

After going through security, wait in the departure lounge until you are told to go to the gate for your flight. Then, when the flight is ready, and just before departure, you will be asked to board the flight. You can then go and find your seat in the cabin.

Remember to fasten your seat belt before the plane takes off. Keep your seat belt fastened until you arrive at your destination and the engines are turned off. Be ready to show your passport and visa at the immigration desk. Finally, pick up your baggage, and take it with you through customs.

Exercise 2:

1. Backpacking / backpacker
2. Cycle / cyclist
3. Sailor / sails
4. Departure / depart
5. Travelling / travelers
6. Delivery / delivers
7. Reserve / reservation
8. Tours / touring
9. Direction / direct
10. Arrive / arrival

Exercise 3:

1. I love travelling to different countries, because it gives me a chance to meet lots of interesting foreigners.
2. We found the campsite in our guide book. It was close to the beach resort.
3. I nearly crashed my car yesterday. The car in front stopped suddenly and I had to break hard to slow down.
4. The motorway was really busy. There were lots of slow vans, lorries, coaches and other large vehicles.
5. Welcome aboard the plane. Please find your seats and place your luggage in the overhead compartments.
6. We need to book our accommodation at the hostel soon.

Exercise 4:

1. By boat
2. Fourteen days
3. After a journey
4. When you leave a hotel
5. During a holiday
6. A return ticket

Exercise 5:

7. Reached
8. Hitchhiked
9. Set
10. Jam
11. Board
12. Drive
13. Pedestrians
14. Via

Exercise 6:

1. I've never been to South America.
2. I've had this suitcase for ten years.
3. I've been waiting in this queue for over an hour.
4. Her plane's already landed, but she hasn't got off yet.
5. Amy's just called to say she's back from Spain.
6. I can't go on holiday because I've lost my passport.
7. The plane can't land because it's been snowing a lot.
8. I've been taking a lot of photos recently.

Exercise 7:

1. We've lived
2. It has changed
3. Has increased
4. Has also expanded
5. Have also appeared
6. Has built
7. Have become
8. Have left
9. Has certainly developed
10. Has it improved

Exercise 8:

1. Ever
2. Yet
3. For
4. So
5. Already
6. Just
7. Long
8. Because
9. Since
10. Never

Exercise 9:

1. Been walking
2. Been
3. Have you had
4. Have you been travelling
5. I've been reading
6. Haven't booked

Exercise 10:

1. How long have you been waiting here?
2. Has the plane landed yet?
3. I haven't seen you for a long time.
4. Have you ever flown in a helicopter?
5. What have you been doing recently?
6. I've never been there before.
7. How many times have you been on this tour?
8. They haven't announced the boarding gate yet.