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Ielts speaking test practice model answers

To earn a high score on the IELTS Speaking Test, it is important to understand the types of topics to be expected, what types of questions you will be asked and what types of answers you should give in Part 1, Part 2 and Part 3. Below are some genuine genuine: real, honest; exactly what people say it is; not fake or artificial questions that IELTS Examiners have used in previous years, as well as videos of high scoring answers by real students. I have also included strategies on how to develop strong responses for each section, based on the guidelines published by the creators of the exam. Before you look at the topics, however, let's review how the IELTS Speaking Test is scored, so you can understand why some answers are better than others. How the IELTS Band Score is calculatedThe IELTS Speaking Test is conducted as a face-to-face interview, divided into three parts, for a total of 11-14 minutes. The subjects and questions are exactly the same for both the Academic and General Education versions of the exam, and your answers are scored against the same four criteria: Pronunciation – you can pronounce words and express your ideas with appropriate stress, intonation and rhythmLexical Resource – you use words that are appropriate for a given topic, and can communicate clearly even when you forget a specific word or phrase grammatical Range and Accuracy – you can form sentences with multiple parts (clauses) using correct pronome and accuracy verb sensidudy and coherence - you can speak comfortably (without long breaks or confusing links between ideas) and of course easilyYou can find detailed information about IELTS scoring on the official website. It's also important to notice what's not in this list: You don't get a lower score if you forget specific details, or if you answer isn't 100% honest. You can not win points for having a really interesting answer, and you do not lose points for offering a humdrumhumdrum: boring or ordinary; not a very or interesting answer. This point is particularly important to consider for Part 3. You may have some strong opinions on a cultural issue in your country – but the Examiner doesn't want a 10-minute speech from you. Use the short time you have to impress the Examiner with your language skills; not focus on trying to educate her on a complex subject. Recent speaking topics (2020)Now let's look at some issues that have surfaced recently on the IELTS Speaking Test.The questions below come from Cambridge's 2020 practice book (which is worth buying if you want to practice for the test using genuine questions!). Part 1What types of emails do you receive about your work or studies? Do you prefer to email, call or text your friends? Do you reply to e-mail scans as soon as you receive them? Are you happy to get emails that are advertising stuff? Part 2Describe a website from which you purchased something. You should say:what the site iswhat you bought from this websitehow satisfied you were with what you boughtwhat you liked or where to use this websitePart 3What kind of things do people in your country often buy from online stores? Why do you think online shopping has become so popular nowadays? What are some possible drawbacks to buying things from online stores? Why do many people today keep buying things that they don't need? Do you think the benefits of a consumer society outweigh the disadvantages? How possible is it to avoid the consumer culture? This can look like a lot of questions to answer in just 11-14 minutes! The good news is that you don't have to answer them all; you only need to speak for 11-14 minutes. If your answers are long, you'll get fewer questions. (And if your answers are too short, you may get even more questions.) Notice a few things about this list of questions: The topics (email, online shopping, consumerism) are all related to ordinary modern life, and do not require any special knowledge or technical jargonjargon: special words and phrases used by specific groups (such as doctors, lawyers, or researchers) that are difficult for other people to understand. The questions invite you to share your personal opinions, experiences and beliefs – similar to a conversation with friends or colleagues – and as such, there are no 'inaccurate' answers. The examiner is interested in your knowledge of English grammar and vocabulary, not your knowledge of e-mail technology. Now let's look at some responses from a high score candidate from Spain.Example Reply (Band Rating 8-9)The video below shows how the IELTS Speaking Test is conducted from the start to (about 13 minutes in total). Let's now look in more detail at the topics and typical issues for each part. Part 1 Topics, Questions & AnswersThe first part of the IELTS Speaking Test lasts 4-5 minutes. You will be asked to introduce yourself and to talk about two or three personal topics:People you know – your friends, family members, neighbors, etc. Places you know – your home town, country, school or business, etc. Things you like – your preferences about music, food, books, art, etc. Things you do – your studies or your profession, your hobbies and habits, etc. The common theme among all these topics is that they are personal and predictable. They are typical small talk questions, and the Examiner expects you to be able to answer them without a lot of hesitation heating: the act of speaking or acting slowly because you feel nervous or insecure. Preparing for this part of the test can be as simple as studying a good vocabulary book and having lots of conversations in English. In general, most of the questions in Part 1 fit into three categories – we can call them Do-You, Have-You, and Would-You Questions. These three forms challenge you to use different verb tenses and grammatical structures. Do you have QuestionsYour first question will usually be quite general, and may be related to your interest, habits or preferences: What are you doing on weekends?" How often do you listen to music?" Do do you usually watch movies at home or go to the movies? Questions like these can be answered with simple present-day verbs, but simple does not mean cards. Try to expand your answers with reasons, examples and comparisons: "On weekends I like to spend time with my friends, because we rarely see each other during the week. In summer we usually visit the beach, while in winter we like to do indoor activities, visiting museums or playing board games." Generally, I only listen to music at home – for example, when I cook dinner, because music tends to distract me at work." Nowadays I tend to watch movies at home, due to the fact that there are so many more options available through websites like Netflix. But I don't mind going to the movies every now and then." Do You Have QuestionsVery often the Examiner will also ask a question that shifts the conversation to talking about the past and/or changes that have occurred over time: Have you always had museums?" Has your taste in music changed over the years?" Have you ever left a theater in the middle of a movie? One of the odd things about the English language is how verbs shift from the simple to the present perfect, as soon as you add time-related words as always, ever or over the years. This type of question checks your skill at using time-related phrases and switching between past and present tenses: "Actually, I never used to like going to museums, because I usually find them boring. But a new museum opened in our city a few years ago, and the staff there have done a really good job of showing art that's easy for less artistic people like me to appreciate and understand." Yes, quite a lot. In the past, I listened mostly to pop music, but over time I've grown to love classical music, especially composers like Beethoven and Brahms." Just once, as far as I can remember. I walked out of a movie, a really sappy romantic comedy, after just 30 minutes. But I also left because the theater was freezing, and I've never been back there since." Would you ' QuestionsYou can also expect the examiner to ask yourself at least one question in relation to future scenarios or hypothetical situations: Do you have any hobbies that you can imagine doing as a job?" Is there a musical instrument that you would like to learn to play?" Which actor or actress would you most like to meet? These types of questions are less common in Part 1 of the IELTS exam (but often appear in Part 3). The purpose of these questions is to test your ability to form conditional statements, which can be a simple one as using I would like. But this kind of question also offers you an opportunity to increase your score with a well-crafted if/then condition: To be honest, I'd rather keep my hobbies and my job separate, because I think I'd lose interest in my passion if I had to do it for a living." If I have enough money, I would love to buy a piano, one of the great blacks that you see in symphony halls. However, a one electronic keyboard would also be nice." I think it would be nice to meet Charlie Chapin if he were still alive. Among live movie stars, but the person I would enjoy meeting the most is Dwayne Johnson."Note that these questions require fairly simple grammar. You don't have to prepare for someone had you had or when will you have questions! Instead, you can focus your preparations on mastering the present tense of English and add relevant reasons and examples. More sample topics from the creators of IELTS Test Part 2 Topics, Questions & AnswersAfter about 5 minutes, the Examiner will introduce the next phase of speaking test, sometimes called the Long Turn. During this part of the test, you must speak for 1-2 minutes about a single topic. The examiner will give you a sheet of paper with a few questions, along with a pen and a blank piece of paper. Before you speak, you will have 1 minute to read the questions and make notes on what you want to say. The purpose of this task is to test your ability to speak fluently and coherently for a longer period of time (1-2 minutes). The examiner now wants to see how well you can organize and connect several ideas. The moderator also wants to see what happens to your speaking skills when the element of time pressure is added and support from a conversation partner is removed. Like Part 1, the questions are intended to be simple and easy to talk about. They do not require special expertise, and most of them can be answered with basic vocabulary and grammar. That said: an idiomatic phrase to connect two ideas that seem opposite but are both true, you have the option here to increase your score by using advanced words, phrases and grammatical structures (just make sure you use them correctly!). While it is impossible to predict what subject the Examiner will give you, most of the subjects fit into one of five categories: people, places, things, activities and past events. Below are some topics that have examiners have used in previous years:PeopleDescribe a well-known person you like or admire. Describe someone you know who has started a business. Describe a person who has been an important influence in your life. Describe someone you know who's doing something good. Describe a movie actor from your country who is very popular. PlacesDescribe a store near where you live that you sometimes visit. Describe an interesting place you've visited. Describe a place you want to visit in the future. Describe a famous tourist destination in your country. Describe your dream house. ThingsBeskri a special gift or gift you gave to someone. Describe something you own that is very important to you. Describe a technical device that you would like to purchase in the future. Describe a website that you use to help you in your work or studies. Describe a song or piece of music you like. ActivitiesDescribe an interest or hobby that you like. Describe an activity you don't like a game that you like to play. Describe what you usually do on an average day. Describe a festival that is important in your country. Previous EventsDescribe a time when you were helping someone. Describe an event you attended recently. Describe an important choice you had to make in your life. Describe a very difficult task that you succeeded in. Describe an interesting discussion you had with your work or studies related. Practice Questions for part 2Long with the topic, you will have four questions to answer. These questions are not optional, and the Examiner can dock: (informal) to reduce a payment or points, often as punishment for bad behavior or bad performance your score if you fail to address them all in your answer. That said, there is no requirement on how much time or how much information you have to give for each one. So it's OK to answer three of the questions in 15 seconds and then focus on the fourth question for the rest of the time. Let's look at an example, about a person: Describe a well-known person you like or admire. You should say: who this person is what this person has done why this person is well known and explain why you admire this person. Compare the questions above with the set below, about a location: Describe a store near where you live that you sometimes visit. You should say: what kind of products or services it sells how the store looks where it is located and explain why you are visiting this store. And here's a set of questions about one thing: Describe a gift that you gave to someone. You should say: who you gave it to why you gave it what it looked like and explain why you chose this gift. One thing you might notice: the format of these questions is a little strange. There are no question marks, and the fourth question is separated from the list. It's not clear why the creators of the IELTS exam do this, except perhaps to test your reading comprehension skills. Here's another example of a high-scoring candidate: When you're done speaking, the examiner can also ask you one or two extra questions. These are generally simple, small talk questions. For example, here's a set of questions about an activity: Describe an interest or hobby that you like. You should say: how you become interested in it how long you have been doing it why you enjoy it and explain what benefits you get from this interest or hobby. When you have finished speaking, the Examiner may ask you: Do you think you will always be interested in this hobby? And a telling prompt about a previous event: Describe a time when you were helping someone. You should say: who you helped when you helped this person how you helped him or her and explain why you decided to offer help. The examiner may ask you: In general, do you like helping people? Don't rush out about these issues. They are simply intended to offer you a short break, a moment to relax between the stress of Part 2 and the complex issues of Part 3.How to prepare for part 2Like the topics topics it is impossible to predict exactly what questions you will get. However, you can feel confident that the questions will be simple and unsurprising. They will be about who, what, where, when, why or how. To prepprep: (informal) to prepare – especially for a task that requires attention and skill for this part of the Speaking Test, you can brainstorm questions and answers for each of the topics listed above. For example, for the topic Describe someone you know who has started a business, you should practice answering questions like:who this person iswhat kind of work this person doesthere and when the business workswhy this person decided to start a businesshow you would feel if you did the same kind of workAnsera all these questions can require much more than 2 minutes , but if you do this exercise for each of the 25 topics listed above, then 1-2 minutes will start to feel incredibly easy! Part 3 Topics, Questions & AnswersIn the last 4-5 minutes of the Speech Test, you get some questions that are more abstract. They often require you to make comparisons, to describe the trend of trends: the general direction in which something changes over a long period of time (e.g. better and better, or worse and worse), and to talk about causes and effects. These topics are a bit similar to the topics you see in Task 2 of the IELTS Writing Test – and for that reason you can use a lot of the same vocabulary and grammar designs here for the purpose of adding reasons, such as, and comparisons with your answers, using words and phrases due to that, due to the fact that , for example, such as , on the other hand, etc., etc. Below are examples of part 3 questions related to topics shown above. Notice that a lot of questions starting How is it ...? What about young people? What about people living in small towns? The reviewer will also press you to explain Why? or Why not? We've talked about a well-known person you like or admire. I would now like to ask some more general questions related to this:Famous PeopleIn your country, what kind of people are becoming famous? What about earlier? Were these kinds of people also known in the past? What about the future? Do you think these people will continue to be known in your country in the future? Celebrity CultureFamous people are often used in advertising. Can you give me some examples of that? Do you think advertising with celebrities can have a negative effect on young people? How can celebrities be used to influence public opinion? We've been talking about a store near where you live. I would now like to ask you some more general questions related to this:Local businessesWhat types of local businesses are there in your neighborhood (e.g. restaurants, shops, dentists you think local businesses like these are important for a neighborhood? (How?) How do large shopping malls and shopping centers affect small local businesses? (Why do you think this is?) BusinessmenWhy do you think some people want to run their own business? Are there any drawbacks to running a business? (Which is the most serious?) In your opinion, what are the most important characteristics for a businessman to succeed? (Why?) We've been talking about a special gift you gave to someone. I would now like to ask some more general questions related to this:Gift Giving in FamiliesOn what occasions family members give gifts to each other in your country? What about children? What kind of gifts do children give to the adults in their families? How important do you think it is for family members to give gifts to each other? Business & SocietyIn what situations can people give gifts, when they are in the business? How about gift giving for the economy in general? Is gift giving an important part of the economy of your country? Some people say it would be better for society if all the money spent on gifts was given to poor people instead. What do you think of that? We've talked about an interest or hobby that you like. I would now like to ask some more general questions related to this: Social LifeHow can having a hobby be good for a person's social life? What about hobbies that people do alone (e.g. watching movies, reading books)? Do you think that these hobbies can also affect a person's social life in a positive way? Are there any negative effects? Do you think there can be negative consequences of spending too much time on a hobby? LeisureIn your country, how much time do people spend on work compared to leisure activities? What about earlier? Would you say that people in your country worked just as much before, or did they work more? What about the future? Do you think people in your country will have more or less free time in the future? We've been talking about a time when you helped someone. I would now like to ask you some more general questions related to this:Helping NeighborsCan you tell me some of the things that people sometimes do to help their neighbors? In your opinion, is it important for neighbors to help each other? (Why?) Do you think that people who live in small towns help each other more than people who live in big cities? (Why?) Care WorkCan you give me some examples of jobs that focus on helping people? What kind of properties does a person need to do this kind of job? Do you think they get a fair wage for their work? (Why, or why not?) Keep in mind that these are just some of the potential topics that you may be asked to talk about during the IELTS Speaking Test. For more practice topics, check out: IDP IELTS Australia British Council It may also be helpful to listen to English podcasts or YouTube channels and note the phrases and collocations that you can incorporate into your av Wynand van Poortvliet