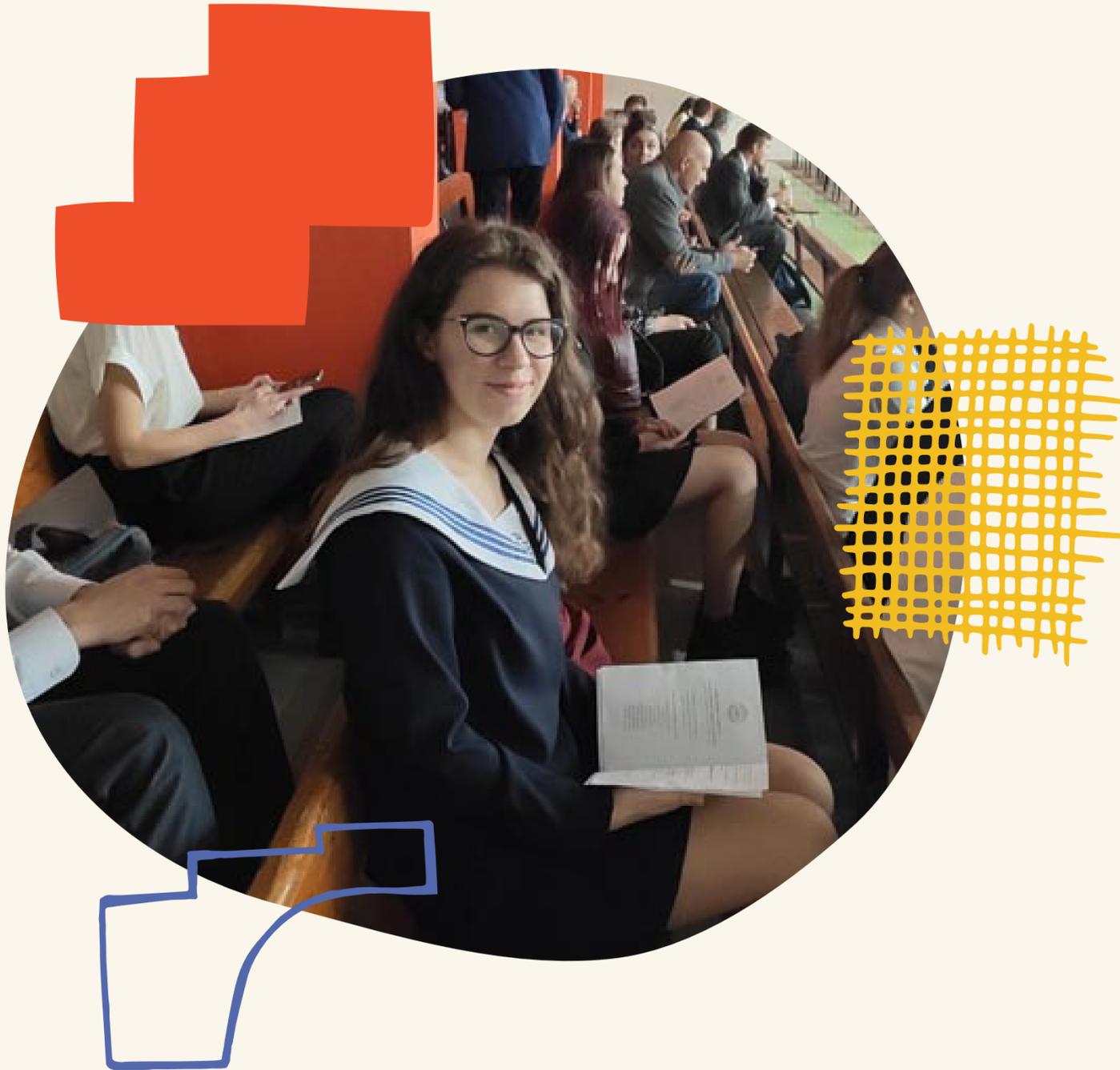


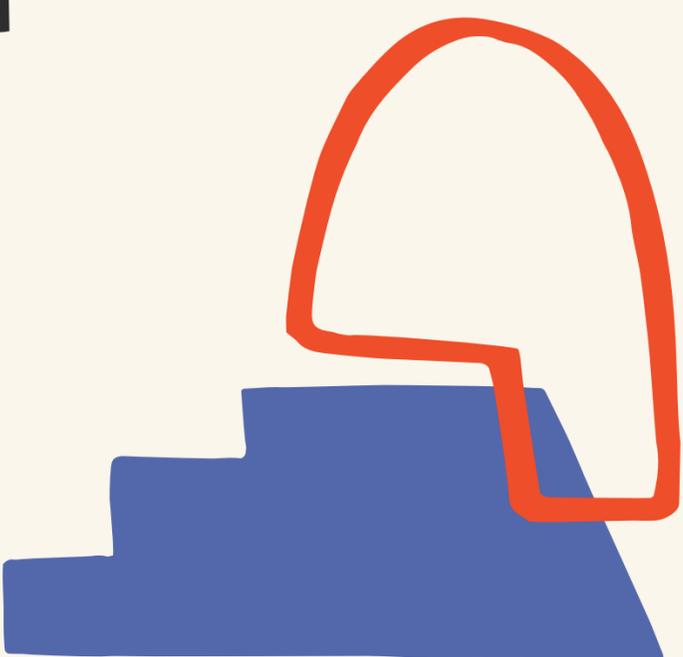
Who am I?

Hi, I'm Magda

I attend the grade 3c with extended math and geography. In future I want to attend a university abroad.

Today I want to give you some information about the IELTS exam and tell you why it is worth taking.





EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT IELTS

Magdalena Kudlewska

Who are you and what do you want to tell us?

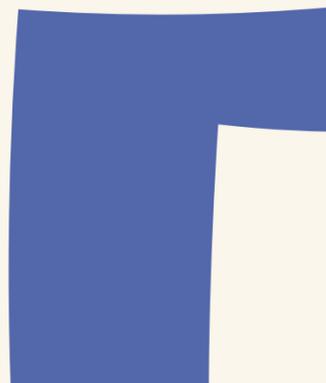
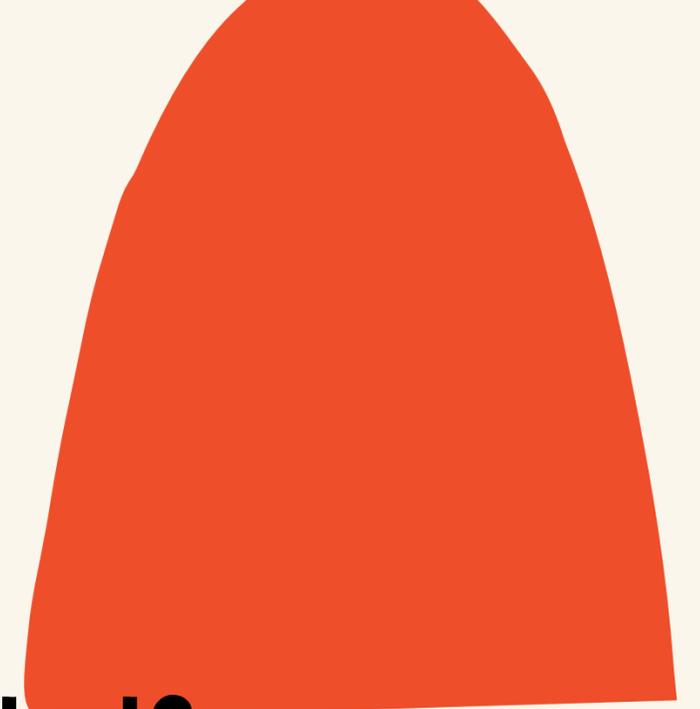
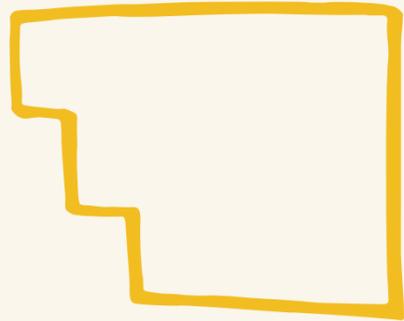
What is IELTS?

Why did you want to take this exam? / Why is IELTS important?

What does the exam consist of? + some sample tasks

How did you get prepared? What is important in preparing?

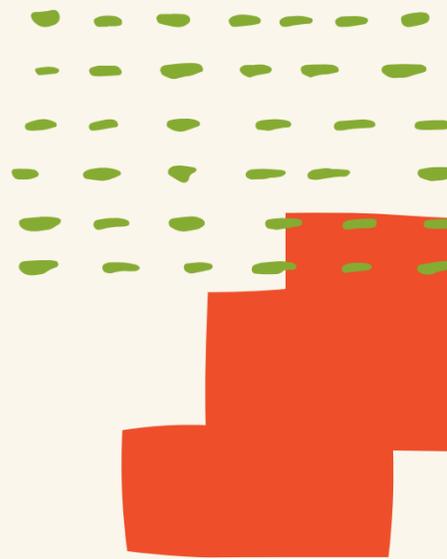
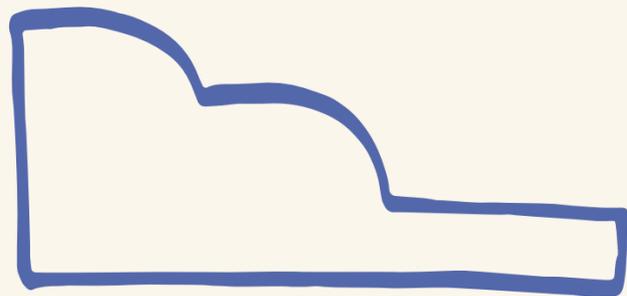
How did you perform in THE ACTUAL EXAM?





What is IELTS?

IELTS is an abbreviation for International English Language Testing System. It is the world's most popular English language proficiency test for higher education and global migration. The IELTS exam tests the range of English language skills needed for a job or studying abroad.



- IELTS is one of three English exams you can take if you want to study abroad (the others are TOEFL and CAE).
- You can take IELTS exam in many big cities in Poland (including Wrocław).
- It is valid for 2 years.
- The exam costs 815 PLN.



Why did I take the exam?

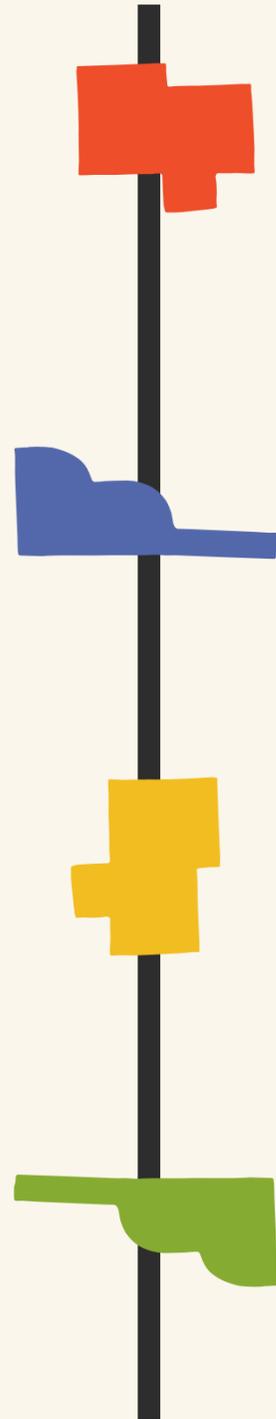


I have always wanted to attend a college abroad. To achieve that I had to take one of the three English exams accepted by foreign universities. I chose the IELTS, because it was the best option for me.

IELTS structure

It has four parts - **Listening**, **Reading**, **Writing**, **Speaking** (there is no grammar part).

You can get from 1 to 9 points for each part. **The overall score is the average of the four sections scores.**



Listening

4 sections, 30 minutes

Reading

3 sections, 60 minutes

Writing

2 tasks, 60 minutes

Speaking

11 to 14 minutes of face to face conversation with the examiner

Listening

SECTION 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

Ocean Biodiversity

Biodiversity hotspots

- areas containing many different species
- important for locating targets for 31
- at first only identified on land

Boris Worm, 2005

- identified hotspots for large ocean predators, e.g. sharks
- found that ocean hotspots:
 - were not always rich in 32
 - had higher temperatures at the 33
 - had sufficient 34 in the water

Lisa Ballance, 2007

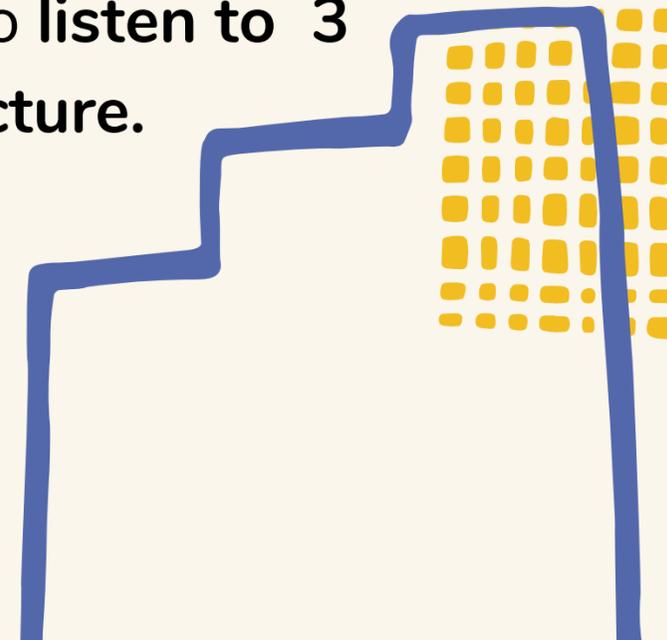
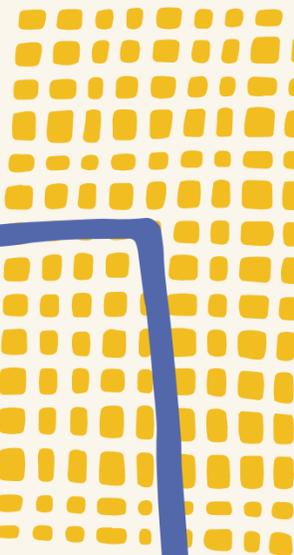
- looked for hotspots for marine 35
- found these were all located where ocean currents meet

Census of Marine Life

- found new ocean species living:
 - under the 36
 - near volcanoes on the ocean floor



- Listening part takes **30 minutes**.
- You can listen to every part only **ONCE**.
- This part checks whether you will **understand the lectures** at the university and be able to communicate with your colleagues or professors.
- In this part you usually have to **listen to 3 conversations and a short lecture**.



Reading

The Impact of the Potato

Jeff Chapman relates the story of history's most important vegetable

The potato was first cultivated in South America between three and seven thousand years ago, though scientists believe they may have grown wild in the region as long as 13,000 years ago. The genetic patterns of potato distribution indicate that the potato probably originated in the mountainous west-central region of the continent.

Early Spanish chroniclers who misused the Indian word batata (sweet potato) as the name for the potato noted the importance of the tuber to the Inca Empire. The Incas had learned to preserve the potato for storage by dehydrating and mashing potatoes into a substance called Chuño. Chuño could be stored in a room for up to 10 years, providing excellent insurance against possible crop failures. As well as using the food as a staple crop, the Incas thought potatoes made childbirth easier and used it to treat injuries.

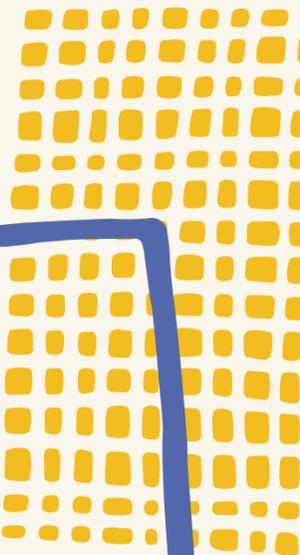
The Spanish conquistadors first encountered the potato when they arrived in Peru in 1532 in search of gold, and noted Inca miners eating Chuño. At the time the Spaniards failed to realise that the potato represented a far more important treasure than either silver or gold, but they did gradually begin to use potatoes as basic rations aboard their ships. After the arrival of the potato in Spain in 1570, a few Spanish farmers began to cultivate them on a small scale, mostly as food for livestock.

Throughout Europe, potatoes were regarded with suspicion, distaste and fear. Generally considered to be unfit for human consumption, they were used only as animal fodder and sustenance for the starving. In northern Europe, potatoes were primarily grown in botanical gardens as an exotic novelty. Even peasants refused to eat from a plant that produced ugly, misshapen tubers and that had come from a heathen civilisation. Some felt that the potato plant's resemblance to plants in the nightshade family hinted that it was the creation of witches or devils.

In meat-loving England, farmers and urban workers regarded potatoes with extreme distaste. In 1662, the Royal Society recommended the cultivation of the tuber to the English government and the nation, but this recommendation had little impact. Potatoes did not become a staple until, during the food shortages associated with the Revolutionary Wars, the English government began to officially encourage potato cultivation. In 1795, the Board of Agriculture



- Reading part takes **60 minutes** and has **three texts** (each is one or two pages long).
- The texts are taken from newspapers, such as **The Guardian**.
- In every section are **three tasks** of different kinds, for example, True/False.



Writing Task 1

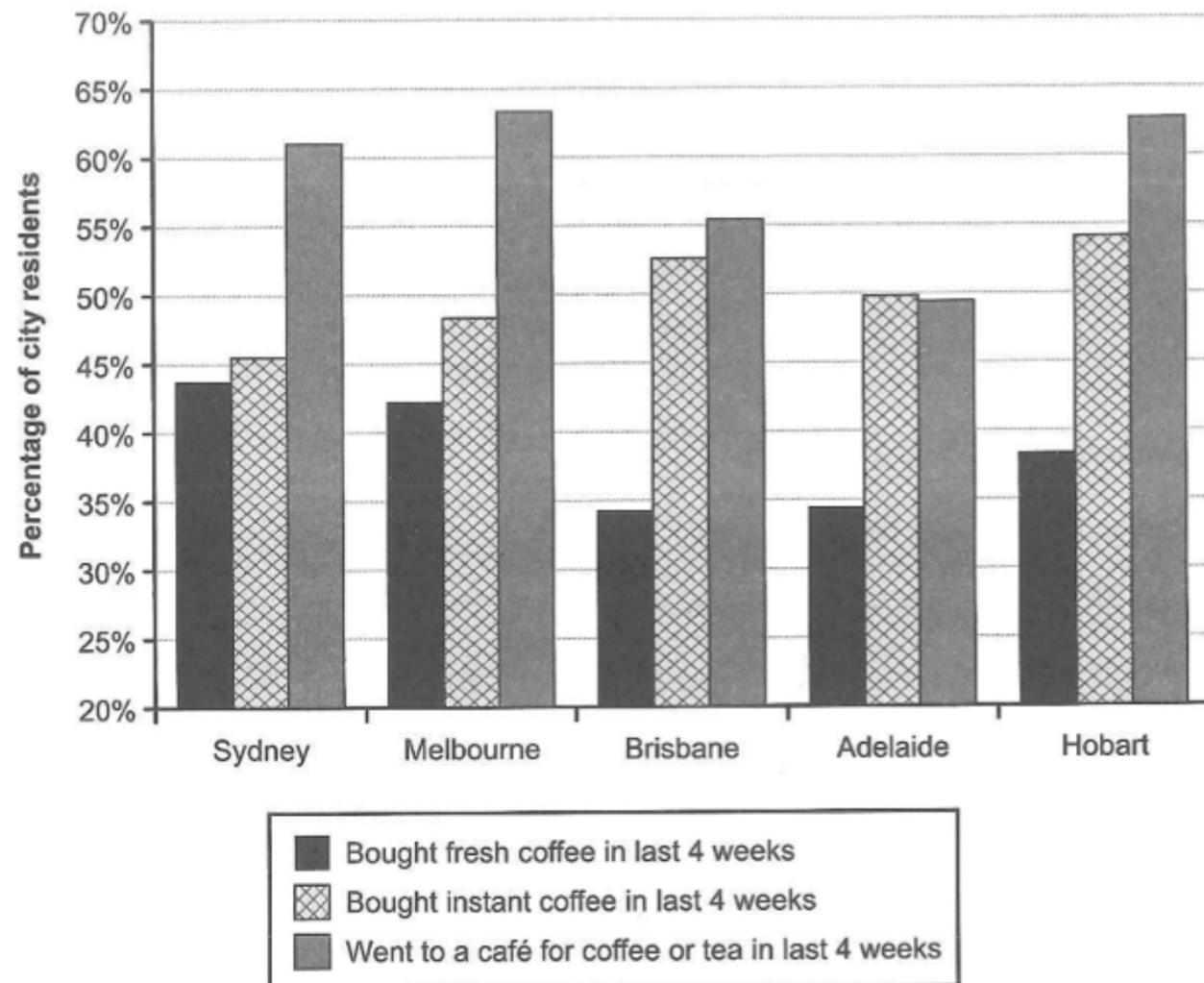
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the results of a survey about people's coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five Australian cities.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Coffee and tea buying and drinking habits in five cities in Australia



- Writing part takes **60 minutes** and it has **2 parts**.
- In the first section you have to analyze and **describe a chart**.
- This part takes approximately **20 minutes** and you should write at least **150 words**.

Types of IELTS charts:

- Bar Graph.
- Line Graph.
- Pie Chart.
- Table Graph.
- Diagram.
- Map.

Writing Task 2

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In a number of countries, some people think it is necessary to spend large sums of money on constructing new railway lines for very fast trains between cities. Others believe the money should be spent on improving existing public transport.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

- This section takes **40 minutes** in which you are supposed to write an **essay**.
- It should have at least **250 words**.

Types of IELTS essays:

- Opinion Essay
- Discussion Essay
- Advantage/Disadvantage Essay
- Problem/Solution Essay
- Direct Question Essay

Speaking

PART 1

The examiner asks the candidate about him/herself, his/her home, work or studies and other familiar topics.

EXAMPLE

Email

- What kinds of emails do you receive about your work or studies?
- Do you prefer to email, phone or text your friends? [Why?]
- Do you reply to emails and messages as soon as you receive them? [Why/Why not?]
- Are you happy to receive emails that are advertising things? [Why/Why not?]

PART 2

Describe a hotel that you know.

You should say:

- where this hotel is
- what this hotel looks like
- what facilities this hotel has

and explain whether you think this is a nice hotel to stay in.

You will have to talk about the topic for one to two minutes. You have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

PART 3

Discussion topics:

Staying in hotels

Example questions:

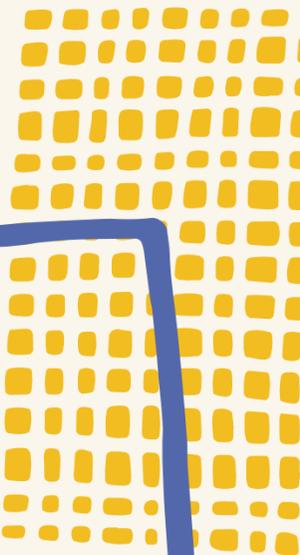
- What things are important when people are choosing a hotel?
- Why do some people not like staying in hotels?
- Do you think staying in a luxury hotel is a waste of money?

Working in a hotel

Example questions:

- Do you think hotel work is a good career for life?
- How does working in a big hotel compare with working in a small hotel?
- What skills are needed to be a successful hotel manager?

- Speaking part is a **conversation with the examiner.**
- It takes **11 to 14 minutes** and it has **3 parts.**
- First you have to answer some **personal questions.**
- Then you have to **speak for two minutes** about a topic that the examiner gives you.
- At the end you have to answer around **8 questions** on the same or similar topic.



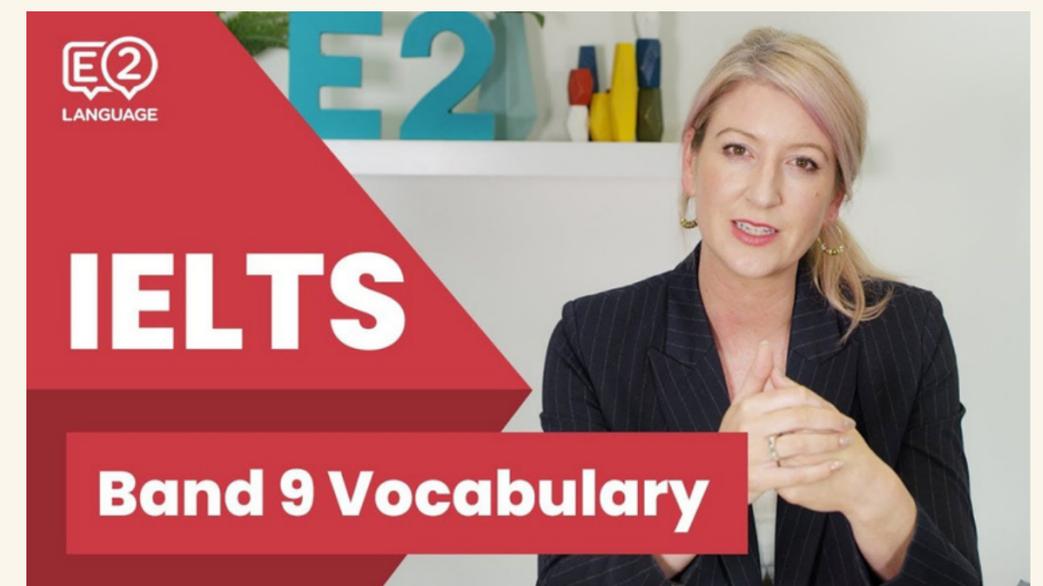
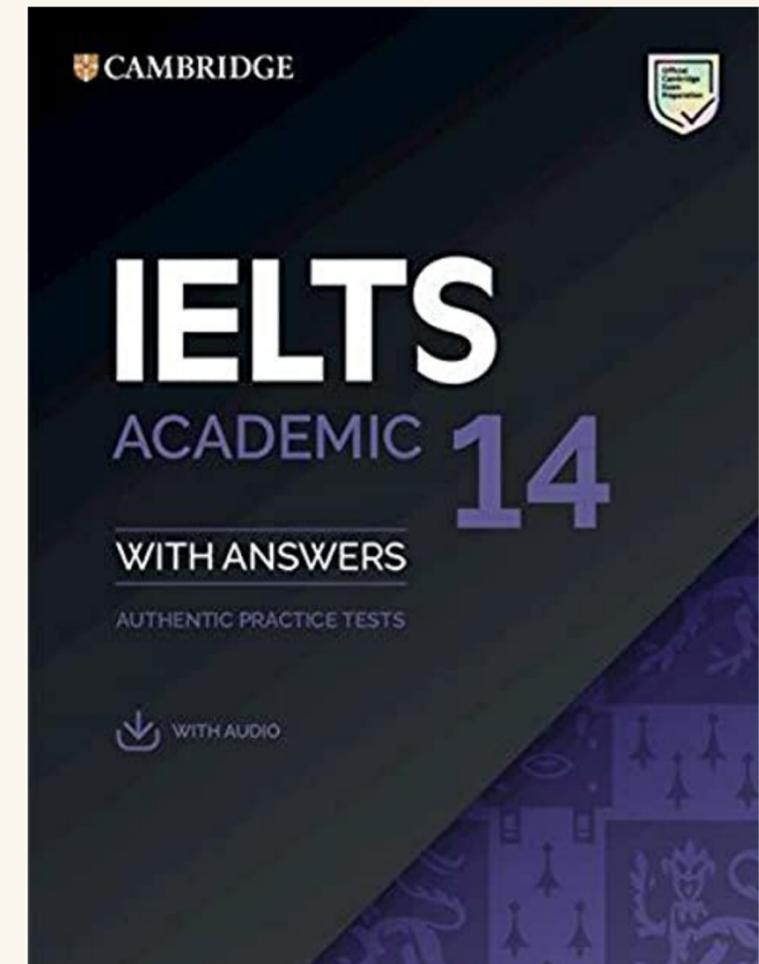
How should I prepare for the exam?

In my opinion the best way to study for IELTS is to **make a plan** and **manage the time** you have.

The most effective method to prepare for IELTS is to do **practice exams** (I bought the book with original tests). However it wasn't enough for me. I also watched **free online lessons** and used a lot of IELTS themed websites.

Usually people need to study few hours a week for **3 months** to get a good IELTS score. (students at **B1+ level**)

I had only studied for 6-7 weeks, it was extremely stressful and the last 3 weeks I spent preparing for 2-3 hours every day.



HOW DID I PERFORM?

Band 8 - Very Good User (C1 level)

Overall Band Score - 8.0

Listening - 9.0

Reading - 8.0

Writing - 7.0

Speaking - 7.0

IELTS™
Test Report Form

ACADEMIC

NOTE: Admission to undergraduate and post graduate courses should be based on the ACADEMIC Reading and Writing Modules. GENERAL TRAINING Reading and Writing Modules are not designed to test the full range of language skills required for academic purposes. It is recommended that the candidate's language ability as indicated in this Test Report Form be re-assessed after two years from the date of the test.

Centre Number: PL002 Date: 12/DEC/2020 Candidate Number: 002092

Candidate Details

Family Name: KUDLEWSKA
First Name: MAGDALENA
Candidate ID: DBF578883

Date of Birth: 22/03/2002 Sex (M/F): F Scheme Code: Private Candidate

Country or Region of Origin:
Country of Nationality: POLAND
First Language: POLISH

Test Results

Listening	9.0	Reading	8.0	Writing	7.0	Speaking	7.0	Overall Band Score	8.0	CEFR Level	C1
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Administrator Comments

Centre stamp: FUNDACJA BRITISH COUNCIL, ul. Koszykowa 54, 00-675 Warszawa, tel: +48 (0) 22 685 59 00, fax: +48 (0) 22 621 99 85, NIP: 701-03-69-489, Regon: 146529782

Validation stamp: IELTS

Administrator's Signature: *AG*

Date: 07/01/2021 Test Report Form Number: 20PL002092KUDM002A

BRITISH COUNCIL idp Cambridge Assessment English

The validity of this IELTS Test Report Form can be verified online by recognising organisations at <http://ielts.ucles.org.uk>



IELTS

- More popular in Europe
- Takes 2,5 hours
- Costs 815 PLN
- Valid for 2 years
- Needed to study abroad

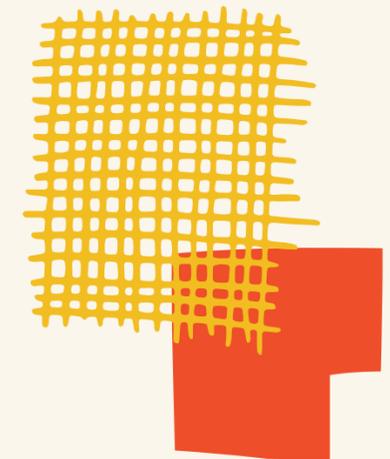
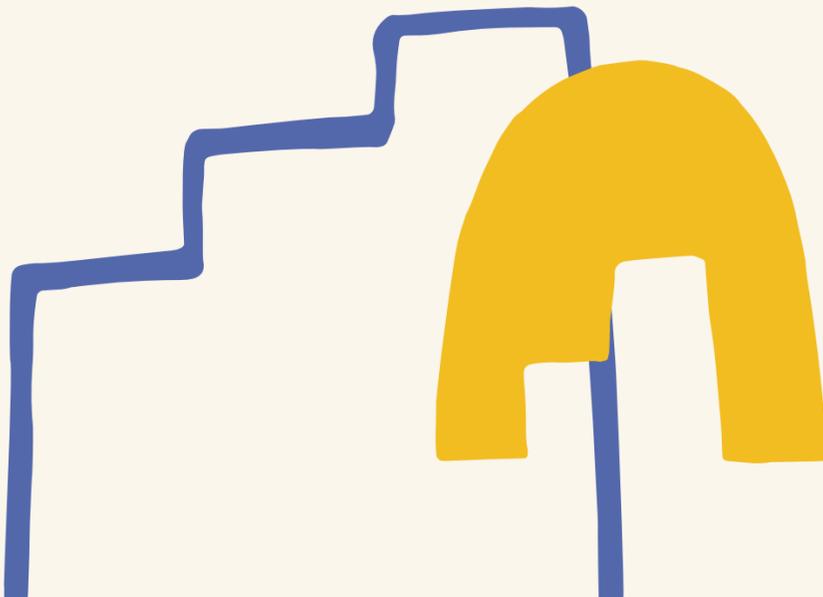
TOEFL

- More popular in USA
- Takes 4 hours
- Costs 780PLN (205\$)
- In the speaking part your answers are recorded and you have no contact with the examiner
- Valid for 2 years
- Needed to study abroad

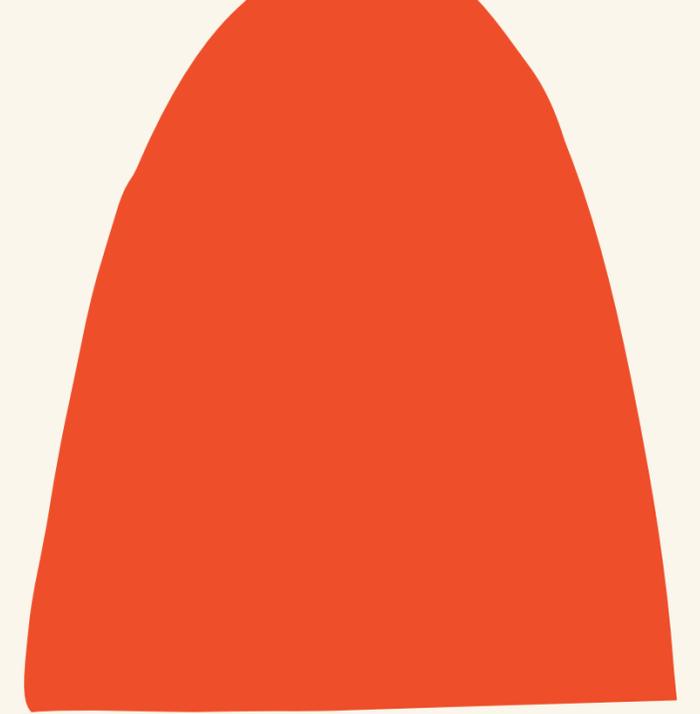
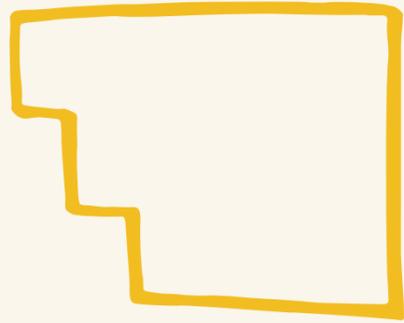
Is IELTS for You?

CAE

- Has a 'grammar' part
- Doesn't have an expiration date
- Takes 4 hours
- Costs 645 PLN
- CAE is less academic (topics are more general)
- In the speaking part you have to work with partner



Thank you for your attention!



Normal English

*Today I don't
feel like doing
anything*

IELTS English

*I am unwilling to
be engaged in any
activities in the course
of the present day*