



أول منصة عربية للتحضير الذكي لاختبار الآيلتس

اختبار تجريبي كامل – قابل للطباعة

ACADEMIC FULL MOCK TEST

اختبار ايلتس تجريبي

– محاكاة كاملة –

اجلس، ابدأ المؤقت – حاكي الاختبار الحقيقي بالكامل

Listening · Academic Reading · Academic Writing · Speaking

مجاني

100%

4

مهارات

80+

سؤالاً

2:45

ساعة إجمالي

محاكاة مستوحاة من الرسمي – Cambridge IELTS Academic Format

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تعليمات جلسة الاختبار التجريبي – اقرأ أولاً

ielts.org – Test Day Instructions

جدول الجلسة الكاملة

القسم	الوقت	الأسئلة	الصفحة
Listening	30 د + 10 د نقل	40 سؤالاً	4-3
Academic Reading	60 دقيقة	40 سؤالاً	8-5
Writing Task 1	20 دقيقة	رسم بياني	9
Writing Task 2	40 دقيقة	مقال	10
Speaking	11-14 دقيقة	3 أجزاء	11
مفتاح الإجابات	–	كل الأسئلة	13-12

⌚ الوقت الإجمالي: ~2 ساعة 45 دقيقة (بدون المحادثة)

قواعد الجلسة التجريبية

☐ ضع ساعة أمامك – التزم بأوقات كل قسم

☐ لا تراجع إجاباتك في قسم انتهى

☐ اكتب بالقلم الرصاص قابلاً للمحو

☐ Listening: شغل ملف صوت أو اقرأ النص بصوت ثابت

☐ انتقل من قسم لآخر مباشرة بدون استراحة

☐ بعد الانتهاء – صحّح وسجّل درجتك في الأسفل

سجّل درجتك هنا

القسم	صح/خطأ	Band
Listening		
Reading		
Writing		
Speaking		
Overall Band		

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LISTENING – اختبار الاستماع التجريبي

Cambridge IELTS | ielts.org – [تدريب ايلتس استماع مجاني](#)

sections دقيقة + 10 دقائق نقل | 40 سؤالاً | لا توقف بين ال 30

Section 1 – Form Completion (Q 1–7)

Scenario: Enquiry about a language school

[Clerk]: Good morning, Gateway Language School, how can I help?

[Woman]: Hi, I'm calling about the Academic English course. My name is Nora Hassan – N-O-R-A, Hassan. Saudi nationality, student visa until December.

[Clerk]: The course runs Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m.-12 p.m. £320/month. Place available from the 8th of next month.

[Woman]: Can I pay by bank transfer?

[Clerk]: Yes. £50 deposit required. Address: 14 Victoria Road. Textbook included – confirmation sent within 24 hours.

Questions 1-7: Complete the form. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER.

Gateway Language School – Enrolment Enquiry Form

Name: (1) _____ Nationality: (2) _____
Course: Academic English – (3) _____ to Thursday, 9 a.m. - 12 p.m.
Monthly fee: £ (4) _____ Start date: (5) _____
Deposit: £ (6) _____ Address: (7) _____ Road

Section 2 – Note Completion (Q 8–14)

Scenario: Campus tour introduction for new students

Welcome to Westfield University. The library opened two years ago – holds over 300,000 volumes, open 24hrs weekdays, 10 p.m. weekends. Free printing: 50 pages/week. Sports centre: free for full-time students – register online first. Medical centre: Building 4B, Mon-Fri 8 a.m.-6 p.m. Emergencies: ext. 999.

Questions 8-14: Complete the notes. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER.

Westfield University – Campus Notes

Library: opened (8) _____ ago | over (9) _____ volumes | free printing: (10) _____ pages/week

Sports centre: free for (11) _____ students – must register (12) _____

Medical centre: Building (13) _____ | emergency ext. (14) _____

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LISTENING – Sections 3 & 4

Cambridge IELTS – Academic

Section 3 – Multiple Choice (Q 15–21)

Scenario: Two students discussing food waste research

[Aisha]: I finally finished the FAO report. The scale of food waste is shocking.

[Mark]: I focused on the UK – 9.5 million tonnes yearly; most from households. The tutor said focus on solutions, not statistics.

[Mark]: Three approaches: better date labelling, consumer education, and tax incentives for supermarkets donating surplus food.

[Aisha]: Tax incentives are interesting. France made it law – supermarkets must donate unsold food. Waste dropped significantly.

[Mark]: That should be our main recommendation. Presentation: bar charts + a case study from France.

Questions 15–21: Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

15. Mark's research focused on food waste in:

- A. France B. the UK C. globally

16. Most UK food waste comes from:

- A. restaurants B. supermarkets C. households

17. The tutor's main instruction was to focus on:

- A. statistics B. solutions C. history

18. Which solution does Aisha find most interesting?

- A. better labelling B. consumer education C. tax incentives

19. In France, supermarkets are legally required to:

- A. reduce prices B. donate unsold food C. compost waste

20. Mark's preferred main recommendation is:

- A. consumer campaigns B. tax incentives / legal requirement C. better labelling

21. For the presentation, they agreed to include:

- A. only charts B. only case studies C. charts and a case study

Section 4 – Lecture: Note Completion (Q 22–30)

Topic: The Cognitive Benefits of Bilingualism

Today's lecture examines cognitive effects of speaking two languages. Bialystok's 2004 study found bilingual children outperformed monolinguals on selective attention and inhibitory control – components of executive function. Bilingual speakers manage two active language systems, strengthening cognitive control. Some studies suggest bilingualism may delay Alzheimer's onset by an average of 4-5 years. Trade-off: smaller vocabulary per individual language, though combined vocabulary exceeds monolinguals. fMRI evidence shows increased grey matter in the left inferior parietal cortex.

Questions 22-30: Complete the notes. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER.

Cognitive Benefits of Bilingualism – Notes

- Bialystok year: (22) _____ | bilinguals better at: (23) _____ attention
- Components of (24) _____ function: selective attention + inhibitory control
- Mechanism: managing (25) _____ language systems strengthens cognitive control
- Alzheimer's: symptoms delayed by average of (26) _____ years
- Trade-off: smaller vocabulary in each (27) _____ language
- Combined vocabulary of bilinguals (28) _____ that of monolinguals
- Brain scan: (29) _____ | increased grey matter: left inferior (30) _____ cortex

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READING ACADEMIC

ielts.org | Cambridge IELTS Academic – [تدريب القراءة في الايلتس](#)

Passage دقيقة إجمالاً | 40 سؤالاً | 20~ دقيقة لكل 60

Passage 1 – The Surprising Science of Colour Perception

- A.** Colour is often thought of as an objective property of the physical world. In reality, what we perceive as colour is a sophisticated construction of the brain, influenced not only by wavelengths of light, but by context, culture, memory, and even language.
- B.** The human eye contains approximately 6 million cone cells, clustered in a small central area of the retina called the fovea. These cones are sensitive to three broad wavelength ranges, corresponding roughly to red, green, and blue light. All colour vision arises from the brain's interpretation of signals from these three cell types – the basis of trichromatic colour theory, first proposed by Thomas Young in 1802 and later expanded by Hermann von Helmholtz.
- C.** One of the most dramatic demonstrations that colour perception is a mental construction is the phenomenon of colour constancy. A red apple looks red both in bright sunlight and under the dim glow of an incandescent lamp, even though the wavelengths reflected are very different. The brain compensates automatically for changes in illumination, using contextual information to maintain stable perception.
- D.** Language provides another window into the constructed nature of colour. Research by Lera Boroditsky has shown that people are faster at distinguishing colours that lie on opposite sides of a linguistic boundary. Russian speakers, who use distinct words for light blue (goluboy) and dark blue (siniy), show faster discrimination than English speakers, for whom both are simply 'blue'.
- E.** Mantis shrimps have up to sixteen types of photoreceptors versus the human three, yet paradoxically perform worse on colour discrimination tasks. This counter-intuitive finding suggests that having more receptor types does not translate into richer colour experience – the mantis shrimp's system may be optimised for rapid identification rather than fine discrimination.
- F.** The viral sensation of 'the dress' in 2015 – in which some viewers saw blue-and-black while others saw white-and-gold – brought colour perception into popular culture. Researchers identified that disagreement arose from different unconscious assumptions about lighting conditions, highlighting how powerfully prior assumptions can override raw sensory input.

Questions 1-6: Which paragraph (A-F) contains the following information?

المعلومة	#	فقرة
An example involving an internet phenomenon used by researchers	1	
The biological basis for human ability to see colour	2	
Evidence that language words can affect visual processing	3	
A species with many more visual receptors than humans	4	
The idea that colour is created by the mind rather than recorded by the eye	5	
How the brain adjusts perception to account for different light sources	6	

Questions 7-13: TRUE / FALSE / NOT GIVEN

إجابتك	Statement	#
TRUE FALSE NG	Cone cells are evenly distributed across the entire retina.	7
TRUE FALSE NG	Young's trichromatic theory was developed independently of von Helmholtz.	8
TRUE FALSE NG	Russian speakers are quicker to differentiate shades of blue than English speakers.	9
TRUE FALSE NG	Mantis shrimps are superior to humans in all colour discrimination tasks.	10
TRUE FALSE NG	The disagreement over 'the dress' was caused by differences in visual health.	11
TRUE FALSE NG	Colour constancy allows the brain to perceive stable colours in changing light.	12
TRUE FALSE NG	Boroditsky's research was conducted in collaboration with Russian universities.	13

READING ACADEMIC – Passage 2

Passage 2 – The Changing Economics of the Music Industry

- A.** The music industry has undergone more structural transformation in the past two decades than in the entire preceding century. The digital revolution eliminated the physical album as the primary revenue source, forcing labels, artists, and distributors to rebuild their business models from the ground up.
- B.** At its peak in 1999, global recorded music revenues exceeded \$27 billion. By 2014, that figure had fallen to around \$14 billion – a decline driven not merely by piracy, but by a fundamental change in how consumers valued ownership of recorded music.
- C.** Streaming services, led by Spotify which launched in 2008, initially attracted scepticism. The per-stream payment model – typically a fraction of a cent – seemed incompatible with sustainable artist income. However, streaming's ability to generate continuous revenue gradually won over label executives, and the format now dominates global consumption.
- D.** The economic consequences for working musicians have been uneven. Established artists benefit disproportionately, as algorithms direct listeners toward familiar names. Independent artists find it increasingly difficult to generate income from recordings alone – accelerating a shift toward live performance as the primary income source.
- E.** Paradoxically, the most commercially successful era in live music history coincides with the digital disruption of recorded music. Global concert revenues exceeded \$30 billion in 2019, compared to under \$10 billion in the late 1990s. The experience economy has benefited the live music sector enormously.

Questions 14-20: Complete the summary. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER.

The music industry has changed dramatically. At its peak, revenues were over \$ _____ billion. Streaming began with Spotify in 1 _____, though artists doubted the _____ model. The format now dominates global _____. Algorithms make it hard for _____ artists to earn from recordings. As a result, _____ performance has become more important. Concert revenues reached \$ _____ billion in 2019.

Questions 21-27: Multiple Choice

- 21.** CD revenues declined mainly because of:
- A.** piracy only **B.** changed consumer values **C.** rising prices

22. Spotify launched in:
A. 2000 **B.** 2005 **C.** 2008
-
23. Which artists benefit most from streaming algorithms?
A. independent **B.** established **C.** emerging
-
24. Live music revenues in the late 1990s were under:
A. \$10 billion **B.** \$20 billion **C.** \$30 billion
-
25. The 'experience economy' benefits:
A. digital platforms **B.** record labels **C.** live music sector
-
26. Per-stream payment is described as:
A. generous **B.** a fraction of a cent **C.** one cent
-
27. The writer's tone toward streaming is best described as:
A. strongly critical **B.** balanced/analytical **C.** strongly positive
-

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READING ACADEMIC – Passage 3

Cambridge IELTS Academic

Passage 3 – Rewilding: Restoring Ecological Balance

- A.** Rewilding – the large-scale restoration of ecosystems – has emerged as one of the most ambitious conservation strategies of the twenty-first century. Proponents argue it represents a departure from conventional conservation, which has focused on managing existing habitats. Rewilding aims to reduce human intervention and restore self-sustaining, biodiverse ecosystems.
- B.** The concept gained credibility following research by Soulé and Noss in the 1990s, who emphasised three interconnected elements: cores (large protected areas), corridors (connecting habitat strips), and carnivores. Apex predator reintroduction is central to many projects – top predators create 'trophic cascades' that transform entire ecosystems. The reintroduction of wolves to Yellowstone National Park in 1995 is frequently cited as the defining case study.
- C.** The Yellowstone experiment is credited with reshaping the park's ecology. Wolf predation reduced overgrazing by elk, allowing riverside vegetation to recover and stabilising riverbanks – a phenomenon described as a 'landscape of fear.' Critics caution against over-relying on a single case study, noting that results may not transfer to other ecosystems.
- D.** In Europe, rewilding has faced different challenges. Population densities and land ownership patterns mean large contiguous areas are rarely available. The Rewilding Europe initiative focuses on acquiring marginal agricultural land, particularly in Eastern Europe where depopulation has left areas underutilised. The project aims to restore one million hectares by 2030.
- E.** Opposition frequently comes from farming communities who fear the economic consequences of predator reintroduction. In Scotland, proposals to reintroduce lynx have generated fierce debate. Farmers warn of livestock losses; advocates counter that compensation schemes and evidence from Norway – where lynx coexist with sheep farming – show integration is achievable.

Questions 28-33: Which paragraph (A-E) contains the following information?

المعلومة	#	فقرة
A warning about generalising from one rewilding case study	28	
Reference to scientific theory that gave rewilding academic legitimacy	29	
An example of how a predator's presence affects plant life near rivers	30	
How land availability limits rewilding efforts in a specific region	31	
How rewilding differs from traditional conservation approaches	32	
A community opposing rewilding proposals for economic reasons	33	

Questions 34-40: TRUE / FALSE / NOT GIVEN

إجابتك	Statement	#
TRUE FALSE NG	Rewilding aims to increase the level of human management of ecosystems.	34
TRUE FALSE NG	Wolves were reintroduced to Yellowstone in 1995.	35
TRUE FALSE NG	The Rewilding Europe project targets one million hectares by 2030.	36
TRUE FALSE NG	Compensation schemes are already in place for farmers in Scotland.	37
TRUE FALSE NG	Lynx populations coexist with sheep farming in Norway.	38
TRUE FALSE NG	Rewilding in Europe is more straightforward than in North America.	39
TRUE FALSE NG	The writer considers rewilding to be an unambiguously positive development.	40

100

ielts.org – [دليل الكتابة في الايلتس](#)

دقيقة | +150 كلمة | ابدأ الموقت الآن 20

The bar chart below shows the percentage of adults in four countries (Saudi Arabia, UK, Canada, Australia) who used streaming services for music, in 2015 and 2023.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Approximate data:

Saudi Arabia: 28% (2015) → 79% (2023) | UK: 35% (2015) → 68% (2023)

Canada: 32% (2015) → 71% (2023) | Australia: 29% (2015) → 66% (2023)

Overview

اكتب جملتين عن الصورة الكبرى قبل التفاصيل. لا رأي شخصي.

اكتب Task 1 هنا (+150 كلمة):

الكلمات: _____ | Overview ☐ موجود | أرقام دقيقة ☐ | لا رأي شخصي ☐ | الوقت: _____

WRITING ACADEMIC – Task 2

ielts.org – Academic Writing Band Descriptors

دقيقة | 250+ كلمة | ابدأ الموقت الآن 40

Some people argue that the widespread use of social media has made it easier for people to form meaningful connections. Others believe that social media has actually made people feel more isolated and lonely.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. Write at least 250 words.

خطّط قبل الكتابة (2-3 دقائق):

اكتب Task 2 هنا (250+ كلمة):

الكلمات: _____ | Grammar | _____ | Lexical Resource | _____ | Coherence | _____ | Task Response | _____ | Band: _____

Part 1 (4-5 دقائق)

Technology:

- How often do you use social media?
- Has social media changed how people communicate?
- Are there apps you couldn't live without?

Reading:

- Do you enjoy reading? What kind?
- Have your reading habits changed recently?
- Physical books or e-books?

Part 2 – Cue Card

Describe a website or app you use regularly and find useful.

You should say:

- what the website/app is
- what you use it for
- how often you use it and explain why you find it particularly useful.

1 min to prepare – 1-2 mins to speak.

ملاحظات التحضير:

Part 3 (4-5 دقائق)

- Has social media improved or harmed social relationships?
- Why do people find it hard to disconnect from social media?
- Should governments regulate social media companies?
- How will social media develop in the next 20 years?
- Is face-to-face communication becoming less important?

مفتاح إجابات الاختبار التجريبي الكامل

Listening + Reading

Listening

Reading

Note	Answer	#
internet phenomenon	F	1
cone cells / fovea	B	2
Russian/language	D	3
mantis shrimp	E	4
colour is a mental construct	A	5
colour constancy	C	6
clustered in fovea	FALSE	7
expanded together	NOT GIVEN	8
Para D	TRUE	9
worse on discrimination	FALSE	10
lighting assumptions	FALSE	11
Para C	TRUE	12
	NOT GIVEN	13
billion	27	14
	2008	15
	per-stream	16
	consumption	17

Answer	#
Nora Hassan	1
Saudi	2
Monday	3
320	4
8th / the 8th	5
50	6
Victoria	7
two years	8
300,000	9
50 pages	10
full-time	11
online	12
4B	13
999	14
B	15
C	16
B	17
C	18
B	19
B	20

Note	Answer	#
	independent	18
	live	19
billion	30	20
consumer values	B	21
2008	C	22
established	B	23
under \$10bn	A	24
live music	C	25
fraction of a cent	B	26
balanced	B	27
critics caution	C	28
Soulé & Noss	B	29
landscape of fear	C	30
European land patterns	D	31
departure from conventional	A	32
farming / Scotland	E	33
reduce intervention	FALSE	34
Para B	TRUE	35
Para D	TRUE	36
proposed	NOT GIVEN	37

Answer	#	Note	Answer	#
C	21	Para E	TRUE	38
2004	22	not compared	NOT GIVEN	39
selective	23	balanced	NOT GIVEN	40
executive	24			
two	25			
four to five / 5-4	26			
individual	27			
exceeds	28			
fMRI	29			
parietal	30			

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جرب الاختبار التجريبي التفاعلي مع تصحيح AI فوري

اختبار ايلتس اون لاين – نفس المستوى – ± 0.5 Band Score فوري

goielts.ai/mock-test

احسب درجتك بالتفصيل – حاسبة الايلتس

Band	Listening (40)	Reading Academic (40)
9	40-39	40
8	36-35	38-37
7	32-30	34-33
6.5	29-27	32-30
6	26-23	29-27
5.5	22-20	26-23
5	19-16	22-19

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