

**Candidate Name**

ADIT SHAILESH SHAH

**Candidate Number**

262186

**Centre Number**

IN855

**Test Date**

12 Oct 2019

**Overall** 6.5**Listening** 6.5**Writing** 6.0**Reading** 6.5**Speaking** 6.0

Your official test report will be posted to you 13 days after the test. Please note the preview of your IELTS result cannot be used as official confirmation of your test result.

**Overall Band Score**

Overall		6.5	Competent User	The test taker has an effective command of the language despite some inaccuracies, inappropriate usage and misunderstandings. They can use and understand fairly complex language, particularly in familiar situations.
Test	Score	Your result explained		
Listening	6.5	<p>Test takers at Band 6.5 can typically follow extended speech and understand detailed instructions. They can generally understand directly-stated facts, attitudes, opinions and purposes. They can also generally pick out main ideas, and relevant and irrelevant information; and can also generally infer implied meanings. They can do this without having to process individual words and structures and can remember enough of what they have heard to understand references such as pronouns. They can understand most vocabulary relating to a range of topics, including some terms typical of academic English.</p>		
		<p>Test takers at Band 6.5 can typically deal with a range of factual and opinion-based texts that may be relatively complex and dense with information. They are good at using their vocabulary knowledge to create meaning, both within and across sentences, on a range of general topics and some specialised ones. They can understand implied meanings, and have some ability to understand somewhat complex opinions and arguments. They can generally use reading strategies such as skimming and scanning, and can generally synthesize information and draw inferences.</p>		
Reading	6.5	<p>Test takers at this band can typically speak at length, although they are sometimes less clear or fluent because of repetition, self-correction, or hesitation to search for words or grammar. Speaking is generally well-organised, and ideas are generally well linked, but with some errors. They have enough vocabulary to discuss topics clearly and at length, although there are often errors, and they can usually paraphrase well. They can use simple and complex grammar structures but with limited range. There may be frequent grammar errors, particularly in more complex structures, but language is usually easy to understand. Pronunciation can be clear and effective, but there may be problems. They are usually easy to understand, although words may be unclear at times.</p>		
Speaking	6.0	<p>Test takers at this band can typically speak at length, although they are sometimes less clear or fluent because of repetition, self-correction, or hesitation to search for words or grammar. Speaking is generally well-organised, and ideas are generally well linked, but with some errors. They have enough vocabulary to discuss topics clearly and at length, although there are often errors, and they can usually paraphrase well. They can use simple and complex grammar structures but with limited range. There may be frequent grammar errors, particularly in more complex structures, but language is usually easy to understand. Pronunciation can be clear and effective, but there may be problems. They are usually easy to understand, although words may be unclear at times.</p>		

The test taker has an effective command of the language despite some inaccuracies, inappropriate usage and misunderstandings. They can use and understand fairly complex language, particularly in familiar situations.

**Advice to improve your score**

Continue to develop your vocabulary by reading widely. Listen to as much English as you can so that your understanding becomes more automatic. Listen to longer recordings such as interviews and films, with and without English subtitles, pausing and repeating the recording when necessary. Note the words you didn't understand immediately, so you can review them. Try to understand those times when the speakers don't directly say what they mean. What are the clues you use to understand these in your own language? Use the same strategy to understand them in English.

Try to read different types of texts, including general and academic texts, and not just in your subject area. In general interest articles, the main point may come in a different place than you expect. In academic texts there will be fewer opinions, or they may be harder to spot. On the other hand, they can be dense with information. Be aware of the differences, and adjust the reading strategies you use depending on the text you're reading. Decide when to read carefully and when to read quickly. In any case, you may want to give yourself a set amount of time, so that even your careful reading is done more quickly and efficiently.

Talk to other English speakers about more abstract topics or more difficult current topics. Keep the discussion going for as long as possible. At the same time, try to express your ideas as accurately as you can, using the best words you know. Many of your ideas will also require the use of complex grammatical structures. If you're using several simple sentences, try to join them up in a way that makes your point clearer. Listen (and read) in English more to help you pick up natural and idiomatic phrases. When listening, note the rhythm and also the words that the speaker stresses. Is your rhythm similar? Are you putting the stress on the right words?

Writing	6.0	Test takers at this band can typically address all parts of the question, some more fully than others. (AC) They can give an overview. (GT) The letter has a generally clear purpose; the tone is sometimes not consistent. Key features and bullet points are covered. The point of view and main ideas are relevant but the conclusion(s) may be unclear. Some details might be irrelevant or wrong. Test takers can arrange their ideas logically, so that the writing has a clear progression from start to finish. They are able to use some linking words well, but others with mistakes. They can paragraph their Task 2 writing, although not always logically. They have enough vocabulary to answer the question. They try to use some less common words. They make some spelling mistakes, but the reader can still understand. They can write a mix of simple and complex sentences. The grammar and punctuation mistakes do not usually cause difficulty for the reader.	Practice writing to give information and make arguments. Make sure you cover all the points that need to be covered, providing supporting ideas and details. Reread your work and see if you can make your points clearer. Is the ordering of your ideas logical? Sometimes, rearranging them can make things clearer. You can also try joining up or separating sentences, using the right connecting devices, and changing where you divide your paragraphs. Continue to develop your vocabulary. Words can be similar in meaning but differ in formality, in their tone, and in their implications. Focus on learning the best words to use for the writing task, the situation, and what you want to say. Challenge yourself by producing sentences that are more complex. If you make mistakes with them, don't worry too much; just check and see how you can fix them.

**Disclaimer:**

The preview of your test result is provisional and may not be used as official confirmation of your achievement.

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Please note that the provision of this feedback and advice is to be used for guidance only.

**TRF Number:**

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