

## A Guide to IELTS Speaking test

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

### Overview of the IELTS Speaking Test

#### 1 Talking about the candidate

The examiner asks the candidate questions about his / her life, interests and opinions. The candidate answers the questions, speaking as much as possible. The questions are about facts, plans and opinions.

#### 2 The candidate makes a presentation

The examiner gives the candidate a topic to talk about. The candidate thinks about the topic in silence for 1 minute. The candidate speaks for more than 1 and less than 2 minutes. Only the candidate talks. The examiner doesn't say anything.

#### 3 The candidate and the examiner discuss

First, the examiner asks the candidate to discuss aspects of the topic used in Part 2 in more depth. The examiner may speak. Then, the examiner asks some more general discussion questions.

The IELTS Speaking Test has a standard format. It is made of an opening, followed by three different parts. One part comes after another, and each part has a different aim. The exam is recorded so that it can be checked later. In this exercise, you will learn about the language the examiner will use in the opening section, before the three main parts. In the opening moments of the test, you need to make a good impression on the examiner - so it is good to know what will happen, and prepare.

In the IELTS Speaking Test, the examiner must follow written instructions called a *script*. The script tells the examiner what to say, and when to say it. The candidate cannot see this document.

In the Speaking Test, you have to make sure what you say is under your control. This means that you can prepare certain parts of the test more than others.

The test is in three parts:

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

## What the examiner is looking for

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

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

## Sample candidate card for phase 2 of the speaking test

### Describe a well-known person you like or admire.

You should say:

- Who this person is
- What this person has done
- Why this person is well-known and explain why you like or admire this person

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

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

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

### Tips and advice for getting the score you need In general

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

### Interacting with the examiner

- Do not simply say “I don’t know” or request a different topic or question.
- Avoid short “yes” and “no” responses; always try to include a little extra detail.
- Do not worry if you realize you have made a mistake. It is OK to correct yourself. If you cannot correct yourself, forget it and move on.

- Do not ask the examiner if what you say is correct.
- Ask the examiner to repeat the question if necessary. For example, “Could you repeat the question please?”

## In phase 2

Use the one-minute preparation time to make notes or bullet points before you make your short presentation. You can then look at the card and use these ideas as a guide.

This gives your talk a good structure and leads you naturally to sign-post your talk, e.g. “first...”, “next...”, “another thing...” and so on.

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

## In phase 3

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

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

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

**Good luck with your speaking test!**