

IELTS Academic — Mock Paper 1

Anusuya Dash English Academy

Free sample paper - for practice only. Not an official exam paper.

Student name: _____ **Date:** _____

Submit written answers to Ma'am on WhatsApp/email. Corrected paper returned within 48 hours. Listening and Speaking sections are conducted live (see add-on fees).

Section 1 — Listening (approx. 10 minutes, 10 questions)

Questions 1-10: Complete the booking form. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Booking form item	Answer
1. Hotel name: Harbour _____ Hotel	
2. Guest surname: _____	
3. Arrival date: 14 _____	
4. Number of nights: _____	
5. Room type: _____ double	
6. Price per night (with breakfast): ₹ _____	
7. Parking location: _____	
8. Airport pickup cost: ₹ _____	
9. Flight arrival time: _____	
10. Breakfast requirement: vegetarian, no _____	

Section 2 — Reading (20 minutes, 13 questions)

Reading Passage: The Quiet Rise of Urban Beekeeping

Cities are not the first places most people associate with honey. Yet over the past two decades, beekeeping has moved from rural orchards to apartment rooftops in London, Tokyo, Melbourne and Bengaluru. The trend began partly as a response to alarming reports of collapsing bee colonies in the countryside, where intensive agriculture, monoculture cropping and pesticide use had stripped the landscape of the varied flowers bees depend on.

Paradoxically, cities can be kinder to bees than farmland. Urban parks, balcony gardens, flowering street trees and cemeteries offer nectar across a long season, and municipal restrictions mean pesticides are used far less. Studies in Paris found that city hives often produce more honey per year than comparable rural hives, and that the honey contains traces of a remarkably wide range of plants — a botanical diary of the neighbourhood.

Urban beekeeping is not without critics. Some ecologists warn that a fashionable overconcentration of hives can crowd out wild pollinators, such as bumblebees and solitary bees, which are often more effective pollinators than honeybees but receive far less public attention. A hive of honeybees, they point out, is essentially livestock: adding more cows does not help wild deer. City councils in

some capitals have therefore paused new rooftop-hive permits and shifted funding towards planting pollinator-friendly wildflowers instead.

Supporters respond that the true value of city hives is educational. A rooftop hive turns an abstract environmental crisis into something citizens can see, smell and taste. Schools that keep observation hives report measurable increases in students choosing biology electives, and honey sold at local markets funds community gardens. The bees, in short, are ambassadors. Whether ambassadors or livestock, the insects have already changed how city-dwellers see the concrete around them: not as a wasteland, but as a patchwork of tiny meadows waiting to be joined together.

Questions 1-6: Do the following statements agree with the information in the passage? Write TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN.

1. Urban beekeeping became popular partly because rural bee colonies were failing.
2. Pesticides are used more heavily in cities than in the countryside.
3. Parisian city hives can outproduce rural hives.
4. Honeybees are wild animals native to most cities.
5. All ecologists agree that more urban hives are beneficial.
6. Honey from school hives is illegal to sell.

Questions 7-10: Complete the sentences with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage.

7. Intensive farming and _____ cropping reduced flower variety in rural areas.
8. Critics compare honeybee hives to _____, not wild animals.
9. Some councils now fund _____ instead of new hive permits.
10. Supporters argue the real value of city hives is _____.

Questions 11-13: Choose the correct letter, A-D.

11. City honey reveals: (A) pesticide levels (B) the plants of the neighbourhood (C) air quality (D) the age of the hive
12. Wild pollinators are described as: (A) less effective than honeybees (B) more publicised (C) often better pollinators (D) extinct in cities
13. The final paragraph suggests city-dwellers now see cities as: (A) wastelands (B) potential meadows (C) dangerous for bees (D) too crowded

Section 3 — Writing (60 minutes)

Task 1 (20 minutes, at least 150 words). The table below shows household electricity use in an Indian city in 2005 and 2025. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Use	2005	2025
Cooling (fans/AC)	31%	47%
Lighting	24%	9%
Kitchen appliances	18%	16%
Entertainment/computing	9%	19%
Water heating	12%	6%
Other	6%	3%

Task 2 (40 minutes, at least 250 words). *Some people believe that children's free time should be filled with organised activities, while others think children should choose how to spend their free time. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.*

Section 4 — Speaking (11-14 minutes, conducted live — book a slot)

Part 1: Where is your hometown and what is it known for? · Do you prefer mornings or evenings? Why? · How often do you use public transport? · What kind of music do you enjoy?

Part 2 (1 min preparation, 2 min talk): *Describe a book that influenced you.* You should say: what the book was, when you read it, what it was about — and explain why it influenced you.

Part 3: Do people read less than before? Why? · Should governments promote reading? How? · Will printed books disappear? · How do films based on books compare with the books themselves?

How to get this corrected

Attempt the Reading and Writing sections under timed conditions, then send photos or a document of your answers to **Anusuya Dash** on WhatsApp at **+91 99374 98972**. You will receive your marked paper within 48 hours with an estimated band/score, every error explained, and a personal improvement note - completely free.

The Listening and Speaking sections of this paper are conducted live. Ask about the demo session.

Website: <https://anusuyadash.neocities.org>