

**IELTS Academic Module
How To Maximize Your Score**

Target Band



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Target Band 7
IELTS Academic Module – How To Maximize Your Score
© December 2006 By Simone Braverman

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From Author

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Together there is no mountain we can't climb!

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What this book is about

This guide is here to teach you the IELTS test, not the English language. *Why?* Because even if English is your main language – forget about getting a good score in IELTS, unless you are prepared for it. Two main problems will get in your way: *time, tricks and logical traps*.

When it comes to IELTS, **time is your worst enemy**. You need to do things fast. Of course you would get all the answers right if you had the time. But the reality is that there are a lot of questions to be answered, a lot of writing to be done, and a very little time to do it.

This guide teaches you **HOW TO**:

- Listen, hear the right answers and write them down FAST
- Scan through the text and deal with all kinds of questions FAST
- Get your essay written FAST
- Build a speech in your head on any topic FAST
- Know and avoid the traps when you see them

This book might not give you the perfect English, but it sure will help you to get in shape and get your target Band Score!

Attitude tips

In my opinion (which was validated by IELTS scores of the people I trained) you don't need more than 4 weeks of daily training. Set aside 3 hours that you devote to practice for IELTS – and it will get you the desired result.

I believe that if you can read and understand this e-book, your English is good enough. Just stick to the guidelines of this book and they will help you get the best IELTS score you can with your current level of English. You can even give yourself a *day off* once a week, and still be able to ace the IELTS!

How to use this book

The way this manual is built makes it possible for you to read the main chapters (Listening, Reading, Writing or Speaking tips) in **any** order you like, there is no dependency between them. You don't have to follow the order in which the book is written.

If you don't have much time, I suggest reading this book and doing only the exercises that are included in it, no extra work. This is not the ideal way, though.

In case you do have the time, I highly recommend that you read and pay attention to all the tips in this manual and then try to use them in practice on real IELTS tests. There are links to IELTS materials in the end of every main chapter and a detailed study plan in the end of the book.

In the end of the book there are Pocket tips – short summary of most important hints for all the chapters - Listening, Reading, Writing or Speaking. Read them every time before you start practicing – they will refresh your memory and focus you on what's really important.

Enjoy!

The IELTS Routine

The IELTS test consists of four parts in the following order:

Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking.

Listening takes about 30 minutes - 20 minutes to listen to a tape and to answer questions on what you hear, and 10 minutes to transfer your answers to the Answer Sheet.

Reading takes 1 hour and your task is to read passages of text and to answer questions according to what you have read. There are also other types of assignments which I will cover later on.

Writing takes also 1 hour and is divided into 2 sub-parts: 20 minutes to write a report and 40 minutes to write an essay.

Speaking takes up to 15 minutes and consists of 3 parts: a Personal Interview, a Little Speech and a Discussion.

All the parts continue one after another, and only before the Speaking you get a little break. In some cases the Speaking section is held a day later.

Listening at a glance

Listening consists of 4 sections. There are about 38-40 questions in total. You need to answer all the questions as you listen to the tape. The tape is not paused at any time and you hear it only once. The questions get more difficult as you progress through the test.

Are you scared yet? Don't be! There is a technique to get you through it. Just make sure that your answers are readable and easy to understand, when you copy them to the Answering Sheet. You may write in **pencil only**.

Reading at a glance

Reading consists of 3 text passages and has about 40 questions in total. Your job is to read the passages and either answer questions, label diagrams, complete sentences or fill gaps. For every type of task there are instructions and an example. Passages are taken from books, newspapers, magazines and the topics are very diverse, from scuba diving to space exploration. Passages progress in difficulty, with the first being the easiest and the fourth is the hardest.

Good news is that you don't really have to read the whole passage, thanks to technique I will refer to later. Not so good news is that there is no additional time to copy your answers to the Answering Sheet and you need to squeeze it in the 60 minutes that you have. Please, don't forget to do it – I witnessed someone who did, and it was not a pretty sight. Poor guy was crying, he received score 0 for the **whole** Reading test. Here too you may write in **pencil only**, no pens are allowed.

Writing at a glance

Writing has 2 sub-tasks. The first one is to write a **report** according to a graph, a diagram or a table you receive, using about 150 words. The second task is to write an **essay** on a given topic, present and justify an opinion or to give a solution to a problem, using not less than 250 words.

Nothing to worry about here! Once you'll start using a certain structure which I'll explain later on for the report and the essay in addition to your imagination, it is a piece of cake. This task requires a bit of training, but after you have written a few essays and reports you will be well-prepared for it and you will feel **confident**.

Speaking at a glance

This is the fun part of the test, for many reasons. You get to rest before it, you are a little tired from the previous 3 parts and therefore more relaxed. The examiners are trained to smile no matter what, so you feel as if you were speaking to your best friend.

First sub-part of the Speaking test is an interview, which means that the examiner asks you questions about yourself, your work, studies, parents, brothers/sisters, pets, etc. This is an easy task to prepare for.

In the second sub-part of the Speaking test you receive a card with 3-4 questions. After one minute, that you have to think about something to say, you should give a little speech for one to two minutes, which answers those questions. In the end the examiner might ask you a couple of additional questions.

In the third sub-part of the test you have a discussion with the examiner. The topic is somehow related to the one from section two, but it is about more abstract ideas. You have to express and justify an opinion.

The examiner will record your session on a tape. Don't worry about it, the tape is to test the examiner and not you.

Tips for the Listening Test

In general

The Listening Test is probably the one people get most scared of. To help yourself overcome that fear, start watching TV programs in English. It is better than radio or audio books, because you also see images that help you understand the words you hear.

Listening – a skill, not a gift!

From my experience, in many cases listening is the least developed skill. So if you feel especially weak in that area - pay attention to the following tips, that will help you improve your Listening ability. Remember – nobody is born with it, it's just a skill and you learn it. If you think your listening needs no improvements – skip the “Teach yourself the words” part, move forward to the next tips.

Teach yourself the words

The only way to improve your Listening ability is to train your “ears” to separate and understand the words you hear in the flow of a sentence. Often what you hear is a “Blablablablaba”, which you can't break into words, and for that reason it makes no sense to you. When training, take a recording of the news, lecture, television program movie or an actual IELTS Listening test and work with it. I suggest using MP3 player. You can easily record English from the radio or any other source to it. It is also easy to repeat (re-play) sentences you didn't understand. MP3 player is small and light, so you can use it in any spare moment that you have – riding a bus or a tram, walking the dog, taking a walk yourself, etc.

First, listen, remember what you heard and stop the recording after each phrase. Even if you didn't understand the phrase, play it in your head a couple of times, like a broken record – “Tonight we have a special guest”, “Tonight we have a special guest”, “Tonight we have a special guest”.

Then say it out loud. If you understood that phrase at first, this exercise will improve your pronunciation. If you didn't understand the phrase for the first time, this repetition will give you more time to hear it better, break it into words and make sense out of them. And if it is still difficult, you can always rewind and hear the phrase again.

There is a big difference between **seeing** a word printed on paper while reading and **hearing** it. If you saw a word, it doesn't mean you will recognize it when you hear it. **So every word you have seen, you must hear at least once.**

Instructions will keep you safe

Every task in the IELTS Listening test has its instructions. It may sound stupid, but you really need to read them carefully. Why? Because they will tell you exactly what to do with the information: how many words you can use to answer, is there a table you must fill, is there a list to choose words from, how many items you must name, etc. And if the answer must be in 3 words – write **EXACTLY 3 WORDS**, because writing four or two words will get you 0 score.

To make my point crystal clear, let's take the following scenario for example:

The speaker on a tape says:

“Well, if you are dieting, try to avoid fruits with lots of fructose like watermelon, mango, peaches or grapes.”

The question in the booklet is:

“Name 2 fruits a person on a diet should not eat”.

The answer may be “watermelon, mango” or “mango, peaches” or any combination of **two** items, but **never three or four!!!** Anyone who writes “just in case” – watermelon, mango, peaches, grapes – receives 0 score for that question.

Note: when counting words – “a” or “the” counts as a word.

Divide and conquer!

The recording divides questions into **groups**, so every time you are instructed to answer a group of 4-5 questions. There are 20-30 seconds of silence before each group.

First thing you should do when the tape starts playing is understand which group of questions you need to answer.

For example the tape says: “Look at the questions one to four”. It means that you have about 20 seconds to look at those questions. Go over the questions, read them and underline keywords. Keywords are the words that contain the main idea of the question. They will help you guess what you will hear – numbers, opening hours, names, locations, etc.

Draw a line under the question four, so you won't look further before it's time.

Then you will hear a piece of passage and answer the questions one to four **as you listen**. It means that you should be able to write one answer and listen to another.

After that, the tape will say the numbers of the questions in the next group. Repeat the same process, including drawing the line. This dividing technique is very efficient because every time you concentrate on **limited** number of questions, so it makes you more focused and in control.

Distractions

Don't get confused by all the different voices you are going to hear. The recording uses several different voices – of younger and older people, men and women. You may also hear different accents - Australian, British, American, Japanese, etc. The background noises also vary. It can be of airport, cafe-shop, street, University lecture hall, you name it. Be ready for it and don't let it distract you – because that is exactly what they want. Ignore the noises and listen for the answers.

Listen for specifics

When you are listening, look for descriptions and details, such as dates, places, telephone numbers, opening hours, years (1995), transportation (car, bike, train)
If you hear them, but don't know where to place them yet – write them on the margins of the Listening booklet. Later you will have some time to check your answers. Going over the questions that you couldn't answer during the Listening passage, you might see that what you've written on the margins fits.

Answer as you listen

The reason you have to “answer as you listen” is that you immediately forget the sentences after you have heard them – because of stress, foreign language, constant flow of information, etc. After hearing the third sentence you won't be able to repeat the first. It means that when any part of the Listening is over – you won't be able to remember any of the answers. So write them as you hear them, leave nothing for later.

Keep moving forward

A worst case scenario is you “loosing the sequence of answers” – so you miss one answer and then you miss another one and so on. To prevent that from happening, always look one or two questions ahead. It sounds confusing, but after a little practice it becomes very natural and helps a lot. Even if you have missed the answer to a question – **admit it** and move to the next one, otherwise you will loose it too.

Know your clues

The answer is usually pronounced **louder and clearer**, it is easier to hear and understand. If you can't hear something clear (because the speaker swallows words or whispers), then probably the answer is not there. With some practice you will be able to tell the difference.

A good clue to an answer is when you hear a repetition of a word, a word being **spelled** out (G A R F U N K E L) or a number **dictated**.

Spelling tasks

As simple as it sounds, the spelling task is not so easy. You should practice a little to be prepared for it. Just ask someone to spell the names of cities from the following list for you. If you study alone, you could record yourself spell those names and numbers, and then play it. The same goes for the list of telephone numbers I include here. It is a good practice and will only add to your confidence. Note: in numbers "00" sometimes is read as "double o" instead of "zero-zero".

<u>Cities</u>	<u>Numbers</u>
Antananarivo	423-5207-0 074
Brazzaville	628-2087-2 311
Conakry	5167-832-0 155
Gaborone	8746-221-0 302
Johannesburg	5337-298-0 132
Kinshasa	5900-231-7 621
Libreville	4348-663-9 80
Lilongwe	11-267-554 10
Mogadiscio	101-9020-7 624
Ouagadougou	413-2567-9 011
Windhoek	782-6721-0 412
Islamabad	479-2001-6 792

Typical Listening tasks

Remember my promise – no surprises in IELTS? The following table shows you every type of task you may see in the Listening test booklet. Different task types come with different instructions, so if you see and remember them now, it will save you time later.

Of course, you won't get every type I show here in your test and the table looks a bit boring. Anyway, my advice is to get to know them **now**. Don't let them catch you off-guard!

Task Type	What do you do	Instructions in the booklet
Picking pictures	From 3-4 pictures choose a picture that best describes what you hear on tape	Circle the appropriate letter
Multiple choice questions	There is a question and a number of answers (three, four or five), your job is to pick the right one (sometimes more than just one).	Circle the appropriate letter /Circle the correct answer
Short-answer questions	Answer in 3 words, as the instructions say	Complete the notes/table. Use NO MORE THAN 3 WORDS for each answer
Sentence completion	Complete a sentence according to what you hear	Complete the notes/table. Use NO MORE THAN 3 WORDS for each answer
Form completion	A form is given and you need to fill in blank fields	Complete the form. Write NO MORE THAN 3 WORDS for each answer
Chart/Table	A table with some blank cells is given;	Complete the notes/table. NO MORE THAN 3 WORDS
Gap-fill	There are several sentences with missing words, you should pick the correct word and fill it in the gap. Choose from the list (if there is one), or from what you have heard.	Complete the notes below by writing NO MORE THAN 3 WORDS in the spaces provided
Diagram labeling	Write description in 1 to 3 words for different parts of a drawing according to what you hear	Complete/label the diagram by writing NO MORE THAN 3 WORDS in the boxes/spaces provided

Eliminate

When you deal with multiple-choice questions, elimination is a good strategy. Usually only one answer is correct, unless instructions say something else.

This task is similar to True/False/Not Given. You should decide for **every** choice of answer - is it True, False or Not Given in the passage. After you have decided, choose the one that is True – this is the correct answer. Any other choice, False or Not Given, is incorrect.

Keep in mind that there are cases when all the choices are correct or none of them is correct. Read the instruction carefully and you will know what to do in such cases.

Gap-fill strategy

Look at the words around the gap to understand what's missing, a noun (like boy, toy, truck), an adjective (little, pretty, shiny) or a verb (stands, looks, moves).

For instance, if you see a **Noun** before the blank ("The boy is ___"), it means that it's **Adjective** ("The boy is small") or it's **Verb** ("The boy is smiling") is missing. Once you have picked a word, write it above the gap and then read the whole sentence to be sure that it makes sense.

"Chameleon" questions

They might use different words with the same meaning to confuse you. It could be expressions or synonyms.

For example, the tape says "All the candidates **have to** fill an application form" and the question says "The candidates **must** fill an application" – is it True, False or Not Given? The correct answer is True because "**have to**" means "**must**".

Watch out for traps

Trap Number One – unexpected turn

You might hear speaker starting to say one thing and then, suddenly, continuing to something completely different. This is a trap, so make sure you don't fall for it. The rule here is "The last word counts". For example, if the speaker says "I want to visit that gallery on Monday. No, wait, I've just remembered that it is closed on Monday, so I will go on Wednesday.", and the question is "when" – the correct answer here is Wednesday, and Monday is a trap.

Trap Number Two – generalizations

You might hear speaker first give a list of things and then say them **all in one word**. For example: "Well, I like to swim, hike, and camp – to be involved in outdoor activities." If the question is "What kind of activities..." the correct answer is "outdoor" and not "swimming", "hiking" or "camping".

Trap Number Three – explicit answer choices

Explicit answers choices can be (and mostly will be) traps. The following example demonstrates what I mean:

The tape says: "This course is a must for all the first year students, excluding foreign students".

The Question is "All the first year students have to take this course",

The Answer should be F(alse), because there is an exception – foreign students. All the explicit answers that mean "no exceptions" are suspicious to us and call for more attention.

Check the grammar

If the answer you give is grammatically incorrect – it can not be the right one. Checking the grammar of your answers will give you an idea whether your answer is correct or not, especially in tasks like:

- Gap-fill
- Sentence completion

Use your time wisely

During the test, you have a little time between passages. Use it to check and complete your answers

Copy answers smartly

After the 20 minutes of the Listening test, there are 10 additional minutes. During the test you have written all of the answers in the Listening test booklet. These 10 minutes are given to you to copy your answers to the Answer Sheet, and you should use them **smartly**.

The Answer Sheet has 2 sides, one for the Reading test and one for the Listening test, so make sure you are writing on the Listening side. I include here an example of Answer Sheet so you could get familiar with it and use it for practicing.

First, copy all the answers from the booklet to the Answer Sheet, and pay attention to the following guidelines (as simple as they sound – they are BIG time savers):

- For multiple-choice questions and picking pictures - just copy the letter of correct answer, don't circle it.
- For sentence completion – just copy your answer, not the whole sentence.
- For True/False/Not given question – just copy T, F or NG, whatever your choice is.
- For gap-fills – just copy the word you have chosen for the gap.
- For answers written in short (like prof. advise) – write the full version (professional advise).
- Check that all the answers are clear and understandable.

Now, if you missed some questions – it is a good time to guess.

Answer Sheet looks like this:

1		22	
2		23	
3		24	
4		25	
5		26	
6		27	
7		28	
8		29	
9		30	
10		31	
11		32	
12		33	
13		34	
14		35	
15		36	
16		37	
17		38	
18		39	
19		40	
20		41	
21		42	

For those of you who wonder why all the answers have to consist of **maximum 3 words** – here is the answer: there is not enough space on the Answer Sheet for anything longer than that!

Practice, practice, practice!

I strongly recommend that you use all the tips while practicing. In order to practice you are going to need samples of Listening test, which can be found on the following internet sites (good quality, free of charge):

<http://elc.polyu.edu.hk/IELTS/> - take it online, or print the booklet

<http://www.esl-lab.com/> - for this one you will need Real Audio Player

http://www.international.holmesglen.vic.edu.au/ie_list.cfm - download the sample, print booklet

http://esl.about.com/cs/toefl/a/a_ielts_2.htm

Play the Listening samples and start using the tips while searching for answers. This is the only way to really understand how these tips work. You may have to play the same Listening file more than once, to practice in different techniques.

Tips for the Reading Test

Test structure

Academic Reading on most cases consists of 3 large passages taken from newspapers or magazines. The first passage usually is the easiest and the last one is the most difficult.

Similarly to the Listening test, questions in the Reading test are given in groups. Instructions will tell you which group of questions belongs to which paragraph or portion of text. You may see the questions **before** or **after** the passage they belong to.

Manage your own time

As I said before, time is your greatest enemy. In the Listening test it was managed for you, but Reading test is a different story. You need to manage it very carefully yourself and this is where “**15-20-25**” rule comes in.

When you receive the Reading booklet, first of all, count how many passages are there. Typically there are 3 passages in the booklet. You could divide the hour into 3 equal parts and spend 20 minutes on each passage, but this is not the smartest way. The **smartest** way is to spend 15 minutes on first passage, 20 minutes on second and 25 on the last one. Why? Because they progress in difficulty!

Write the time when you should start and when you should finish working on each passage and stick to it. In each passage set aside 2 minutes to copy your answers to the Answer Sheet. For example, in first paragraph you should use 13 minutes to actually answer the questions (writing the answers on the booklet pages) and 2 to copy your answers to the Answer Sheet.

If you didn't finish a passage in time, move to the next one anyway. And whatever you do, please do not forget about the Answering Sheet (remember the guy with the ZERO score?)

If you have some time left in the end of the Reading test, make sure that you didn't forget to answer any question, check and double check your answers. It can add you a few “easy” points if you find mistakes before the examiner does.

Don't read – scan!

It sounds absurd that you don't need to read on a Reading test, right? Anyway, it's true. The biggest mistake you could make is to start the test by reading the whole passage

The best thing is to scan quickly through the text. Don't try to understand every word! Just go over it and get the idea of what each paragraph is about. Usually you don't need to read the whole paragraph – a couple of first sentences are enough.

Make a map

The text before you resembles a new strange territory. It is so easy to get lost inside all these words! What you need is a map that will help you to orientate. Every paragraph in the passage has its own main idea, which is different from all the other paragraphs. Write on the margins near the paragraph what is its topic, main idea. If writing takes too much time, underline the words in the paragraph that explain its main idea. Congratulations! You have just created a map that later will guide you through the search for answers.

Learn the rules

First, read the instruction and the example. They show you exactly what your answer should look like – is it a number or a name, how many words you must write, etc. The following points are important because they may affect your score.

1. Style

When filling the answers, **copy the example’s style**. For demonstration look at the following table:

	USA	Canada	Sweden
Divorces rate	<i>Example 1: 55%</i>		
Marriage	<i>Example 2: first</i>		

Example 1

If the example says “55%”, give your answer in this exact form, a number and %. Any other form or style (like “55” or “55 percent” or “fifty five percent”) may harm your score!

Example 2

If the example says “first”, answering in any other form or style (like “1st”, “1” or “first marriage”) may harm your score.

2. Words Limit

Usually if there is a word limit for an answer, it is no more than 3 words. Prepositions (in, of, to, at, etc) and articles (a, an, the) do count for a word. The reason behind this 3 word limit is a small space on the Answer Sheet.

3. One question – one answer

Don’t give more than one answer to one question, even if you see more than one option. It will result in ZERO score. For example, if you see in a passage names of 3 countries that qualify as an answer and the question asks to name just one – don’t even think of giving 2 or 3 names, the only correct answer is to name exactly one. Only if they ask for two names, you should name two, etc.

Types of tasks

The kinds of tasks you may have to deal with are in the table below. Tasks of different types come with different instructions. It is important for you to see them all **now**, so nothing will surprise you during your IELTS test. Understanding in advance of what you need to do in every type of task gives you huge advantage. This way during the test you will only read the instructions to **confirm** what you already know.

Task Type	What do you do	Instructions in the booklet
Matching	There is a list of headings, your job is to choose the most suitable heading for every paragraph of the text.	Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.
Multiple choice question	There is a question and a number of answers (three, four or five), your job is to pick the right one (sometimes more than just one).	Choose the appropriate letter.
Short-answer question	Answer in 3 words, as the instructions say	Using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS answer the following questions.
Sentence completion	Complete a sentence according to what you hear	Complete the sentences below with words taken from the reading passage. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.
Chart/Table completion	A table with some blank cells is given; your job is to fill them according to the passage you hear.	Complete the table/chart below using information from the Reading Passage. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.
True/False/Not Given task	There is a statement, which can be True, False or Not Given in the passage; you need to decide according to what you read	Read the passage and look at the statements below. Write TRUE if the statement is true, FALSE if the statement is false and Not Given if the information is not given in the passage.
Gap-fill	There are several sentences with missing words, you should pick the correct word and fill it in the gap. Choose from the list (if there is one), or from the text.	Complete the summary below (Chose your answers from the box at the bottom of the page)
Diagram labeling	Write description in 1 to 3 words for different parts of a drawing according to what you read	Label the diagram below. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from passage for each answer.

Go fishing!

Now it is time to start “fishing” for answers. Read the questions one-by-one, for every question see what its theme is. Then find it (or some thing close to it) on your map - that is the paragraph to search for the answer.

Choose your battles

If any question takes you too much time – give up, move to the next one. Don't forget to mark it with some sign (like "?"), so you could identify it and come back to it later. There are a lot of questions and you might miss the easy ones if the hard ones take all of your time. Another reason to leave hard questions for last is that after you do all the easy ones, you know more about the text, so then solving the tricky questions might become easier.

Use the passage layout

Every text and every paragraph in it has a certain structure, meaning it is written according to some rules.

Usually first paragraph contains the main idea of the passage and the author's opinion. Last paragraph often summarizes the main points of the passage.

Every paragraph has its structure that is similar to the structure of whole text. It has an introduction, a body and a conclusion. The main idea can usually be found in the introduction. It means that if you want to understand quickly what paragraph is about, it is enough to read only its introduction.

Find the keywords

Keywords are the main words in the question; they contain the most important information. For instance, in a question like “Employers are likely to employ graduates, who...” there are 3 keywords: employers, employ and graduates.

Identify keywords in each question and look for them in the text – the answer will be near. Don't stop after finding just one, continue to scan through the text – there might be more.

Strategy for the Matching task

First, read the instructions and the example. If the instructions say that a heading **can not** be used more than once – cross the heading used in the example out of the list. This way you won't try to use it again by mistake (and believe me, it's a very common mistake!).

Second, return to the map you have prepared. Go over the text, look on your map what it says about the idea of first paragraph. Go to the list of headings and choose the heading that has the most similar meaning to idea on your map, write its number on the margins of the first paragraph. Now continue and do the same for the second paragraph, and so on.

Sometimes you will see that paragraph X *mentions* the same fact as the heading Y, *but only as addition*. It is a **trap** to make you choose heading Y for that paragraph X. It sounds confusing, but this example explains everything:

Paragraph X:

The end result says that 61.6% of the Dutch people vote tegen (against) the European Constitution, while 38.4% voted voor (for) the Constitution. Turnout was unexpectedly high, at 62.8%, more than the last three elections. The 'no' vote follows a similar vote in France last week that led to the resignation of the prime minister Jean-Pierre Raffarin.

Heading Y:

Prime minister of France resigns

Explanation:

Although the resignation of the prime minister of France is mentioned in the paragraph X, *it is not its topic*. The topic is the Dutch people voting for/against the constitution, which means that the heading Y is not suitable for the paragraph X.

If some paragraphs are hard to match – leave them alone, keep moving forward. Come back to them later.

When finished matching - check your answers carefully, because they can influence each other. Don't forget to copy the answers to the Answer Sheet.

Strategy for the True/False/Not Given task

To simplify it for you, if the statement **clearly** appears in text - it is True. If the text clearly says the **opposite** of statement – it is False, if you didn't find the statement to be either TRUE or FALSE – it is Not Given.

Every passage is divided into paragraphs and each paragraph usually contains an **answer to one question**. It means that if you have found an answer to the question 1 in paragraph A, then answer to the question 2 will probably be in paragraph B. In many cases when you don't see that paragraph is confirming that the statement is either True or False, the answer is Not Given.

The best advice here is not to over think it. Otherwise you might start building logical sequences that take you to the wrong direction.

Strategy for the Multiple-choice task

Here too the True/False/Not Given technique is a big help. The difference is that you need to use it on each answer choice. For every possible answer you need to decide, if it is True, False or Not Given in the text. Finally, answers you have marked as False or Not Given are incorrect, and the ones you marked as True are correct.

Remember: it is True only when passage says exactly the **same** thing, it is False when passage says exactly the **opposite** and it is Not Given in any other case.

Keep in mind that there are cases when all the choices are correct or none of them is correct. Read the instruction carefully and you will know what to do in such cases.

Strategy for the Gap fills

First of all try to understand what the main idea of the first sentence is. Then find it on your map – this should take you to the paragraph that "hides" the answer.

Now, when you know **where** to look, you need to know **what** to look for. Look around the gap to understand what's missing, a noun (like boy, toy, truck), an adjective (little, pretty, shiny) or a verb (stands, looks, moves).

For example, what is missing here: "She _____ around and saw him in the corner"?

You have 4 choices: happy, man, looked, smiled. It is clear that you need a verb here, but which one, "looked" or "smiled"? Now it is time to start reading the text.

Find where example answer is and start there. Remember to read only first, second and last sentence. Of course, "looked" is the right word!

Sometimes there are words near a gap that will give you a clue what kind of word is missing. For example, "Main physical activities in the summer camp are fishing, _____ and swimming. Naturally, you will look for words that end with "ing" to fill for the gap – like "hiking".

There are 2 types of gap-fills:

- 1) There is a **list** of words for you to choose from There
- 2) is **no list**, you need to choose words from text

When you choose a word from the list and the instructions say that every word is to be used **once** only, write it above the gap and cross it out from the list. If there is more than one possible answer – write them all and then decide which one is better.

If they don't give you a list, try to pick a word from the text. It is better then "inventing" it, because it saves time and your chances of being right are higher.

After you have decided about the word that goes into the gap, read the whole sentence again. It must make sense according to the text, and it must be grammatically correct.

When you move forward to the second gap, keep in mind that usually there are no more than 2 gaps per paragraph. It means that if you have found an answer to the first gap in the paragraph 1, the answer to the second gap will be in the paragraph 2 and so on.

Assumptions are the mother of all mess-ups!

Don't assume you know the answer, search for it in the passage. When answering the questions, you must stick to the facts as they are written in the paragraph. Forget all about your personal knowledge and experience! Relying on your own knowledge is the most natural thing for you, so sometimes they use it in IELTS to trick you into making a choice of answer according to what you know or believe and not according to the passage.

Practice, practice, practice!

Reading the text in the way I described in this chapter must become your second nature. The only way to make it happen is to practice in using my tips while doing the Reading test.

When practicing, finish the Reading test and then check your answers according to answer key. Pay attention to those you've got **wrong**, not those you've got right – understand why didn't you do them right and try to remember, so that mistake won't come back.

Practice with a clock and copy your answers to the Answer Sheet. You may use the one from the chapter on Listening test; it is similar to the Reading test Answer Sheet.

In order to practice, use only Academic module reading and never General Training reading. Generally, you need to buy texts to practice on, but I have managed to find a few sources of free tests and recommend them to you.

<http://www.ielts.org/candidates/findoutmore/freesamples/article329.aspx>

http://www.cambridgeesol.org/teach/ielts/academic_reading/index.htm

http://www.onestopenglish.com/Exams/pdfs/uffizi_reading.pdf

http://www.international.holmesglen.vic.edu.au/ie_read.cfm

http://www.ieltshelpnow.com/sample_tutorials.html

http://www.examenglish.com/IELTS/IELTS_reading_2.htm

<http://www.edict.com.hk/vlc/comp/ReadComp.htm>

Tips for the Writing test

As you remember, the Writing test of Academic Module has 2 tasks:

Writing Task 1 - to write a report.

Writing Task 2 - to write an essay.

Writing a report must not take you more than 20 minutes, so there will be 40 minutes left for the essay. Usually, not all of us are good in writing reports, not to say essays, forget in English! Well, SURPRISE – there is a technique to it, making writing so simple, a monkey could do it. So let's get down to business.

First, some general guidelines

You will receive two Answer Sheets to write on – one for the Writing Task 1, meaning report, and one for Writing Task 2, meaning essay. Keep your writing neat, clean and nice-looking. Leave blank line between paragraphs and don't write on the margins of the Answering Sheet. Don't make a mess even if you have made a mistake – just cross it out once.

If there are instructions that say that you need to write about a number of things (let's say A, B, C) – do it, write about every one of them. It is important for your score. You need to show the examiner that you have read and understood the instructions; otherwise he (she) might think that you didn't.

One of the most typical mistakes is to copy task instructions. It is absolutely forbidden, wastes precious time and people lose points for it. You can use what is written in task instructions only if you rephrase it.

Length is very important, so if you can not reach the words limit (150 for report, 250 for essay), try to be closer to it.

These simple rules apply to both report and essay. Stick to them, and your work will leave good impression on the examiner.

Tips for Writing Task 1 - Report

The task here is to describe a graph in a report. The report is intended for university lecturer, so the language you use should be appropriate.

Types of graphs for report

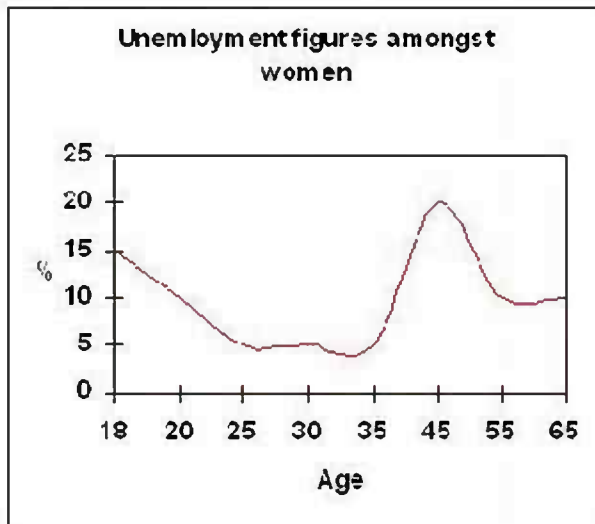
There are several different figures you could see in the Writing 1 Task:

- Single line graph
- Double line graph
- Bar graph (Single, Double or Triple bar graph)
- Pie chart
- Table
- Process

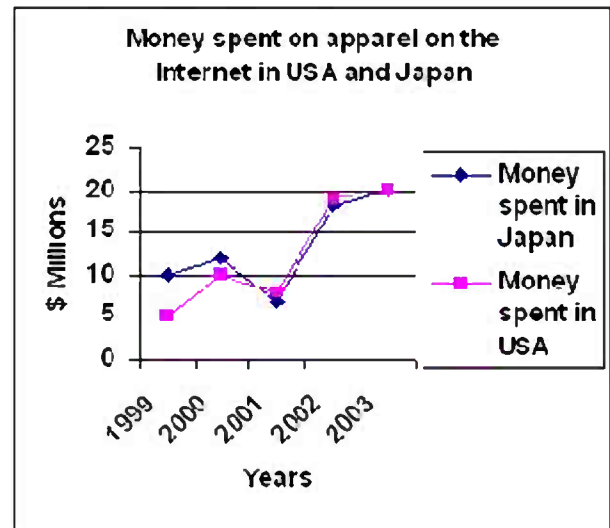
It is also possible that you get 2 figures from this list, for instance, a single line graph and a pie chart. In that case your report should include both of them.

The following figures demonstrate all types of graphs:

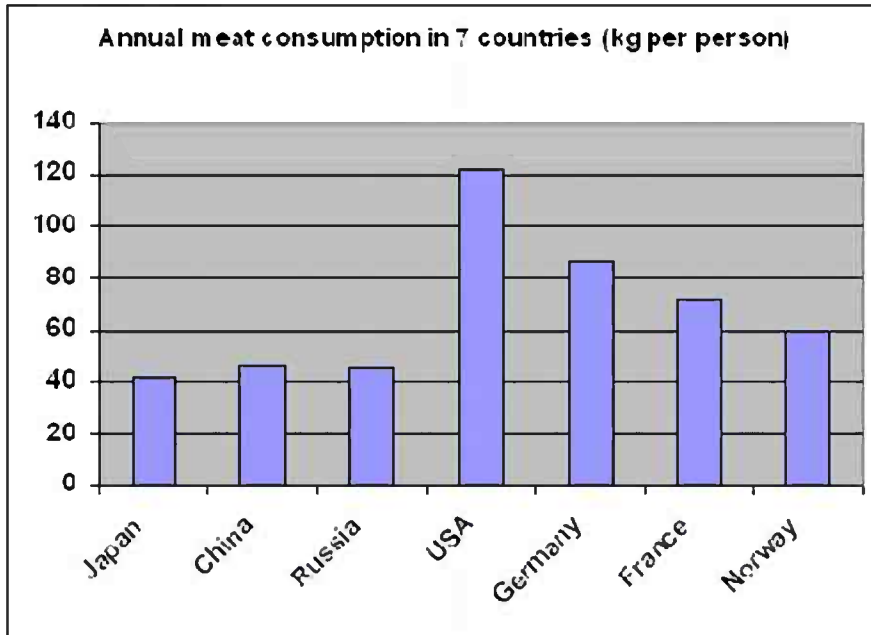
Single line graph



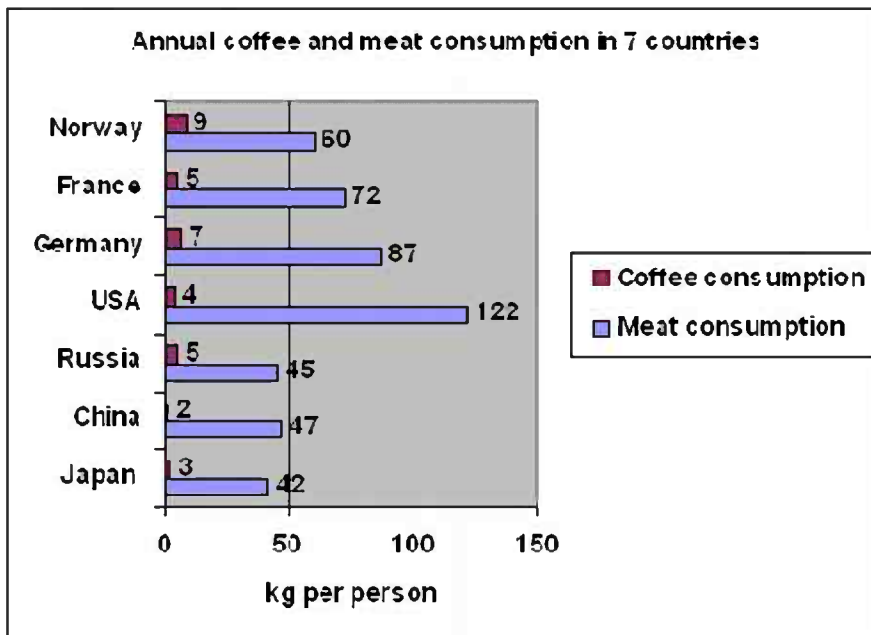
Double line graph



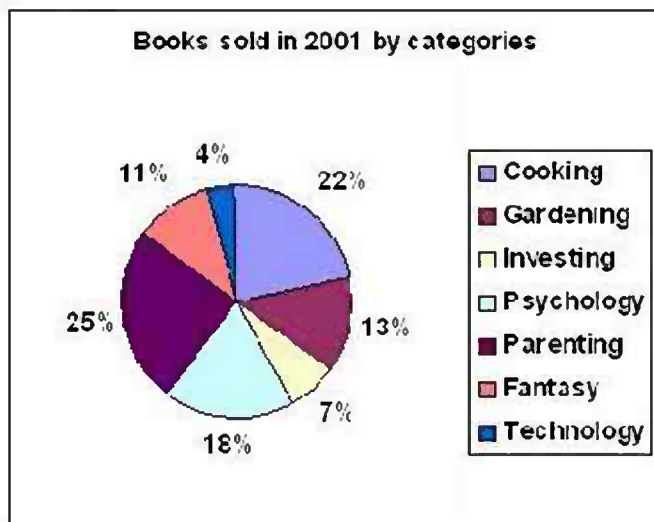
Single bar graph



Double bar graph



Pie chart

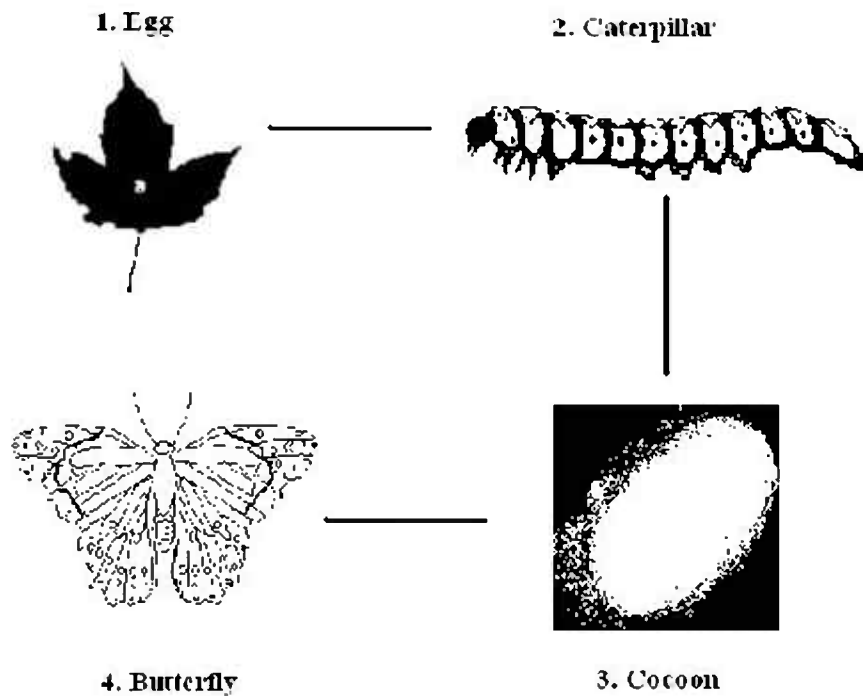


Table

Leisure time activities amongst women of various age groups

Leisure time activity	Age 20-25 %	Age 26-30 %	Age 31-40 %	Age 41-50 %
TV	14	20	26	37
Reading	11	9	19	19
Gardening	1	3	5	7
Sports	17	26	2	1
Shopping	16	15	20	9
Cooking	2	5	10	16
Sewing	1	2	1	1
Entertaining	38	20	17	10

Process



Universal rules

No matter what figure you are describing, you shouldn't break these rules:

- Report must be of at least 150 words written in 20 minutes
- You shouldn't write your opinion or copy words from graph - rephrase and use synonyms instead.
- Never use bullets, write as if you were writing an essay.

What good report looks like?

When your Academic Writing 1 Task is graded by IELTS examiners, they look for this structure:

1. Introduction (1 paragraph)
2. Body (may consist of 2-3 paragraphs)
3. Conclusion (1 paragraph)

Introduction should describe the purpose of the report and say what overall trends you see. For example, if the graph is climbing up or dropping down, you should mention that. You need to remember that you are describing a graph to someone who doesn't see it, so your words must draw the picture. Write what the graph is about, its dates and location.

Body should describe the most important trends, while all the information is summarized to avoid unnecessary details. For example, if there is a graph that has 2 peaks, you should mention them; tell when those peaks appeared and what the peak values are.

Notice how many distinctive features diagram has and divide information into paragraphs, one paragraph for one feature (or a group of *similar* features). You should link the paragraphs by sentences that logically connect them to one another.

Important! You need to write about all the periods of time and all the subjects of graph. If it shows several years (1992, 1993, 1994) – write about all of them, if it is about men and women – write about both. Remember, summarizing doesn't mean throwing away information. The secret here is to select what's important, organize it, compare and contrast.

Conclusion should sum up the global trends shown on the figure and compare them if possible.

Your opinion shouldn't appear anywhere in the report. You also shouldn't include other information, that doesn't appear on chart. This kind of writing can be (and probably will be) penalized!

“Time stamp” and grammar

The figure you need to write a report about always has a “time stamp” on it. This “time stamp” says to us that graph describes something that

- 1) Happened in the past
OR
- 2) Continued in the past
OR
- 3) Happens in the present

Example:

“Books sold in 2001 by categories” – happened in the past (1)

“The way people were spending money on apparel between 1999 and 2003” – continued in the past (2)

“Unemployment figures amongst women” – happens in the present (3)

You need to use correct tenses:

- 1) Happened in the past – use past simple.
- 2) Continued in the past – use past continuous.
- 3) Happens in the present – use present simple or present continuous.

Single line graph

How to start

“The graph **describes/shows/reveals** ... (*what, who, when, where*). It can be clearly seen that ... (*describe main trends here*).

Vocabulary

When describing such a graph, all you can say is that it either **risers (increases, climbs, goes up), falls (decreases, declines, drops, goes down), doesn't change (remains at the same level, maintains stability)**. The highest point of a graph is a **peak** and the lowest is a **bottom**. The speed of change also matters – you should say how **fast (rapidly, quickly)** or how **slowly (gradually, steadily)** it happened. And, of course, there is order to changes – a rise was **preceded by** drop and **followed by** decline.

How to describe trends

Numbers are boring, so you need to add a little “color” when describing them. By “color” I mean *comparison*. Don't just write “went from 100 in 1999 to 255 in 2001”. Write “increased by 155” or “had risen to 255”.

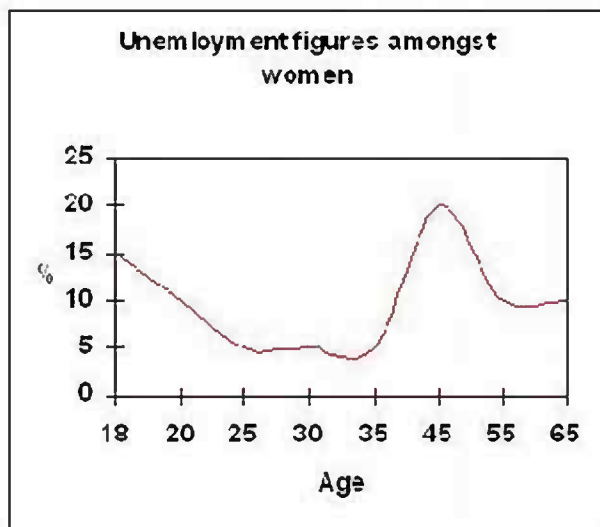
Single line graph sample task

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the unemployment figures amongst women of different age groups.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample answer:

The graph shows percentages of unemployed women in 8 age groups. It can be clearly seen that age groups of 18 and of 45 have the highest unemployment rate.

According to the graph, between the ages of 18, 20, 25, 30 and 35, the youngest group has most unemployed women (15%). 20 year-old women have much lower unemployment figures (about 10%), and those drops even lower to 5 percent for 25 and 35 year-old group. There is a slight increase for group of age 30, where unemployment rate reaches 6 percent.

The peak value is recorded amongst 45 year-old women, and all the remaining groups have much lower figures: 8% at age 55 and 9% at age 65.

To sum up, the figures of most female age groups are relatively uniform and change from 5 to 9 %, with rare exceptions such as age group of 18 and of 45.

Double line graph

How to start

“The graph **compares** ... (*what, who, when, where*). It can be clearly seen that ... (*describe main trends of 2 graphs here*).

Vocabulary

The same as for single line graph description.

How to compare trends

In the body of the report start your first paragraph by describing the first graph. In the next paragraph, if 2 graphs are similar, write “*Similarly,*” and describe the other graph. If 2 graphs are different, write “*In contrast,*” and describe the other graph.

You should also compare the peaks and bottoms of the two graphs, see example below.

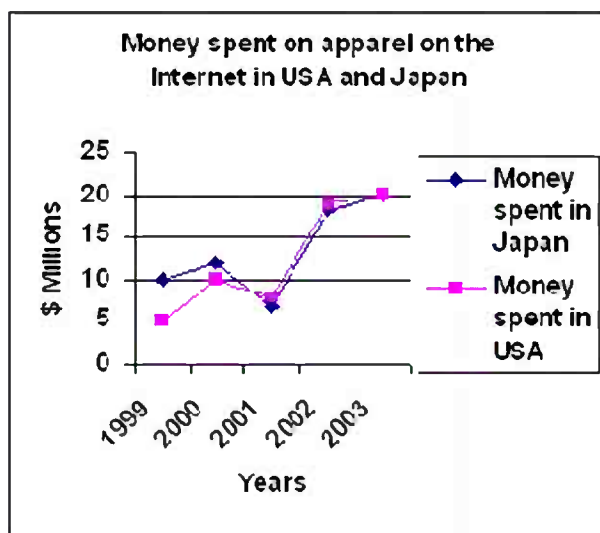
Double line graph sample task

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the amounts spent on apparel on the Internet in USA and Japan between 1999 and 2003.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample answer:

The graph compares amounts of money spent online on apparel in USA and Japan starting from 1999 and until 2003. It is clear that although at first Japanese buyers were spending much more money than Americans did, as the years went by the spending habits of 2 countries became almost identical.

In 1999 Japan was spending on apparel almost twice as much as USA (10 versus 5 Millions of dollars). In the following year apparel expenses of both Japan and USA grew even bigger to 12 and 10 Millions respectively.

The only year when expenses plunged in both countries was 2001, when USA spent only 8 and Japan reached the bottom of 7 Millions.

Two following years, 2002 and 2003 showed rapid increase in apparel sales in both countries. In 2002 USA spent about 19 Millions and Japan's numbers were very close (18 Millions). Online apparel sales became even more popular in 2003, pushing the figures higher to the peak of 20 Millions in both Japan and USA.

Bar graph

How to start

For single bar graph

“The graph **describes/shows/reveals** ... (*what, who, when, where*). It can be clearly seen that ... (*describe main trends here*).

For multiple bars graph

“The graph **compares** ... (*what, who, when, where*). It can be clearly seen that ... (*describe main trends here*).

Vocabulary

The same as for single line graph description.

How to describe or compare trends

If the axis of the bar graph is a time scale – describe how graph’s subject changes in time.

Otherwise compare the bars differently – more, less, most, least, etc, in order of appearance.

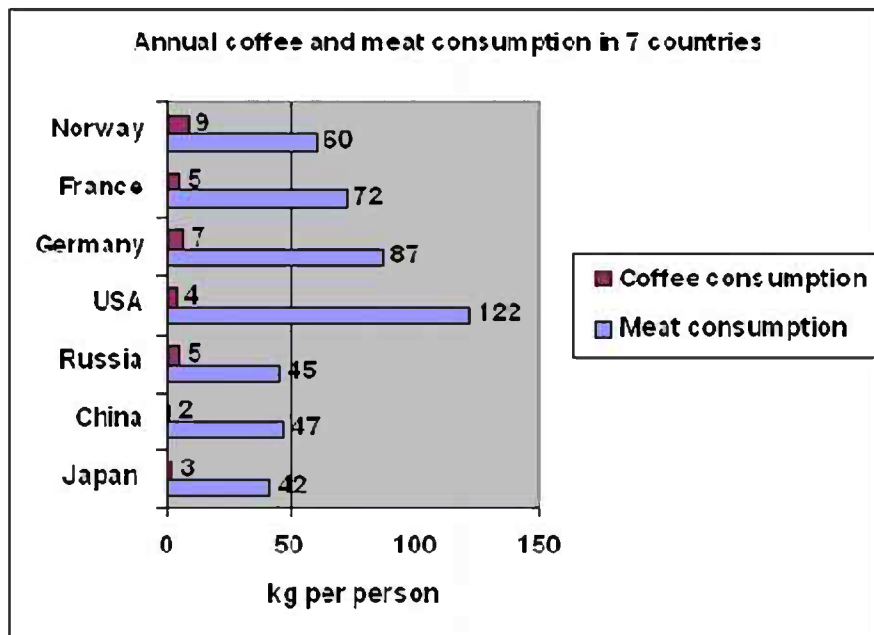
Bar graph sample task

You are advised to spend a maximum of 20 minutes on this task.

The bar chart below shows figures of annual coffee and meat consumption.

Write a report for a university tutor describing the information shown.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample answer:

The bar chart compares the amounts of coffee and meat consumed every year in Norway, France, Germany, USA, Russia, China and Japan.

It can be clearly seen that the lowest rates of coffee consumption are recorded in China and Japan (2 and 3 kg per person respectively). The next three countries have higher rates, consumption of coffee in USA totals in 4 kg per person, while France and Russia have equal consumption rates of 5 kg per person. The highest numbers belonged to Germany and Norway, 7 and 9 kg per person respectively.

Meat consumption numbers were much higher in all countries; the highest numbers were recorded in USA (122 kg per person) and the lowest in Japan. Meat consumption in Russia (45) and China (47) is similar to that of Japan (42). Three other countries have much higher numbers, starting with Norway (60) and progressing through France (72) to Germany which consumes about twice as much as Japan (87 kg per person).

In conclusion, the report shows that Asian group of countries has similar consumption numbers of both coffee and meat.

Pie chart

How to start

“The pie charts compare... (*what, who, when, where*). It can be clearly seen that ... (describe the most noticeable feature).”

Vocabulary

When describing a pie chart, write about **the highest (significant, lowest) percentage, the greatest (smallest) proportion, the lowest number, the most (least) popular (common) item**, etc.

How to describe and compare pie charts

Describe and compare the pieces one by one. If a certain piece is two or three times bigger than another, you could write “**twice (three times) as many Xs were used as Ys**”. Another idea is to write “X is **much more (or considerably less) common than Y**”.

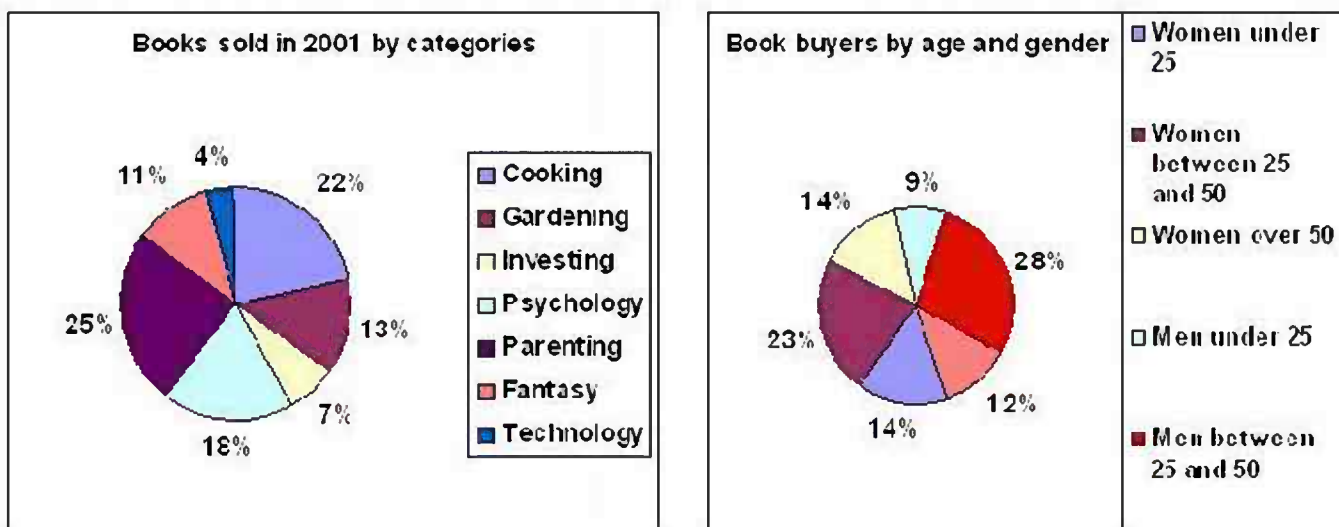
Pie chart sample task

You are advised to spend a maximum of 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below describes books sales of Famous Book Store in 2001.

Write a report for a university tutor describing the information shown.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample answer:

The pie charts compare quantities of books of various categories sold to customers belonging to different age groups and gender during year 2001 by Famous Book Store. It can be clearly seen that parenting books are the most popular and that the biggest proportion of books was sold to men between the ages of 25 and 50.

The two domineering categories, parenting (25 %) and cooking (22 %) are followed very closely by psychology, with only 4 percent less sales than in cooking books. Sales of fantasy and gardening literature recorded much smaller figures, 11 and 13 percent accordingly. Technology and investing books were the two least popular categories, resulting in seven percent of investing books sold and only 4 percent of technology books sold.

Most of the books were sold to women and men from 25 to 50 years old (23 and 28 percent respectively). Sales figures amongst women older than 50 or younger than 25 as well as men over 50 were very similar, 12 to 14 percent. Only 9 % of the books were purchased by men under 25.

Table

How to start

“The table compares... (*what, who, when, where*). It can be clearly seen that ... (describe the most noticeable trend).”

Vocabulary

The vocabulary is the same as for all previous figures. In case the time is not mentioned, assume present.

How to select and group information

The table you receive usually has a lot of categories. It is presented to you that way *intentionally*, to make describing all the categories in 20 minutes impossible. You must learn to group information and describe groups of categories rather than just throwing the information away. The grouping can be done by similar behavior.

Table sample task

You are advised to spend a maximum of 20 minutes on this task.

The table below describes victims by age group and offence category in Venezuela, 1999.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown.

You should write at least 150 words.

Age group\Offence	Murder	Negligence	Kidnapping	Robbery	Blackmail
0-14	14	39	110	523	4
15-24	25	4	56	4558	46
25-44	72	0	48	3312	89
45-64	38	2	16	1067	76
65+	13	9	3	220	8
Total victims	162	54	233	9680	223

Sample answer:

The table shows statistics of people in five age groups who became victims of various crimes in Venezuela in 1999. It can be clearly seen that robbery was the most common type of offence across all of the age groups.

The highest number of victims belongs to both robbery and kidnapping, over 4500 and 56 cases respectively for people over 15 and under 24 years old. This number reduces though by 25% (to 3312 and 48 respectively) as we move to age group of 24 to 44 and reduces even more for ages 45 – 64, dropping to 1067 cases of robbery and 16 kidnappings. Figures of blackmail and murder victims show very similar tendency to increase as we move from age group 0-14 to 25-44, where they peak at 76 and 38 respectively.

Another noticeable feature is that the majority of the victims belonged to ages from 15 up to 64 for all kinds of offences, with exceptions of negligence and kidnapping, where most of victims belonged to age group of 0-14.

Process

How to start

“The flow chart/diagram describes/reveals the procedures of / for ...”

Vocabulary

When describing a process, explain the sequence of stages/actions and use words like: **firstly (secondly, thirdly), to begin with, then, after that, in addition, otherwise, at the same time (concurrently, simultaneously), finally.**

How to describe a process

Describe *every* stage of the process one by one, connect the stages by using linking words from Vocabulary section (**firstly, then, finally, etc**), and mention whether or not there are stages that are being performed at the same time. You should also notice alternative stages (either stage A or B is performed). The main task here is to describe, not compare or contrast. Use **present simple passive** (“the letter is written” or “the research is conducted”). Conclusion paragraph is not necessary.

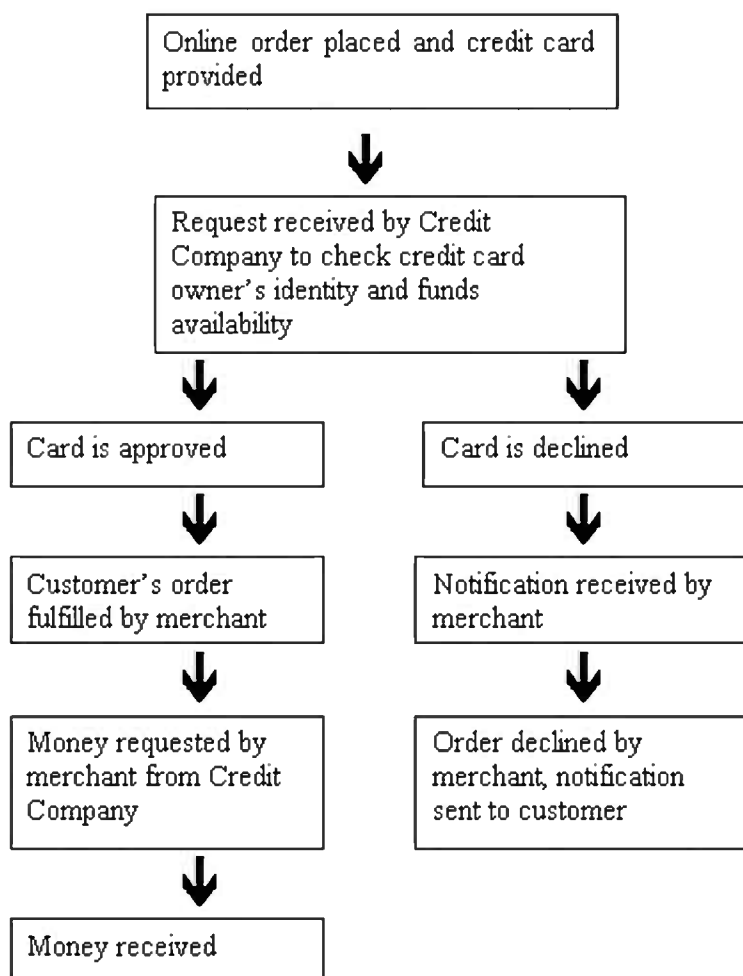
Process sample task

You are advised to spend a maximum of 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows how online purchases are made.

Describe the process of online purchase.

You should write at least 150 words.



Sample answer:

The flow chart shows the detailed process of making a purchase online, including actions of customer, merchant and the Credit Company.

First, the online order is being placed together with credit card number for funds to be drawn from. Then a request to check the validity of the credit card (by checking that the customer is its real owner) and sufficiency of funds is received by Credit Company. As a result, credit card is being either approved or denied by the company.

In case of credit card being approved, customer order is being fulfilled by merchant. After that money is requested by merchant from Credit Company and finally, money is received by the merchant.

Alternatively, in case credit card was denied by Credit Company, notification is being sent to merchant to advise him not to supply the goods. Next, order is declined by merchant and after that notification is sent to the customer.

Practice, practice, practice!

I believe that practicing in writing is a must. Use the following topics to practice in writing reports as much as you can. They will also help you understand better how to **group** the information in case you have to – for example when you are given a table or 2 graphs.

Single line graph tasks

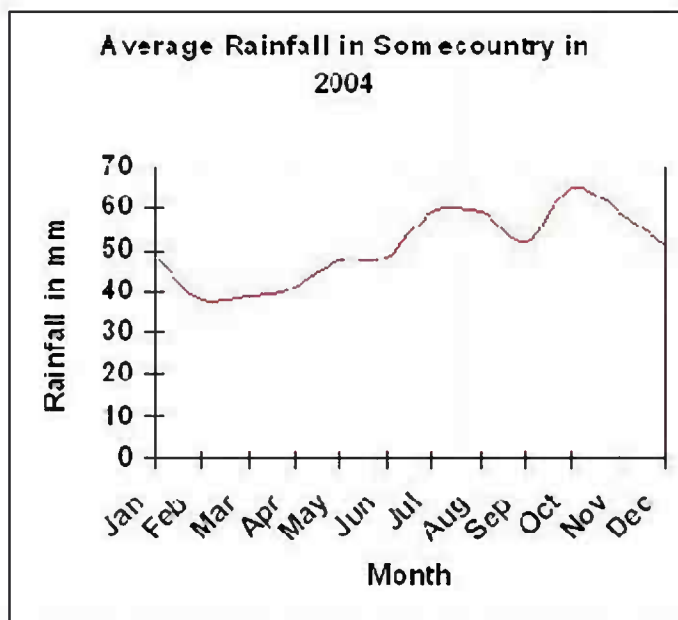
Practice task 1.

You are advised to spend a maximum of 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below describes rainfall statistics for Somecountry.

Write a report for a university tutor describing the information shown.

You should write at least 150 words.



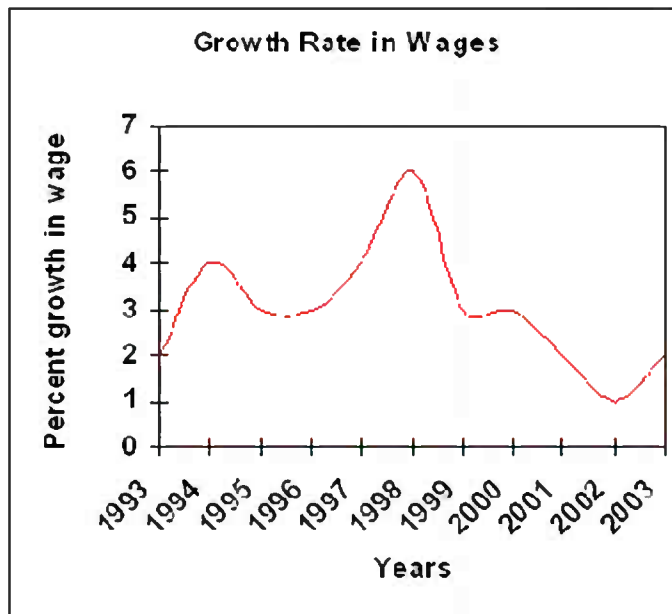
Practice task 2.

You are advised to spend a maximum of 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below gives information on wages of Somecountry over a ten-year period.

Write a report for a university tutor describing the information shown.

You should write at least 150 words.



Double line graph tasks

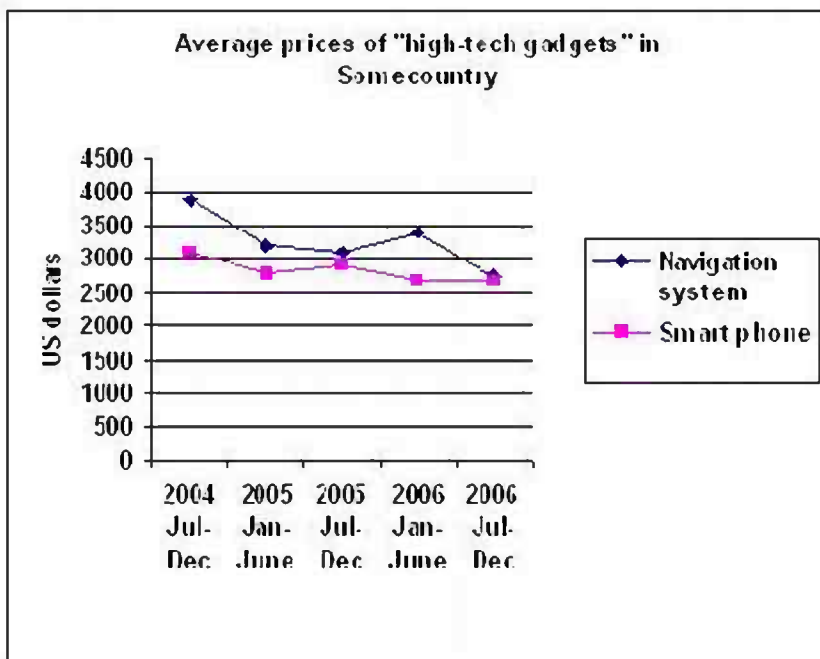
Practice task 1.

You are advised to spend a maximum of 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows how prices of “high-tech gadgets” changed over time in Somecountry.

Write a report for a university tutor describing the information shown.

You should write at least 150 words.



Practice task 2.

You are advised to spend a maximum of 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below describes prices of housing in Sometown in 2005.

Write a report for a university tutor describing the information shown.

You should write at least 150 words.



Bar graph tasks

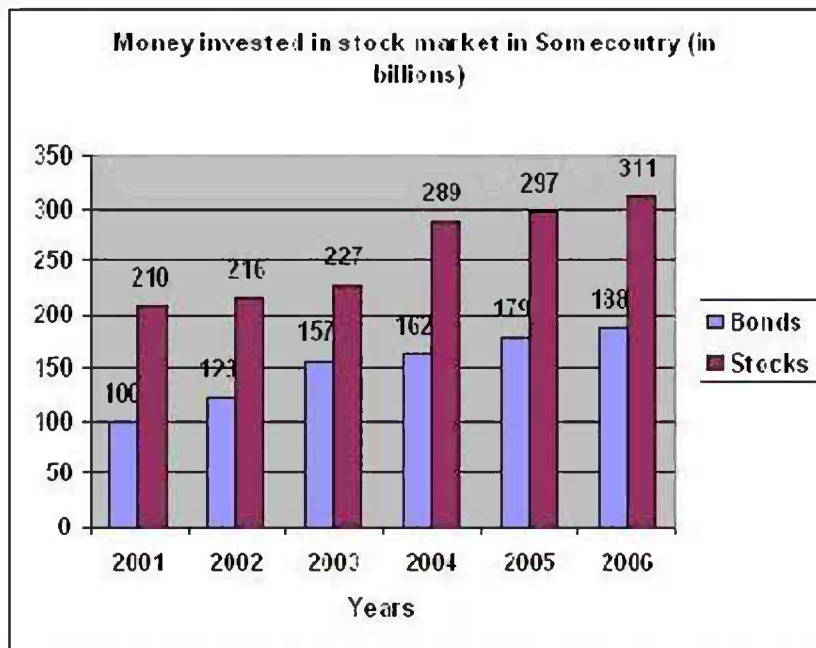
Practice task 1.

You are advised to spend a maximum of 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows the way people of Somecountry invested their money during the years 2001 – 2006.

Write a report for a university tutor describing the information shown.

You should write at least 150 words.



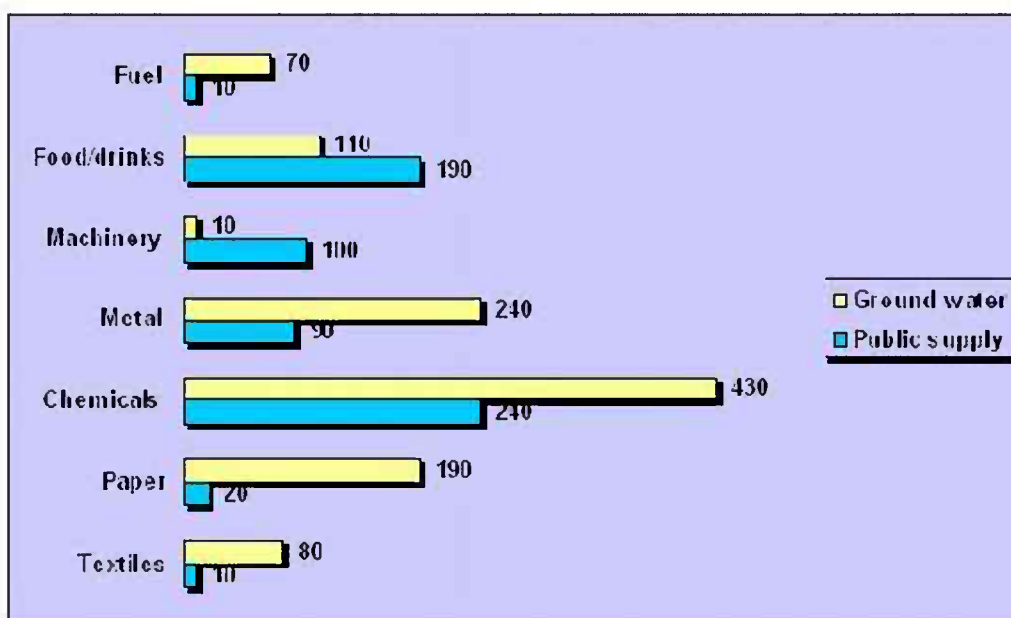
Practice task 2.

You are advised to spend a maximum of 20 minutes on this task.

The graph below shows annual water usage (in millions of cubic meters) by industries in Somecountry.

Write a report for a university tutor describing the information shown.

You should write at least 150 words.



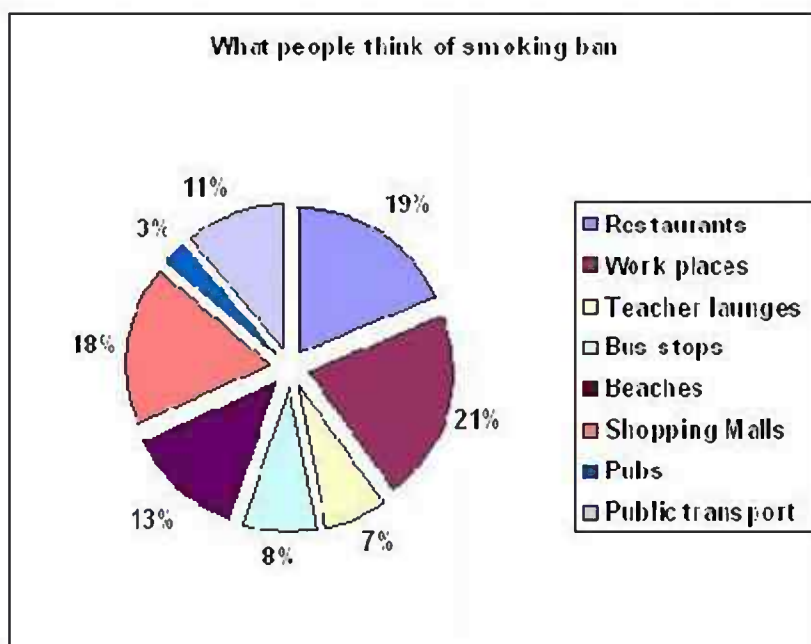
Pie chart task

You are advised to spend a maximum of 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below describes results of public opinion poll, where people were asked to name the most important place smoking should be banned from.

Write a report for a university tutor describing the information shown.

You should write at least 150 words.



Pie chart/bar graph mixed task

You are advised to spend a maximum of 20 minutes on this task.

The diagrams below contain information regarding percentages of people occupied in various types of positions in 1999 and 2001.

Write a report for a university tutor describing the information shown.

You should write at least 150 words.

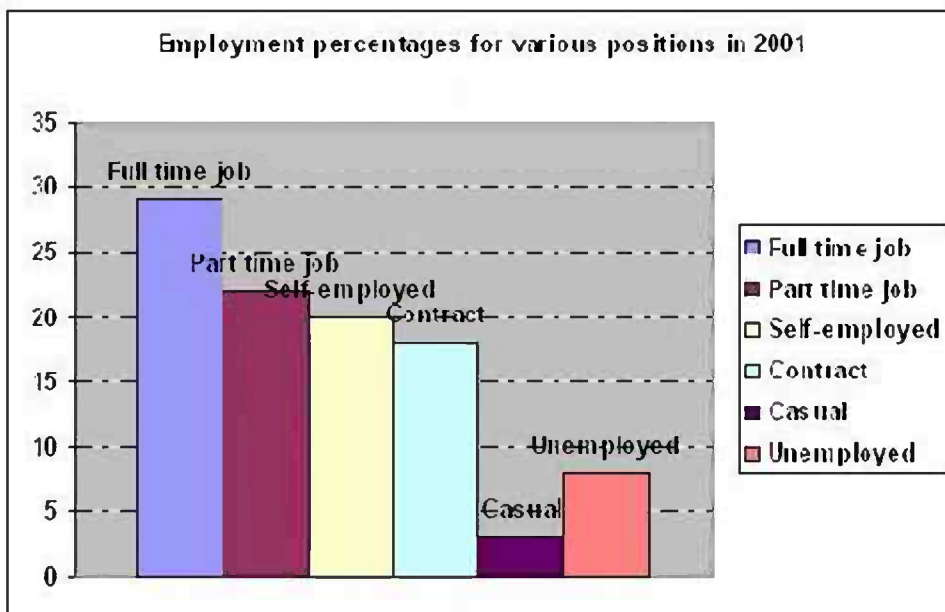
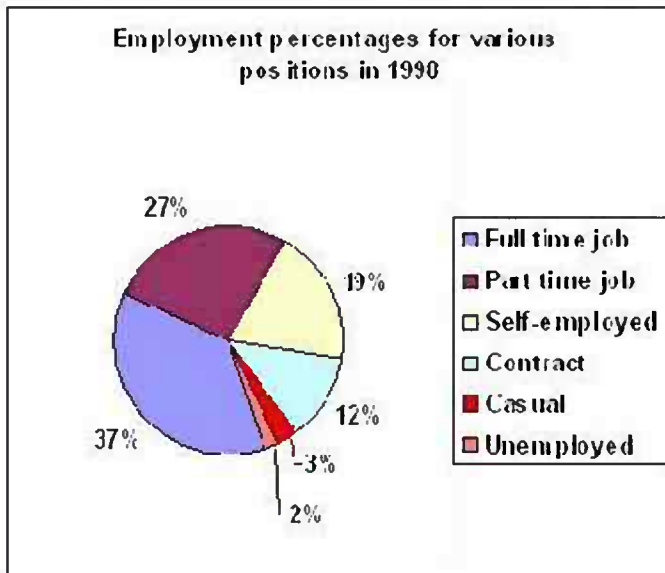


Table tasks

Practice task 1.

You are advised to spend a maximum of 20 minutes on this task.

The table below describes percentages of home schooled students in SomeCountry in 1999-2004.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown.

You should write at least 150 words.

Grade/Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Kindergarten	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9
Grades 1-2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.1
Grades 3-4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2
Grades 5-6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.6
Grades 7-8	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.5

Practice task 2.

You are advised to spend a maximum of 20 minutes on this task.

The table below describes number of students studying foreign languages in SomeCountry in 2000-2005.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown.

You should write at least 150 words.

Grade/Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
German	1811	1678	1717	1563	1325	1121
French	896	791	723	699	711	687
Spanish	1889	1987	2131	2278	2390	2453
Russian	20	25	27	24	30	26
Japanese	32	34	31	33	32	35

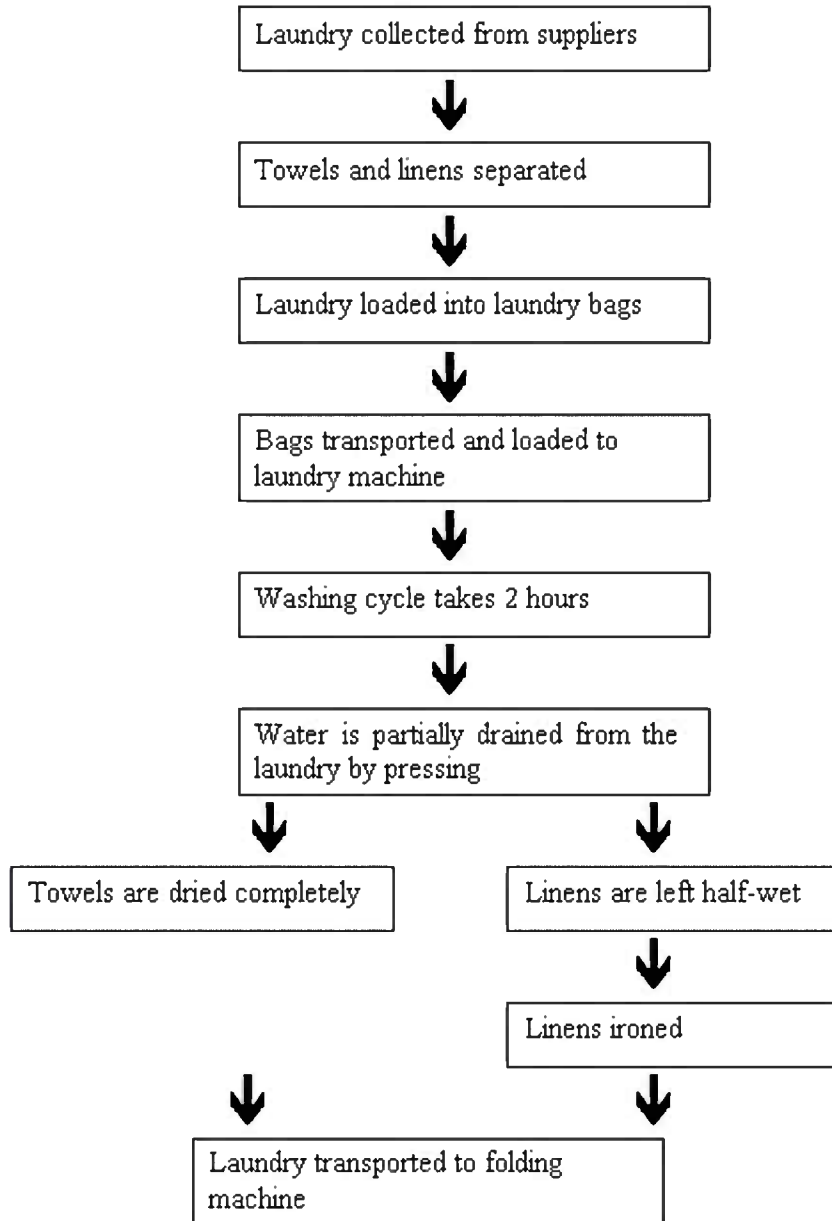
Process diagram task

You are advised to spend a maximum of 20 minutes on this task.

The flowchart below explains how laundry is handled.

Using information from the flowchart describe the laundry process.

You should write at least 150 words.



Tips for Writing Task 2 - Essay

You don't have to be a writer to write a good essay. This task may look even harder than the letter, but it is only a first impression. Just follow the rules, keep the right structure, use some "smart" words and practice a little. This way you can easily reach a level, where no matter what topic they give you, after 40 minutes you turn a beautiful 2 pages long essay and walk out of the room with a huge smile on your face.

Structure of essay

Every essay should have this exact structure: **introduction, body** and **conclusion**. It is very important because your grade is affected by it. Introduction usually takes one paragraph, body – two or three paragraphs and conclusion – one paragraph.

Essay topics – 3 different kinds

There are only 3 kinds of essay topics in IELTS, let's call them **A, H, S**.

Topics "**A**" present an **Argument** and you need to explore pros and cons, reasons for and against, while you support only one side.

Topics "**H**" present a **Hidden argument**. These topics usually ask "To what extent ...?", "In what way...?", "How has something change...?".

Topics "**S**" present a **Situation** and you need to explore **reasons** why it is what it is, assume what will happen in the future and suggest solutions to problems, if required.

The following **examples** demonstrate the difference between topics of A, H or S kind:

A: "Modern society benefits greatly from computer technology. However, becoming more dependent on computers has its disadvantages. Discuss threats of computers."
Here the 2 sides of argument are the advantages and disadvantages of computers.

H: "To what extent should television participate in our children's education?" What they **really** ask here is whether the television should educate the children or not.

S: "Due to change of women's role in modern society, men are now the ones suffering from sexual discrimination. Do you agree?"
Here you can see the description of situation and you have to write what you think about it.

Essay of A(rgument) kind

1. **The introduction** paragraph must clearly state the argument, both sides of it. Do not simply copy the topic from instruction, write it in **other** words. Don't give your opinion, save it for later.
2. **Body** paragraphs (at least 2) must refer to each side of the argument. Write first paragraph about the side you disagree with. The side you do agree with should be in the **last** body paragraph, because this way it naturally leads to the conclusion.
3. **The conclusion** paragraph should contain summary of the points you were making. Never mind if the paragraph turns out to be short, the important thing is that you kept the structure of the essay.

Essay of H(idden Argument) kind

1. **The introduction** paragraph must define the question. You need to reveal the hidden argument. Rewrite the topic, so it will say what it **really** means:
from "to what extent something affects...?" **to** "Does something affect...?"
from "in what way something contributes?" **to** "does something contribute?"
from "how does something influence...?" **to** "does something influence ...?"
Now it became an argument with two sides, and you write essay of kind "A".

Essay of S(ituation) kind

1. **The introduction** paragraph must state the situation and explain it. Don't give your opinion here.
2. **Body** paragraphs (at least 2) should describe reasons that lead to the situation, making it like it is now. Each paragraph should talk about one reason.
3. **The conclusion** paragraph should summarize the points of the essay. If the task requires suggesting solution to problems, recommendations, advice - this is the place for it. If your opinion is required – you should also give it in the conclusion paragraph.

General suggestions

- Write on given topic directly, don't slide to another theme.
- Write in general, not about your personal experiences, but what is going on in the world.
- Read task instructions and write about every little thing that is requested. If the task requires suggesting solution – do it.
Don't forget to give recommendations or advice, if requested.

Baby Steps through essay

After you have read all that, you still have no idea how to start writing.
So let's do it together:

First 

Read and classify the question. You need to decide what kind of topic you have got, an A, H or S. It will affect the way you plan your essay.

Example:

*“Home schooling belongs to the past and is unacceptable in the modern society. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?
Use your own knowledge and experience and support your arguments with examples and relevant evidence”*

We can clearly see a hidden argument here. By revealing the real meaning of the topic we get “Is home schooling acceptable in modern society?”. This way it becomes an “A” topic, an argument with 2 sides – for and against home education.

Second 

Here you need to come up with ideas, thoughts and opinions on the given topic. The best way to do it is to think of some *main* ideas and then to write everything you can think of regarding those ideas. In case you are working on an essay of “A” or “H” kind, these ideas are opposite sides of the argument. If you are working on an essay of kind “S” – it is the reasons for the situation to be what it is.

Example:

Let’s say that after some thinking you came up with the following ideas, and your opinion is **against** the education at home.

For:

Against:

parents know their children

no scientific approach (like associative learning)

learning is more enjoyable

not every parent is capable

children feel safe

parents forgot the material

Now you should think what goes where in your essay. On the same draft paper you have written the ideas, group them and decide which paragraph will describe which idea. If the topic is an argument (type A), remember to put side you don’t agree with first and the side you do agree with second. Think how you move from one paragraph to another. There should be a connective logical sentence that drives you towards the next paragraph’s topic.

Example:

Parents know their children	1st body paragraph	side you don’t agree with
Learning is more enjoyable	1st body paragraph	
Children feel safe	1st body paragraph	
no scientific approach	2nd body paragraph	side you do agree with
associative learning	2nd body paragraph	
not every parent is capable	3rd body paragraph	side you do agree with
parents forgot the material	3rd body paragraph	

Third



It is time to write the answer. According to the plan you have made, start writing the essay. First sentence of the introduction gives main idea of the essay, either presenting sides of the argument or describing a situation. The last sentence of the introduction should naturally lead into the first paragraph of the body. Remember to keep the paragraph structure and to connect paragraphs so that one leads to another. **Important!** Try to start body paragraphs with a linking word (like However, Therefore, Moreover, Nevertheless, etc.). It raises your score.

Example:

This is an essay written according to the ideas you came up with. The ideas are in bold font for easier understanding.

Everything has two sides and home schooling is not an exception. In the past it seemed like the most natural way of educating the children, but today many people criticize it.

*We must acknowledge that **parents know their children best**. That gives them a good chance of knowing how to make child understand certain concepts. Using child's interests, parents can make a process of **learning more enjoyable** and effective. In addition, being at home makes **child feel safe**, which contributes to his ability to concentrate on studying.*

*Nevertheless, many people believe that teaching should be done by professionals. There are many proven **scientific approaches** that produce good results and without those techniques parents who teach their kids at home have no chance of success. **Associative learning** is a good example of such a technique. Showing the child images while learning the alphabet (apple for "a", boy for "b") makes him or her remember the letters faster and easier.*

*Also **not every parent is capable** of teaching his or her child at home because the blind can not lead the blind. Parents can not teach the children something they don't know themselves, and let's face it – not all of us have profound knowledge of history or geography even on a school textbook level. Eventually, even those mums and dads who had succeeded at school could **forget the material** as the time went by.*

In conclusion, I have more trust in abilities and experience of professional teachers than I do in my own.

And finally - read the essay carefully from the beginning and check it for errors.

40 minutes? Not enough!

Almost no one can get their first essays done on time. So don't be disappointed if it takes you an hour or even longer. First try to get used to the Baby Steps process that I explained earlier. After a little bit of practice, you will start writing essays faster and faster, and finally you will reach your goal – essay in 40 minutes. You should work with a clock all the time – this is the only way for you to monitor your progress.

Helpful phrases

Usually people who don't read and write in English every day have trouble expressing themselves in essay. So I enclose here a list of phrases to help you write more elegant sentences.

Phrases to show two sides of argument

- “Some people prefer Those who disagree point out that...”
- “We must acknowledge ... Nevertheless, ...”
- “No one can deny ... However, ...”
- “Many people hold the opinion... Others, however, disagree...”
- “Although it is hard to compete with ..., some people still prefer ...”

Phrases to add

- “Not only..., but...”
- “Also
- “Furthermore,”
- “In addition,”
- “Moreover,”

Phrases to deny what was said before

- “Although...”
- “However,”
- “Nevertheless,”
- “Even if...”
- “In spite of”
- “On the other hand”

Phrases for examples

- “For example,”
- “For instance,”
- “In particular,”
- “..., such as”
- “To illustrate ...”

Phrases for results

- “As a result”
- “Therefore”
- “Thus”
- “So”
- “Eventually”

Phrases for conclusion

- “Lastly,”
- “Finally,”
- “To conclude with,”
- “In short,”
- “In conclusion,”

Practice, practice, practice!

My advice would be to practice on essays as much as you can. Your goal is to be able to write an essay of 250 words in 40 minutes on any given topic. The topic doesn't matter, the important thing is that you know and implement the technique you've learned.

So for those of you, who don't take chances, follows list of topics similar to those you will get in IELTS. Practice with a clock and count words. Enjoy!

Topic 1

You are advised to spend the maximum of 40 minutes on this task.

Even though globalization affects the world's economics in a very positive way, its negative side should not be forgotten. Discuss.

You should write at least 250 words.

Topic 2

You are advised to spend the maximum of 40 minutes on this task.

Some people say that education system is the only critical factor to development of a country. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

You should write at least 250 words.

Topic 3

You are advised to spend the maximum of 40 minutes on this task.

Dieting can change a person's life for the better or ruin one's health completely. What is your opinion?

You should write at least 250 words.

Topic 4

You are advised to spend the maximum of 40 minutes on this task.

Financial education should be a mandatory component of the school program. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

You should write at least 250 words.

Topic 5

You are advised to spend the maximum of 40 minutes on this task.

The best way to reduce the number of traffic accidents is to raise age limit for the younger drivers and to lower age limit for the aged ones. Do you agree?

You should write at least 250 words.

Topic 6

You are advised to spend the maximum of 40 minutes on this task.

Ecological balance is impossible to archive when technological progress constantly ruins our environment. Do you agree?

You should write at least 250 words.

Tips for the Speaking test

Finally, we have reached the fun part of IELTS. Many people agree that the secret of success in the Speaking test is being confident and creative person. Does it mean that others will fail? Not at all! This test is **PREDICTABLE**. Use the following tips to prepare yourself to what's coming and the confidence will come.

What are they looking for?

If you know what is important to IELTS examiners, it improves your chances of success. These guidelines refer to every part of the Speaking test. Stick to them and you will satisfy your examiner.

- Speak without long pauses (when you are trying to think of something to say)
- Understand what the examiner asks you and confirm that by answering accordingly.
- Demonstrate how many "smart" words you know.
- Use all the tenses when you speak - past, present, future – and use them correctly.
- Pronounce the words correctly. For example the word “culture” should sound like “kolcher”, not “kultur”.
- Important! Accent has nothing to do with pronunciation, so it will not affect your score.

Keep it simple!

This tip refers to the whole Speaking test. Don't start long and complicated sentences if you don't know how to finish them! Keep your sentences simple, and words - understandable. If you make grammatical error – it's ok to correct yourself, but don't overdo it, you must sound fluent.

When you hear a question, your mind automatically draws an image with the answer. You can describe this image in your own language, but when you start to describe it in English, suddenly you don't have enough words in your vocabulary. So try to think of what part of that image you **can** describe, do it and stop there. Don't let yourself show what words you don't know by saying incomplete sentences.

Interview

The first part of the Speaking test is the Interview. You enter the room, see the examiner, say “Good morning!” and smile. He or she asks to see your passport and offers you to sit down. If he/she offers to shake your hand – do it, otherwise – don’t. Your body language is important here, it must show that you are relaxed and confident. When you are talking, try to make eye contact with the examiner as much as you can.

During the interview the examiner asks you questions about yourself, your work, studies, parents, brothers/sisters, pets, etc. Your answer to each question should consist of one or two sentences; try not to answer with just “Yes” or “No”. After all it’s your English they want to hear.

This is an easy task to prepare for. Read carefully the following questions and answers, and you will get a very clear picture of what will happen.

Possible questions and answers

- 1. Where do you come from?**
I live in Smallville. It is a big city /small town located in the south of NeverNeverLand.
- 2. What is your home like?**
I rent an apartment. We have two bedrooms, one living room, one kitchen and of course one restroom. The apartment is not very big, about 70 square meters.
- 3. What the advantages and disadvantages your home has?**
The advantage is that my accommodation has lots of sunlight from the windows. And the disadvantage is that it is noisy because the centre of the city is near by.
- 4. Tell me about your family.**
I have a mother, a father and a brother. My mother is a social worker, my father is a civil engineer and my brother is a student.
- 5. Tell me about your job.**
Well, I work for a big firm /small company named BananaSoft. It is located in Smallville. My job title is Software Designer.
- 6. Is there anything you dislike about your job?**
Normally, I enjoy my job very much. But sometimes my boss gives me boring assignments, which I don’t like at all.

7. What are your plans for the future?

I would like to improve my English first and then to find another job with better salary.

8. What type of transport do you use most?

There are 2 types of transport that I use: I either drive my car or take the bus.

9. Do you like reading?

Yes I do. I enjoy reading very much. Usually, I read every other day of the week.

10. What do you like reading the best?

I enjoy reading newspapers, magazines and of course my favorite fantasy books.

11. What kind of television programs do you watch?

Well, my favorite channel is Some TV Channel. I find it very interesting and educational.

12. Tell me about a film you have seen recently

I saw "Some New Movie" a week ago. It is a comedy and I like comedies. This one has some silly jokes but other than that I enjoyed it.

13. Do you have a pet?

Yes I do. I have a dog named Richy. He is 4 years old.

14. What kind of food do you like?

I prefer Asian cooking, mostly Chinese. My favorite dish is noodles with vegetables.

15. How often do you go shopping?

Well, I don't like shopping, so I do it only when I have to.

16. What is your favorite festival and why?

I like October Fest. It's a German festival that starts in late September and ends in October. People drink lots of beer at October Fest and that is why I like it.

17. How do people celebrate this festival?

Well, they build pavilions and stands that sell beer and all kinds of food, a lot of bands are playing there. People from all around Europe come to celebrate the October Fest dressed in German Traditional clothes.

Speech

After you have finished the Interview, the examiner will hand you a card with 3 or 4 questions on. Usually the card asks you to describe a place, an event or a situation from your experience. You have 1 minute to prepare a little speech that answers all of the questions on a card. You also receive a paper sheet and a pen to write your notes.

The speech should take from one to two minutes. In the end the examiner might ask you a couple of additional questions.

The tricky part here is to know when 2 minutes have passed. You need to get a feeling what is it like to talk for 2 minutes. My suggestion is to practice at home with a clock, recording yourself while you are speaking on a particular topic. You can use MP3 players that can record. This way you can evaluate your own speech without any help from other people.

Example

Let's take the following topic card and see what kind of speech you should give:

Describe a journey you went on. You should include in your answer:

- Where you went on your journey
- Why you went to this particular place
- What did you do and with whom
- Whether you enjoyed your journey or not and why

Possible answer:

"I would like to tell you about a journey I went on a year ago. My wife and I took a trip to Holland.

Both of us wanted to visit Amsterdam very much because we saw pictures and heard stories of friends about how beautiful and wonderful it is. So finally we bought plane tickets, booked a hotel, packed our bags and our trip began.

We spent a lot of time before our holiday in research of all the interesting places to visit and all the sights to see. So we went to Amstell Beer museum, took a romantic sunset cruise in the water channels, drove to Volendam, a small prettiest fisherman village, visited a cheese farm. Every evening we took long walks along the channels, resting in small gardens, which Amsterdam has a lot of. Street artists were performing everywhere and a lot of people came to watch their show.

We enjoyed very much everything we did and especially being together in such a beautiful country. Having my wife by my side on this trip made it even more fun."

Practice, practice, practice

I have included here a selection of cards for you to practice on. Choose a card, prepare for 1 minute, writing down the points you will speak about. When you start speaking, try not to get in trouble – don't use words unless you know what they mean, don't use long complicated sentences where you get lost in words. Try to speak simply and make it sound interesting.

Describe a book that has had a major influence on you.
You should include in your answer:

- What is the name of that book and who is the author
- How you first heard of it
- What is that book about
- Why it played such an important role in your life

Describe your favorite restaurant. You should include in your answer:

- Where it is located in city
- What does it look like inside and outside
- What kind of food is served there
- What makes this restaurant so special to you and others

Describe a museum you visited. You should mention in your answer:

- Where this museum is situated?
- Why people visit the museum?
- What did it look like?
- Why you liked this museum?

Describe a conflict at work you once had. You should mention:

- The nature of the conflict
- Why the conflict occurred
- What you felt at the time of the conflict
- What you had to do to resolve it

Discussion

In the third sub-part of the test you have a discussion with the examiner. The topic is somehow related to the one from section two, but it is about more abstract ideas. Your job is to express and justify an opinion. It is called a discussion, but in the reality *you are the one who does most of the talking*.

To give you an idea of what it will be like, here is a card you might get in part 2 of Speaking test:

Describe a good friend of yours. You should say

- Where and when did you meet
- What did you do together
- What do you like about him/her, and
- Why is he/she a good friend of yours

Then in the third sub-part of the Speaking test the examiner may ask you these kinds of questions:

- Who can not be a good friend of yours? Tell the properties of such a person
- What do you value and not value in people?
- Can people, opposite in personality, be good friends?
- What do the children think about friendship? What about the adults? Compare them.
- What do you think of friendship through internet? What good and bad sides does it have?

Have an opinion!

Now, when you get the idea, how do you prepare for this kind of test?
Well, you need to have an opinion on wide range of different topics.

I include here a list of most common topics for you to think about.
Just go over them, think of what do you have to say on those issues, think of which words you will use. Then record yourself saying a couple of sentences on each of those topics and listen to what comes out. Think of what you could have done better. This should get you ready for the Discussion part.

So think about:

General topics

- o Main industry in your country now, how it will develop in the future
- o Pollution affecting ecology
- o Popular transportation in your country
- o How to have better public transport
- o How your country has been improved
- o City you are living in, it's advantages and disadvantages
- o Your country's weather, main season
- o Your country's animals, in what ways are they used.
- o Piece of equipment that you consider very important, why, how did you start to use it
- o Computers - their advantages and disadvantages, whether people of different sexes and ages use them more or less
- o Food in restaurants, why and when we eat there, what are pros and cons of eating in a restaurant
- o Celebrities in your country
- o Idols - who chooses them, why copy them, etc.
- o Favorite holiday in your country

Household

- o Who does the shopping
- o Where do you like to shop and when
- o What do you shop for
- o Who does house works, which work is the most important, why

About yourself

- o How do you like spending your time
- o Favorite movies(films), do you watch them on TV or in cinema
- o Would you like to act in movies? Why not?
- o Where you like to spend your vacation
- o Study or work, where, what do you like most about your job, what do you dislike about your job
- o Your future plans
- o Your hobbies
- o Do you think free time is important and why
- o What did you study at university
- o Which subject is your favorite
- o Which subject you don't like
- o What do you want to do in the future
- o Your favorite food
- o Greatest success in your life
- o Design of your apartment, like, dislike, why
- o What room do you like most, what you do there most, what it looks like
- o Your favorite sportsmen
- o Favorite TV program
- o Most interesting time in your life

Things that were important in your life

- o Song
- o Book - what about, how did it influence you
- o Doll or some other toy, who gave it to you, on what occasion, what did you do with it

Friends

- o Who is your best friend
- o Where and when did you meet
- o What do you like the best about him/her
- o What have you done together? Explain the reasons of your good friendship
- o What do the children think about friendship? What about the adults? Compare them
- o Who can not be a good friend of yours? Tell the properties of such a person
- o Can people, opposite in personality, be good friends?
- o What do you value and not value in people o Friendship through the Internet, good and bad sides

Traveling

- o How can a visitor travel in my country How did my grandparents travel in the past
- o Will the travel method change in the future
- o Traveling in group compared single traveling
- o What kinds of holidays exist
- o Where people prefer to go on vacation
- o Applications that have positive effect on growth of tourism

Toys

- o Why boys and girls chose different toys
- o Why toys are good for kids
- o Negative influence of toys, educational side of toys

Music

- o What kind of music do you like,
- o Why we should teach music to our kids

What if ... ?

It can happen that the examiner asks you a question and you don't have a clue what is he/she talking about. Don't panic! Just say:

- I am not sure what you mean, could you be more specific?
- Could you repeat the question, please?

If you don't have a ready answer and you are trying to borrow some time, say:

- Well, I never thought about that, but if I do, I would say that...
- Well, it is not a simple question.

If they ask for your opinion, you can start by saying:

- In my opinion...
- I think that...
- Well, if you ask me, ...
- When it comes to me, I ...

You will probably have to speak in present, past and future tenses. When asked to speak about future, say:

- I am sure that (something will/won't happen)
- It is likely/unlikely that (some event will / won't occur)

Leave a good impression

FINALLY!!! When leaving the room after the interview, look the examiner in the eyes, smile and simply say: "Thank you for your time. Good bye".

I

Pocket tips

Listening

- Read instructions.
- Guess what is missing: is it a word, a place, a name, a number, how many?
- Divide questions into groups.
- Listen for details.
- Loud and clear – answer, whisper – not.
- Repetition and dictation – answer.
- Multiple choices – use T/F/NG method to eliminate all choices but one. Gap fills – look around the gaps for clues (Bad grammar = wrong answer).
- Traps: Change of mind, generalization, explicit answers.
- Copy answers: just the letter, not the circle, just your answer, not the whole sentence.

Reading

- Read instructions
- Manage your time.
- Make a map.
- Easy questions first – complicated second.
- Look for keywords.
- Matching headings – use the map.
- T/F/NG: Clearly said = True
Opposite to what is said = False
Now what is said = Not Given
- Multiple Choices – use T/F/NG method to eliminate all choices but one.
- Gap fills – use the map to find where the answer is hiding.
- Don't make assumptions!
- Have time left – check your answers.

Speaking

<u>Interview:</u>	Be confident and relaxed Eye contact with the examiner Answer every question with in at least 2 sentences
<u>Speech:</u>	Write down main points Speak simply - no big words if you aren't sure how to use them Make it sound interesting
<u>Discussion:</u>	Have an opinion on everything Any opinion is acceptable (no "good" or "bad" opinions) In the end thank the examiner and shake hands

Writing: Reports

Single Line Graph

- Introduction: “The graph describes/shows/reveals ... (what, who, when, where). It can be clearly seen that ... (describe main trends).” Don’t copy sentences from task!
- Notice distinctive features and describe them. Write about all the periods of time and about all the subjects of the graph. Never use bullets.
- Describing trends: rises (increases, climbs, goes up), falls (decreases, declines, drops, goes down, doesn’t change (remains at the same level, maintains stability), peak, bottom, speed of change: fast (rapidly, quickly) or slowly (gradually, steadily), order: rise was preceded by drop and followed by decline
- Time stamp and correct tense:
Happened in the past (“Books sold in 2001”) = use past simple
Continued in the past (“The way people were spending money on apparel between 99 and 2003”) = use past continuous
Happens in the present (“Recent unemployment figures”) = use present simple or present continuous

Double Line Graph

- Introduction: “The graph compares ... (what, who, when, where). It can be clearly seen that ... (describe main trends of 2 graphs here).
- Describe first graph, write “similarly” if the second is alike or “in contrast” if it is different, then describe the other graph. Write about all the periods of time and about all the subjects of the graph. Compare peaks and bottoms of 2 graphs.

Bar Graph

- Introduction: for single bar graph: “The graph describes/shows/reveals ... (what, who, when, where). It can be clearly seen that ... (describe main trends).”
For multiple bars graph: “The graph compares ... (what, who, when, where). It can be clearly seen that ... (describe main trends here).”
- If the axis of bar graph is a time scale – describe how graph’s subject changes in time. Otherwise compare the bars differently – more, less, most, least, etc, by order of appearance. Never use bullets.

Table

- Introduction: “The table compares/describes/shows/reveals ... (what, who, when, where). It can be clearly seen that ... (describe most noticeable trend).”
- Group information and describe groups of categories instead of throwing information away. Group categories with similar behavior.

Pie chart

- Introduction: “The pie chart(s) compare(s)...(what, who, when, where). It can be clearly seen that ...(describe the most noticeable feature).”
- Describe and compare the pieces one by one, for example:
“Twice (three times) as many Xs were used as Ys”.
“X is much more (or considerably less) common than Y”
- Vocabulary :
highest (significant, lowest) percentage,
greatest (smallest) proportion,
lowest number,
most (least) popular (common)

Process / Flow chart

- Introduction: “The flow chart/diagram describes/reveals the procedures of / for ...”
- Describe every stage of the process one by one, don’t break the sequence
- Connect stages by linking words: firstly (secondly, thirdly), to begin with, then, after that, in addition, otherwise, at the same time (concurrently, simultaneously), finally.
- Time stamp and correct tense:
Use present simple passive (“the letter is written” or “the research is conducted”).
- Conclusion paragraph is not necessary.

Writing: Essay

3 types of topics: Argument, Hidden argument, Situation

Plan for Argument and Hidden Argument topic type (5 paragraphs)

1. Introduction – 2 sides of the argument
2. Write about side you don’t agree with
3. Write about side you do agree with
4. Write more about side you agree with
5. Conclusion – sum up, suggestions, solutions.

Plan for Situation topic type (5 paragraphs)

1. Introduction – define the situation Write
2. about reason # 1 for the situation Write
3. about reason # 2 for the situation Write
4. about reason # 3 for the situation
5. Conclusion – sum up, suggestions, solutions.

Study Plan

All the tips I shared with you so far are priceless, but they will be worth even more if you use them while practicing. As I said before, there are those who study and don't pass, and there are those who don't study and pass. And then there are people like us – we study a little, and then ace the IELTS!

My advice is: if you decided to take IELTS, give yourself a month of studying according to this plan and give IELTS your best shot right away! Don't wait, don't take long breaks between studying, give it your all – and the success will follow.

Follows suggested study plan for 21 days that should help you get the best IELTS score you can with your current level of English. All of IELTS tasks appear in equal proportion. You can change that by doing more of tasks you feel weak at and removing some (not all!) of tasks you feel strong at. Remember, it is important to practice in all the tasks and not concentrate just on the ones you fear most.

In this e-book I have included Writing 1 (letter) and Writing 2 (essay) tasks, interview questions, topic cards and themes for the Speaking test. Additional material for studying (audio files for the Listening test, texts for the Reading test, etc) can be found on the following very helpful internet sites:

For the Listening test

<http://elc.polyu.edu.hk/IELTS/>

<http://www.esl-lab.com/> - for this one you will need Real Audio Player

http://www.international.holmesglen.vic.edu.au/ie_list.cfm - download the sample, print booklet

http://esl.about.com/cs/toefl/a/a_ielts_2.htm

For the Reading test

<http://www.ielts.org/candidates/findoutmore/freesamples/article329.aspx>

http://www.cambridgeesol.org/teach/ielts/academic_reading/index.htm

http://www.onestopenglish.com/Exams/pdfs/uffizi_reading.pdf

http://www.international.holmesglen.vic.edu.au/ie_read.cfm

http://www.examenglish.com/IELTS/IELTS_reading_2.htm

<http://www.edict.com.hk/vlc/ielts/reading/>

And of course there are many others, just look up words “IELTS” and “forum” in any search engine. The internet moves so quickly, by the time you are reading this book there might be many new forums I never heard of. If you find them or my links are not good any more – please let me know, I will update them and you will receive a FREE up-to-date copy of this book.

Day	Tasks	Time	Remarks
1	Speaking Listening Writing 2 (type A)	30 minutes 30 minutes 60 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
2	Writing 1 (Complaint) Listening Reading	30 minutes 30 minutes 60 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
3	Speaking Listening Writing 2 (type S)	30 minutes 30 minutes 60 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
4	Writing 1 (Request) Listening Reading	30 minutes 30 minutes 60 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
5	Speaking Writing 2 (type A)	30 minutes 60 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
6	Writing 1 (Business) Listening Reading	30 minutes 30 minutes 60 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
7	Speaking Writing 2 (type S)	30 minutes 60 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
8	Writing 1 (Job application) Listening Reading	30 minutes 30 minutes 60 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
9	Speaking Listening Writing 2 (type A)	30 minutes 30 minutes 60 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
10	Writing 1 (Personal) Reading Listening	30 minutes 60 minutes 30 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
11	Speaking Writing 2 (type S) Reading	30 minutes 40 minutes 60 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
12	Writing 1 (Complaint) Reading Listening	30 minutes 60 minutes 30 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks

Day	Tasks	Time	Remarks
13	Speaking Listening Writing 2 (type A)	30 minutes 30 minutes 40 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
14	Writing 1 (Business) Reading	30 minutes 60 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
15	<u>Full IELTS test:</u> Listening Reading Writing 1 Writing 2 Speaking	40 minutes 60 minutes 20 minutes 40 minutes 15 minutes	Don't take breaks, continue through the whole test
16	Listening Writing 2	30 minutes 40 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
17	Speaking Writing 2 (type S)	30 minutes 40 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
18	Writing 1 (Personal) Reading Speaking	20 minutes 60 minutes 30 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
19	Speaking Writing 1 (Business) Listening	30 minutes 20 minutes 30 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
20	Writing 2 (type A) Reading	40 minutes 60 minutes	Take 5-10 minutes break between tasks
21	<u>Full IELTS test:</u> Listening Reading Writing 1 Writing 2 Speaking	40 minutes 60 minutes 20 minutes 40 minutes 15 minutes	Don't take breaks, continue through the whole test