

NEW ZEALAND COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
INSPIRING CREATIVE MINDS



Thinkin Cafe
CAFE FOR ACADEMICS



IELTS

Kru. Jaem

FROM NEW ZEALAND
IELTS



CHRISTCHURCH



December 21st, 2023



TODAY'S AGENDA

PART ONE

What is IELTS
Listening?

PART TWO

Grammar

PART THREE

Workshop



PART ONE: WHAT IS IELTS LISTENING?

- Introduction
- Structure
- Key Skills
- Tips for Success



INTRODUCTION


What is IELTS Listening? IELTS Listening is one of the four sections of the IELTS exam, and it is designed to assess your ability to understand spoken English in a variety of everyday contexts.


Structure:


- 30-40 minutes: You'll listen to 4 recordings, each representing a different situation:
 - Conversation between two people: This could be a casual chat between friends or a more formal interaction like a job interview.
 - Talk: You might listen to a lecture, a radio broadcast, or a presentation on a specific topic.
 - Discussion between two or more people: This could be a group conversation on a topic of general interest or a meeting with specific objectives.
 - Mixed format: A combination of two or more of the above formats.
- 10 questions per recording: You'll answer a variety of question types, including multiple choice, matching, sentence completion, and note-taking.


KEY SKILLS NEEDED

- **Understanding main ideas and specific information:**
 - Can you grasp the overall gist of the conversation and pick out important details?
- **Identifying speaker attitudes and opinions:**
 - Can you distinguish between different speakers' perspectives and intentions?
- **Following complex arguments and sequences:**
 - Can you understand the flow of information and keep up with the development of the conversation?
- **Note-taking and summarizing key points:**
 - Can you quickly capture important information and condense it into a concise summary?

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IELTS Score	Academic Reading	General Reading	Listening
9.0	39-40	40	39-40
8.5	37-38	39	37-38
8.0	35-36	37-38	35-36
7.5	33-34	36	32-34
7.0	30-32	34-35	30-31
6.5	27-29	32-33	26-29
6.0	23-26	30-31	23-25
5.5	19-22	27-29	18-22
5.0	15-18	23-26	16-17
4.5	13-14	19-22	13-15
4.0	10-12	15-18	10-12



TIPS FOR SUCCESS

- **Practice listening to English audio:**
 - Podcasts, audiobooks, and watching English-language movies and TV shows can help you get accustomed to different accents and speaking styles.
- **Familiarize yourself with the question types:**
 - Get used to the different formats and practice answering them under timed conditions.
- **Pay close attention to details and keywords:**
 - Listen for specific information mentioned in the recordings to answer questions accurately.
- **Don't panic if you miss something:**
 - The recordings are played only once, so focus on what you can understand and don't dwell on what you missed.



PART TWO: BASIC GRAMMAR

- Basic Grammar
- Advanced Grammar
- Verbal Phrases
- Collocations



BASIC GRAMMAR

The parts of speech are the basic grammatical categories that words can be classified into based on their functions and relationships within a sentence. Here is a list of the main parts of speech:

1. Noun:

- A word that represents a person, place, thing, or idea.
- Examples: cat, city, book, love.

1. Pronoun:

- A word that takes the place of a noun to avoid repetition.
- Examples: he, she, it, they, I, you.

• Verb:

- A word that expresses an action, occurrence, or state of being.
- Examples: run, eat, sleep, is, were.

• Adjective:

- A word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun.
- Examples: happy, tall, red, beautiful.

• Adverb:

- A word that modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb, often indicating how, when, where, or to what degree.
- Examples: quickly, very, here, often.



BASIC GRAMMAR

- Conjunction:
 - A word that connects words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence.
 - Examples: and, but, or, because.
- Interjection:
 - A word or phrase used to express strong emotion or surprise and is often followed by an exclamation mark.
 - Examples: oh, wow, ouch, hurray.
- Article:
 - A type of adjective that specifies whether a noun is definite (the) or indefinite (a, an).
 - Examples: a book, an apple, the car.
- Preposition:
 - A word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence.
 - Examples: in, on, under, between.



BASIC GRAMMAR

Wh- Questions:

These ask for specific information using "wh-" words (who, what, where, when, why, etc.) and generally follow these patterns:

- **Wh- word + Auxiliary/Modal verb + Subject + Main Verb + Other Information:**
 - What are you reading?
 - Where does she live?
 - When will the train arrive?
- **Wh- word + "to be" + Subject + Other Information:**
 - Who is your best friend?
 - What is the capital of France?



BASIC GRAMMAR

Tag Questions:

These add a short question at the end of a statement for confirmation or emphasis.

They usually follow the pattern:

- S + V + O + ", right?" or ", isn't it?" or ", don't you?"
 - He speaks Italian, right?
 - You finished your homework, didn't you?
 - You've been to New Zealand, right?

- **Inversion:** For sentences with "be" verbs or modals (can, will, etc.), invert the subject and verb.
 - Example: John likes apples.
 - Yes/No Question: Does John like apples?
- **Past tense:** Use "did" before the subject for simple past questions.
 - Example: They arrived yesterday.
 - Yes/No Question: Did they arrive yesterday?



QUANTIFIERS

Quantifiers are words or phrases used in the English language to indicate the quantity or extent of something. They help specify the amount or degree of a noun in a sentence. Quantifiers can be classified into two main types:

1. Definite Quantifiers:

- These quantifiers specify an exact or definite quantity.
 - Examples: all, both, half, some, enough, neither, either, each, every, no, one, two, three, etc.
 - Usage: "All the students completed the assignment."

1. Indefinite Quantifiers:

- These quantifiers provide a non-specific or indefinite quantity.
 - Examples: many, much, few, several, any, some, all, most, a few, a little, a lot of, plenty of, enough, etc.
 - Usage: "Many people attended the event."



COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- Countable Nouns:
 - These are nouns that can be counted as individual, separate items.
 - They have both singular and plural forms.
 - Examples: cat (cats), book (books), table (tables), student (students).
 - Singular: "I have a book."
 - Plural: "I have two books."
- - Countable nouns can be used with numbers and quantifiers (e.g., many, a few, several).
 - "There are many students in the class."
 - "She bought a few apples."

- Uncountable Nouns (Mass Nouns):
 - These are nouns that cannot be counted as separate units.
 - They are often abstract or represent a mass, substance, or concept.
- Examples: water, sugar, information, happiness.
 - "I need some water."
 - "She provided information about the project."
- Uncountable nouns are not used with numbers in the same way as countable nouns. Instead, they may be modified by terms like "some," "a little," "a lot of," etc.
 - "Would you like some sugar in your coffee?"
 - "He has a lot of experience in the field."



PART THREE: WORKSHOP

- Basic Grammar
- Advanced Grammar
- Verbal Phrases
- Collocations

WORKSHOP

Pre-Listening Strategy:

- What is the **topic** about?
- How are the questions **organized**?
- What is the **purpose** of the speaker?
- How many **speakers** are there in this part?

Test 4

LISTENING

PART 1 Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Job details from employment agency

Role 1

Location Fordham 2 Centre
3 Road, Fordham

Work involves

- dealing with enquiries
- making 4 and reorganising them
- maintaining the internal 5
- general administration

Requirements

- 6 (essential)
- a calm and 7 manner
- good IT skills

Other information

- a 8 job – further opportunities may be available
- hours: 7.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday to Friday
- 10 is available onsite

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IELTS BY KRU. JAEM
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December 19th, 2023