



IELTS ANSWER KEY

UNIT 7

Reading:

Exercise 1:

1. B
2. B
3. A

Exercise 2:

Adding new information: also / what's more / moreover / in addition

Showing contrast: even though / although / but / despite

Giving an example: for instance / for example / such as / like

Giving a reason or result: consequently / as a result / because of / therefore

Exercise 3:

1. But
2. Also
3. Such as
4. In addition
5. Like
6. As a result
7. Despite
8. For instance
9. Because of
10. Even though
11. Consequently
12. Moreover
13. Therefore
14. For example

Exercise 4:

1. There
2. One
3. They
4. This
5. These
6. It

Exercise 5:

1. Greece
2. Olive trees
3. Olives
4. Long distances over mountainous terrain
5. Using nets, clearing grass and weeds and using donkeys
6. The olive fly

Exercise 6:

1. Made from olive oil
2. A place where olives are carried
3. Cannot be used

Exercise 7:

1. Cosmetic
2. Mountain terrain
3. Poisonous chemicals

Exercise 8:

1. Used to
2. Production
3. Transported
4. Over
5. Donkeys
6. Banned

Exercise 9:

1. Benefits
2. Farm
3. Disease
4. Experience
5. Supermarkets
6. Cosmetics
7. Machinery
8. Website

Exercise 10:

1. They
2. This
3. What's more
4. Such
5. As a result
6. For instance
7. Who
8. It / it / this

Writing:

Exercise 1:

For:

Meet people from around the world

Build confidence

Meet people with similar interests

Easier to express yourself

Against:

Waste of time

Can be dangerous

Not real communication

Only online

Exercise 2:

1. New types of technology mean that you can easily connect
2. Firstly, let us consider what makes a meaningful
3. Many argue that modern social media allows us
4. While it is true that social media sites

Exercise 3:

1. Only online
2. Not real communication
3. Meet people from around the world
4. Can be dangerous
5. Can be dangerous
6. Can be dangerous

Exercise 4:

Throughout / harmful / meaningful / media / impact / nevertheless / bullied

Exercise 5:

1. Throughout
2. Harmful
3. Meaningful
4. Media
5. Impact
6. Nevertheless
7. Bullied

Exercise 6:

Your opinion: in my opinion / I personally believe

General opinion: many argue / many believe / while some people argue

Opposing view: nevertheless / however

Exercise 7:

Your opinion: my opinion is that / it is my belief / to my mind

General opinion: some say / it is said / it is generally accepted that

Opposing view: in spite of / to contrast / on the contrary

Exercise 8:

1. Belief
2. Argue
3. Of
4. Personally
5. Say
6. Contrary

Exercise 9:

Social media is a huge business today and many feel it has changed the world for the better. Others feel the opposite and worry that we do not connect with people in a good way. I personally feel that social media is, on the whole, a good thing as it has improved the way we communicate.

To start with, sites such as Facebook and Instagram mean we can now talk to people from across the world and find out about different cultures. Some people feel this can be a little dangerous, as we can't be sure who we are talking to. However, if we are responsible and take care, there are lots of benefits. For example, you can make friends with people who you would never meet in your normal life.

Lots of people say that internet friends are not real friends, and that spending all your time talking to people on the computer is a waste of your life. Nevertheless, this may be true if you only communicate electronically, meeting people on the internet can be a way of overcoming shyness and these relationships can lead to real meetings. Nowadays, it is becoming more common for people to meet their husbands or wives on the internet.

In conclusion, there are possible problems connected with social media; nevertheless, if you are careful it can give you many opportunities for friendship that you would not normally have. If these sites did not exist, however, the world would be a much more boring place.

Listening:

Exercise 1:

1. 1
2. 1
3. 2
4. 2
5. 2

Exercise 2:

1. Hotel guests / hotel receptionist / found his passport
2. The owner of a campsite / future guests / planning their stay
3. Selling tickets for wildlife tours / thinking about going on one / what people need to do on the tours

Exercise 3:

1. Hoping to buy something
2. Saying what he is going to explain to the woman
3. Checking what the other person means
4. Explaining why people aren't allowed to do something
5. Explaining how one thing affects something else

Exercise 4:

1. The reason I am here is because I'd like to...
2. In order to explain the different rules...
3. Because / because of
4. Why / so that
5. Result in / this means / because

Exercise 5:

1. Mice
2. Accident
3. Shoes
4. Fires
5. Ladder

Exercise 6:

1. Lake
2. Path
3. Rocks
4. Ocean
5. Tunnel
6. Coastline
7. Port
8. Ferry

Exercise 7:



Exercise 8:

1. Right / take / follow / through
2. From / reach / head / come
3. Use / west / avoid / arrive / north

Exercise 9:

1. E
2. H
3. B
4. D
5. F

Exercise 10:

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

Speaking:

Exercise 1:

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs
Enjoy	Enjoyment	Enjoyable	Enjoyably
Love	Love	Lovable loveless loving	Lovingly
Like	Liking	Likeable	-----
-----	Keeness	Keen (on)	Keenly
Interest	Interest	Interested (in) Disinterested (in) Uninterested (in) Interesting Uninteresting	Interestingly
Fascinate	Fascination	Fascinated (by) Fascinating	-----
-----	Passion	Passionate (about)	passionately

Exercise 2:

1. Enjoyable
2. Fascinated
3. Uninteresting
4. Keen on
5. Enjoyed
6. Fascinating
7. Likeable
8. Passionate
9. Loved
10. Interested

Exercise 3:

1. Biology / chemistry / maths / English / history / physical / education
2. For two hours a day / since last year / since I was 12 / for a long time
3. In class / online / in groups / private tutor / in pairs
4. Interesting / active / challenging / creative / useful

Exercise 4:

1. Literature
2. Three
3. No answer
4. Love / French

Exercise 5:

1. Agrees
2. Agrees
3. Disagrees
4. Agrees
5. Agrees

Exercise 6:

1. Very important
2. They
3. Education
4. Physical education
5. Subjects

Exercise 7:

1. Being able to talk with and understand children
2. Being able to prevent children from being naughty and getting them to listen
3. Setting rules for the class and not allowing them to be broken
4. The method and strategies used to teach
5. The method and strategies used to teach
6. Managing a class successfully without any problems

Exercise 8:

1. Believe
2. Feel
3. Suppose
4. Guess
5. Consider
6. Reckon
7. Imagine

Exercise 9:

And / also / first of all / for example / not only / but also

Vocabulary and Grammar:

Exercise 1:

1. Compulsory education
2. Private education
3. State-school education
4. Pre-school education
5. Primary education
6. Secondary education
7. Tertiary or higher education
8. Adult education

Exercise 2:

1. English
2. ICT
3. PE
4. Geography
5. Maths
6. Art and design
7. History
8. Science

Exercise 3:

1. Strict
2. Very patient
3. Flexible
4. Well-behaved
5. Easy-going
6. Practical

Exercise 4:

1. Register
2. Application
3. Different option
4. Personal statement
5. Unconditional offer
6. Conditional offer
7. Grades
8. Clearing

Exercise 5:

1. Research
2. Tutorial
3. Master's degree
4. Lecture
5. Essay
6. Dissertation
7. Bachelor's degree
8. Seminar

Exercise 6:

1. An obligation to do something
2. An obligation not to do something
3. A choice whether to do something or not
4. Advice about the best thing to do
5. Advice about what not to do

Exercise 7:

1. Must
2. Mustn't
3. Should
4. Don't have to
5. Mustn't
6. Shouldn't
7. We should
8. Have to

Exercise 8:

1. This is a positive past rule – something that people had an obligation to do
2. There was no past rule – it was possible to choose
3. This is a negative past rule – something that people had an obligation not to do
4. I'm regretting something positive that didn't happen in the past
5. I'm regretting something negative that did happen in the past

Exercise 9:

1. I shouldn't have chosen it
2. I should have done
3. It should be
4. Had to learn
5. Had to listen
6. Weren't allowed
7. Didn't have to be

Exercise 10:

1. you mustn't talk during the test.
2. Should I explain it to you again?
3. What should I study when I go to university?
4. Why do we have to learn all these dates?
5. Did you have to wear a uniform to school?
6. When do we have to complete our English essay?
7. What should I have done differently?
8. You must complete the homework by Wednesday.



IELTS ANSWER KEY
UNIT 8

Reading:

Exercise 1:

A / B / E

Exercise 2:

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

Exercise 3:

D / E

Exercise 4:

People with no siblings: only children, who have neither brothers no sisters

Positive characteristic: may become more self-confident

Negative characteristic: may cause them to have difficulty understanding others

Exercise 5:

1. True

Exercise 6:

2. E

Exercise 7:

2. Not given

Exercise 8:

3. True
4. False

Exercise 9:

1. False
2. Not given
3. True
4. False
5. False
6. Not given
7. False
8. True
9. True

Exercise 10:

1. Title and subtitle
2. Context
3. Specific information
4. Scan
5. Key words
6. In detail
7. Paraphrases
8. Not
9. Reference words

Writing:

Exercise 1:

1. Blue whale
2. White rhino
3. Panda
4. Bald eagle
5. Tiger
6. Gorilla

Exercise 2:

1. Deforestation
2. Solve
3. Urban
4. Endangered
5. Protect
6. Habitat

Exercise 3:

1. Question 2
2. Question 1
3. Question 1
4. Question 2
5. Question 2
6. Question 1

Exercise 4:

1. Yes
2. No
3. Yes
4. No
5. No
6. Yes

Exercise 5:

In danger of disappearing / natural homes / help these animals / cut down forests / build cities / find an answer / planning new developments

Exercise 6:

1. Shouldn't
2. Shouldn't
3. Shouldn't
4. Should
5. Shouldn't

Exercise 7:

1. Conclusion
2. Up
3. Finally
4. End
5. Conclude
6. In
7. As

Exercise 8:

1. To conclude, it is clear that animals cannot protect themselves in the modern world.
2. In summary, evidence shows the animals need our help.
3. To sum up, it is the responsibility of the general public to help with this.
4. As we have seen, we need to understand the importance of looking after the natural world.
5. Finally, we must do something or many animals will be lost.
6. In the end, it is up to us to do something about this problem.

Listening:

Exercise 1:

1. Probably isn't
2. Cost
3. Negative
4. 5

Exercise 2:

1. Monday / Friday / Saturday
2. Bread / fruit / salad
3. Cutlery / equipment / recipe
4. 219.50 / 192.75 / 26.75
5. Spicy / salty / sweet

Exercise 3:

1. Friday
2. Fruit
3. Recipe
4. 192.75
5. Spicy

Exercise 4:

1. Not quite
2. Rather than
3. However
4. Except
5. Was / until
6. Although

Exercise 5:

1. Research
2. Advertise
3. Food
4. Products
5. Meals

Exercise 6:

1. A group of people
2. A form of media, where people look at things
3. A feature of good food
4. A place where we can get food from
5. Something that people don't need

Exercise 7:

1. Gap 3
2. Gap 5
3. Gap 1
4. Gap 4
5. Gap 2

Exercise 8:

1. Competitors
2. Social media
3. Quality
4. Local farms
5. Time

Exercise 9:

1. Advertise
2. Don't cook for a living
3. Is most important
4. Cheap
5. Set up
6. Made it clear
7. Products
8. None of the meals require a lot of

Exercise 10:

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

Speaking:

Exercise 1:

1. Festival
2. Movies
3. Holidays
4. Products
5. Dress
6. Day

Exercise 2:

... It's called the Far East Film Festival. It's a movie festival of course and it's about old, popular Asian movies. It's usually around the Easter holidays, and it lasts ten days. Every day, you can watch four or five movies from across Asia, so Chinese but also Korean and Japanese. ... It's very nice because there is a market where you can buy local product ..., and fairs where people dress up in traditional Japanese dress. ... I really enjoy this festival because it's very ... interesting. The only thing that is a little bit difficult is the movies are in the original language.

Exercise 3:

1. It's a festival that's called the Far East Festival.
2. It's a festival which is about popular, old Asian movies.
3. It's a festival where you can watch Asian movies.
4. It's a festival that takes place at Easter.
5. It's a festival where people dress up in traditional Japanese dress.
6. It's a festival where you can buy local products.

Exercise 4:

1. That
2. Of course
3. Usually
4. Every day
5. Where
6. Just
7. Because
8. That

Exercise 5:

1. It's a special day which we celebrate everywhere in turkey.
2. There are special TV shows which show the history of the republic.
3. People go to stadiums where they celebrate this national day.
4. If some people don't go to work, they visit friends and family.
5. The markets are so much fun because there is dancing, singing and good food.

Exercise 6:

1. In the 1923, they announced that Turkey is a republic. (3 mistakes)
2. Every year, we celebrate this moment in the 29th of the November. (2 mistakes)
3. Every year, we celebrate this moment in the 29th of the November. (2 mistakes)
4. They also talk about the history of Turkey in this day.
5. I enjoy this festival because it remembers people that they are living in a republic.
6. I usually go to the stadium for celebrating this national day.
7. That's why this day is important.
8. It's one of the greatest moments of our history.

Exercise 7:

1. Discuss
2. Consider
3. Remind
4. Particular
5. Organized
6. Refers
7. Fund
8. Makes

Exercise 8:

1. **Examiner:** We've been talking about celebrations and special events and I'd like to discuss with you one or two more general questions related to this. Let's consider first of all public holidays. Are there many public holidays in your country?

Student: Yes, there are, because we have a lot of Christian holidays, of course, and then all the holidays that are related to our country ...

2. **Examiner:** Why is it important to have public holidays, do you think?

Student: ... I think they are the most important holidays because, ... first of all, they can remind us about our past, ... and also it's a good thing because you can rest a little bit.

3. **Examiner:** So, how could we remind people of the real reasons behind public holidays?

Student: ... The most important thing that we can do ... is invite all the people to come and celebrate in public spaces and remember then why we are celebrating.

4. **Examiner:** Let's think now about special events. What sort of special events are organised in the city where you live?

Student: Well, the most important one is about ... a military group that fought in the First World War ...

5. **Examiner:** So are there fewer people celebrating this now because it refers to the past?

Student: Yes, ... but all the children of these people and also those that survived are always there ...

6. **Examiner:** Do you think that local councils should fund special events for the community?

Student: Yes, I think that it's important because if there is a big celebration then maybe more people will come and remember ... our history.

Exercise 9:

1. To spend time thinking about a possibility or making a decision
2. A day when almost everybody in a particular country does not go to work/school
3. Necessary or of great value
4. To make someone think of something they have forgotten or might have forgotten
5. Special, or this and not any other
6. Anything that happens, especially something important or unusual
7. To make arrangements for something to happen
8. To relate to a person or thing
9. To provide the money to pay for an event, activity or organization
10. Achieving the results wanted or hoped for

Vocabulary and Grammar:

Exercise 1:

9. A comedy festival
10. A firework display
11. A music festival
12. A parade
13. A film festival
14. A fair

Exercise 2:

1. A / B
2. A / C
3. A / C
4. B / C
5. A / B
6. B / C

Exercise 3:

7. Traditional
8. Entertaining
9. Enjoyable
10. Disappointing
11. Experienced
12. Challenging
13. Impressive
14. Social

Exercise 4:

If you're planning to organize your own festival, don't be too ambitious. Keep things as simple as possible, especially if it's your first festival.

Firstly, think about the number of people you want to attend your festival. Be realistic and don't get carried away into thinking that the bigger the festival, the better it will be. However, at the same time, consider your venue when calculating numbers. For example, 500 people standing in a field that would hold a crowd of several thousand would result in an empty field, a terrible atmosphere and a festival that's a disaster. Once you've decided upon numbers, make sure that you promote the festival to create sufficient venue for tickets.

Another key question is your budget – how much money do you have to spend? Hopefully you'll recover some or all of your money from ticket sales, but you'll need to spend a lot of money before you get anything back from advertising. So, one of your main priorities should be to get sponsorship from businesses and other organizations.

Exercise 5:

1. Attended
2. Idea
3. Ceremonies
4. Custom
5. Protect
6. Culture
7. Lasts
8. Attraction

Exercise 6:

1. It's
2. Won't be
3. We take
4. They'll probably cancel
5. That happens
6. If they cancel
7. Won't be
8. Is cancelled

Exercise 7:

9. You're going to feel sick if you eat too much food.
10. What will you do if there aren't any tickets left tomorrow?
11. If you don't want to get cold and wet, take a warm coat to the festival.
12. If there are not enough people, there won't be much of an atmosphere.
13. I will definitely take some photographs if I get close enough to the band at tonight's concert.
14. Will there be enough space for everybody if 100,000 people turn up?
15. If we get enough sponsorship money at next week's meeting, we will be able to organize a great festival.

Exercise 8:

1. Were
2. Could
3. Had
4. Asked
5. Wouldn't mind
6. Did not have
7. Were not
8. Would

Exercise 9:

1. Don't find
2. Closes
3. We could
4. We organized
5. We'd only raise
6. They'll start
7. That happens
8. Were
9. We did
10. They all decided

Exercise 10:

1. Could
2. Rains
3. Will hold
4. Come
5. Were
6. Ask
7. Do not find
8. Will come
9. let