IELTS Listening Practice Test

+ Audio Scripts



Melal Institute

IELTS Listening Test

The IELTS Listening Test has four sections, each becoming progressively more difficult. Below is a sample structure with question types and examples.

Section 1: Conversation (Form Filling)

Context: A phone call to book a hotel room.

Instructions: Listen to the conversation and fill in the gaps with the correct information.

Questions 1-5:

Guest's name:
Check-in date:
Number of nights:
Type of room:

5. Special request: _____

Section 2: Monologue (Map Labeling)

Context: A tour guide giving instructions about a city park.

Instructions: Listen and label the map with the correct locations (A–F).

Questions 6-10:

- Picnic area
- · Children's playground
- Restrooms
- Lake entrance
- Café

Section 3: Discussion (Multiple Choice & Matching)

Context: Two university students discussing their group project with their professor.

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Section 1: Conversation (Hotel Booking)

Receptionist: Good afternoon. Welcome to the Greenhill Hotel. How can I help you today?

Caller: Hi, I'd like to book a room for three nights starting next Friday.

Receptionist: Let me check availability for you. That's the 10th of February, right?

Caller: Yes, that's correct.

Receptionist: We have a variety of rooms available. Would you prefer a standard room or a

deluxe suite?

Caller: Just a standard room, please.

Receptionist: No problem. Would you like a room with a double bed or two single beds?

Caller: A double bed, please.

Receptionist: Great. Do you have any special requests for your stay? **Caller:** Yes, I'd appreciate a room with a view of the garden if possible. **Receptionist:** I'll make a note of that. Can I take your name, please?

Caller: Sure, it's Jonathan Brown.

Receptionist: Thank you, Mr. Brown. I've booked your room. See you next Friday.

Section 2: Monologue (Park Tour Guide)

Tour Guide: Welcome, everyone, to Riverside Park. I'll be your guide for today's tour. Let's begin by looking at the map. We are currently standing at the main entrance, marked by the red circle.

To your right, you'll see the large *children's playground*. This area is always lively and full of fun activities for kids. Just past the playground is the *picnic area*, which is shaded by tall oak trees—perfect for a family lunch.

Moving straight ahead, you'll find the *lake entrance*. Visitors often enjoy renting paddle boats or just relaxing by the water. To the left of the lake entrance is the *café*, which offers refreshments and light snacks. The café is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Finally, on the far side of the park near the southern edge, you'll spot the public *restrooms*. These facilities are fully accessible and kept clean throughout the day. That concludes our introduction. Enjoy your time at Riverside Park!

Section 3: Discussion (University Project)

Student A: Hi, Professor, we wanted to discuss our group project with you. We ran into a few issues.

Professor: Of course. What's been the main problem?

Student B: Well, managing our time has been difficult. Everyone has different schedules.

Professor: That's common in group projects. Have you tried assigning roles based on individual strengths?

Student A: Not really. We divided tasks randomly, which wasn't very efficient.

Professor: I suggest reorganizing your workflow. Assign tasks according to who's best suited for them.

Student B: That makes sense. I can handle the data analysis since I'm good with numbers.

Student A: And I can take care of presentation design.

Professor: Great. And practice your presentation as a group. That will help improve the overall delivery.

Section 4: Lecture (Climate Change)

Professor: Today, we're discussing one of the most pressing issues of our time: climate change.

The primary cause of rising sea levels is the melting of polar ice caps. As global temperatures increase, ice that has been frozen for thousands of years is rapidly disappearing.

One proposed solution to reduce emissions is adopting renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power. These alternatives generate clean energy without releasing harmful greenhouse gases.

Climate change is having a devastating impact on coastal and marine ecosystems, threatening biodiversity and the livelihoods of communities that rely on these environments.

In combating climate change, the professor emphasizes the importance of international cooperation. No single country can solve this problem alone; it requires a global effort.