

IELTS Exam Sample Paper

IELTS General:

1. Writing:

IELTS General Writing Task 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

You are a current student of Loren Brusque University, studying Business Administration. You want to apply for the post of Quality Assurance Manager you have recently seen on the university's notice board.

➤ Write a letter to Mr. Walker, and

- Give your reason for writing
- Tell about your education
- Describe your work experience and explain why you would be suitable for the job.

Write at least 150 words.

IELTS Writing Task 2

➤ You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Some students work while studying. This often results in lacking time for education and constantly feeling under pressure.

- What do you think are the causes of this?
- What solutions can you suggest?

Write at least 250 words.

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IELTS General:

1. Reading:

Reading Passage 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1–13, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below

► The Earth

(A) The Earth is the third planet from the Sun, and it is the only planet known to have life on it. The Earth formed around 4.5 billion years ago. It is one of four rocky planets on the inside of the Solar System. The other three are Mercury, Venus, and Mars.

(B) The large mass of the Sun makes the Earth move around it, just as the mass of the Earth makes the Moon move around it. The Earth also turns round in space, so different parts face the Sun at different times. The Earth goes around the Sun once (one "year") for every 365¼ times, it turns all the way around (one "day").

(C) The Moon goes around the Earth about every 27⅓ days and reflects light from the Sun. As the Earth goes round the Sun at the same time, the changing light of the Moon takes about 29½ days to go from dark to bright to dark again. That is where the idea of "month" came from. However, now most months have 30 or 31 days so they fit into one year.

(D) The Earth is the only planet in our Solar System that has a large amount of liquid water. About 71% of the surface of the Earth is covered by oceans. Because of this, it is sometimes called the "Blue Planet".

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1. Reading:

(E) Because of its water, the Earth is home to millions of species of plants and animals. The things that live on Earth have changed its surface greatly. For example, early cyanobacteria changed the air and gave it oxygen. The living part of the Earth's surface is called the "biosphere".

(F) The Earth is part of the eight planets and many thousands of small bodies that move around the Sun as its Solar System. The Solar System is moving through the Orion Arm of the Milky Way Galaxy now, and will be for about the next 10,000 years.

(G) The Earth is generally 150,000,000 kilometers or 93,000,000 miles away from the Sun (this distance is named an "Astronomical Unit"). The Earth moves along its way at an average speed of about 30 km or 19 mi a second. The Earth turns all the way around about $365\frac{1}{4}$ times in the time it takes for the Earth to go all the way around the Sun. To make up this extra bit of a day every year, an additional day is used every four years. This is named a "leap year".

(H) The Moon goes around the Earth at an average distance of 400,000 kilometers (250,000 mi). It is locked to Earth, so that it always has the same half facing the Earth; the other half is called the "dark side of the Moon". It takes about $27\frac{1}{3}$ days for the Moon to go all the way around the Earth but, because the Earth is moving around the Sun at the same time, it takes about $29\frac{1}{2}$ days for the Moon to go from dark to bright to dark again. This is where the word "month" came from, even though most months now have 30 or 31 days.

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Questions 1–8

Reading Passage 1 has eight paragraphs A–H. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter, A–H, in boxes 1–8 on your answer sheet.

1. Earth's natural satellite
2. Distance between Earth and Sun
3. General information about Earth
4. The Solar System
5. Length of most moths
6. Another name for Earth
7. The living part of the Earth's surface
8. The movements of Earth around the Sun

Questions 9–13 Complete the sentences below

Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the text for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 9–13 on your answer sheet

9. Apart from Earth, other rocky planets in our Solar Systems are Venus, Mars and -----.
10. Moon ----- from the Sun on Earth.
11. There are millions of ----- of plants and animals that inhabit Earth.
12. Now the Solar System is travelling through -----.
13. The dark side of the Moon is the side, which ----- faces Earth.

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IELTS General:

1. Reading:

Reading Passage 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14–28. Read the texts below and answer the following questions.

- 1. The Vitamin Shoppe: 1,946 part-time openings. The Vitamin Shoppe is a New Jersey-based retailer of nutritional supplements. They also operate stores in Canada under the name "VitaPath". The company provides approximately 8,000 different SKU's of supplements through its retail stores and over 20,000 different SKU's of supplements through its online retail websites.

Employee Review: "Good growth opportunities and stores opening all over the US all year round. Company based out of NJ, so more progressive policies on employment and benefits. Good vacation, health, and dental benefits. Payment is above average. Good policies on customer service interaction as well. Focus on Customer service vs. pushing products."

- 2. Chipotle: 1,553 part-time openings. Chipotle is known for its use of organic meats throughout its more than 1,500 restaurants, which are located in 45 states. Since having been founded in 1993, the chain has since exploded and now counts some 37,000 employees. It is a pioneer in the "fast casual" dining movement.

Employee Review: "The people I work with are awesome and the food is good. It pays my bills and makes me laugh. The schedule is super flexible but it's a lot of work. If you're looking for something easy and laid back, keep looking."

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1. Reading:

- 3. Advantage Sales & Marketing: 1,742 part-time openings. Advantage Sales & Marketing provides outsourced sales, merchandising, and marketing services to consumer goods and food product manufacturers and suppliers. Owning more than 65 offices in the US and Canada, ASM does merchandising for 1,200 clients -- including Johnson & Johnson, Mars, Unilever, Energizer

Employee Review: "Long lasting business, able to adapt to changes in market. Well-thought-out schedule, and flexible time off for both vacation and illness."

- 4. Universal Protection Service: 1,219 part-time openings. Universal Protection Service is one of the largest providers of security services in the U.S. They offer an expansive range of security solutions for airports, healthcare facilities, office buildings, and more.

Employee Review: "Good pay depending on where you work. Room for advancement based on availability. Better company than any other I have worked for in security."

- 5. PSA Healthcare: 1,295 part-time openings PSA Healthcare, also known as Pediatric Services of America, provides comprehensive home health services through a branch of office across the United States. The company is headquartered in Atlanta, Ga.

Employee Review: "I love working one-on-one with the pediatric patient and their families. You have the time needed to give great compassionate care! Office staff and supervisors are very good with both employees and clients. There is a lot of flexibility with staffing. I never received grief for requesting a day off."

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IELTS General:

Questions 14–22 Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in boxes 14–22 on your answer sheet.

14. Which offer has the most part-time openings?

- A. Chipotle
- B. PSA Healthcare
- C. The Vitamin Shoppe
- D. Advantage Sales & Marketing

15. Which of these companies operate both in USA and Canada?

- A. The Vitamin Shoppe and Advantage Sales & Marketing
- B. PSA Healthcare and Advantage Sales & Marketing
- C. Chipotle and PSA Healthcare
- D. PSA Healthcare and The Vitamin Shoppe

16. Review of which company says that it is the best security company he/she worked for?

- A. Chipotle
- B. The Vitamin Shoppe
- C. Universal Protection Service
- D. PSA Healthcare

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IELTS General:

Questions 14–22 Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in boxes 14–22 on your answer sheet.

17. Which company was founded in 1993?

- A. The Vitamin Shoppe
- B. Universal Protection Service
- C. PSA Healthcare
- D. Chipotle

18. Main office of which company is situated in Atlanta?

- A. The Vitamin Shoppe
- B. PSA Healthcare
- C. Chipotle
- D. Advantage Sales & Marketing

19. VitaPath is the other name of which company?

- A PSA Healthcare
- B Universal Protection Service
- C The Vitamin Shoppe
- D Advantage Sales & Marketing



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IELTS General:

Questions 14–22 Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in boxes 14–22 on your answer sheet.

20. Which review doesn't mention a comfortable timetable?

- A. Chipotle
- B. Advantage Sales & Marketing
- C. The Vitamin Shoppe
- D. PSA Healthcare

21. Which company is described as a long lasting business?

- A. PSA Healthcare
- B. Advantage Sales & Marketing
- C. Universal Protection Service
- D. Chipotle

22. Organic meat is used by what company?

- A. Chipotle
- B. The Vitamin Shoppe
- C. Advantage Sales & Marketing
- D. None of them



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IELTS General:

Questions 23–28 Do the following statements agree with the information given in Section 2?

**In boxes 23–28 on your answer sheet, write
TRUE if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this**

23. The Vitamin Shoppe has an above average salary, according to the review.
24. Reviewer of the company Chipotle says that working there is both fun and earns enough money.
25. Advantage Sales & Marketing owns 65 offices all over the world.
26. Universal Protection Service offers various security services in the USA.
27. Reviewer of the PSA Healthcare praises its high wages.
28. None of the offers included an approximate salary in the description.

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Reading Passage 3

Read the text below and answer Questions 29–40.

What to do in a fire?

Fire drills are a big part of being safe in school: They prepare you for what you need to do in case of a fire. But what if there was a fire where you live? Would you know what to do? Talking about fires can be scary because no one likes to think about people getting hurt or their things getting burned. But you can feel less worried if you are prepared.

It's a good idea for families to talk about what they would do to escape a fire. Different families will have different strategies. Some kids live in one-story houses and other kids live in tall buildings. You'll want to talk about escape plans and escape routes, so let's start there.

Know Your Way Out

An escape plan can help every member of a family get out of a burning house. The idea is to get outside quickly and safely. Smoke from a fire can make it hard to see where things are, so it's important to learn and remember the different ways out of your home. How many exits are there? How do you get to them from your room? It's a good idea to have your family draw a map of the escape plan.

It's possible one way out could be blocked by fire or smoke, so you'll want to know where other ones are. And if you live in an apartment building, you'll want to know the best way to the stairwell or other emergency exits

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Reading Passage 3

Safety Steps

If you're in a room with the door closed when the fire breaks out, you need to take a few extra steps:

Check to see if there's heat or smoke coming in the cracks around the door. (You're checking to see if there's fire on the other side.)

If you see smoke coming under the door – don't open the door!

If you don't see smoke – touch the door. If the door is hot or very warm – don't open the door!

If you don't see smoke – and the door is not hot – then use your fingers to lightly touch the doorknob. If the doorknob is hot or very warm – don't open the door!

If the doorknob feels cool, and you can't see any smoke around the door, you can open the door very carefully and slowly. When you open the door, if you feel a burst of heat or smoke pours into the room, quickly shut the door and make sure it is really closed. If there's no smoke or heat when you open the door, go toward your escape route exit.

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Reading Passage 3

Questions 29–34 Complete the sentences below.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 29–34 on your answer sheet.

29. While some might live in a tall buildings, others might live in a ----- .
30. Important thing is to talk with your kids about escape----- and -----.
31. Making a -----is a good idea, it can help you escape.
32. If you live in an apartment, you have to know the way to the staircase or other -----.
33. You can only open the door if the -----is not hot and you can't see smoke around the door.
34. You should immediately close the door, if smoke -----into the room

Questions 35–39

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Section 3? In boxes 35–39 on your answer sheet, write

- TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
- FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information
- NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

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Reading Passage 3

35. It is important to have a strategy before escaping the fire.
36. You should mark different ways out of your home on the map.
37. If you're stuck in a room, and see smoke coming from the other room, you should open the door and ran to the exit.
38. Hot door means you shouldn't open it to escape.
39. If you open the door and everything seems fine, go straight to the exit.

Question 40

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D. Write the correct letter in box 40 on your answer sheet.

40. This article is mainly aimed at helping:

- A. Children
- B. Children and their parents
- C. Only parents
- D. Teachers at schools

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IELTS General:

3. Speaking

IELTS Speaking Part 1:

Speaking practice test – part 1 questions

Topic	Questions
Your home town or village	What kind of place is it?
	What's the most interesting part of your town/village?
	What kind of jobs do the people in your town/village do?
	Would you say it's a good place to live? (Why?)
Your accommodation	Tell me about the kind of accommodation you live in?
	How long have you lived there?
	What do you like about living there?
	What sort of accommodation would you most like to live in?

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IELTS General:

Speaking test part 2

Candidate task card

Describe something you own which is very important to you. You should say:

- where you got it from
- how long you have had it
- what you use it for; and
- explain why it is important to you.

You will have to talk about the topic for 1 to 2 minutes. You have one minute to think about what you're going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

Rounding off questions

Tell me

- is it valuable in terms of money?
- would it be easy to replace?

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IELTS General:

3. Speaking

IELTS Speaking Part 3:

In part 3 of the Speaking test the examiner will ask further questions which are connected to the topics discussed in part 2. This part of the test is designed to give you the opportunity to discuss more abstract issues and ideas. It is a two-way discussion with the examiner that lasts 4-5 minutes. Record your discussion if you can.

Topic	Questions
How people's values have changed	What kind of things give status to people in your country?
	Have things changed since your parents' time?
The role of advertising	What do you like about living there?

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4. Listening

This part of the test takes 30 minutes, wherein candidates are given an additional 10 minutes for transferring their answers to the sheet.

The section has four parts, with 10 questions in each section, for a total of 40 questions. Ensure listening to the instructions carefully.

IELTS Academic:

1. Writing:

IELTS Academic Writing Task 1.

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The pie graphs below show the result of a survey of children's activities. The first graph shows the cultural and leisure activities that boys participate in, whereas the second graph shows the activities in which the girls participate.

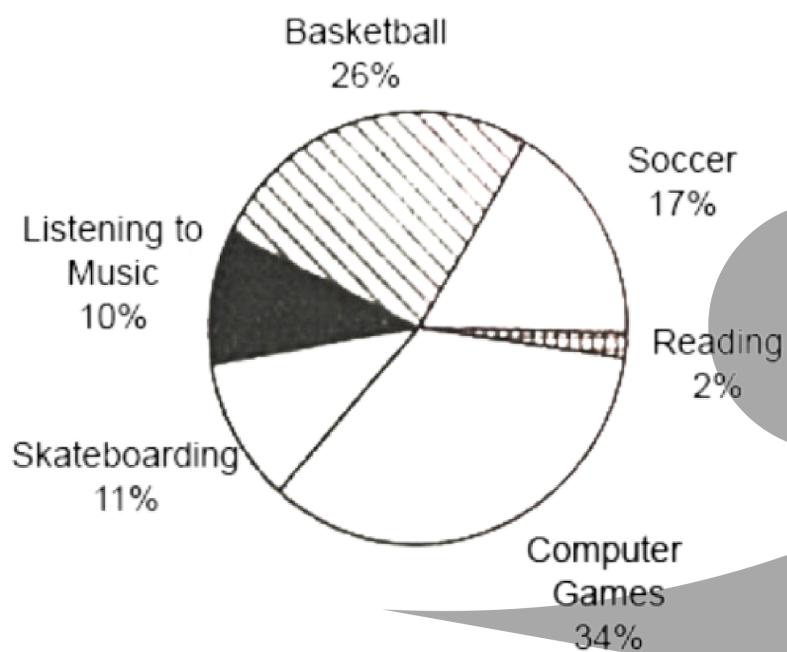
Write a report describing the information shown in the two pie graphs.

Write at least 150 words.

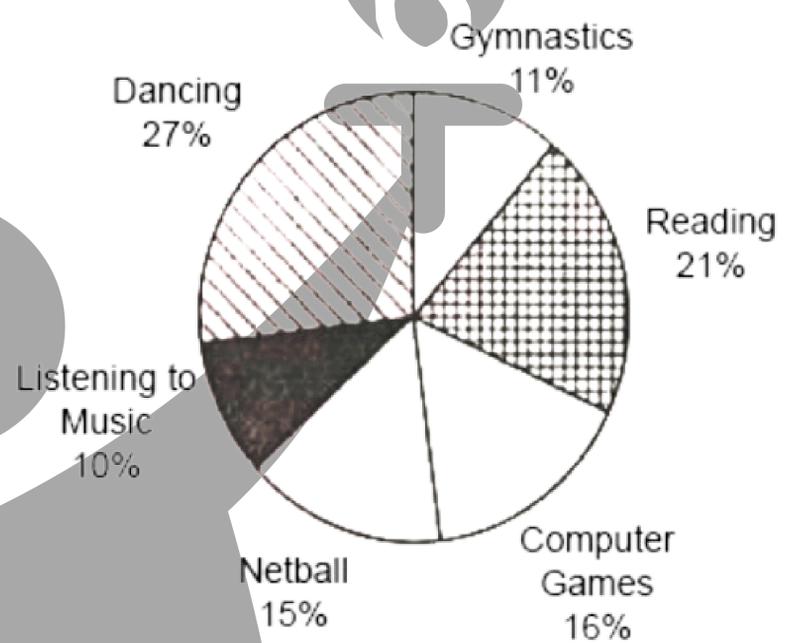
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Boys' Cultural and Leisure Activities



Girls' Cultural and Leisure Activities



IELTS Writing Task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Some students work while studying. This often results in lacking time for education and constantly feeling under pressure.

What do you think are the causes of this?

What solutions can you suggest?

Write at least 250 words

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IELTS General:

2. Reading

Academic Reading Passage 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1–13, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

Aphantasia: A life without mental images

Close your eyes and imagine walking along a sandy beach and then gazing over the horizon as the Sun rises. How clear is the image that springs to mind?

Most people can readily conjure images inside their head – known as their mind's eye. But this year scientists have described a condition, aphantasia, in which some people are unable to visualise mental images.

Niel Kenmuir, from Lancaster, has always had a blind mind's eye. He knew he was different even in childhood. "My stepfather, when I couldn't sleep, told me to count sheep, and he explained what he meant, I tried to do it and I couldn't," he says. "I couldn't see any sheep jumping over fences, there was nothing to count."

Our memories are often tied up in images, think back to a wedding or first day at school. As a result, Niel admits, some aspects of his memory are "terrible", but he is very good at remembering facts. And, like others with aphantasia, he struggles to recognise faces. Yet he does not see aphantasia as a disability, but simply a different way of experiencing life.

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Mind's eye blind

Ironically, Niel now works in a bookshop, although he largely sticks to the non-fiction aisles. His condition begs the question what is going on inside his picture-less mind. I asked him what happens when he tries to picture his fiancée. "This is the hardest thing to describe, what happens in my head when I think about things," he says. "When I think about my fiancée there is no image, but I am definitely thinking about her, I know today she has her hair up at the back, she's brunette. But I'm not describing an image I am looking at, I'm remembering features about her, that's the strangest thing and maybe that is a source of some regret."

The response from his mates is very sympathetic: "You're weird." But while Niel is very relaxed about his inability to picture things, it is often a cause of distress for others. One person who took part in a study into aphantasia said he had started to feel "isolated" and "alone" after discovering that other people could see images in their heads. Being unable to reminisce about his mother years after her death led to him being "extremely distraught".

The super-visualiser

At the other end of the spectrum is children's book illustrator, Lauren Beard, whose work on the Fairytale Hairdresser series will be familiar to many six-year-olds. Her career relies on the vivid images that leap into her mind's eye when she reads text from her author. When I met her in her box-room studio in Manchester, she was working on a dramatic scene in the next book. The text describes a baby perilously climbing onto a chandelier.

"Straightaway I can visualise this grand glass chandelier in some sort of French kind of ballroom, and the little baby just swinging off it and really heavy thick curtains," she says. "I think I have a strong imagination, so I can create the world and then keep adding to it so it gets sort of bigger and bigger in my mind and the characters too they sort of evolve. I couldn't really imagine what it's like to not imagine, I think it must be a bit of a shame really."

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IELTS General:

Not many people have mental imagery as vibrant as Lauren or as blank as Niel. They are the two extremes of visualisation. Adam Zeman, a professor of cognitive and behavioural neurology, wants to compare the lives and experiences of people with aphantasia and its polar-opposite hyperphantasia. His team, based at the University of Exeter, coined the term aphantasia this year in a study in the journal Cortex.

Prof Zeman tells the BBC: "People who have contacted us say they are really delighted that this has been recognised and has been given a name, because they have been trying to explain to people for years that there is this oddity that they find hard to convey to others." How we imagine is clearly very subjective - one person's vivid scene could be another's grainy picture. But Prof Zeman is certain that aphantasia is real. People often report being able to dream in pictures, and there have been reported cases of people losing the ability to think in images after a brain injury.

He is adamant that aphantasia is "not a disorder" and says it may affect up to one in 50 people. But he adds: "I think it makes quite an important difference to their experience of life because many of us spend our lives with imagery hovering somewhere in the mind's eye which we inspect from time to time, it's a variability of human experience."

Questions 1–5

Do the following statements agree with the information in the IELTS reading text?

TRUE	if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE	if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN	if there is no information on this

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IELTS General:

1. Aphantasia is a condition, which describes people, for whom it is hard to visualise mental images.
2. Niel Kenmuir was unable to count sheep in his head.
3. People with aphantasia struggle to remember personal traits and clothes of different people.
4. Niel regrets that he cannot portray an image of his fiancée in his mind.
5. Inability to picture things in someone's head is often a cause of distress for a person.
6. All people with aphantasia start to feel 'isolated' or 'alone' at some point of their lives.
7. Lauren Beard's career depends on her imagination.
8. The author met Lauren Beard when she was working on a comedy scene in her next book.

Questions 9–13

Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 9–13 on your answer sheet.

9. Only a small fraction of people have imagination as ----- as Lauren does.
10. Hyperphantasia is -----to aphantasia.
11. There are a lot of subjectivity in comparing people's imagination - somebody's vivid scene could be another person's -----.
12. Prof Zeman is -----that aphantasia is not an illness.
13. Many people spend their lives with -----somewhere in the mind's eye.

IELTS Exam Sample Paper

IELTS General:

Reading Passage 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14–26, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

Life lessons from villains, crooks and gangsters

(A) A notorious Mexican drug baron's audacious escape from prison in July doesn't, at first, appear to have much to teach corporate boards. But some in the business world suggest otherwise. Beyond the morally reprehensible side of criminals' work, some business gurus say organised crime syndicates, computer hackers, pirates and others operating outside the law could teach legitimate corporations a thing or two about how to hustle and respond to rapid change.

(B) Far from encouraging illegality, these gurus argue that – in the same way big corporations sometimes emulate start-ups – business leaders could learn from the underworld about flexibility, innovation and the ability to pivot quickly. "There is a nimbleness to criminal organisations that legacy corporations [with large, complex layers of management] don't have," said Marc Goodman, head of the Future Crimes Institute and global cyber-crime advisor. While traditional businesses focus on rules they have to follow, criminals look to circumvent them. "For criminals, the sky is the limit and that creates the opportunity to think much, much bigger."

(C) Joaquin Guzman, the head of the Mexican Sinaloa drug cartel, for instance, slipped out of his prison cell through a tiny hole in his shower that led to a mile-long tunnel fitted with lights and ventilation. Making a break for it required creative thinking, long-term planning and perseverance – essential skills similar to those needed to achieve success in big business.

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(D) While Devin Liddell, who heads brand strategy for Seattle-based design consultancy, Teague, condemns the violence and other illegal activities he became curious as to how criminal groups endure. Some cartels stay in business despite multiple efforts by law enforcement on both sides of the US border and millions of dollars from international agencies to shut them down. Liddell genuinely believes there's a lesson in longevity here. One strategy he underlined was how the bad guys respond to change. In order to bypass the border between Mexico and the US, for example, the Sinaloa cartel went to great lengths. It built a vast underground tunnel, hired family members as border agents and even used a catapult to circumvent a high-tech fence.

(E) By contrast, many legitimate businesses fail because they hesitate to adapt quickly to changing market winds. One high-profile example is movie and game rental company Blockbuster, which didn't keep up with the market and lost business to mail order video rentals and streaming technologies. The brand has all but faded from view. Liddell argues the difference between the two groups is that criminal organisations often have improvisation encoded into their daily behaviour, while larger companies think of innovation as a set process. "This is a leadership challenge," said Liddell. "How well companies innovate and organise is a reflection of leadership."

Left-field thinking

(F) Cash-strapped start-ups also use unorthodox strategies to problem solve and build their businesses up from scratch. This creativity and innovation is often borne out of necessity, such as tight budgets. Both criminals and start-up founders "question authority, act outside the system and see new and clever ways of doing things," said Goodman. "Either they become Elon Musk or El Chapo." And, some entrepreneurs aren't even afraid to operate in legal grey areas in their effort to disrupt the marketplace. The co-founders of music streaming service Napster, for example, knowingly broke music copyright rules with their first online file sharing service, but their technology paved the way for legal innovation as regulators caught up.

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(G) Goodman and others believe thinking hard about problem solving before worrying about restrictions could prevent established companies falling victim to rivals less constrained by tradition. In their book *The Misfit Economy*, Alexa Clay and Kyra Maya Phillips examine how individuals can apply that mindset to become more innovative and entrepreneurial within corporate structures. They studied not just violent criminals like Somali pirates, but others who break the rules in order to find creative solutions to their business problems, such as people living in the slums of Mumbai or computer hackers. They picked out five common traits among this group: the ability to hustle, pivot, provoke, hack and copycat.

(H) Clay gives a Saudi entrepreneur named Walid Abdul-Wahab as a prime example. Abdul-Wahab worked with Amish farmers to bring camel milk to American consumers even before US regulators approved it. Through perseverance, he eventually found a network of Amish camel milk farmers and started selling the product via social media. Now his company, Desert Farms, sells to giant mainstream retailers like Whole Foods Market. Those on the fringe don't always have the option of traditional, corporate jobs and that forces them to think more creatively about how to make a living, Clay said. They must develop grit and resilience in order to last outside the cushy confines of cubicle life. "In many cases scarcity is the mother of invention," Clay said.

Questions 14-21

Reading Passage 2 has eight paragraphs A-H. Match the headings below with the paragraphs. Write the correct letter, A-H, in boxes 14-21 on your answer sheet.

14. Jailbreak with creative thinking
15. Five common traits among rule-breakers
16. Comparison between criminals and traditional businessmen
17. Can drug baron's espèce teach legitimate corporations?
18. Great entrepreneur
19. How criminal groups deceive the law

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- 20. The difference between legal and illegal organisations
- 21. Similarity between criminals and start-up founders

Questions 22–25

Complete the sentences below.

Write ONLY ONE WORD from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 22–25 on your answer sheet.

- 22. To escape from a prison, Joaquin Guzman had to use such traits as creative thinking, long-term planning and -----.
- 23. The Sinaloa cartel built a grand underground tunnel and even used a ----- to avoid the fence.
- 24. The main difference between two groups is that criminals, unlike large corporations, often have -----encoded into their daily life.
- 25. Due to being persuasive, Walid Abdul-Wahab found a -----of Amish camel milk farmers

Question 26 Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

26. The main goal of this article is to:

- A. Show different ways of illegal activity
- B. Give an overview of various criminals and their gangs
- C. Draw a comparison between legal and illegal business, providing examples
- D. Justify criminals with creative thinking .

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IELTS General:

Reading Passage 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27–40, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

Britain needs strong TV industry

Comedy writer Armando Iannucci has called for an industry-wide defence of the BBC and British programme-makers. "The Thick of It" creator made his remarks in the annual MacTaggart Lecture at the Edinburgh TV Festival.

"It's more important than ever that we have more strong, popular channels... that act as beacons, drawing audiences to the best content," he said. Speaking earlier, Culture Secretary John Whittingdale rejected suggestions that he wanted to dismantle the BBC.

'Champion supporters'

Iannucci co-wrote "I'm Alan Partridge", wrote the movie "In the Loop" and created and wrote the hit "HBO" and "Sky Atlantic show Veep". He delivered the 40th annual MacTaggart Lecture, which has previously been given by Oscar winner Kevin Spacey, former BBC director general Greg Dyke, Jeremy Paxman and Rupert Murdoch. Iannucci said: "Faced with a global audience, British television needs its champion supporters."

He continued his praise for British programming by saying the global success of American TV shows had come about because they were emulating British television. "The best US shows are modelling themselves on what used to make British TV so world-beating," he said. "US prime-time schedules are now littered with those quirky formats from the UK – the "Who Do You Think You Are"s and the variants on "Strictly Come Dancing" – as well as the single-camera non-audience sitcom, which we brought into the mainstream first. We have changed international viewing for the better."

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IELTS General:

Reading Passage 3

With the renewal of the BBC's royal charter approaching, Iannucci also praised the corporation. He said: "If public service broadcasting – one of the best things we've ever done creatively as a country – if it was a car industry, our ministers would be out championing it overseas, trying to win contracts, boasting of the British jobs that would bring." In July, the government issued a green paper setting out issues that will be explored during negotiations over the future of the BBC, including the broadcaster's size, its funding and governance.

Primarily Mr Whittingdale wanted to appoint a panel of five people, but finally he invited two more people to advise on the charter renewal, namely former Channel 4 boss Dawn Airey and journalism professor Stewart Purvis, a former editor-in-chief of ITN. Iannucci bemoaned the lack of "creatives" involved in the discussions.

"When the media, communications and information industries make up nearly 8% our GDP, larger than the car and oil and gas industries put together, we need to be heard, as those industries are heard. But when I see the panel of experts who've been asked by the culture secretary to take a root and branch look at the BBC, I don't see anyone who is a part of that cast and crew list. I see executives, media owners, industry gurus, all talented people – but not a single person who's made a classic and enduring television show."

'Don't be modest'

Iannucci suggested one way of easing the strain on the licence fee was "by pushing ourselves more commercially abroad".

"Use the BBC's name, one of the most recognised brands in the world," he said. "And use the reputation of British television across all networks, to capitalise financially overseas. Be more aggressive in selling our shows, through advertising, through proper international subscription channels, freeing up BBC Worldwide to be fully commercial, whatever it takes."

IELTS Exam Sample Paper

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"Frankly, don't be icky and modest about making money, let's monetise the bezeesus Mary and Joseph out of our programmes abroad so that money can come back, take some pressure off the licence fee at home and be invested in even more ambitious quality shows, that can only add to our value."

Mr Whittingdale, who was interviewed by ITV News' Alastair Stewart at the festival, said he wanted an open debate about whether the corporation should do everything it has done in the past. He said he had a slight sense that people who rushed to defend the BBC were "trying to have an argument that's never been started".

"Whatever my view is, I don't determine what programmes the BBC should show," he added. "That's the job of the BBC." Mr Whittingdale said any speculation that the Conservative Party had always wanted to change the BBC due to issues such as its editorial line was "absolute nonsense".

Questions 27–31

Do the following statements agree with the information in the IELTS reading text?

In boxes 27–31 on your answer sheet, write

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| TRUE | if the statement agrees with the information |
| FALSE | if the statement contradicts the information |
| NOT GIVEN | if there is no information on this |

IELTS Exam Sample Paper

IELTS General:

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27. Armando Iannucci expressed a need of having more popular channels.
28. John Whittingdale wanted to dismantle the BBC.
29. Iannucci delivered the 30th annual MacTaggart Lecture.
30. Iannucci believes that British television has contributed to the success of American TV-shows.
31. There have been negotiations over the future of the BBC in July.

Questions 32–35

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D
Write the correct letter in boxes 32–35 on your answer sheet.

32. Iannucci praised everything EXCEPT
- A. US shows
 - B. British shows
 - C. Corporation
 - D. British programming
33. To advise on the charter renewal Mr Whittingdale appointed a panel of
- A. five people
 - B. two people
 - C. seven people
 - D. four people

IELTS Exam Sample Paper

IELTS General:

Reading Passage 3

34. Who of these people was NOT invited to the discussion concerning BBC renewal?

- A. Armando Iannucci
- B. Dawn Airey
- C. John Whittingdale
- D. Stewart Purvis

35. Their panel of experts lacks:

- A. media owners
- B. people who make enduring TV-shows
- C. gurus of Television industry
- D. top executives

Questions 36–40

Complete the summary below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 37–40 on your answer sheet

Easing the strain on the licence fees

Iannucci recommended increasing BBC's profit by pushing ourselves more 36. ----- . He suggests being more aggressive in selling British shows, through advertising and proper international 37. ----- . Also, he invokes producers to stop being 38. ----- and modest about making money and invest into even 39. ----- quality shows. However, Mr Whittingdale denied any 40. ----- that the Conservative Party had always wanted to change the BBC because of its editorial line.

IELTS Exam Sample Paper

IELTS General:

3. Speaking

IELTS Speaking Part 1:

Speaking practice test – part 1 questions

Topic	Questions
Your home town or village	What kind of place is it?
	What's the most interesting part of your town/village?
	What kind of jobs do the people in your town/village do?
	Would you say it's a good place to live? (Why?)
Your accommodation	Tell me about the kind of accommodation you live in?
	How long have you lived there?
	What do you like about living there?
	What sort of accommodation would you most like to live in?

IELTS Exam Sample Paper

IELTS General:

Speaking test part 2:

Candidate task card

Describe something you own which is very important to you. You should say:

- where you got it from
- how long you have had it
- what you use it for; and
- explain why it is important to you.

You will have to talk about the topic for 1 to 2 minutes. You have one minute to think about what you're going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

Rounding off questions

Tell me

- is it valuable in terms of money?
- would it be easy to replace?

IELTS practice Speaking test – Part 3

In part 3 of the Speaking test the examiner will ask further questions which are connected to the topics discussed in part 2.

This part of the test is designed to give you the opportunity to discuss more abstract issues and ideas. It is a two-way discussion with the examiner that lasts 4-5 minutes. Record your discussion if you can.

IELTS Exam Sample Paper

IELTS General:

Topic	Questions
How people's values have changed	What kind of things give status to people in your country?
	Have things changed since your parents' time?
The role of advertising	Do you think advertising influences what people buy?

4. Listening

This part of the test takes 30 minutes, wherein candidates are given an additional 10 minutes for transferring their answers to the sheet.

The section has four parts, with 10 questions in each section, for a total of 40 questions. Ensure listening to the instructions carefully