

IELTSProgress Check

ELÉONORE

GUISARD-HOTTIER

Test version: IELTS Academic

Test number: ielts-academic-practice-test-2-timed-v2

Enrolment code: FGFKZTSV



YOUR IELTS PROGRESS CHECK REPORT

This is your IELTS Progress Check Report. It is always a good idea to check how far you've progressed in improving your English to make sure you are best positioned to achieve your goals.

This report provides indicative Band Scores (based on your performance in this particular practice test). This gives you insight into how you are progressing with your IELTS preparation.

Please remember that this is not an IELTS Test Report Form. It is for your information only. It will not be accepted as proof of your English language proficiency by organisations or governments that recognise IELTS results.

There are many factors that influence the outcome on test day. We have prepared some tips and guidance to help you do your best on test day.

Your overall indicative band score and feedback

6.5
INDICATIVE BAND SCORE
COMPETENT USER

You have an effective command of the language despite some inaccuracies, inappropriate usage and misunderstandings. You can use and understand fairly complex language, particularly in familiar situations.









The Band Scores given in your IELTS Progress Check Report are based on your performance on the day and should be used for guidance only. While the content of the practice test is official and authentic, many factors influence your performance and result on any test day. Your IELTS Progress Check Report is not an actual IELTS Test Report Form and cannot be used to support applications for study, work or visas. Practising the test alone is not enough to improve your English skills. Please read your IELTS Progress Check Report carefully. The feedback you receive in your report will help you identify areas for improvement before you take another practice test.





LISTENING

6

INDICATIVE LISTENING BAND SCORE AND FEEDBACK

Listening

You can follow extended speech and understand detailed instructions. You can generally understand directly-stated facts, attitudes, opinions and purposes. You can also generally pick out main ideas, and relevant and irrelevant information; and may also be able to infer implied meanings. You can do this without having to process individual words and structures and can remember enough of what you have heard to understand references such as pronouns. You can generally understand most vocabulary relating to a range of topics, including some terms typical of academic English.

LISTENING TIPS

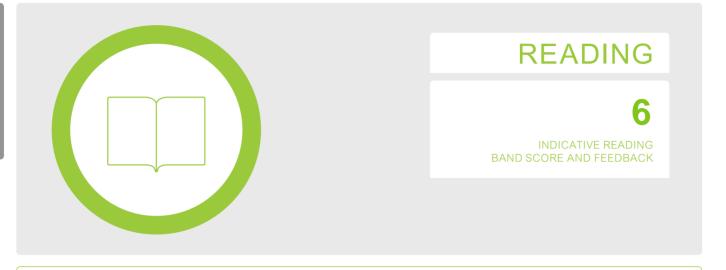
- At the beginning of each section read the questions for that section carefully, before the recording starts. This will help you to follow the recording and identify the answers.
- Be careful to note word limits. If there is an instruction: Write no more than two words, writing more than two words will mean you will receive no marks at all for your answer, even if some of the words are correct.
- Try to listen for key words or synonyms (words that have the same or nearly the same meaning as another word) from the question to help you identify the answer. For example, in the recording you might hear: "She likes going to the gym and playing tennis." On your answer sheet, this could appear as "She is an active person."
- After completing a section, it is better to look ahead and read the questions for the next section than to review the last section.

HOW TO IMPROVE

Continue to develop your vocabulary by reading widely. Listen to as much English as you can so that your understanding becomes more automatic. Listen to longer recordings such as interviews and films, with and without English subtitles, pausing and repeating the recording when necessary. Note the words you didn't understand immediately, so you can review them.

Try to understand when the speakers don't directly say what they mean. What are the clues you use to understand at such times in your own language? Use the same strategy to understand in English.





Reading

You can deal with a range of factual and opinion-based texts that may be relatively complex and dense with information. You are good at using your vocabulary knowledge to create meaning, both within and across sentences, on a range of general topics and some specialised ones. You can understand implied meanings, and have some ability to understand somewhat complex opinions and arguments. You can generally use reading strategies such as skimming and scanning, and can generally synthesize information and draw inferences.

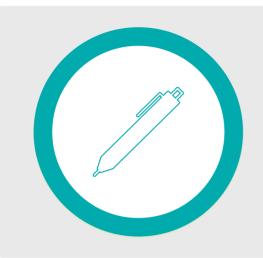
READING TIPS

- When you come to reading the passage, read it quickly the first time in order to get a general idea of what it's about. Don't
 worry about words you do not understand. Then read each question again to remind yourself which parts of the passage you
 will need to read again in detail.
- The Reading passages always contain the information you need to answer the question. You won't have to use your own knowledge of a topic.
- If there are questions you cannot answer, leave them and move on to the next question. This will help you to stay calm and positive. Go back to those questions at the end, if you have time.
- If you are asked to label a diagram, you will find the words you need in the text. Be sure to copy them carefully from the text with the correct spelling.

HOW TO IMPROVE

Try to read different types of texts, including general and academic texts, and not just in your subject area. In general interest articles, the main point may come in a different place than you expect. In academic texts there will be fewer opinions, or they may be harder to spot. On the other hand, they can be dense with information. Be aware of the differences, and adjust the reading strategies you use depending on the text you're reading. Decide when to read carefully and when to read quickly. In any case, you may want to give yourself a set amount of time, so that even your careful reading is done more quickly and efficiently.





WRITING

7

INDICATIVE WRITING BAND SCORE AND FEEDBACK

Writing: Task One

WRITING: TASK ONE - TASK ACHIEVEMENT (25%)

You write a well-developed response to all parts of the task. The key features are clearly described and illustrated. You produce a clear overview of the graph/diagram.

WRITING: TASK ONE - COHERENCE AND COHESION (25%)

Your writing is coherent and cohesive. You can sequence your ideas logically, and link them all well together. You manage paragraphing well.

WRITING: TASK ONE - LEXICAL RESOURCE (25%)

You can flexibly use a range of vocabulary and some less common words with some style, despite occasionally choosing the wrong word or making mistakes in spelling or in the form of a word.

WRITING: TASK ONE - GRAMMATICAL RANGE AND ACCURACY (25%)

You are able to use a variety of complex sentences, and many of your sentences are correct. However you still make a few mistakes with grammar and punctuation.

MARKER FEEDBACK

- 1. Make sure to use commas correctly
- 2. Make sure you check your spelling
- 3. Your information and ideas are logically organised
- 4. You should only describe factual data without speculative explanations for it
- 5. You make errors with articles (a, an, the)



Writing: Task Two

WRITING: TASK TWO - TASK RESPONSE (25%)

You can support your main ideas with details and examples, although these might be too general and lack focus. All parts of the task are covered.

WRITING: TASK TWO - COHERENCE AND COHESION (25%)

You can arrange your ideas logically, so that the writing has a clear progression from start to finish. You can paragraph your writing, although not always logically. You are able to use some linking words well, but others with mistakes.

WRITING: TASK TWO - LEXICAL RESOURCE (25%)

You can flexibly use a range of vocabulary and some less common words with some style, despite occasionally choosing the wrong word or making mistakes in spelling or in the form of a word.

WRITING: TASK TWO - GRAMMATICAL RANGE AND ACCURACY (25%)

You are able to use a variety of complex sentences, and many of your sentences are correct. However you still make a few mistakes with grammar and punctuation.

MARKER FEEDBACK

- 1. Make sure to use the correct form of the verb
- 2. Make sure you check your spelling
- 3. Make sure you extend your response more fully
- 4. Make sure you use linking words and phrases
- 5. Make sure your position is clear throughout

HOW TO IMPROVE

Practise producing different types of writing. When writing informational and argumentative pieces, take care to develop your points thoroughly, providing as many relevant supporting ideas and details as necessary. Don't develop your points separately. Instead, ask yourself: how might I develop my idea so that it logically leads me to my next idea? Then, also ask yourself: does my use of paragraphing help to highlight the flow of my ideas? Have I also used other means besides paragraphing to do this?

Use a good variety of structures, choosing appropriate ones to help the overall effect of your writing. Also try to use a wide range of vocabulary when you write, always using the best possible word. For words and phrases that are newer to you, look them up online to see how other writers use them and what other words they often appear together with.

Finally, check your writing, paying special attention to those words and grammar structures you're not as confident about.





SPEAKING

6.5

INDICATIVE SPEAKING BAND SCORE AND FEEDBACK

Speaking

FLUENCY AND COHERENCE (25%)

You can speak at length, although you are sometimes less clear or fluent because of repetition, self-correction, or hesitation to search for words or grammar. Speaking is generally well-organised, and your ideas are generally well linked, but with some errors.

LEXICAL RESOURCE (25%)

You use a range of vocabulary to discuss a variety of topics, and can use some less common or idiomatic vocabulary, although not always accurately. You can paraphrase well if needed.

GRAMMATICAL RANGE AND ACCURACY (25%)

You can use a range of grammar structures. Sentences are frequently accurate, although there are some errors.

PRONUNCIATION (25%)

Your pronunciation can be clear and effective, but there may be problems. You are usually easy to understand, although words may be unclear at times.

HOW TO IMPROVE

Talk to other English speakers about more abstract topics or more difficult current topics. Keep the discussion going for as long as possible. At the same time, try to express your ideas as accurately as you can, using the best words you know. Many of your ideas will also require the use of complex grammatical structures. If you're using several simple sentences, try to join them up in a way that makes your point clearer.

Listen (and read) in English more to help you pick up natural and idiomatic phrases. When listening, note the rhythm and also the words that the speaker stresses. Is your rhythm similar? Are you putting the stress on the right words?





GENERAL HINTS AND TIPS

HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE TEST

- Study the test format to make sure that you know what to expect. Look carefully at the content of each part of the IELTS test - Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking - and get to know the different types of questions that you may be asked in each part.
- Buy (or borrow from your local library) some IELTS selfstudy books and materials and practise, practise, practise.
- Use your English every day. Read, speak, listen and write in English as often as you can. This is a proven way to improve your English and therefore your IELTS score.
- Taking an English language course is one of the quickest ways to improve your English. The feedback you receive from your teacher will help you improve the specific skills involved in speaking, listening, reading and writing English.
- Test preparation is different to an English language course, as it will not help improve your English.
 However, an IELTS preparation course can help you familiarise yourself with the types of tasks included in an IELTS test. Ask your local IELTS test centre for more information about a preparation course near you.

HOW TO DO WELL ON THE DAY

- Plan your journey ensure you know how to get to the test venue so that you arrive in time to check in and move through all the necessary security procedures.
- Bring your ID (valid passport/national identity card).
 Make sure you bring the same identification that you provided on your IELTS application form.
- Be prepared and have something to eat and drink before your test. You will not be allowed to take food into the test room; you will only be allowed to take a drink in a transparent bottle.
- Listen carefully to the test supervisor's instructions. If you cannot hear or have any concerns, raise your hand and the supervisor will assist you.
- Try to stay calm and positive so you can do your best in the test.

USEFUL LINKS

- Find a test location near you and book your test: ielts.org/register
- Get more preparation advice: ielts.org/prepare
- Find out more about how IELTS is scored: ielts.org/results

FOR MORE HELP TO UNDERSTAND THESE SCORES

You can read the official IELTS assessment criteria in more detail at **ielts.org/criteria**If you have specific questions about your IELTS Progress Check Report, please contact **ieltsprogresscheck@idp.com**