I. Listening

1. You should listen the introduction carefully. Don’t skip it. It will tell you who will be talking and what they will talk about.

II. Speaking

1. Don’t pause and don’t repeat yourself.
2. Don’t answer the questions with only one word. If you did it, how could the examiner know your English speaking.
3. You should try to use some idioms or slang when you are answering questions so that the examiner can know that you have a wide range of vocabulary and don’t quote words from books because they are not appropriate for speaking.
4. Using phrasal verbs to impress the IELTS examiner.
5. Recording your speaking English and listening it. Pay attention to the errors and correct them when you speak next time. That may help you improve your speaking English.
6. Make eye contact with the examiner to show repect and confident. That is necessary in western countries when talking to people.
7. How to improve your pronunciation?
8. Speak slowly. Speaking too quickly negatively impact pronunciation.
9. Focus on enunciation.
10. Listen and mimic. Listen to BBC and repeat(Download transcripts).
11. Practice connected speech. Don’t jump to connected speech. You should enuncite every word and then you will connect these words naturally.
12. Intonation is crucial in part 3 of speaking section. It can improve you score.

In speaking section, question 2 and 3 are always linked to each other.

|  |
| --- |
| For part 3, you should have 3 things in your answer:  • Give your opinion  • Give an example of your opinion  • Give a concluding sentence  When you prepare for the test, you should write out your answers ahead of time. Later, when you get comfortable with that you can stop writing them out and get better at responding quickly.  Remember, planning ahead and preparing is the key to getting more confidence.  Final tip-check out the NY Times and look at the newspaper sections- those are typical IELTS Speaking topics. |

1. Stay tune to the latest news(NY Times, BBC). Some topics may appear in the IELTS exam.

III. Reading

1. Read the questions first.

IV. Writing

1. Don’t use repeat words. Look for repeated words and circle them.

Use synonyms as more as possible.   
For example, university=teitiary education / college

1. Use linking words and transitional words. Do you use linking words between every sentence? Examiners look for the linking words. Don’t forget them. Linking words are not linked adverbs but are meaningfull ones. a->b, b->c…
2. Suggestions from [all ear English](https://www.allearsenglish.com/ie-8-how-can-you-correct-your-own-writing-for-the-ielts-writing-section)
3. Do your ideas make sense?
4. Grammar: Write sentences with various structures. Write complex sentences as many as you can.
5. Mistakes: Make a list of common errors. Look at verb tenses, circle the different sentences. Make sure that you use them correctly.
6. If you made mistakes on complex grammar, that’s OK, but if made mistakes about pass simple, you can’t achieve a high score.
7. You should know what is a table, a graph or anything else.
8. You should spend 4 or 5 minutes planning before writing and spend the same time checking after writing. You practice that again and again everytime you write esssays, it will be natural when you are writing something.
9. To prepare for task 1 in writing section, you can read the business section in a newspaper to learn how to describe increasing and decreasing.

V. General

1. Do some authentic examination papers but not only do them but also keep on reading, writing, listening and speaking English.

2. You should use a mix of sentences structures in speaking and writing English if you want to get a score of 7 or more. Namely, you need simple and compound sentences. Be sure not to make a lot of mistakes, a few mistakes are allowed up to a band score of 8. Don’t try using rare grammar tenses like past perfect.

VI. Topics  
Speaking or writing topics.

1. **Living in Cities**

Complex sentences.

Peple choose to live in cities because they appreciate the accessibility of amenities, the cultural diversity and the range of employment opportunities available.

Cities offer a plethora of experiences, from a vibrant nightlife and a diverse range of cuisines, but they also pose challenges like nosie pullution and overcrowding, which can significantly impact the quality of life.

Even though the city life, with its convenience and diversity, holds it’s a great apeal for many, the loning for a slower pace of life and a close-knit community is leading some to reconsider and move to countryside.

**Note**: (“*even though*” is the symbol of transtition so that it can’t be followed by only one sentence.)

Cities are becoming smarter with the integration of advanced techonoloy into public services and infrastructure, which is improve the quality of life, even as they contend with issues like data privacy and cybersecurity.

VII. Others Notes

1. Some sentences structure.
2. The numbers increased dramatically in 2008.
3. Tips on four sections of IELTS.





