



**APADANA**  
**IELTS Jmbrella**

**Pre-IELTS ANSWER KEY**  
**UNIT 1**

## Writing:

### Exercise 1:

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

### Exercise 2:

1. 3 years
2. By hand
3. Indoors
4. 260 degrees
5. In boxes
6. Supermarkets
7. Tea

### Exercise 3:

1. Not important
2. Important
3. Not important
4. Important
5. Important
6. Not important
7. Important
8. Important
9. Important
10. Important
11. Important

Exercise 4:

1. No
2. Yes
3. No

Exercise 5:

1. The diagram explains ....
2. It shows several stages ...
3. First of all, the tea is grown...

Exercise 6:

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

Exercise 7:

1. Is picked
2. Are kept
3. Is shipped
4. Are packed
5. Is delivered
6. Is bought

## **Listening:**

### Exercise 1:

1. Wild
2. Rare
3. Marine
4. Sociable
5. Dangerous
6. Coast
7. Behavior

### Exercise 2:

1. Wild
2. Sociable
3. Coast
4. Marine
5. Rare
6. Behavior
7. Dangerous

### Exercise 3:

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

### Exercise 4:

1. How long
2. Where
3. Population
4. Typical behavior
5. How far

Exercise 5:

1. Distance
2. Width
3. Length
4. Weight
5. Height
6. Speed

Exercise 6:

1. Fast
2. Heavy
3. Speed
4. Length
5. High
6. Width

Exercise 7:

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. C

Exercise 8:

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

Exercise 9:

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

Exercise 10:

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

## Vocabulary and Grammar:

### Exercise 1:

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

### Exercise 2:

1. Together
2. Occasions
3. Anniversary
4. Have
5. Celebrate
6. Wish
7. Engaged
8. Married
9. Congratulated
10. Invited

### Exercise 3:

1. A-C
2. A-B
3. B-C
4. B-C
5. A-B
6. B-C
7. B-C
8. A-B

Exercise 4:

1. Relative
2. Enemy
3. Neighbor
4. Stranger
5. Boss
6. Classmate
7. Colleague
8. Partner

Exercise 5:

1. Always does a lot of work.
2. Doesn't want to work or do anything that needs effort.
3. Doesn't like meeting new people.
4. Is happy to meet new people.
5. Will do what they say they will do.
6. Thinks only of themselves, and doesn't care about other people.
7. Is happy to help other people.
8. Is happy to give other people money, help or their time.

Exercise 6:

1. Cannot / haven't got
2. Does not look / hasn't got
3. Doesn't give / she isn't
4. Don't have / don't know
5. Cannot / they aren't

Exercise 7:

1. Often
2. Does your boss
3. How old are
4. Are
5. Many cousins have you
6. Color is
7. Can you remember
8. How do you



Exercise 8:

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

Exercise 9:

1. Elderly people are treated with respect in my country.
2. Teenagers are defined as young people aged between 13 and 19 years old.
3. The thief is described as tall with a scar on his face.
4. Members of the public are advised not to speak to the thief.
5. How are birthdays usually celebrated in your country?
6. You are not expected to give us an exact number of guests.
7. Wearing make-up is not allowed at school.
8. What kind of presents are normally given at weddings in your country?

Exercise 10:

1. Takes
2. Is booked
3. Need
4. Means
5. Costs
6. Are invited
7. Is planned
8. Arrives
9. Is forgotten



**APADANA**  
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**Pre-IELTS ANSWER KEY**  
**UNIT 2**

**Reading:**

Exercise 2:

1. C

Exercise 3:

1. C

Exercise 4:

1. To become extinct
2. To decrease
3. To hunt
4. To preserve
5. A population
6. An ecosystem
7. A skeleton

Exercise 5:

1. Ecosystem
2. Skeleton
3. Decrease
4. Extinct
5. Population
6. Hunt
7. Preserve

Exercise 6:

1. A singular noun
2. A plural countable noun or an uncountable noun
3. An adjective
4. A plural countable noun

Exercise 7:

1. Make
2. The contents of
3. Both
4. Lower (than)
5. Some
6. Get smaller
7. A possibility

Exercise 8:

1. Habitat
2. Tools
3. Stomach
4. Ears
5. Freedom
6. Social
7. Disease

Exercise 9:

People: society / the public / individuals

Experts: scholars / academics / researchers

Exercise 10:

1. Topic
2. Main point
3. Type of information
4. Kind of paraphrases
5. Synonyms of words
6. IELTS reading text
7. Spelling correctly

## Writing:

### Exercise 1:

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

### Exercise 2:

1. Station
2. West
3. North
4. East
5. River
6. Bridge
7. Aquarium
8. South

### Exercise 3:

1. Near the park
2. Opposite Westminster underground station
3. East of the Sea Life London Aquarium
4. On the south bank
5. On the north bank

### Exercise 4:

Location 1: to / of / opposite / near / on

Location 2: between / east / near / of / on

### Exercise 5:

Location 1 is on the North Bank, between Westminster Underground Station and 10 Downing Street. This location is east of Big Ben, the same distance from Westminster Bridge and Jubilee Bridge. It is opposite the Sea Life London Aquarium, which is on the south Bank.

### Exercise 6:

1. Introduction sentence that describes the map
2. Where location 1 is
3. Advantages of location 1
4. Where location 2 is
5. Advantages of location 2

Exercise 7:

1. It is near 2000 people who work in 10 Downing Street and nearby offices.
2. Using the underground station might buy a sandwich
3. Visitors to the Sea Life London Aquarium and the London Eye
4. It is close to the park
5. Stop to buy a sandwich in location 2

**Listening:**

Exercise 1:

8. Diet
9. Eat in
10. Ready-made meal
11. Takeaway
12. Unhealthy
13. Eat out
14. Prepare
15. Habit

Exercise 2:

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

Exercise 3:

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. B

Exercise 4:

6. Increased
7. Amount
8. Previously
9. Change
10. Dropped
11. Trend

Exercise 5:

1. Incorrect
2. Correct
3. Correct
4. Incorrect
5. Incorrect
6. Correct
7. Incorrect
8. Correct

Exercise 6:

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

Exercise 7:

1. A person's name
2. A word and or number(s)
3. A kind of drink
4. A place
5. A type of medical problem
6. A type of food
7. A street name

Exercise 8:

1. Mackensie
2. OTALIB2016
3. Fruit juice
4. Supermarkets
5. Heart disease
6. Pizza
7. Wellesley

Exercise 9:

1. Facts
2. Instructions / words / numbers
3. Hyphen
4. Pronunciation
5. Predict

**Speaking:**



Exercise 1:

1. Had
2. Was / stayed
3. Went / bought
4. Ran / were

Exercise 2:

1. Enjoyed
2. Had
3. Was / were
4. Went
5. Stayed
6. Did
7. Bought
8. Ran

Exercise 3:

1. I'm happy they could choose this period of time to spend with me and my sister, so I have good memories of this trip.
2. The place where I had a holiday that I enjoyed was in the Maldives, and it's now two years ago.
3. It's a historical place. It's a very small town, but a lot of history has happened there.
4. So first we were relaxing because the Maldives is a place where you can really relax.
5. We stayed there for two days or three days.

Exercise 4:

1. So I had to cancel my credit card.
2. But I hated the weather.
3. Or Arabic, which means that we had to speak English.
4. Because they could not speak English.
5. So I saw the pyramids.
6. And another thing was the wildlife.
7. So I took a lot of photos on the holiday.
8. Because the people were so friendly.

**Vocabulary and Grammar:**

Exercise 1:

1. Crowded
2. Remote
3. Leafy
4. Fashionable
5. Quiet
6. Noisy
7. Modern
8. Historic

Exercise 2:

1. The coast
2. The suburbs
3. The outskirts of
4. The countryside
5. A village
6. The seaside
7. The city center
8. The south of

Exercise 3:

1. Left
2. Rented
3. Shared
4. Out
5. Stayed
6. In
7. Owned
8. Moved
9. Back
10. Buy

Exercise 4:

Places to live: retail park / residential area / housing estate

Places to buy things: shopping center / department store

Places to relax and have fun: leisure center / cinema / theatre

Places to learn about your city's past: library / museum / historic castle

Exercise 5:

1. A small house, usually in the countryside.
2. Live
3. River
4. Lake
5. People to walk along
6. Bigger than a village, but not as big as a city
7. Lower
8. Group of trees

Exercise 6:

6. Walked
7. Moved
8. Visited
9. Planned
10. Studied
11. Enjoyed
12. Stopped
13. Tried
14. Stayed

Exercise 7:

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

Exercise 8:

1. Couldn't
2. Didn't like
3. Didn't have
4. Weren't
5. Didn't see
6. Didn't need
7. Wasn't

Exercise 9:

1. Where did you live when you were a child?
2. What was your house like?
3. Did you enjoy living there?
4. What didn't you like about it?
5. Could you walk to school from your house?
6. Was it a good place to grow up?
7. How old were you when you left home?
8. Why did you leave home?

Exercise 10:

1. I lived in a small mountain village.
2. Yes, I did. It was a lovely place to live.
3. There weren't many other children, so sometimes I felt quite lonely.
4. No I couldn't. it was too far away.
5. Yes, it was. It was very safe.
6. I was 18.
7. I left home because I went to study at university.



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**Pre-IELTS ANSWER KEY**  
**UNIT 3**

## **Reading:**

### Exercise 1:

1. Some people
2. Most people
3. Some people
4. Most people
5. Not many people
6. Most people

### Exercise 2:

By the most popular answers to the questionnaire (i.e. which questions had the most answers).

### Exercise 3:

1. A

### Exercise 4:

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

### Exercise 5:

1. Incorrect
2. Incorrect
3. Correct
4. Incorrect

### Exercise 6:

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

Exercise 7:

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

Exercise 8:

1. Possible
2. Probable
3. Certain
4. Impossible
5. Uncertain

Exercise 9:

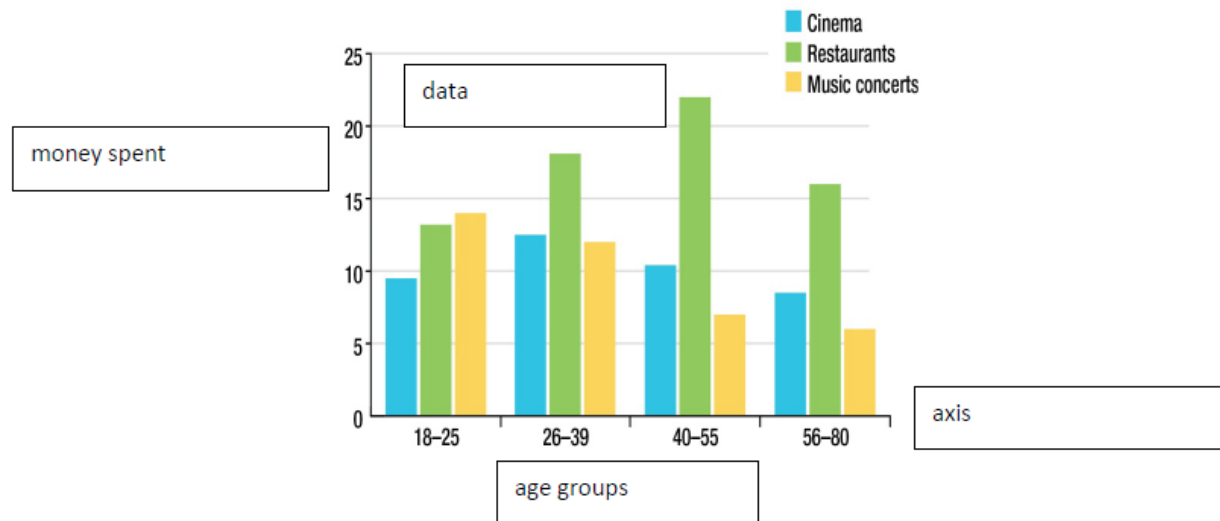
8. Of each paragraph
9. Find information quickly
10. The same information
11. Appear in the same order

## Writing:

### Exercise 1:

1. This is a bar chart
2. This is a line graph
3. This is a pie chart

### Exercise 2:



### Exercise 3:

1. Restaurants
2. About \$14 million
3. Music concerts
4. Cinema and music concerts
5. About \$10 million

### Exercise 4:

1. A main difference
2. A similarity
3. Important numbers



### Exercise 5:

The bar chart shows how much South Koreans of different age groups spent on seeing movies, eating out and going to concerts in 2014.

Overall, the highest amount of money was spent on going to restaurants (about \$67 million), compared with going to the cinema (about \$40 million) and music concerts (also about \$40 million).

The 40-55 age group spent the most on going to restaurants at about \$22 million, while the 18-25 age group spent the least with only \$13 million. With a total amount of approximately \$12 million, the 26-39 category had the highest spending on going to the cinema while the 56-80s spent the least money, at around \$8 million.

### Exercise 6:

1. Meeting friends
2. Reading
3. Watching TV
4. 20% fewer
5. Meeting friends

### Exercise 7:

1. While / whereas / by contrast / but / however
2. Similarly / also / in the same way / and

### Exercise 8:

1. 45% of yoga teachers voted in support while 65% voted against.
2. My brother loves cooking. By contrast, my sister always eats in restaurants.
3. The best thing about horse riding is that it's fun whereas the worst thing is that it's expensive.
4. My mother loves skiing. Similarly, my grandfather also skis every year.
5. Two thirds of guitar players can read music. In the same way, about 65% of singers can read it.
6. My favourite movies are action films while my least favourite are romantic comedies.
7. All the children laughed whereas all the adults cried.
8. *War and Peace* is a very long book. By contrast, *Heart of Darkness* is very short.

### Exercise 9:

1. 65% of music teachers voted in support while 25% voted against
2. My mother loves swimming. by contrast, my father hates it.
3. The best thing about skiing is that it's exciting whereas the worst thing is that it's cold
4. My sister loves cooking. Similarly, my grandmother is a good cook.

**Listening:**

Exercise 1:

1. Exchange
2. Coin
3. Financial
4. Worth
5. Payment
6. Trade
7. Valuable
8. Cash

Exercise 2:

1. Coin
2. Worth
3. Cash
4. Exchange
5. Valuable
6. Financial
7. Payments
8. Trade

Exercise 3:

1. Greg and Penny agree to do some background reading on the history of money .
2. Greg says that before money, trade was very common.
3. Greg says that in the past, bronze was probably used to make coins .
4. The book Greg and Penny should read is called 'The financial World'.

Exercise 4:

1. Ancient
2. Invented
3. Trade / exchanged / value
4. Useful / tools
5. Valuable
6. Coins

Exercise 5:

1. Began to use
2. Mostly
3. Produce
4. Images
5. Circle
6. Had the idea
7. Very small
8. Were made for

Exercise 6:

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

Exercise 7:

We'll start by / it was in western Turkey / now, about 3000 years ago / but that wasn't the only / what else was used

Exercise 8:

1. Well, we'll start by thinking about the situation in prehistoric times.
2. What else was used instead of money in the distant past?
3. Now, about 3000 years ago, there was an interesting development, and this happened in China.
4. But that wasn't the only big development in China.
5. It was in western Turkey, however, that the system of producing coins became more organized.

Exercise 9:

1. Salt
2. Hunting
3. Models
4. Square
5. Silver
6. Snake

**Exercise 10:**

1. Four / IELTS
2. Before
3. Cues
4. Names
5. Same
6. Topic

**Speaking:**

Exercise 1:

1. I would like to talk about my dream job.
2. I have always thought that this job would suit me.
3. What's more, it is a well-paid job.
4. It's necessary to study before you can become a teacher.
5. Most importantly, I'll have the opportunity to work abroad.
6. Following that, I can live and work in many countries.
7. Some people say that it's the best job in the world.
8. My dream job is to become a teacher.

Exercise 2:

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

**Vocabulary and Grammar:**

Exercise 1:

1. A doctor
2. An engineer
3. A chef
4. A soldier
5. An accountant
6. A lawyer
7. A teacher
8. A programmer
9. A vet
10. A manager

Exercise 2:

9. Boring
10. Interested
11. Excited
12. Worrying
13. Disappointed
14. Terrifying
15. Annoyed
16. Disgusting
17. Surprised
18. Exhausted

Exercise 3:

1. To
2. At
3. In
4. About
5. From
6. For
7. For
8. As
9. At
10. Of

Exercise 4:

1. I want to thank you for it
2. I'm worried about it
3. I'm happy about them
4. I am extremely angry with her
5. I am happy about them
6. You have done a great job.
7. I am angry about them because they make my life difficult
8. It makes me unhappy
9. I think it will be great
10. I'm frightened of him/her

#### Exercise 5:

In my country, many very young children go to nursery school, but they don't have to go. The first school you must go to is primary school. This is for children aged five to eleven years old. Older children go to secondary school, where they have lots of homework and exams. Here, they study subjects like Geography, History and IT. Some children have evening classes, for example they might have extra English classes, which their parents pay for. Some people stop their education after secondary school, but many continue their education by going to college. In my country, they usually study just a few subjects at college.

You can study for a degree at university. You need to do this if you want to become a teacher, a lawyer or an engineer, for example. Many university courses include a work placement, where students spend a few months in a place of work and learn some practical skills. After graduating from university, some students stay at a university to do a postgraduate course. Education doesn't stop when you leave school or university. Many people go to private lessons which they attend after a full day at work. You can also learn a lot at work by going on training courses. For example, you might learn how to use new computer software or how to communicate with customers.

#### Exercise 6:

1. I have a degree.
2. He now works for a bank.
3. I can't find it anywhere.
4. Do you think I should accept it?
5. I can relax tonight.
6. They don't go to work anymore.
7. He can't go to school this week.
8. Now she needs to find a job.

#### Exercise 7:

1. Become



2. Chosen
3. Forgotten
4. Taught
5. Sent
6. Been
7. Written
8. Learnt
9. Had
10. Shown

Exercise 8:

1. Just
2. Yet
3. Just
4. Yet
5. Already
6. Yet
7. Yet
8. Just
9. Yet
10. Already

Exercise 9:

1. My sister's just started
2. I've passed
3. Hasn't checked it yet
4. I've already decided
5. I haven't told
6. They haven't contacted me yet
7. We've already done
8. I've failed

Exercise 10:

8. Have you taken

9. Has Lisa gone
10. Has anybody seen my bag?
11. Why haven't you finished
12. Have you heard
13. Have you done



**Pre-IELTS ANSWER KEY**

**UNIT 4**

## Reading:

### Exercise 1:

7. To get in touch
8. To keep in touch
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Social network
11. Social media
12. Interaction
13. To respond
14. Formal
15. Online forum
16. Relationship

### Exercise 2:

1. A comparison between
2. A prediction about
3. A description of
4. A reference to
5. An example of

### Exercise 3:

A description of the difficulties people used to have before they had mobile phones.

### Exercise 4:

1. A suggestion
2. A reason for
3. A description of
4. Details for

### Exercise 5:

1. B
2. C
3. A

Exercise 6:

1. A prediction
2. A description

Exercise 7:

5. E
6. D
7. F

Exercise 8:

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

Exercise 9:

13. Skim read the text
14. Underline the keywords and phrases
15. What type of information
16. A description of, a comparison
17. References to, reasons, or examples of
18. More than one statement

## Writing:

### Exercise 1:

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

### Exercise 2:

1. Increased by just under 4 million between 1970 and 1980.
2. Decreased by about 1 million between 1970 and 1980.
3. Increased by about 2 million between 1990 and 2000.
4. Stayed about the same between 1990 and 2010.
5. Increased by about 5 million between 1970 and now.

### Exercise 3:

1. Increased
2. Has increased
3. Rose
4. Is

### Exercise 4:

Go up: rise / grow / increase

Go down: decrease / drop / fall

No change: remain / stay the same

### Exercise 5:

Fall	fell	has/have fallen
Drop	dropped	has/have dropped
Decrease	decreased	has/have decreased
Go down	went down	has/have gone down
Rise	rose	has/have risen
Grow	grew	has/have grown
Increase	increased	has/have increased

Exercise 6:

1. Has grown
2. Has risen
3. Rose
4. Has grown
5. Increased
6. Has stayed
7. Remained
8. Has grown

Exercise 7:

1. Over
2. In
3. From
4. From
5. To
6. Under
7. At
8. From
9. To

Exercise 8:

1. The bar chart compares the...
2. All in all...
3. The 25-24 age group grew from approximately...
4. The older two age groups...
5. By contrast, the 0-14 age group...

Exercise 9:

1. Over the thirty-five-year period.
2. With no more than 4 million visitors each year.
3. Each had more than 9 million visitors in 2015.
4. From just under 4 million in 1980 to just over 3 million in 2000.
5. Between 1980 and 1985.
6. From just under 5 million in 1980 to around 9 million in 2015.
7. With no more than 4 million visitors each year.
8. From just over 4 million in 1980 to around 2 million in 2015.

## **Listening:**

Exercise 1:

Meet their tour guide

Exercise 2:

1. Information center
2. Time tables
3. Exhibits

Exercise 3:

1. C

Exercise 4:

2. A
3. B
4. D

Exercise 5:

1. Correct answer: A / distractors: B – D
2. Correct answer: C / distractors: B
3. Correct answer: A / distractors: C

Exercise 6:

1. Starting point? Welcome hall
2. Time of visit? Present
3. Starting point? Café
4. Time of visit? Present
5. Starting point? Museum shop
6. Time of visit? Future

Exercise 7:

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



### Exercise 8:

OK, I'm going to tell you where some of the important rooms in the museum are. We'll start with the 'Car Collection' room. So we're here in the Welcome Hall, facing the Central Hall. You need to go through the door over there on the right. That'll take you to the room that leads out to the cafe, but don't go that way – take the other door instead. Go across the corridor and then you'll enter a long, narrow room. Walk all the way through this room, through the corridor and into the next one. That's where you'll find our collection of cars.

Alright, you'll also be visiting the exhibition called 'Going Second Class'. Let me explain how to find it. From here, the Welcome Hall, go straight ahead into the Central Hall, and then head for the door on the left on the west side of the hall. Go through the door that leads outside – and then you'll see a row of three buildings. When you're facing the buildings, the middle building will be directly in front of you, and you want the one on the left of it.

Alright, what about the 'Fashion and Travel' room? There are a couple of ways to get there, but I suggest you leave here, the Welcome Hall, and go into the Central Hall. turn left, but don't go all the way to the end. You want the door on your right, as you're facing the western exit. That'll take you into the 'Fashion and Travel' room.

### Exercise 9:

1. G
2. D
3. A

### Exercise 10:

1. Difference
2. Synonyms
3. Orientate
4. Shapes and sizes
5. Only one speaker
6. An everyday

## **Speaking:**

### Exercise 1:

1. Juice
2. Eggs
3. Sausage
4. Breakfast
5. Recipe
6. Vitamin
7. Energy
8. Lives
9. Eat

### Exercise 2:

1. This is a general opinion for part 3
2. This is personal experience for part 2
3. This is a general opinion for part 3
4. This is a general opinion for part 3
5. This is personal experience for part 2
6. This is a general opinion for part 3
7. This is a general opinion for part 3
8. This is personal experience for part 2
9. This is a general opinion for part 3
10. This is personal experience for part 2

### Exercise 3:

1. A wide variety of things to eat.
2. Food that was grown near where you live
3. What we have always eaten where I am from
4. Used to eat
5. Things that are bad for them

### Exercise 4:

1. I believe
2. I suppose
3. As far as I can see
4. It seems easy

### Exercise 5:

1. So
2. Because
3. But
4. And
5. Because

### Exercise 6:

1. **Examiner:** OK, we've been talking about food and drink and I'd like to discuss with you one or two more general questions related to this. So let's consider, first of all, local and foreign food. Do you think it's easy to buy many types of food in your country?
2. **Examiner:** Some people say it's better though to eat mostly local food rather than food imported from other countries. Do you agree?
3. **Examiner:** Do you think it's healthier ? Why?
4. **Examiner:** Do you think though that your country's traditional food might disappear in the future?
5. **Examiner:** OK, let's think about food quality and healthy food. Do you think that the food people eat in your country now is better than the food that they ate in the past?
6. **Examiner:** What are the reasons why unhealthy food is so popular in many countries these days?
7. **Examiner:** Do you think that governments should make laws which encourage people to eat healthy food and avoid unhealthy food?
8. **Examiner:** Do you think people would obey the rules, the government rules, about healthy food?

### Exercise 7:

1. Yes, I think it is easy to buy international food in Hong Kong.
2. I prefer to eat local food from my country.
3. As far as I can see, it's possible but unlikely.
4. Unhealthy food is usually fast food, which is often cheap and easy to buy.
5. Personally, I think that it's better nowadays.

## **Vocabulary and Grammar:**

### Exercise 1:

Dairy products: yoghurt / cheese / butter

Herbs and spices: chilly / salt and pepper / basil

Meat: chicken / lamb / beef

Side dishes: bread / salad / rice

Soft drinks: lemonade / juice / milkshake

Vegetables: onion / cabbage / carrot

### Exercise 2 :

1. When you chop vegetables, you cut them into pieces with a knife.
2. When you boil potatoes, you cook them in water that is boiling.
3. When you fry meat, you cook it in hot oil or fat.
4. When you simmer soup, you cook it at a temperature below boiling.
5. When you burn toast, you cook it for too long and it goes black.
6. When you slice cheese, you cut it into long, thin pieces.
7. When you bake a cake, you cook it in an oven.
8. When you roast potatoes, you cook them in an oven, using a little oil or fat.
9. When you serve a meal, you put it on plates so that people can eat it.

### Exercise 3:

1. Frying pan
2. Cutlery
3. Napkin
4. Crockery
5. Tin opener
6. Saucepan
7. Scales
8. Serving dish
9. Utensils
10. Kettle

Exercise 4:

1. Spicy
2. Mild
3. Sweet
4. Savoury
5. Hot
6. Delicious
7. Bland
8. Salty
9. Raw
10. Disgusting

Exercise 5:

1. Ready
2. Smells
3. Dish
4. Of
5. Ingredient
6. In
7. Contains
8. Flavor
9. Try
10. Looks

Exercise 6:

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. C
7. B
8. C

Exercise 7:

1. Many
2. Much
3. Much
4. Many
5. Much
6. Much
7. Many
8. Much
9. Much
10. Many

Exercise 8:

1. Some
2. Any
3. A
4. Any
5. Some
6. A
7. Some
8. A
9. Some
10. Any

Exercise 9:

1. You will need some butter, two or three eggs and a large frying pan.
2. First of all, break the eggs into a bowl.
3. Make sure there aren't any pieces of eggshell in the bowl.
4. Mix the eggs with a fork .
5. Now melt the butter in a frying pan.
6. When the butter has melted, pour the eggs into the frying pan.
7. Use a wooden spoon to stir the eggs in the pan .
8. When it's nearly ready, add some salt and pepper to the eggs.
9. Keep mixing the eggs with the wooden spoon.
10. When it's ready, serve the scrambled eggs with some toast.

Exercise 10:

1. A lot of
2. A lot of
3. Less
4. More
5. Fewer
6. More
7. A few
8. A little
9. A lot of



**Pre-IELTS ANSWER KEY**

**UNIT 5**



## Reading:

### Exercise 1:

1. A relative
2. An ancestor
3. A descendant
4. A generation
5. Family background
6. Great + noun
7. A record
8. A will
9. Run in the family
10. Birth certificate

### Exercise 2:

Paragraph A: a reason why people needed to know their ancestry in the past.

Paragraph B: a description of how people feel about ancestry.

Paragraph C: different reasons why people might be interested in ancestry.

Paragraph D: a reason why people enjoy researching their family history.

Paragraph E: a method of learning about ancestry.

Paragraph F: reasons why more people are learning about ancestry now.

Paragraph G: problems in learning about ancestry.

Paragraph H: a method of sorting information about ancestry.

### Exercise 3:

How knowing your family tree could bring power and property.

### Exercise 4:

1. D
2. B

Exercise 5:

1. We say “family tree” we use this particular phrase.
2. Our family background = who your ancestors were and what they did
3. Practical (reason) = a more serious and useful purpose
4. Personal (reason) = motivations
5. Reasons = perhaps they have heard an unusual story about an ancestor and wish to discover the truth.
6. Finding out about = to research
7. Ancestors = origins

Exercise 6:

1. Synonyms and paraphrases of the key words
2. The main idea of the whole paragraph
3. All the way through the paragraph
4. The same word(s) or phrase(s)
5. More than one word or phrase

Exercise 7:

X	10
V	5
iv	4
ii	2
iii	3
ix	9
vii	7
vi	6
viii	8

Exercise 8:

Heading for paragraph D: x

Heading for paragraph E: vi

Exercise 9:

Heading for paragraph F: ii

Heading for paragraph G: i

Heading for paragraph H: vii

Exercise 10:

19. The main idea
20. The first or last sentences
21. The main nouns, verbs or adjectives
22. Headings than paragraphs
23. The key words
24. Synonyms and paraphrases for key words

## **Writing:**

### Exercise 1:

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

### Exercise 2:

1. The subject
2. The special idea about the subject
3. The subject
4. The special idea about the subject

### Exercise 3:

1. Discuss problems and solutions
2. Compare two different opinions
3. Compare advantages and disadvantages
4. Agree or disagree

### Exercise 5:

1. Nowadays, a lot of people...
2. On the one hand, it is true that people...
3. On the other hand, it is important not...
4. In conclusion, I agree that sugar

Exercise 6:

**Sugar is now a big health problem in many countries around the world.  
What is your opinion?**

Nowadays, a lot of people around the world are unhealthy because they eat too much sugar. In my opinion, people should reduce the amount of sugar they eat but also enjoy sweet things sometimes. In this essay, I am going to explain why I partly agree and disagree that sugar is a big health problem.

On the one hand, it is true that people eat too much sugar now and that it has a bad effect on their health. For example, in my country a lot of people drink cola with their meals instead of water. Cola has a large amount of sugar in it so they are drinking a lot more calories. More calories means that people get fat and have problems with their heart or other illnesses. In my view, they should reduce the amount of cola that they drink.

On the other hand, it is important not to stop enjoying traditional food. For example, in my country we have traditional sweet cakes with cherries and nuts, which we eat at parties. Also, where I live it is normal to have sugar with coffee. I think it would be sad to stop eating these cakes on special occasions and I do not agree that it is a problem to drink coffee with sugar sometimes.

In conclusion, I agree that sugar is a big health problem. I think people should reduce the amount of sugar they have by drinking water instead of cola but I also think they should still enjoy sugar on special occasions or in coffee sometimes.

Exercise 7:

1. In my opinion
2. On the one hand, it is true that
3. Means that
4. In my view
5. On the other hand, it is important
6. I think
7. I do not agree
8. I agree that

Exercise 8:

1. Opinion
2. True
3. Means
4. View
5. Important
6. Think
7. Agree
8. Agree

Exercise 9:

Advantages of fast food:

Often cheaper than eating in a restaurant / can be delicious / quick and easy / if you buy fast food you do not have to cook at home

Disadvantages of fast food:

Sometimes tastes disgusting / can cause heart problems / often high in fat and sugar / can make you overweight

## **Listening:**

### Exercise 1:

1. E
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. D

### Exercise 2:

B – C

### Exercise 3:

1. Extract 2
2. Extract 1
3. Extract 3

### Exercise 4:

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

### Exercise 5:

B – E

### Exercise 6:

1. Noun
2. Adjective
3. Noun
4. Verb
5. Verb

Exercise 7:

- A. Fines / late
- B. Apply / lost
- C. Searches / bestsellers
- D. Comment / read
- E. Update / address

Exercise 8:

1. Pay fines for books which are returned late.
2. Apply to renew a library membership card if one gets lost
3. Do searches for books which have become bestsellers
4. Comment on books and authors they have read
5. Update details of their home address if they want to

Exercise 9:

B – D

Exercise 10:

1. A conversation between two people
2. Nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs
3. General topic of the conversation
4. Time reference
5. Key words from the question



## **Speaking:**

### Exercise 1:

1. 11-14
2. Opinions
3. A topic
4. Discussion
5. Always

### Exercise 2:

1. The student is doing IELTS speaking part 2
2. The student is doing IELTS speaking part 1
3. The student is doing IELTS speaking part 3

### Exercise 3:

1. Speaking easily, well and quickly, without a lot of pauses or repetition
2. Explaining your ideas in an organized and structured way, that's easy to understand.
3. Increasing the amount of topic related vocabulary and phrases you know.
4. For example, using linking words and phrases like first of all, and secondly.

### Exercise 4:

1. Don't
2. Repeat
3. Repeating
4. Understand
5. That

### Exercise 5:

Because / and

But / because

### Exercise 6:

1. Now
2. Well
3. Right
4. So
5. Anyway

Exercise 7:

1. Now
2. Well
3. Right
4. Anyway
5. So

Exercise 8:

Explaining your main ideas:

The main reason is / first of all / in the first place

Adding a similar idea:

Another reason is that / secondly / in addition

Adding an opposite idea:

On the other hand / but / however

Explaining something generally:

In general / in most cases / generally

Exercise 9:

**Examiner:** Why do you think that shopping on the internet has become so popular?

**Student:** Well, in my opinion, the main reason is that it's so convenient. You don't have to leave your house to do it. Another reason is that it's often cheaper. In addition, there is a lot of choice online, so you can choose from a wider variety. However, I still prefer to shop in a mall. I like to spend the afternoon with my friends looking at clothes. In most cases, it's better to shop for clothes in a mall because you can try them on before you buy them.

## Vocabulary and Grammar:

### Exercise 1:

Shop: manager / keeper / assistant

Shopping: bag / trolley / basket

-wear: foot / mens / sports

...store: online / department / convenience

### Exercise 2:

11. Butcher's
12. Bakery
13. Book shop
14. Newsagent's
15. Travel agency
16. Greengrocer's
17. DIY store
18. Chemist's

### Exercise 3:

1. Sale
2. Bargains
3. Discount
4. Guarantee
5. Special offer
6. Fitting room
7. Queue
8. Cash machine
9. Suit
10. Refund
11. Receipt

### Exercise 4:

11. Meet up with friends
12. Go bowling
13. Take out some money from a cash machine
14. Watch a film
15. Eat fast food
16. Try on some clothes to see if they fit you
17. Book a holiday
18. Spend money

Exercise 5:

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

Exercise 6:

1. I'll try it on
2. Ok, I will take the stairs
3. How will you get home with all those bags?
4. Wow! Don't worry, I won't tell anyone.
5. Don't worry. They will probably arrive next week.
6. I know, but I'm a bit nervous. Will you come with me?
7. Ok. Will you be long?
8. Don't worry. It won't be crowded tomorrow morning.

Exercise 7:

1. I think it'll be quite expensive.
2. Do you think you will enjoy the film?
3. I don't think we'll stay long.
4. How much do you think it'll cost?
5. I think I'll need a trolley.
6. I don't think you'll need to pay.
7. When do you think we'll go shopping again?
8. Do you think there'll be many people?

Exercise 8:

1. The shop is going to close
2. Are you going to buy
3. I'm not going to buy
4. You are going to need
5. I am going to get
6. I am going to order
7. You are going to feel

Exercise 9:

1. You're going to
2. I'm going to
3. We'll
4. Aren't going to
5. I'll
6. Are you going to
7. Will you

Exercise 10:

1. Advantage
2. Benefit
3. Moreover
4. Drawbacks
5. For one thing
6. What's more
7. In addition
8. Deal with
9. Overall



**Pre-IELTS ANSWER KEY**

**UNIT 6**

## **Reading:**

### Exercise 1:

1. View
2. Claim
3. View
4. Claim
5. Claim
6. View

### Exercise 2:

1. Views
2. Claims
3. Views
4. Claims
5. Claims
6. Views

### Exercise 3:

Yes

### Exercise 4:

3. No
4. Not given
5. Not given
6. No

### Exercise 5:

1. Realize what the challenges were
2. Dangerous
3. Great
4. Work hard for
5. Event
6. Outsiders
7. Is now acceptable

Exercise 6:

1. No
2. Not given
3. No
4. Yes
5. Not given
6. Yes
7. Yes

Exercise 7:

1. The typical career of a photographer is not the same today as it was in the past
2. Newspapers no longer buy so many photographs from individual photographers.
3. Big businesses sometimes use photographers to take pictures of their products or services.
4. Photographers talk to each other about their experiences and provide useful information

Exercise 8:

1. International exhibition
2. Regular income
3. Public interest
4. New ideas
5. Work experience
6. Good relations
7. Marketing purposes
8. Great competition

Exercise 9:

1. Regular income
2. Marketing purposes
3. Great competition
4. Good relationships



Exercise 10:

25. Understand a writer's views and claims
26. Is a claim
27. Is his or her view
28. When or where
29. Attitude or feelings
30. Statements
31. Same order
32. Read the statements
33. Text very carefully
34. Summarize parts of the text

## Writing:

### Exercise 1:

1. Essay plan
2. Introduction
3. Main paragraph 1: fact
4. Main paragraph 1: reasons or examples
5. Main paragraph 2: fact
6. Main paragraph 2: reasons or examples

### Exercise 2:

#### Essay Plan

**Introduction:** a lot of people want to have a university education

#### Main Paragraph 1

**Fact:** true = there are advantages to studying at university

**Reasons or examples:** if you get a degree in medicine, you can be a doctor

if you get a degree in law you can be a lawyer

also, a degree can improve your knowledge and ability

#### Main Paragraph 2

**Fact:** however, some jobs do not require a degree

**Reasons or examples:** a degree is not necessary if you want to run a shop or manage a business

also, going to university can be very expensive

**Conclusion (with my opinion):** a degree is necessary for some jobs but not others

I think you should go to university if you can

### Exercise 3:

At the present time, a lot of people want to have a university education while others choose not to go to university, and get a job instead. In this essay, I am going to compare both of these options and then offer my own view.

On the one hand, it is certainly true that there are advantages to studying at university. firstly , certain jobs require certain degrees. If you want to be a lawyer or a doctor, you will need to get a degree in Law or Medicine. secondly, learning about something that interests you can improve your knowledge. Moreover, there are studies that show that getting a degree can help you learn how to ask questions and solve problems.

However, on the other hand, there are a lot of jobs that do not require a degree. As a result, some people prefer to start work as soon as they leave school without going to university. For example, if you want to run a shop, it is not necessary to get a degree in Psychology first. likewise , you do not have to study Engineering or Education in order to manage a business. In addition, university can be very expensive, so some people prefer to get a job instead of paying a lot of money.

In conclusion, there are definitely advantages to receiving a university education. A degree is necessary for certain jobs but not essential for others. nevertheless, in my opinion, everyone who has the opportunity to go to university, should go.

### Exercise 4:

1. At the present time, a lot...
2. On the one hand, it is certainly...
3. Secondly, learning about something...
4. However, on the other hand, there are...
5. Likewise, you do not...
6. In conclusion, there are...

### Exercise 5:

At the present time = at the moment

On the one hand = from one point of view

On the other hand = from another point of view

In conclusion = to conclude

In my opinion = in my view

Exercise 6:

Also: likewise / in addition / moreover

But: however / nevertheless

Because of this: as a result

Exercise 7:

9. Also
10. Moreover
11. Nevertheless
12. Because of this
13. Likewise
14. In addition
15. But
16. However
17. As a result
18. Also

Exercise 8:

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

## **Listening:**

Exercise 1:

People: a tutor / an accommodation officer / a lecturer

Places: a campus / an administration block / halls of residence

Events: an interview / a seminar / a lecture

Exercise 2:

1. Bridge
2. River
3. Lake
4. Small park
5. Fence

Exercise 3:

1. B
2. H

Exercise 4:

1. L-shaped
2. Rectangular
3. Semi-circular
4. Square
5. Circular

Exercise 5:

1. A
2. C
3. G

Exercise 6:

1. C
2. A

Exercise 7:

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

Exercise 8:

1. Fact
2. Opinion
3. Opinion
4. Opinion
5. Fact
6. Opinion
7. Opinion
8. Fact
9. Fact
10. Fact

Exercise 9:

1. C
2. B

Exercise 10:

6. To identify things you can already see
7. Or describe positions of things on a plan or map
8. A speaker giving directions
9. A speaker describing locations
10. Vocabulary for shapes and sizes
11. The same order of the information in the recording
12. Your understanding of facts or opinions
13. In opinion questions
14. In fact questions

## **Speaking:**

### Exercise 1:

1. On the other hand
2. Like
3. While
4. For example
5. Such as
6. But
7. Whereas
8. For instance

### Exercise 2:

1. A
2. B

### Exercise 3:

1. The past
2. The future
3. The past
4. The past
5. The future
6. The past
7. The future
8. The future

### Exercise 4:

1. The past
2. Giving an example from the past

### Exercise 5:

1. Question
2. Good
3. Sure
4. See
5. What
6. Moment
7. Think

Exercise 6:

1. That's a very interesting question.
2. That's a good question.
3. I'm afraid I'm not sure.
4. Let's see. That's a hard one.
5. What an interesting question.
6. Let me think about that for a moment.
7. You know, I would have to think about that.



## **Vocabulary and Grammar:**

### Exercise 1:

1. Football
2. Hockey
3. Table tennis
4. Golf
5. Volleyball
6. Squash
7. Basketball
8. Cricket
9. Tennis

### Exercise 2:

19. Pitch
20. Stadium
21. Course
22. Track
23. Rink
24. Ground
25. Pool
26. Gym
27. Court
28. Ring

### Exercise 3:

1. Beat
2. Kick
3. Win
4. Score
5. Pass
6. Missed
7. Broke
8. Missed
9. Throws
10. Hit

Exercise 4:

1. Next to
2. Between
3. Below
4. In front of
5. Inside
6. Beyond
7. Opposite
8. Behind

Exercise 5:

1. Towards
2. Along
3. At
4. Into
5. Away from
6. Past
7. Over
8. Towards / away
9. Over
10. Across

Exercise 6:

1. Oldest
2. More exciting
3. Easier
4. The most dangerous
5. More popular
6. Faster
7. Safer
8. The most expensive
9. Cheapest
10. Healthier

Exercise 7:

1. Better
2. Further
3. Heavier
4. Higher
5. Taller
6. Fitter
7. Closer
8. Lazier / better
9. Worse

Exercise 8:

1. Harder
2. Taller
3. The most difficult
4. More popular
5. The fastest
6. Safer
7. Worse
8. The least healthy
9. The best
10. Better

Exercise 9:

Introducing a topic: there has been a lot of discussion / some people believe that

Saying what you think: in my view / in my opinion

Listing points in order: secondly / first of all

Giving an example: for instance / for example

Introducing a contrast: on the other hand / in contrast

Introducing a result: for this reason / as a result

Adding a point to support an argument: also / in addition

Summarizing all your points at the end and reaching a conclusion: overall / in conclusion

Exercise 10:

There has been a lot of discussion recently about the role of money in sport. Some people believe that sport has become a business and, therefore, that we are forgetting the original meaning of sport as a game.

In my opinion, however, money is good for the world of sport for two reasons. First of all, money allows the best sportsmen and sportswomen to spend all their time practising their sports. They don't have to do other jobs just to earn money. As a result, they can become a lot better at their chosen sports.

secondly, when there is more money, sports might become a lot safer. For example, sports teams could then afford more full-time doctors to take care of their players. On the other hand, there is a risk that money gives the richest people, teams and countries an unfair advantage. For this reason, most people from poorer teams or countries rarely have the chance of reaching the top of their sports.

overall, however, I believe that more money generally makes sport better.



**APADANA**  
**IELTS Jmbrella**

**Pre-IELTS ANSWER KEY**

**UNIT 7**

## Reading:

### Exercise 1:

1. Employer
2. Workforce
3. Organization
4. Profit
5. Employee
6. Flexibility
7. Manufacturing
8. Opportunity
9. Automation
10. Self-employed

### Exercise 2:

B / C / E

### Exercise 3:

1. As a builder, miner or factory worker
2. 60 or 65
3. Patrick Carter
4. For ten or more hours a day
5. Adrian Gates
6. Joanna Harding
7. Losses in the traditional music industry
8. Download music

### Exercise 4:

Patrick Carter: 3

Adrian Gates: 2

### Exercise 5:

Positive meaning: the better option / to invest in further learning and training / people can qualify for jobs / welcome and value

Negative meaning: cause / be forced to do / huge decrease in the demand / may not be very useful

Exercise 6:

1. Making a claim
2. Expressing a positive point of view
3. Making a claim
4. Expressing a negative point of view
5. Making a claim
6. Expressing a negative point of view

Exercise 7:

1. Patrick Carter
2. Joanna Harding
3. Neither person
4. Joanna Harding

Exercise 8:

1. Welcome and value
2. Decide
3. New environments
4. The next few generations
5. Knowledge and skills
6. Older
7. Companies
8. The kind of character
9. Working for themselves

Exercise 9:

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

Exercise 10:

1. Understanding
2. Same names and underline them
3. Examples of direct speech
4. A negative view, a positive view or a claim
5. Paraphrased
6. Expressing the same opinion

## Writing:

### Exercise 1:

1. Culture
2. History
3. Food and drink
4. Work and studies
5. Culture
6. Work and studies
7. Travel
8. Shopping
9. History
10. Free time

### Exercise 2:

1. Tipasa Algeria
2. The Acropolis Greece
3. The Hermitage Russia
4. The Great Wall China
5. Uluru Australia
6. The Victoria Falls Zambia
7. The Pyramids Egypt
8. Machu Picchu Peru

### Exercise 3:

1. Who
2. What
3. Why
4. Where
5. How
6. My opinion

### Exercise 4:

Introduction: good and bad points

Advantage: 1. Rich cultural life 2. Happiness 3. Attract tourists

Disadvantages: 1. For education and health 2. Landmarks and schools/hospitals

Conclusion: services like healthcare are more important.



### Exercise 5:

There is no doubt that governments of countries with enough money use a lot of tax income for museums and landmarks. In my view, this has both good and bad points : looking after the culture of any country is important but services like healthcare are more important. In this essay, I am going to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of supporting museums and landmarks financially and lastly, give my opinion.

On the one hand, governments spending taxes on museums and landmarks has clear advantages. Providing a rich cultural life for the population increases national happiness . Landmarks that are looked after well also attract tourists . For example, a lot of Russians visit the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg and think it is an important part of their country. The pyramids in Egypt are important to the local economy with lots of visitors staying in hotels nearby and going to shops and restaurants.

On the other hand, if the government spends taxes on museums and landmarks it has less money to spend on services like education and health . Some countries that have famous landmarks must choose between looking after them and spending the money on schools and hospitals . In Zimbabwe, for example, looking after the roads, paths and land near the Victoria Falls costs as much money as paying for several schools and medical centres.

In conclusion, there are advantages and disadvantages to a government supporting museums and landmarks with taxes. Although, I think it is a good idea , I think services like healthcare are more important.

### Exercise 6:

1. There is no doubt that governments...
2. On the one hand, governments spending...
3. On the other hand, if the government...
4. In conclusion, there are advantages...

### Exercise 7:

3. Nations which do not earn enough income to support their cultural actions.
4. Some countries need to spend money first on schools and hospitals.
5. If countries don't support their cultural attractions, this might cause famous paintings or monuments to be damaged or people to forget about their country's history.
6. Tipasa in Algeria, The Acropolis in Athens, Greece.
7. Spending money on cultural attractions can make a profit. Famous museums and landmarks attract tourists and these visitors spend a lot of money.
8. If countries without a lot of money pay for the cultural attractions that will make the most profit for the country, they can then spend that money on important services like healthcare

### Exercise 8:

Some countries may not have enough money to look after their museums and landmarks. What are some of the problems associated with not looking after museums and landmarks, and what are some of the possible solutions?

There is no doubt that some nations do not earn (earn) enough income to support their cultural attractions. In my opinion, these countries should spend most money on the museums and landmarks that will provide the highest profit for the country. In this essay, I am going to (go) to discuss some of the difficulties associated with not looking after museums and landmarks and give some possible answers to them.

On the one hand, it might (might) be difficult for countries without high tax incomes to look after their museums and landmarks. Some countries need to spend money first on schools and hospitals. This might cause famous paintings or monuments to be (be) damaged or for people to forget about their country's history. For example, in 2011, I visited (visit) a Roman town in Algeria called Tipasa. The government does (do) not have enough money to support it and so the local people do (do) not learn much about it.

On the other hand, spending money on cultural attractions can make a profit. Famous museums and landmarks attract tourists and these visitors spend a lot of money. The people then pay (pay) more taxes and the government has (have) more money to spend on things like healthcare. In Greece most tourists who go to Athens want to visit the Acropolis where they spend money in gift shops and cafes. It is, therefore, important that the Greek government looks (look) after the Acropolis.

In conclusion, if countries without a lot of money pay for the cultural attractions that will make the most profit for the country, they can then spend that money on important services like healthcare.

### Exercise 9:

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

## Listening:

### Exercise 1:

1. Forecast
2. Storm
3. Situation
4. Temperature
5. Wall
6. Slope
7. Branches

### Exercise 2:

1. Number 1 is on the left of the diagram
2. Number 2 is outside the cave
3. Number 3 is on the right of the diagram
4. Number 4 is on top of the cave
5. Number 5 is the roof of the cave
6. Number 6 is the back of the cave
7. Number 7 is inside the middle of the cave
8. Number 8 is the entrance to the cave
9. Number 9 is moving away from the entrance
10. Number 10 is moving towards the entrance
11. Number 11 is the tunnel
12. Number 12 is the bottom of the entrance to the cave.

### Exercise 3:

1. B
2. H

### Exercise 4:

1. Large pyramid
2. Small and round
3. Slope
4. Small pyramid shape
5. Dome-shaped
6. Smooth and curved
7. Long, thin and narrow
8. Wide and thick
9. Deep
10. Small and round

Exercise 5:

3. C
4. D

Exercise 6:

**1. Reduces the chance of accidents – B**

That could be a rock or a large stone or even just a large snowball – and you put it there to remind yourself where the roof is. This is so you don't walk on it and fall through when you're outside.

**2. Soft branches are best – H**

Um, before you shut yourself inside the cave for the night, do go out and collect some tree branches – branches from fir trees are the best type – as they're nice and soft . You can then place these inside the cave, on top of the flat shelf – the one towards the back of the cave and away from the entrance.

**3. Piled-up snow adds strength – C**

It's a good idea to pile up as much snow as possible over the top of your cave – on the outside, I mean, so it's good and thick. And you can see from the diagram that the pile has formed into a pyramid shape. When the snow turns to ice and becomes really hard, your cave will be less likely to fall in.

**4. Allows air in and smoke out – D**

If your cave is big and wide enough for you to have a small fire inside, of course you'll need to let the smoke out. And if you're inside for the whole night, you'll need to let some air in, too. To do this, you'll need to make some small holes .

Exercise 7:

1. Freezing
2. Won't be able to escape
3. Heavy coat
4. Rucksack
5. These would be ideal
6. There aren't so many
7. No pieces of ice or snow that stick out

Exercise 8:

5. G
6. F
7. A

Exercise 9:

1. That possibility
2. Clothes
3. Melts more slowly
4. Night
5. As warm as possible
6. Space

Exercise 10:

1. Positions and locations
2. Shapes
3. Same idea
4. Parts of the diagram

## Speaking:

### Exercise 1:

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. No

### Exercise 2:

1. He is American and he is a player for the Cleveland Cavaliers basketball team .
2. LeBron James has also won several NBA championships and two Olympic gold medals.
3. I think that LeBron James is a very kind and thoughtful person, and is a good example for children.
4. When I saw the news , I feel very proud to be a fan.

### Exercise 3:

Why this person is famous: guitarist / footballer / artist

What I think: generous / funny / intelligent

How I feel: pleased / proud / excited

### Exercise 4:

1. **Examiner:** Are there any disadvantages to being famous?

**Student:** The first thing that comes to mind is that journalists might write bad things about you.

2. **Examiner:** Do you think it's right that the media can talk about the private lives of famous people?

**Student:** I've never really thought about that before. I suppose a lot of people want to read about famous people.

3. **Examiner:** What would you like to become famous for?

**Student:** Let me think . I know! I'd like to manage a famous restaurant one day.

4. **Examiner:** How do people become famous in your country?

**Student:** That's an interesting question ! There are a lot of talent shows on TV.

5 . **Examiner:** Are you interested in any well-known or famous people?

**Student:** let me see. Yes, I am a big fan of the tennis player Novak Djokovic.

6. **Examiner:** Would you enjoy being famous yourself?

**Student:** That's a difficult question! I don't think I would like photographers following me.

7. **Examiner:** Have you ever met a famous person?

**Student:** I don't remember it very well but a famous football player came to my school when I was six or seven.

8. **Examiner:** Why do the media often report embarrassing things that celebrities do?

**Student:** I'm not an expert on this but it's probably because embarrassing stories are more interesting and sell magazines.

Exercise 5:

1. The first thing that comes to mind is...
2. I've really never thought about that before
3. Let me think
4. That's an interesting question
5. Let me see
6. That's a difficult question
7. I don't remember it very well but...
8. I'm not an expert on this, but...

Exercise 6:

1. Sorry, when you say "downside", do you mean "disadvantage"?
2. Sorry, can I just check what you mean by "star"? are you asking me if I would enjoy being famous?
3. Sorry, when you say "media", do you mean "journalists"?
4. Sorry, could you explain what you mean when you say "famous"?
5. Sorry, can I just check what you mean by "celebrities"? Do you mean "famous people"?

Exercise 7:

1. Repeat
2. Repeating
3. Rephrase
4. Ask
5. Rephrasing

Exercise 8:

The student asks the examiner to clarify the question: 2 / 4 / 5

The student asks the examiner to repeat the question: 1 / 3

## Vocabulary and Grammar:

### Exercise 1:

10. A celebrity is someone who is famous.
11. A film star is a famous movie actor.
12. The lead singer of a band is the main (and sometimes the only) singer.
13. A fan is someone who really likes a particular person, group or team.
14. Your role model is a person who you like and want to be like.
15. A supporter is someone who likes a particular sports team, person or group and wants them to do well.
16. A reporter is a person whose job is to find information about news events and describe them for a newspaper, on TV, etc.
17. The paparazzi are photographers who follow famous people and try to take photos of them.

### Exercise 2:

29. Well-known
30. Handsome
31. Beautiful
32. Popular
33. Wealthy
34. Talented
35. Fashionable
36. Stylish

### Exercise 3:

I'm going to be famous when I'm older. I'm going to present a TV programme about films. Later, they'll ask me to star in films and I'll have my name in big letters on movie posters. I'll earn a fortune for every film I make and I'll be incredibly rich. I'll also own a luxury yacht and perhaps I'll have my own private island. My photo will appear on the cover of lots of magazines. I'll attend film premieres (and see movies before anyone else), where I'll wear stylish clothes. Of course, it won't be so nice if thousands of people recognize me in the street. I don't really want to sign hundreds of autographs every day. It'd be horrible if newspapers and magazines passed on rumours and gossip about my private life. I also don't think I'd like to take part in lots of boring interviews and press conferences. Maybe being famous wouldn't be so nice after all.



Exercise 4:

1. The media is the general name for the group which includes the internet, newspapers, magazines, television, etc.
2. One of the oldest branches of the media is newspapers . They are written by journalists and then printed on printing presses or can be read online.
3. magazines are similar to newspapers, but they're generally more colourful and entertaining. They are usually weekly or monthly.
4. Films became popular around the beginning of the 20th century, when people visited cinemas to watch moving pictures (or ' movies ') for the first time.
5. The 20th century was the age of broadcasting – sending programmes to lots of people at the same time, using, for example, television or radio.
6. radio was the first way of broadcasting spoken words and music, and it continues to be popular today.
7. In the middle of the 20th century, as television sets became cheaper, TV took over from radio as the most popular form of broadcast media.
8. At the end of the 20th century, the internet added a new way of providing traditional media, such as news, music and films.
9. However, in the early 21st century, millions of ordinary people started creating their own online 'newspapers', where they reported whatever they found interesting in their web logs (later shortened to ' blogs ').
10. Later, thanks to social sites like YouTube, Facebook and Twitter, everybody could broadcast everything to the world, instantly.

Exercise 5:

11. Claim to fame
12. Paying the price
13. Rising star
14. Are in the public eye
15. Victim of her own success
16. Make it big

Exercise 6:

10. They go on tour
11. Do you ask them for an autograph?
12. Their fans won't be happy at all.
13. It'll be the best day of my life.
14. There aren't any tickets?
15. They keep printing the private pictures of celebrities.

Exercise 7:

1. I'm going to start writing about my life on social media. If it'll be **it's** interesting, I'm sure people will want to follow me.
2. If I get lots of followers, I'll start my own YouTube channel and make funny videos.
3. All my followers will watch my YouTube channel if I tell them about my funny videos.
4. If they like my videos, they'll keep coming back for more.
5. If enough people watch my videos and share the links on social media, they'll go viral – thousands of people all over the world will watch them.
6. TV and newspaper reporters will notice if my videos go viral, and they'll tell even more people about them.
7. If a TV or film producer hears about my videos, he/she will pay me to make professional films or TV programmes.
8. I'll make a fortune if that happens.
9. On the other hand, if nobody follows me on social media, none of those things will happen.
10. But if I don't try, I'll never know!

Exercise 8:

1. Asking for permission
2. Giving permission
3. Refusing permission
4. Talking about past ability
5. Talking about present ability
6. Talking about future ability
7. Talking about something that is not certain in the future
8. Asking for help
9. Offering help

Exercise 9:

1. May I
2. Won't be able to
3. Might
4. Can't
5. I couldn't
6. I'll be able to
7. Could
8. Might not
9. You'll be able to

Exercise 10:

1. They put the price up again
2. You can send me a text and I'll come and find you.
3. You might be famous one day.
4. You become famous?
5. You manage to get tickets for the concert?
6. I may ask?



**APADANA**  
**IELTS Jmbrella**

**Pre-IELTS ANSWER KEY**  
**UNIT 8**

## Reading:

### Exercise 1:

1. Dehydration
2. Reduce
3. Consume
4. Evaporation
5. Container
6. Effective
7. Trap

### Exercise 2:

1. Television programmes / surviving in the wild
  - A. Programmes know little / survival technique
  - B. Appear / programmes / never / real danger
  - C. Programmes fail / ordinary people aware / difficult
  - D. Programmes should not discuss / stories / people / not survived
  
2. Second paragraph / makes the point that
  - A. Speed / dehydration occurs / depends on the environment
  - B. All the water / only then start thinking / how to get more
  - C. Most / know / when they are beginning / suffer / dehydration
  - D. Find out where / located before they go hiking
  
3. Recommendation / reducing water loss
  - A. Never a good idea / travel / after the sun has gone down
  - B. Best / consume food / small amounts / regularly
  - C. Hikers should not waste / time / making a basic place / stay in
  - D. A good idea / keep cool / doing any activity

### Exercise 3:

C

First student: 1

Second student: 3

Third student: 2

Exercise 4:

1. C

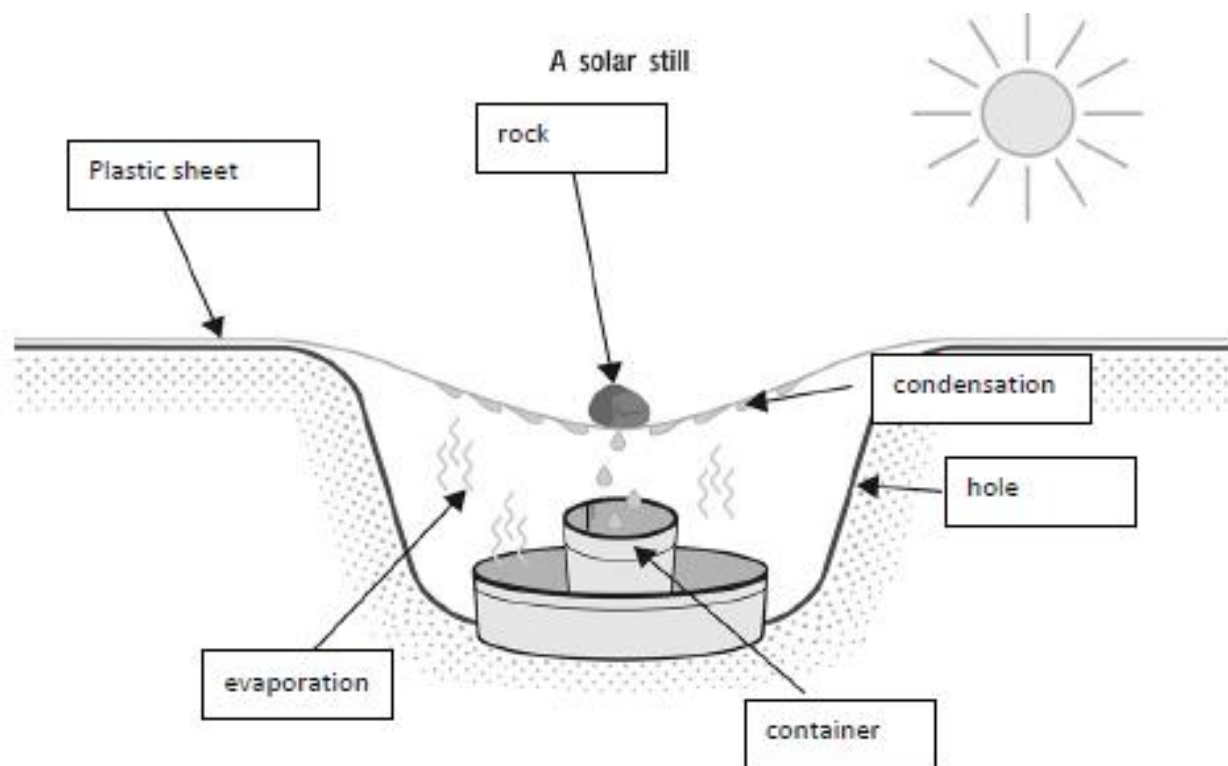
Exercise 5:

1. B
2. D

Exercise 6:

1. So how does a solar still work?
2. A deep hole is dug into the ground...
3. The hole is then covered with...
4. Once the gas cools and turns back...
5. To ensure that the maximum amount...
6. If people are near an ocean...
7. Even though the salt content in this...

Exercise 7:



Exercise 8:

1. Temperature change

Exercise 9:

1. Temperature change
2. Plastic sheet
3. Central position
4. Salt content

Exercise 10:

- Read the question and options before you read the text
- Identify the key words in the questions and options and underline them.
- skim read the text for gist (general understanding).
- the text quickly to find the key words in the text that are also in the question – this helps you find the part of the text you need.

## Writing:

### Exercise 1:

11. relations/relatives
12. friendship
13. friends
14. relationship
15. family
16. parents
17. grandparents

### exercise 2:

#### Conclusion

In conclusion, I agree that old friendship are extremely valuable but I disagree that friends are as important as relatives. In my opinion , nobody can replace your relations because family are the most valuable people in the world.

### Exercise 3:

Friendships / extremely valuable / as important as relatives

### Exercise 4:

1. Yes
2. No
3. No
4. No
5. Yes
6. Yes
7. No
8. No
9. No
10. No



Exercise 5:

1. A summary sentence of first point of view / a summary sentence of alternative point of view / my opinion
2. A summary sentence of first point of view / a summary sentence of whether effects are good or bad / my opinion

Exercise 6:

To conclude, I use two laptops, so I know that communicating through email or websites means that friends can easily keep in contact but might not see each other as often. I email my friend in Shanghai every day. The internet has, therefore, had both positive and negative effects on friendships. Another negative effect is that people spend too much time looking at a computer screen. At the end of the day, however, I believe that it offers more good points than bad points. Another good point is that email is very quick. Another bad point is that phones or laptops can break.

Exercise 7:

1. To
2. In
3. To
4. In
5. To
6. To
7. In
8. To

Exercise 8:

1. Briefly
2. Summary
3. In
4. Sum
5. The

Exercise 9:

7. False
8. False
9. True
10. True
11. True
12. False
13. True
14. False
15. True
16. True

## **Listening:**

### Exercise 1:

1. Underground
2. Sign
3. Route
4. Lane
5. Traffic
6. Vehicle
7. Hire
8. Fare
9. Destination
10. Elevator

### Exercise 2:

1. At a community center
2. Some people who have recently moved to the area
3. To give advice for travelling in a city

### Exercise 3:

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

### Exercise 4:

1. Because it does not follow the word limit for the task
2. Because the answer to that question must be a singular noun
3. Because an adverb is not the correct word form for that gap
4. Because you must have a noun in this gap

Exercise 5:

1. Green
2. Bridge
3. Hills
4. University

Exercise 6:

5. Travel card / every day
6. "D" bus / central
7. Discounts / elderly

Exercise 7:

5. Monthly
6. Library
7. Students

Exercise 8:

1. Pick one up
2. Perfect method
3. Make sure
4. Come out of
5. Thinking about
6. Recommend
7. Helpful
8. Go and see

Exercise 9:

9. Museums
10. Elevators
11. Map

Exercise 10:

### **IELTS note completion tasks**

#### **General information**

In Sections 2 and 4, you will hear one speaker talking in the recording.

If you know the context, it can help you understand the talk more easily.

#### **Before listening**

Read the instructions carefully – especially the word limit (e.g. don't write two words if the instructions say one word only).

Before you listen, try to guess what kind of words you need to listen for.

Look for cues (key words) in the questions – when you hear them, it helps you find the answers you need.

#### **While listening**

Speakers will usually introduce their talk – they explain what they are going to talk about and why.

The notes summarize the main information from the talk.

## **Speaking:**

### Exercise 1:

1. Full
2. Call
3. Identification

### Exercise 2:

1. Clean
2. Green
3. Condition
4. Atmosphere
5. Industry
6. Fresh
7. Peaceful
8. Pollution
9. Countryside
10. Factories

### Exercise 3:

1. I was there in February last year.
2. There were a lot of clouds and a lot of mountains.
3. Some people who guided us could speak Korean and Japanese.
4. It was a very safe area, so we could have a walk alone at night.
5. When I went to Cusco I was with my friends.

### Exercise 4:

1. The
2. The
3. The
4. The
5. The
6. The
7. A
8. The

Exercise 5:

1. What are the disadvantages of living in the countryside?
2. What are some ways people change or affect...
3. Do you think people damage the environment more when...
4. Is it possible for people to have a high standard of living without seriously damaging...
5. Do you think humans can live in a completely unnatural or artificial environment?

Exercise 6:

1. One main disadvantage of living in the countryside might be that it's inconvenient because public transport is not very good.
2. In my opinion, people affect the environment if, for example, they buy themselves a car.
3. I think, in general, people who live in a town have more of an effect on the environment. This is because a lot of people live in towns and, as a result, there is a lot of traffic and rubbish on the streets.
4. I think it's possible, although it depends on where you live. For example, you might be able to afford a car, but you might choose to cycle to work or school instead.
5. I think in some areas people already live in these kinds of conditions. However, I don't think it's a good idea to live without any nature.

Exercise 7:

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

Exercise 8:

1. The examiner asks for your full name and to see some identification.
2. The examiner asks you some simple questions about yourself or other...
3. The examiner gives you a topic on a task card, some paper and a pencil.
4. You prepare a talk on the topic for a minute, using the task card, paper and pencil.
5. You talk for 1-2 minutes about the topic on the task card.
6. The examiner asks for your opinions on the topic that you have just talked about.

## Vocabulary and Grammar:

### Exercise 1:

Mammals: rabbit / bear / whale

Reptiles: crocodile / lizard / snake

Amphibians: frog

Fish: salmon / shark / seahorse

Birds: parrot / eagle / penguin

Insects: bee / butterfly / ant

### Exercise 2:

1. Claws
2. Antlers
3. Humps
4. Feathers
5. Trunks
6. Fins
7. Fur

### Exercise 3:

I believe that people have a responsibility to take care of wildlife . The best way to do this is to protect the places where they live – their natural habitat . That’s why I decided to take part in a local conservation project to protect the plants and animals in a forest near my town. The forest is home to several endangered species – types of animals and plants which may soon not exist because there are so few of them. For example, there are some very rare birds, which are only found in a few small areas now – there are probably fewer than 500 of them left in the wild. Fifty years ago, there were lots of them everywhere – they were a lot more common . Anyway, thanks to our conservation project, the bird population is slowly going up again. The birds are still at risk , but hopefully we’ll be able to save them.



Exercise 4:

11. The environment
12. Green issues
13. The greenhouse effect
14. The ozone layer
15. Climate change
16. Pollution
17. Global warming
18. Greenhouse gases

Exercise 5:

17. Save
18. Protect
19. Produce
20. Causes
21. Increasing
22. Destroy
23. Survive
24. Damaging

Exercise 6:

16. Can swim
17. Might not exist
18. Can't breathe
19. May survive
20. Could increase
21. Could help

Exercise 7:

**Student 1:** Our teacher's asked us to write an essay on the natural world for homework. I'm not sure what to write about. I can write about so many things.

**Student 2:** You could ask the teacher for help, you know.

**Student 1:** No, it's alright. If I ask her, she might think that I'm asking her for the answer. I think I can write about the destruction of the rainforests. What about you?

**Student 2:** Oh, I'm going to write about what we could do to slow down global warming. I'm going to write about how we can be more 'green'. People might not realize that even small changes might make a big difference.

**Student 1:** Good idea. You can talk about people recycling their rubbish.

**Student 2:** Yes, I could do that. I'm not sure yet. I need to write a plan first.

**Student 1:** Me too!

Exercise 8:

10. We've already done the report for the conservation project.
11. I've just bought a pet snake. Do you want to see it?
12. That poor sparrow can't fly because it's broken its wings.
13. The squirrel population has now reached 500, so I hope it'll reach our target of 750 soon.
14. I've never seen a bear in the wild, but I've seen them in zoos.
15. I've felt very strongly about the green issues since I was a child.

Exercise 9:

10. Never
11. Already
12. Ever
13. So far
14. Since
15. Just
16. Yet
17. Long
18. Always

Exercise 10:

1. Have you been
2. I was
3. I took
4. I've been
5. You've won
6. You've won
7. I won
8. I've just heard