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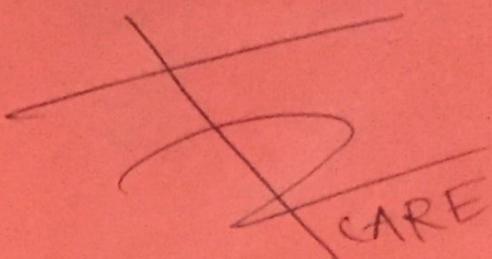
English Language Academy
Manik Pir Road, Sylhet.



IELTS

SPEAKING

.....
“Talk the Talk”



Titles :

- An intro to the speaking test
- part 1 : giving information and explaining
- part 1 : Describing
- part 1 : Likes, dislikes and preferences
- part 2 : preparing notes
- part 2 : the long run
- part 3 : responding in part 3
- part 3 : expressing opinions & analyzing
- part 3 : speculating & describing change
- part 3 : comparisons, positives , negatives

MANTRAs for removing the mask in the pic !

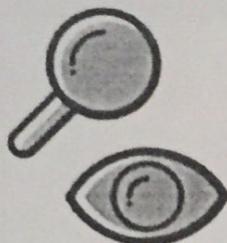
- GROOMING
- BODY LANGUAGE
- MULTIPLE WARDROBES

...Talk..... **BIG** time !

HOW TO PREPARE FOR IELTS SPEAKING

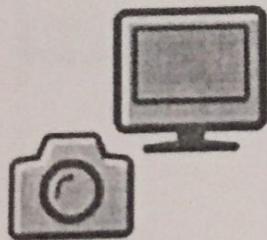
KNOW THE EXAM

FIRST YOU MUST FIND OUT HOW THE EXAM IS MARKED SO YOU CAN GIVE THE EXAMINERS EXACTLY WHAT THEY WANT.



PRACTICE EVERY DAY

READ OR LISTEN TO ENGLISH EVERY DAY TO IMPROVE YOUR GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY.



TAKE THE TEST

DONE! TIME TO COLLECT YOUR IELTS CERTIFICATE.

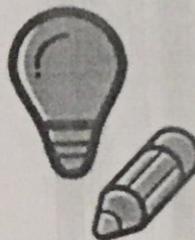
STEP 01



STEP 02

SET YOUR TARGET

FIND OUT WHAT BAND YOU ARE AND HOW MUCH YOU NEED TO IMPROVE.

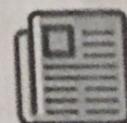


STEP 03

FIND A SPEAKING PARTNER

THIS CAN BE SOMEONE IN YOUR LOCAL AREA OR SOMEONE ON THE INTERNET.

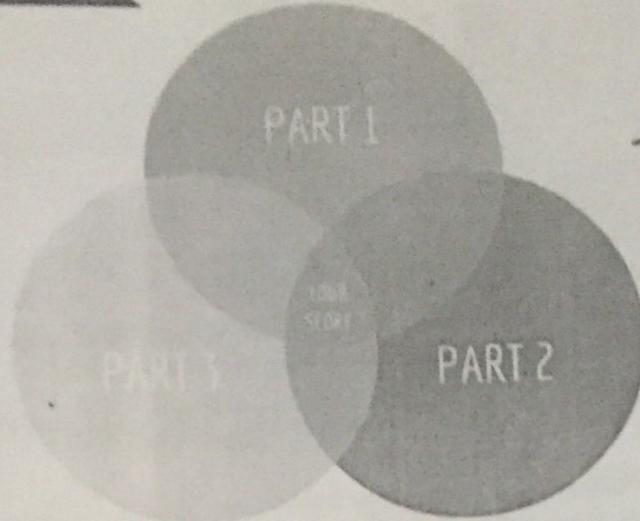
STEP 04



STEP 05

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~~ARMY~~



~~JARNY~~

IELTS

IELTS Speaking Test Format

Part 1 Introduction and Interview	Examiner introduces him/herself and confirms candidate's identity. Examiner interviews candidate using verbal questions based on familiar topic frames.	4 - 5 minutes
Part 2 Individual long turn	Examiner asks candidate to speak for 1-2 minutes on a particular topic based on written input in the form of a general instruction and content-focused prompts. Examiner asks one or two questions at the end of the long turn.	3 - 4 minutes (includes 1 minute preparation time)
Part 3 Two-way discussion	Examiner invites candidate to participate in discussion of more abstract nature, based on verbal questions, thematically linked to Part 2 prompt.	4 - 5 minutes

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~~JARNY~~



The Speaking Test

The basics

The speaking test lasts 11 to 14 minutes. It is a face-to-face interview with an IELTS examiner. The examiner will make an audio recording of your interview.

The test is in three parts:

Parts	Focus
1	You answer general questions about yourself, your home, family, job, studies, your interests and a range of familiar topic areas.
2	You give a talk for up to two minutes, after which the examiner may ask one or two questions on the same topic.
	You base your talk on a topic card given to you by the examiner and you have one minute to prepare your talk based on the card. You can make some notes and refer to them during your talk if you wish.
3	The examiner asks you questions which are connected to the topic in phase 2. This is an opportunity for you to discuss more abstract ideas and issues.

What the examiner is looking for

The examiner rates your speaking against a standard set of criteria.

Criteria	How responses are assessed
Fluency and coherence	Key points for fluency are your speed and how fluid and continuously you speak. Key points for coherence are how logically you order what you say, and the connecting words and phrases you use between and inside sentences.
Lexical resource	the range of vocabulary you use and how well you use vocabulary to express meaning and opinions
Grammatical range and accuracy	the range, accuracy and appropriate use of grammar; the number of grammatical errors you make and to what extent the errors block effective communication
Pronunciation	how easy it is for the listener to understand your speech

~~✓✓✓~~ Care

IELTS Speaking Tips

~~3~~

- ✓ 24 Hour English Warm-Up
- ✓ Speak a Little English Every Day
- ✓ Don't Be Afraid to Ask the Examiner Questions If You Don't Understand
- ✓ Give Full Answers
- ✓ Learn How Native English Speakers Talk
- ✓ Are You Better at Grammar or Fluency?

Learn What Types of Questions to Expect

- ↳ giving examples
- ↳ giving opinions
- ↳ contrasting view points
- ↳ commenting on someone else's opinion
- ↳ talking about cause and effect
- ↳ talking about hypothetical situations
- ↳ talking about the past and future

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✓ Thinking Time is Allowed

The crucial thing is to let the examiner know you need a few moments to think by saying something like:

- 'That's a tricky question; let me think for a moment.'
- 'That's an interesting question, let me think about that.'
- 'It's very hard to say for sure, but I would guess....',
- 'It's difficult to say, I believe....'
- 'I don't really know for sure, but I believe....'

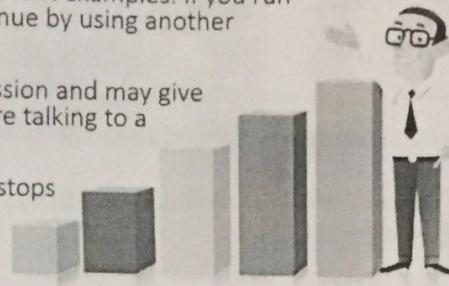
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- ✓ Correct Your Mistakes
- ✓ Never Learn Scripted Answers

Top 5 Speaking Tips

- 1 There are NO RIGHT ANSWERS. Just be relevant.
- 2 Prepare by reading IELTS Speaking Questions and then RECORD your ANSWERS on your PHONE.
- 3 In Part 2 TAKE NOTES of 2 or 3 relevant examples. If you run out of things to say, you can continue by using another example.
- 4 The examiner may have no expression and may give no feedback. IMAGINE that you are talking to a friend.
- 5 KEEP TALKING until the examiner stops you – especially in Part 2.

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By using the A-E-E formula (Answer-Explain-Example)

you have shown the examiner that you can fully address the question and use a range of grammar and vocabulary. If you don't do this, it will be more difficult to get a high score.

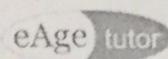
Before Part 1 begins 4 things will happen

- 1 The examiner will introduce them and ask you what your name is. You can simply reply 'My name's ____'. Make sure that you use the contraction 'name's' rather than 'name is'. This will remind you to use contractions (e.g. I'm, we'd, they'll) in the rest of the test.
- 2 The examiner will then ask you 'What can I call you?' You can simply say 'You can call me ____'. If you have an English name, it is fine to use it, but make sure that you pronounce it correctly. If you can't say your own name properly, it does not create the best first impression. If unsure, just use your normal name.
- 3 They will then ask you where you are from. Simply state "I'm from ____". There is no need for you to give any extra information about your answers at this stage.
- 4 The examiner will finally ask to see your identification. Show it to them and then the test can begin.

IELTS Speaking Tips

- Give a full answer
- Speak clearly and don't worry about your accent.
- Avoid using slang
- Use descriptive words.
- Keep a steady pace.
- Speak up.
- Explain names or words which are in another language.
- Practice speaking with a watch.
- Stay on topic.

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IELTS SPEAKING TIPS.

Can I ask the examiner to explain?

YES, if you didn't hear something or didn't understand, you can ask them to repeat. Or if you didn't understand a word, you can ask them to explain.

- ✓ Sorry, could you repeat that?
- ✓ Sorry, I missed that.
- ✓ I didn't catch that word (xxx) could you explain?

In a mock test the other day I was asking a student about 'old houses' and then I switched to talking about 'contemporary houses.' He didn't know the meaning of 'contemporary' so he told me about 'temporary houses.'

Oops! He'd have been better off to ask:

- ✓ 'Contemporary' could you explain that to me?

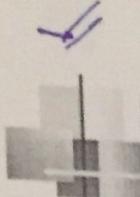


Grammatical Range and Accuracy

Band 5	Band 6	Band 7	Band 8
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• produces basic sentence forms with reasonable accuracy• uses a limited range of more complex structures, but these usually contain errors and may cause some comprehension problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• uses a mix of simple and complex structures, but with limited flexibility• may make frequent mistakes with complex structures, though these rarely cause comprehension problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• uses a range of complex structures with some flexibility• frequently produces error-free sentences, though some grammatical mistakes persist	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• uses a wide range of structures flexibly• produces a majority of error-free sentences with only very occasional inappropriacies or basic/nonsystematic errors

Pronunciation

Band 5	Band 6	Band 7	Band 8
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• shows all the positive features of Band 4 and some, but not all, of the positive features of Band 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• uses a range of pronunciation features with mixed control• shows some effective use of features but this is not sustained	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• shows all the positive features of Band 6 and some, but not all, of the positive features of Band 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• uses a wide range of pronunciation features• sustains flexible use of features, with only occasional lapses
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• can generally be understood throughout, though mispronunciation of individual words or sounds reduces clarity at times		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• is easy to understand throughout; L1 accent has minimal effect on intelligibility

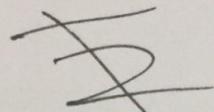


Part one

- You will have 3 to 4 minutes in this part. In many ways it's the easiest part of the IELTS test because it's all about you!
 - *Where are you from?*
 - *Tell me about your family?*
 - *Where did you go to school?*
 - *Do you have any pets?*
 - *What's your favourite restaurant?*

Avoid short answers. Explain reasons and give descriptions.

Easy Ways to Extend Your Part 1 Answers



Below are a few ways that you can easily extend your answers from a short sentence to a more comprehensive answer that will sound better and hopefully get you a higher score.

Feelings and Opinions

You can easily extend your answer by saying how you feel about the question you were just asked. It will also make your answer more interesting.

What do you like to do in your spare time?

Short answer: 'I like shopping.'

Longer answer: 'I like shopping because I love trying on new clothes and I always feel more confident when I'm wearing a new outfit.'

Contrasting Details

One of the easiest ways you can extend your answer is to simply use the word 'but' to contrast details.

How long have you worked there?

Short answer: I've worked there for three years.

Longer answer: I've worked there for three years, but I'm going to change careers next year.

Short answer: Yes, it has a really nice beach.

Longer answer: Yes, it has a really nice beach, although it is getting really busy these days, so it's not as pristine as it used to be.

Giving Examples

Real life examples are always the easiest things to talk about because you can talk about them naturally and in more detail.

Do you get along with your brothers?

Short answer: No, we're not in to the same things.

Longer answer: No, we're not in to the same things, like when we are both watching TV we always fight about what show to watch.

Frequency

You can use words like 'usually', 'never', 'always' and 'more often than not.' to extend your answers.

What do you do at the weekends?

Short answer: I watch TV and play computer games.

Longer answer: I usually watch TV and play computer games, but sometimes I go out for a drink with my friends.

IELTS Speaking Topic - Work

1. Do you work or study?
 - o I graduated a few years ago and I'm now in full time employment.
2. What is your job?
 - o I'm currently an English teacher working for the British Council in Ho Chi Minh City.
3. Why did you choose that job?
 - o I was previously a lawyer and found it to be really stressful and never had any free time, so after quitting that job I thought teaching might be the complete opposite of being a lawyer, you know not as stressful and more time off.
4. Are there lots of English teachers in Ho Chi Minh City?
 - o Oh yes! There is a such a big demand for English as a second language here and it's also quite a cheap place to live compared to many other big cities in Asia.
5. Do you enjoy your job?
 - o Most of the time. It's very rewarding to be able to help people every day and the students here are very hardworking and fun to teach, but you sometimes have lessons that do go so well and the money could always be better.
6. Do you get on well with your co-workers?
 - o Yes, fine. I don't really see work as part of my social life, so I don't socialise with them, so I suppose I could be more friendly, but it's just my nature to be a bit colder with colleagues. I think it's more professional to be that way.

Combining Details

X

Instead of giving a very short answer you can add in some extra details with ‘and’, ‘with’ or ‘also’.

Do you live in a flat or a house?

Short answer: I live in a house.

Longer answer: I live in a house with my two brothers and my mum. We’ve also got a dog and a cat.

Past Comparisons

You can talk about what you ‘used to’ do and how that has changed now in the present.

Do you play sport?

Short answer: I play football.

Longer answer: I used to love basketball, but now I play football more because that’s what my friends are in to.

Adding Reasons

Always try to explain why you think or do something in the test. You can do this using ‘because’ or ‘so’.

Do you like your job?

Short answer: Yes, I really love my job.

Longer answer: Yes, I really love my job because I get to help people with their problems everyday.

Future

If something will change in the future, you can use one of the future structures, like ‘will’ or ‘be + going to’.

Do you work or study?

Short answer: I’m at university at the moment.

Longer answer: I’m at university at the moment, but I’m graduating next year and I will hopefully get a job in advertising.

Contrast Opposite Opinions

You might be asked a question where you have to talk about your opinion or another person’s opinion. Use ‘even so’ or ‘although’ to show that you have considered both sides.

Is your hometown a nice place for tourists to visit?

IELTS Speaking Part Two (5)

You have one minute to prepare.

TIP – Write **two or three ideas** you could talk about.

Describe a festival that is important in your country. You should say:

- When the festival occurs
- What you do during it
- What you like or dislike about it
- And explain why this festival is important

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EXAMPLE NOTES

1. jazz festival – March – Gold Coast – listen to bands at indoor and outdoor venues – meet friends – eat/drink – can be hot – promotes Aust talent
2. Christmas – fun for children

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IELTS Speaking Part Two

These phrases are useful to talk about your experience in the PAST. They make your English sound more natural.

I can't remember exactly when it was, but it was around: I can't remember exactly when it was, but it was around the middle of last year that I first ...

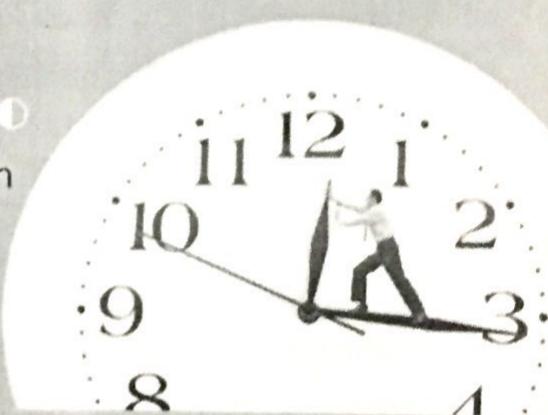
When I was around: We were living in Japan, but when I was around seven, we moved to Paris.

Just before / after: (= very close to) It was just before my sister's wedding.

Sometime in X last year: The idea came to me some time in March last year.

Quite some time back: (= a long time in the past) This happened quite some time back.

About X years ago: It was about two years ago; we were all waiting for my sister to arrive.



The IELTS Coach

IELTS Speaking Part 2 Topic Cards

Describe Your Favorite Teacher

You should say:

What this teacher says.
What this teacher taught.
How long you had this teacher.

And explain why you liked this teacher.

Remember: Prepare for 1 minute.
Write short notes, not sentences.
Always aim to speak for 2 minutes.
Discuss the points above and add extra information.

Notes

Mrs Jones

High school
in my home
town
1997

Maths
+ Economics
A'level

- most inspirational teacher
- passion + enthusiasm
- maintain discipline
- student focused
- friendly + approachable
- helped me to progress

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Expressing concessions (2)

- ❖ It may be true that...
- ❖ Admittedly certainly ...but/however
- ❖ Even though
- ❖ Whereas
- ❖ regardless of the fact
- ❖ Notwithstanding

~~CC~~

Examples:

- ✓ Even though he left school at 16, he still managed to become prime minister.
- ✓ Notwithstanding some members' objections, I think we must go ahead with the plan.
- ✓ He put on his parka regardless of the fact that he did not feel cold.

IELTS Speaking Part 2 Strategy

- Introduction
- Past
- Description
- Opinion
- Future

JUST
READ THROUGH
to build your
OWN CONCEPT

Now you will start to write keywords beside each of these headings. Let's look at each in a little more detail.

Introduction - Start off by saying 'I'd like to talk about (X).' Then say 'I chose this topic because...' and you will be able to say why you choose this topic. If you can't think of a reason just make one up, although it's always better to talk about real experiences.

Past - Now pause and use a linking word like 'anyway' or 'anyhow' to transition into talking about the past. This will allow you to demonstrate that you are confident using a range of past structures. For example-

Used to + infinitive to talk about past habits or states that are now finished.

Would + infinitive to describe past habits.

Past simple to talk about things you did in the past that you no longer do or are no longer true.

Past continuous to talk about the background of a story or how you felt at a particular time.

Past perfect to say something happened before something else in the past.

Description - Now pause and say 'So let me tell you about (X) in a little more detail.' This is your opportunity to impress the examiner with specific vocabulary. Get to know the common topics and have some specific adjectives ready. If you use an adjective to describe something, make sure you expand on it or explain it with examples. Again, if you can't think of specific examples, it is fine to make these up. Make sure your examples match the adjective and you will be fine.

Opinion - Now you can pause and say 'If you ask me/In my view/I would say + (opinion on topic). This give you a chance to express how you feel about the topic. It could be your personal opinion or it could be a comparative or superlative. Using a wide range of phrases to express your opinion will help you get a higher mark. If you want to give a stronger opinion you could say:

I strongly believe that...

As far as I'm concerned...

I'm strongly against...

I'm strongly in favour of....

I'm skeptical of the idea that...

I must admit, I think....

Future - Finally you can display your ability to use future tenses. Start off by saying 'With regards to the future....' A range of tenses will help you gain extra marks. For example you could use: Present continuous to talk about fixed arrangements.

Be going + to + infinitive to talk about future plans.

Will or won't + infinitive is used with predictions based on opinions or experiences. It can also be used to talk about hopes and assumptions.

The future perfect- will have + past participle- is used to say something will have happened or will have been completed by a certain point in the future.

Describe a well-known person you like or admire.

You should say:

- Who this person is
- What this person has done
- Why this person is well-known

and explain why you like or admire this person

You will have to talk about the topic for 1 to 2 minutes.

You have 1 minute to think about what you're going to say.

You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

~~DR~~

Tips and advice for getting the score you need

In general

- Try and speak as much as you can and show what you can do. Showcase your accuracy, fluency, range of vocabulary, and pronunciation.
- Try and appear relaxed and speak naturally. It will make you and your interviewer feel more positive.
- You are given marks for pronunciation. One thing that can help is appropriate intonation to get your points across. Try not to be too "flat" in your delivery.
- Never memorise a model answer. The questions change and so you will find it difficult to answer naturally and fluently.
- Do not panic if you cannot think of a word; try to paraphrase and get round it.

Interacting with the examiner

- Do not simply say "I don't know" or request a different topic or question.
- Avoid short "yes" and "no" responses; always try to include a little extra detail.
- Do not worry if you realise you have made a mistake. It is OK to correct yourself. If you cannot correct yourself, forget it and move on.
- Do not ask the examiner if what you say is correct.
- Do ask the examiner to repeat the question if necessary. For example, "Could you repeat the question please?"

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2. Describe a sport that you would like to learn.

You should say:

what sport it is

how you would learn it

how difficult you think it would be to learn

and explain why you would like to learn this sport.

Band 8.5 Suggested Answer:

There are many kinds of sports which people like learning these days, such as baseball, basketball, volleyball, and cricket but I would like to learn football which is **so-called the king of sports**.

Football is the popular kind of sports in almost all countries in the world. Basically, it is a **collective game** with 2 teams and each team has 11 players. The main purpose is that players try to keep their goal safe and kick the ball to the net of their opponents. Scores are recorded and the winner is the team having higher scores.

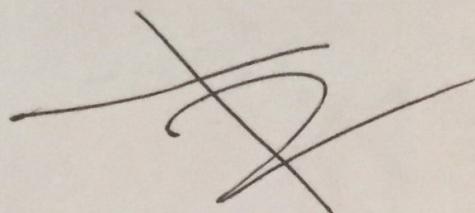
It is the most famous sports in my country and all of my family members favor this sports, especially my father and my brother. Thus, I had a chance to **approach this sport** since I was 7 years old. I really love learning it because of the drama and surprise in each match.

From my perspectives, it is really difficult to learn to play soccer well. A player needs to be very strong to **compete with others**, and be **skillful in ball controlling**, heading as well as having **team spirit**. A good football team needs to have **solidarity** as well as the ability to control the game. Therefore, normally there is a coach for each team and this person is not less famous than other players.

3. Describe one of your childhood toys that was special to you.

You should say:

what it was



who gave it to you

how you played with it

and explain why it was special for you.

Band 8.5 Model Answer for IELTS Speaking Part 2:

I have many toys in my childhood and at different stages, I prefer different toys. However, among them, a Teddy bear is the most special one to me and I still keep it at my closet until now.

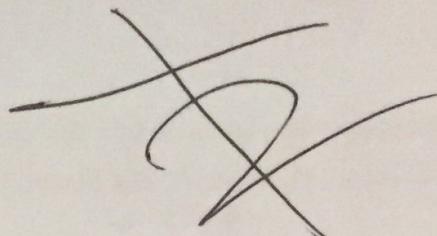
I guess that all kids love a furry friend and so did I. However, what made the bear really special to me was that this was a gift from my father on an occasion of my 5th birthday. Everything about it was so different from other stuffed bears. At that time, my father was working far away and I missed him so much. I thought that he could not come back to celebrate my birthday party as he had done before. To my surprise, on my birthday, he suddenly came home and brought with him a lovely Teddy bear. Missing him, I ran into him and my father gave me big hug, then kissed me. I was so excited about the Teddy bear. When I squeezed it, it said I LOVE YOU by the most sweet and lovely voice on Earth.

Looking at it made me immediately think about my beloved father. His physical presence on my birthday was like gold to me. You know, it is really hard to not have one of the most important people to you in your birthday. I would never forget that special moment and the Teddy bear means so much to me.

4. Describe a goal that you hope to achieve in the future.

You should say:

what the goal is



when you first began to have this goal

how you would achieve the first step of your goal *

how easy or difficult you think it will be to reach this goal

and explain why you have this goal.

Band 8.5 Model Answer for IELTS Speaking Part 2:

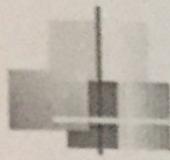
I have a long desire to learn Chinese as a second foreign language, but even with my passion, I still have not achieved it yet.

This **passion** grew in me just few years ago when I watched a very inspiring movie about Chinese history and culture. Then I decided that I had to learn Chinese in order to explore more about this incredible nation. Besides, knowing more than one language is very beneficial to not only my study but also my future career path.

Therefore, in order to achieve my target, I will register for a Chinese course for beginners, which is held 3 times a week. I also intend to download many apps on my phone with the aim to study at home by myself. I have **drawn my own schedule** so that I can make time for self - study, at least 1 hour per day.

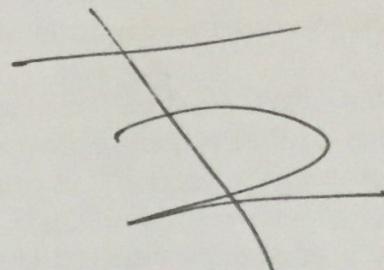
As currently, I have a full – time job, I am so busy that there are days when I have to work overtime or travel faraway to meet clients. Moreover, after a **tiring** day, I often feel deadly tired and find it hard to concentrate on studying at home. However, just thinking about the moments when I can speak Chinese gives me **a sense of satisfaction**, which encourages me to study harder and better. Thus, I always remind myself that I have to keep up with my schedule at any cost if I want to make my dream come true.

Part three



- Discussion topics, this part is 4-5 minutes
- These questions are open topics that ask for your opinion. There are many questions but based on how the discussion is going, you will be asked 2-3 only.
- It's similar to Task 2 Writing- argumentative essay. You need to present your opinion and be able to support it.
- You can pause and think for a few seconds before you start your answer. You can even say "let me think... hmm....." !
- The topic will be based on the topic of part two. The next example would follow the example in part 2, where you talked about a teacher;

IELTS Speaking Part 3 Guide



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Phrases that can be used include:

That's a difficult question; let me think for a second.

That's a very interesting question, let me think.

Technique #1- Paraphrase Question

A good way to extend your answer is respond with a paraphrase of the examiner's question. Paraphrasing is when you repeat the sentence but with synonyms so that it has the same meaning.

This technique is very effective because it not only gives you time to think in a natural way, but it also focuses your mind on answering the question.

IELTS Speaking Part 3:

Is it important to dress well whenever we go out?

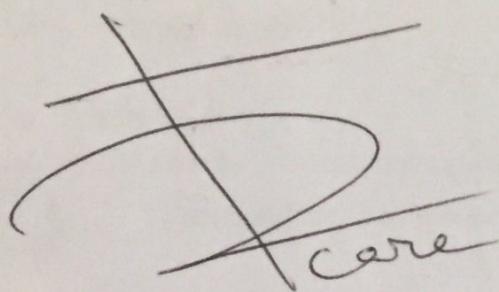
It depends. If you go on an important date, you should get **done up**, because it shows that you respect the people who you go out with. But when you hang out with your mate, you can ~~wear~~ casual clothes what makes you comfortable.

Which personality do you think we most want to pass on to our children?

I think it would be honesty, because this is essential in every situation. For example, honesty is the foundation of a good friendship. If you are dishonest, you cannot be **trustworthy**. Also children should be **self-assured** and **self-confident**, which could help them a lot in their lives.

Which personality do you think are less likely to suffer from stress or anxiety?

Easy-going, I think. These people will barely lose their temper and always stay calm when they face difficult situation. This will allow them to barely suffer from turmoil.

A handwritten signature consisting of a stylized 'P' and the word 'Care' written below it.

7 Common Question Types on part -3

The seven common question types that appear in IELTS speaking part 3 are:

1. **Opinion**— What do you think about ‘this’? Remember to say why you think that way and give examples.
2. **Evaluate**— What do you think about someone else’s opinion?
3. **Future**— What do you think will happen in the future?
4. **Cause and Effect**— What caused ‘this’ and/or what effects has ‘it’ had?
5. **Hypothetical**— Talk about imaginary or unreal situations.
6. **Compare and Contrast**— Talk about the difference and/or similarities between two things.
7. **Past**— How were things different in the past and how have they changed?

Grammatical Structures

Opinion

One thing you should not do is start every sentence with ‘I think...’ or ‘In my opinion...’ The IELTS examiner will be looking for how you vary your language. Below are a number of ways you could do that:

- As I see it,
- Personally,
- For me,

If you feel very strongly about something you could use:

- I’m convinced that....
- I’m certain that....
- I’m sure that....

Future

You are often asked to predict how a certain topic will change in the future. For making future predictions we normally use 'will + verb', however this is quite simple and the examiner will be looking for your ability to use more complex structures to predict the future. More complex structures could include:

- X plans to.....
- It is predicted that....
- X intends to....
- I foresee.....
- It is foreseeable....
- Conditionals- If X + verb.....
- It is likely that...
- It is probable that....
- I envisage....

Example Question

Some people say that working from home will be quite common in the future. Do you agree?

It is foreseeable that more people will work from home in the future. If the internet becomes faster and there are more programs, such as Skype, that allow people to work from home more easily, I'd predict that more people will stay at home. If you think about it, most people don't need to be physically present to do their jobs and I envisage that face to face meetings will be a thing of the past.

Cause and Effect

You may also be asked to discuss what has caused a certain situation and what effects this has. This language will also help you in IELTS writing task 2.

To talk about cause and effect you can use:

- ...because...
- ...as a result....
- ...resulted in...
- ...as a consequence...
- ...due to....
- ...caused...
- ...led to....
- ...means that....

Example Question

How does advertising influence what people choose to buy?

I think advertising has a big influence on what people purchase and often leads to them always sticking with the same brand. For example, I always drink Coca Cola and I believe this is because I grew up watching all those ads on TV and I instinctively buy it as a result. I mean, why would companies spend so much money on adverts, unless it led to more sales?

If you are less sure about your opinion you could give a weaker opinion by using:

- I guess that...
- I suppose that....
- I'd say that.....

Example Question

What are some of the ways people can help others in the community?

As I see it, there are many ways one can help the needy, but the best way is by making charitable donations. People can choose a charity and simply donate a sum of money and leave it to them to help others in need. For instance, I recently gave money to an orphanage. I don't have time to help them personally, so I'll leave it up to them to use the money as they see fit.

Evaluate

In these kinds of questions you will be asked what you think about someone else's opinion. We will therefore need to use expressions that allow us to agree or disagree.

For agreement we can use:

- I couldn't agree with you more.
- That's so true.
- That's for sure.
- That's exactly how I feel.
- No doubt about it.
- I suppose so./I guess so.
- You/they have a point there.

For disagreement we can use:

- I don't think so.
- I'm afraid I disagree.
- I totally disagree.
- I beg to differ.
- I'd say the exact opposite.
- Not necessarily.
- That's not always true.
- That's not always the case.

Remember that you will have to extend your answers with explanations and examples.

Example Question *Some people say that people helped others more in the past than they do now. Do you agree or disagree?*

I don't think so. When it comes to my parent's generation I think they are quite sceptical about helping other people in the community, but my generation are regularly doing things to improve it, such as volunteering for various environmental and charitable organisations. Young people are actively encouraged to help out in the community and I don't think this happened in the past, so I'm afraid I'd disagree.

Hypothetical

The second conditional is used to talk about ‘unreal’, ‘unlikely’ or ‘impossible’ situations. You might get asked a question about an ‘unreal’ situation, for example ‘If you were mayor of your city, what would you do to improve it?’

The grammar we use for this is:

If + (subject 1) + past participle, then (subject 2) + would + verb

Example Question

If you could choose any country to live in, where would you choose?

If I could live in any country, I would probably choose Australia. The weather is great; the people are super friendly and just imagine living beside all those beaches. If I could choose another country, it would have to be Italy, for the architecture, the culture and its fascinating history.

Compare and Contrast

To compare two things, use a comparative adjective + than e.g. He's taller than his sister.

Some comparative adjectives are irregular:

Good- better Bad- worse Far- further

For short adjectives, add -(e)r. If they end in -y change to -ier. For example:

Hard- harder Cheap- cheaper

Easy- easier Lazy- lazier

For longer adjectives, use more. For example:

More interesting More difficult

Example Question

Do you think primary school children should learn a second language or should they wait until secondary school?

It's obvious that the earlier children start a language the easier it becomes in later life. However, some parents might think that subjects like maths are more important than languages at primary level. They may also think that a foreign language is less important than their first language and this should be prioritised.

Past

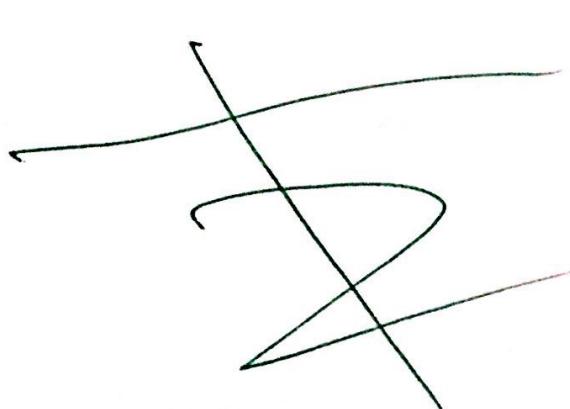
- We may use the **present perfect continuous** to talk about something that started in the past and continues up until the present. Example: They have been developing the city centre for the past five years. For this tense we use the structure has/have + been + past participle.
- Used to + infinitive to talk about past habits or states that are now finished.
- Would + infinitive to describe past habits.
- Past simple to talk about things you did in the past that you no longer do or are no longer true.
- Past continuous to talk about the background of a story or how you felt at a particular time.
- Past perfect to say something happened before something else in the past.

Example Question

How has teaching changed in your country over the past few decades?

In the past, teachers simply lectured students and the students just listened to what they said. We were given lots of facts to learn and there was no room for creativity or freedom of expression. I remember learning lots of things without thinking about the theory behind it. Now, there's been a movement towards students thinking for themselves.

.....



Again, this should not be used for every answer and only

Technique #2- Explain why

Many students state their opinion but don't extend their answer by stating **why** they feel that way. Some students have told me that they are afraid of patronising the examiner and assume he or she will know why they have stated their opinion. Assume that the examiner has no knowledge at all about the topic. Pretend you are speaking to a child who knows nothing of the topic and this will help you explain how you feel.

Example: **Examiner:** What can people do to reduce water pollution?

Student: I believe the best way to keep water clean is to curb water use at home. (Why?) The vast majority of water is used in the home, (why?), for cooking, cleaning and washing, (why?) therefore by reducing the amount of water we use, (why?) the government can conserve the water supply and keep it clean.

By asking ourselves 'why' we continue to explain our opinions and this leads to more developed answer.

Technique #3- Give Examples

This seems an obvious one but it is something many students don't do. In order to really develop your answer an example is normally needed. A lot of my students complain that they don't know or can't think of any examples. If you can't think of one just make one up. You will not lose any marks for making up an example and this will only lead to you gaining marks for giving a well developed answer.

A good technique is to use an example from a newspaper article or recent study.

Example:

Examiner: Have the modes of transport people use in your country changed much over the last few decades?

Student: Absolutely, they have changed a lot. In the past most people used bicycles, but now they predominantly use motorbikes. For example, a recent survey found that 72% of people in Ho Chi Minh City now own a motorbike.

I just made that statistic up and it is perfectly acceptable for you to do the same thing in the IELTS speaking test. The examiner will never disagree with you or ask you to prove any of your examples.

Technique #4- Make Concessions

We make a concession by admitting that there are limits to our opinion or there may be another side to the argument. We use words like 'however', 'on the other hand' and 'despite this' to make concessions.

Some students don't like doing this because they think it weakens their argument or opinion. In fact, by showing you are aware of other opinions you actually strengthen your argument.

Example:

Examiner: To what extent do you think advertising affects people's shopping habits?

Student: Personally, I don't think that it affects the way people shop at all. When people need something they make up their own mind rather than thinking about adverts. However, it must have some influence, if companies pay lots of money for ads.

In phase 2

- Use the one-minute preparation time to make notes or bullet points before you make your short presentation. You can then look at the card and use these ideas as a guide. This gives your talk a good structure, and leads you naturally to sign-post your talk, e.g. "first...", "next...", "another thing..." and so on.

- It is useful to conclude by referring back to one of the main points you made earlier, e.g. "as I said before", "the main thing...".

In phase 3

- This is your chance to demonstrate the best you can do. Answer the questions as fully and fluently as possible, always giving reasons for your opinions.

- Use a variety of words to express opinion, e.g. "in my opinion...", "I think...", "as I see it..." and so on.

- If you run out of ideas or you simply do not have an opinion, a useful tactic is to present the opinion of someone you know well such as a family member or a close friend. For example, "I'm not keen on sport but my brother's crazy about it. He..."

Good luck in your speaking test!



Using Idioms in the IELTS Speaking Test

How can they increase my score

Lexical Resource
<ul style="list-style-type: none">uses vocabulary with full flexibility and precision in all topicsuses idiomatic language naturally and accurately
<ul style="list-style-type: none">uses a wide vocabulary resource readily and flexibly to convey precise meaninguses less common and idiomatic vocabulary skilfully, with occasional inaccuraciesuses paraphrase effectively as required
<ul style="list-style-type: none">uses vocabulary resource flexibly to discuss a variety of topicsuses some less common and idiomatic vocabulary and shows some awareness of style and collocation, with some inappropriate choicesuses paraphrase effectively

~~SD~~

Below are some common idioms that I have heard students use correctly in the IELTS speaking test

✓ Over the moon- to be extremely pleased or happy.

I was over the moon when I passed my speaking test.

✓ Once in a blue moon- happens very rarely.

A student will get a 9 in the IELTS writing test once in a blue moon.

✓ A piece of cake- very easy.

Getting a band 6 in the speaking test will be a piece of cake.

✓ A drop in the ocean- a very small part of something much bigger.

Just learning idioms is a drop in the ocean when it comes to preparing for the speaking test.

✓ Actions speak louder than words- it is better to actually do something than just talk about it.

Lots of people have great business ideas but do nothing about them. Actions speak louder than words, just do it.

Back to the drawing board- when you attempted to do something but failed and have to try again.

I got 4.5 in reading! Oh well, back to the drawing board.

✓ Put all your eggs in one basket- put all your money or effort into one thing.

Don't put all your eggs in one basket. You should apply to lots of different universities.

The in thing- something fashionable.

The new iPhone is really the in thing at the moment.

✓ The real McCoy- genuine or not fake.

I don't think her new handbag is the real McCoy.

✓ Off the top of my head- saying something without thinking first.

Off the top of my head, I'd say about 2 or 3.

✓ Run of the mill- average, ordinary

Apple phones are very run of the mill these days.

✓ Soul mate- someone you trust very deeply.

My husband is not just my lover, he's my soul mate.

✓ Found my feet- to become comfortable doing something.

Moving to a new city was difficult at first, but I soon found my feet.

✓ Set in their ways- not wanting to change.

My parents are quite traditional and set in their ways.

✓ Go the extra mile- do much more than is required.

I decided to go the extra mile and move to England to really perfect my English.

✓ A hot potato- a controversial topic.

Abortion and capital punishment are hot potatoes in my country at the moment.

✓ Miss the boat- miss an opportunity.

I sent my application in late and I think I missed the boat.

✓ Costs an arm and a leg- really expensive.

Those shoes must have cost an arm and a leg.

✓ Sit on the fence- to be undecided.

I haven't made my mind up about that issue, I'll have to sit on the fence.

25 USEFUL IDIOMS

FOR IELTS SPEAKING

get a head start

up in arms about something

be all ears

full of beans

give it one's best shot

sick to death of something

next to nothing

in the nick of time

come rain or shine

down to earth

clean out of something

hit the hay

explore all avenues

mixed feelings

bushed

on cloud nine

hard feelings

lend an ear

at all costs

in deep water

on the ball

throw in the towel

against the clock

put yourself in someone's shoes

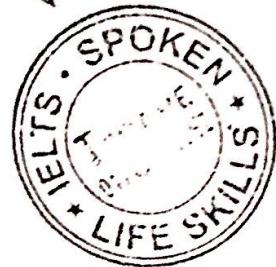
a penny for your thoughts

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Part 1

- What is your full name?
- Can I see your ID?
- Where are you from?
- Do you work or study?



Plants

Do you like plants? Why?

Yes of course I do! I think they add to the ambiance (charm; feeling) of our homes. I can't explain it exactly, but they just make you feel better somehow. Maybe it's because of the oxygen and the physical appeal.

What plants do you like?

I really like orchid flowers. I have several of them, both white and purple, around my home. My friends always give me orchid flowers for special occasions since they know I like them so much! Furthermore, I love the look and symbolism of the lotus, but it's a bit difficult to find them here in Spain since they aren't native to this part of the world.

Have you ever grown any plants?

I would love to, but I've never really had the chance. Since I live in an apartment without a balcony, it's quite difficult for me to get the necessary sunlight. Oh, how I dream of having a big back yard (grassy green area behind the house, usually in the US) with a vegetable and herb garden one day! I want my own tomatoes and basil especially.

Did you grow any plants when you were a child?

I never grew any plants as a child, but I used to help my grandmother on her olive tree farm in the countryside of southern Spain. I've learned that olive trees need mild winters and long, warm, and dry summers to sustain themselves.

Ziaur Rahman Titu
Center Head
English Language Academy
Manikpir Road, Sylhet.
Ph: 01722-616562

IELTS Vocabulary

Don't learn lists

Learning lists of words will not help you in the IELTS test. You need to learn words within their natural context i.e. sentences and paragraphs.



Pick a book

Find any book that you are interested in. It's very important that you are passionate about the topic. so you won't quit and learning is much easier when you enjoy it.



Buy a notebook

You will need a special vocabulary notebook to note down all your new words and to review them in the future.



Find new words

Start reading normally and find words that you don't know. Try to guess what they mean from context and then note them down.



Note them down

Make a note of all the different things that will help you remember them, including definition, examples, collocations, synonyms and pronunciation.



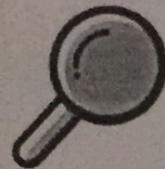
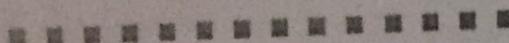
Review

Review your new words one week later and then one month later. Soon you will have a book full of hundreds of new words.

IELTS Pronunciation

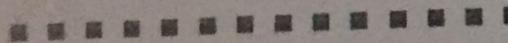
✓ Individual Sounds

In order to be understood easily by the examiner you must first master all of the individual sounds in the phonemic chart.



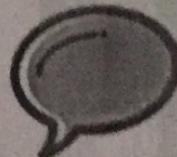
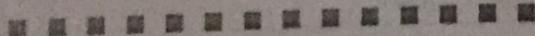
✓ Sentence Stress

Within each sentence certain words or syllables are emphasised more than others, often the words that carry the most meaning.



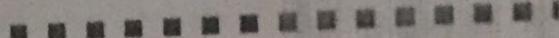
✓ Linking Words

When native speakers talk they often join certain words together, known as connected speech.



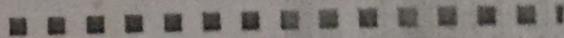
✓ Word Stress

Each word has a number of syllables and some of these are emphasised more than others, giving each word its own stress pattern.



Weak Sounds

Other words in a sentence change so that they sound weaker than normal. This also helps with our fluency.



Intonation

This is the natural rise and fall in tone that can indicate how someone feels about the words they are saying.

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IELTS SPEAKING CRITERIA :

Fluency	Talking at length Talking without pauses or hesitations Talking without self-correction Able to be understood Using linking devices
Lexical Resource	Using a range of words & paraphrasing Using collocations www.ieltsliz.com Using less common vocabulary Avoiding errors
Grammar Range & Accuracy	Using a range of sentence structures Using a range of grammar tenses Avoiding errors
Pronunciation	Able to be understood throughout the test Able to use intonation Accent does not affect understanding Accurate word and sound pronunciation

570
Academic
Word List
For
IELTS

Please
Check these out
carefully and master!

X R

(Averil Coxhead's) High-Incidence Academic Word List (AWL) – Alphabetical Order
Words of highest frequency are followed by the number 1

abandon	8	bias	8	constitute	1	distinct	2	fee	6
abstract	6	bond	6	constrain	3	distort	9	file	7
academy	5	brief	6	construct	2	distribute	1	final	2
access	4	bulk	9	consult	5	diverse	6	finance	1
accommodate	9	capable	6	consume	2	document	3	finite	7
accompany	8	capacity	5	contact	5	domain	6	flexible	6
accumulate	8	category	2	contemporary	8	domestic	4	fluctuate	8
accurate	6	cease	9	context	1	dominate	3	focus	2
achieve	2	challenge	5	contract	1	draft	5	format	9
acknowledge	6	channel	7	contradict	8	drama	8	formula	1
acquire	2	chapter	2	contrary	7	duration	9	forthcoming	10
adapt	7	chart	8	contrast	4	dynamic	7	foundation	7
adequate	4	chemical	7	contribute	3	economy	1	found	9
adjacent	10	circumstance	3	controversy	9	edit	6	framework	3
adjust	5	cite	6	convene	3	element	2	function	1
administrate	2	civil	4	converse	9	eliminate	7	fund	3
adult	7	clarify	8	convert	7	emerge	4	fundamental	5
advocate	7	classic	7	convince	10	emphasis	3	furthermore	6
affect	2	clause	5	cooperate	6	empirical	7	gender	6
aggregate	6	code	4	coordinate	3	enable	5	generate	5
aid	7	coherent	9	core	3	encounter	10	generation	5
albeit	10	coincide	9	corporate	3	energy	5	globe	7
allocate	6	collapse	10	correspond	3	enforce	5	goal	4
alter	5	colleague	10	couple	7	enhance	6	grade	7
alternative	3	commerce	9	create	1	enormous	10	grant	4
ambiguous	3	comment	3	credit	2	ensure	3	guarantee	7
amend	5	commission	2	criteria	3	entity	5	guideline	8
analogy	9	commit	4	crucial	8	environment	1	nence	4
analyse	1	commodity	8	culture	2	equate	2	hierarchy	7
annual	4	communicate	4	currency	8	equip	7	highlight	8
anticipate	9	community	2	cycle	4	equivalent	5	hypothesis	4
apparent	4	compatible	9	data	1	erode	9	identical	7
append	8	compensate	3	debate	4	error	4	identify	1
appreciate	8	compile	10	decade	7	establish	1	ideology	7
approach	1	complement	8	decline	5	estate	6	ignorance	6
appropriate	2	complex	2	deduce	3	estimate	1	illustrate	3
approximate	4	component	3	define	1	ethic	9	image	5
arbitrary	8	compound	5	definite	7	ethnic	4	immigrate	3
area	1	comprehensive	7	demonstrate	3	evaluate	2	impact	2
aspect	2	comprise	7	denote	8	eventual	8	implement	4
assemble	10	compute	2	deny	7	evident	1	implicate	4
assess	1	conceive	10	depress	10	evolve	5	implicit	8
assign	6	concentrate	4	derive	1	exceed	6	imply	3
assist	2	concept	1	design	2	exclude	3	impose	4
assume	1	conclude	2	despite	4	exhibit	8	incentive	6
assure	9	concurrent	9	detect	8	expand	5	incidence	6
attach	6	conduct	2	deviate	8	expert	6	incline	10
attain	9	confer	4	device	9	explicit	6	income	1
attitude	4	confine	9	devote	9	exploit	8	incorporate	6
attribute	4	confirm	7	differentiate	7	export	1	index	6
author	6	conflict	5	dimension	4	expose	5	indicate	1
authority	1	conform	8	diminish	9	external	5	individual	1
automate	8	consent	3	discrete	5	extract	7	induce	8
available	1	consequent	2	discriminate	6	facilitate	5	inevitable	8
aware	5	considerable	3	displace	8	factor	1	infer	7
behalf	9	consist	1	display	6	feature	2	infrastructure	8
benefit	1	constant	3	dispose	7	federal	6	inherent	9

Academic Word List – Alphabetical

inhibit	6	migrate	6	precede	6	reverse	7	tense	8
initial	3	military	9	precise	5	revise	8	terminate	8
initiate	6	minimal	9	predict	4	revolution	9	text	2
injure	2	minimise	8	predominant	8	rigid	9	theme	8
innovate	7	minimum	6	preliminary	9	role	1	theory	1
input	6	ministry	6	presume	6	route	9	thereby	8
insert	7	minor	3	previous	2	scenario	9	thesis	7
insight	9	mode	7	primary	2	schedule	8	topic	7
inspect	8	modify	5	prime	5	scheme	3	trace	6
instance	3	monitor	5	principal	4	scope	6	tradition	2
institute	2	motive	6	principle	1	section	1	transfer	2
instruct	6	mutual	9	prior	4	sector	1	transform	6
integral	9	negate	3	priority	7	secure	2	transit	7
integrate	4	network	5	proceed	1	seek	2	transmit	6
integrity	10	neutral	6	process	1	select	2	transport	5
intelligence	6	nevertheless	6	professional	4	sequence	3	trend	5
intense	8	nonetheless	10	prohibit	7	series	4	trigger	9
interact	3	norm	9	project	4	sex	3	ultimate	7
intermediate	9	normal	2	promote	4	shift	3	undergo	10
internal	4	notion	5	proportion	3	significant	1	underlie	6
interpret	1	notwithstanding	10	prospect	8	similar	1	undertake	4
interval	6	nuclear	8	protocol	9	simulate	7	uniform	8
intervene	7	objective	5	psychology	5	site	2	unify	9
intrinsic	10	obtain	2	publication	7	so-called	10	unique	7
invest	2	obvious	4	publish	3	sole	7	utilise	6
investigate	4	occupy	4	purchase	2	somewhat	7	valid	3
invoke	10	occur	1	pursue	5	source	1	vary	1
involve	1	odd	10	qualitative	9	specific	1	vehicle	8
isolate	7	offset	8	quote	7	specify	3	version	5
issue	1	ongoing	10	radical	8	sphere	9	via	8
item	2	option	4	random	8	stable	5	violate	9
job	4	orient	5	range	2	statistic	4	virtual	8
journal	2	outcome	3	ratio	5	status	4	visible	7
justify	3	output	4	rational	6	straightforward	10	vision	9
label	4	overall	4	react	3	strategy	2	visual	8
labour	1	overlap	9	recover	6	stress	4	volume	3
layer	3	overseas	6	refine	9	structure	1	voluntary	7
lecture	6	panel	10	regime	4	style	5	welfare	5
legal	1	paradigm	7	region	2	submit	7	whereas	5
legislate	1	paragraph	8	register	3	subordinate	9	whereby	10
levy	10	parallel	4	regulate	2	subsequent	4	widespread	8
liberal	5	parameter	4	reinforce	8	subsidy	6		
licence	5	participate	2	reject	5	substitute	5		
likewise	10	partner	3	relax	9	successor	7		
link	3	passive	9	release	7	sufficient	3		
locate	3	perceive	2	relevant	2	sum	4		
logic	5	percent	1	reluctance	10	summary	4		
maintain	2	period	1	rely	3	supplement	9		
major	1	persist	10	remove	3	survey	2		
manipulate	8	perspective	5	require	1	survive	7		
manual	9	phase	4	research	1	suspend	9		
margin	5	phenomenon	7	reside	2	sustain	5		
mature	9	philosophy	3	resolve	4	symbol	5		
maximise	3	physical	3	resource	2	tape	6		
mechanism	4	plus	8	respond	1	target	5		
media	7	policy	1	restore	8	task	3		
mediate	9	portion	9	restrain	9	team	9		
medical	5	pose	10	restrict	2	technical	3		
medium	9	positive	2	retain	4	technique	3		
mental	5	potential	2	reveal	6	technology	3		
method	1	practitioner	8	revenue	5	temporary	9		