IELTS SPEAKING

How to help students perform at the best in this module?

LSPOC Training Workshop for Student Tutors

26 May 2021



Content

1. The Basic Information of the Speaking Test

2. Assessment Criterion

3. Feedback on Students' Performance

4. How can our LSPOC help students achieve higher in IELTS Speaking test?



1. The Basic Info: One-to-One Interview

- 1. How much time does this speaking test last for?
 - 11-14 minutes
- 2. How many parts does the test have?
 - 3 parts
- 3. What will each part of the test ask candidates to do?
 - Part 1: Checking ID & Answering 2 sets of general questions on familiar topics (4-5 min)
 - Part 2: Giving a long-turn speech on a specific topic and answering follow-up questions (3-4 min)
 - Part 3: Answering more general and abstract questions related to Part 2 topic (4-5 min)
- 4. What topics will be asked about during the test?
- Familiar topics which can have many sub-topics: family, society, education, technology, health, transport, Tommertien Communication, media, employment, environment, architecture, etc.

1. The Format: Process & Essential Tips



A short introductory conversation

- Answer questions on 2 simple topics that are often related to personal information and experiences
- Tip: Don't give very short answers (e.g. only saying yes/no) though a long answer is not expected.



A long-turn speech

- 1 minute to prepare and take notes
- Speak for 2 minutes
- Answer 1-2 round-off questions
- <u>Tip:</u> Speak for sufficient time.



A discussion of issues related to the theme of the task in Part 2

- Answer more general and abstract questions on 2-3 sub-topics related to the theme
- <u>Tip:</u> Longer answers are expected. Don't only talk about "you" and "your personal experience".



1. What language functions are required in the test?

The following language functions are covered in the 3 parts of the IELTS Speaking test, so candidates must understand each of these language functions:

- Providing personal and non-personal information
 - **Expressing preferences, likes and dislikes**
 - **Giving reasons, explanations, and examples**
 - Speculating and predicting
 - Comparing and contrasting
 - Describing people, places, objects, events
 - **Expressing opinions**
 - **Expressing conditions**
 - Making suggestions



2. Assessment Criteria

Candidates will be expected to answer short questions, speak fluently and clearly on a chosen topic, and to interact with the examiner. The examiner will assess a candidate's English speaking proficiency using the 4 criteria listed below:

1. Fluency and Coherence

2. Lexical Resource

3. Grammatical range and accuracy

4. Pronunciation

Question:

What factors will affect the examiner's judgement of a candidate's performance in the 4 domains?



2. Criteria: Fluency and Coherence & Lexical Resource

1. Fluency and Coherence

- 1) Speech rate: how fast a speaker is
- 2) Continuity: keeping going with/without effort (e.g. hesitations, pauses, false-starters, repetition, self-corrections)
- 3) Coherence: how effective ideas and language are linked and organized by using conjunctions, pronouns, and connectors to ensure a logical sequence of ideas

2. Lexical Resource

- 1) Accuracy: whether a speaker can choose precise words (and word forms) to express meaning and attitude/style naturally
- 2) Range: whether a speaker can use different words (in particular less common words and idiomatic language) flexibly to talk about a range of topics with little repetition by paraphrases and circumlocution (when candidates are not sure of the exact word)

For private study or research only.

Not for publication or further reproduction.

The Education University

2. Criteria: Grammatical Range and Accuracy & Pronunciation

3. Grammatical Range and Accuracy

- 1) Accuracy: how frequent mistakes occur in speaking and whether those mistakes affect understanding, such as different tenses, subject/verb agreement, singular/plural forms, articles, preposition, etc.
- 2) Range: the length and complexity of sentences and how flexible a speaker is when using different structures, such as the use of subordinate clauses and the range of sentence structures.

4. Pronunciation

- 1) Use of positive pronunciation features: whether a speaker can use a range of positive features naturally to help express meaning and attitude, such as chunking, stress, intonation, linking, etc.
- 2) Pronunciation accuracy and clarity: whether a speaker can say words/sounds accurately and clearly and how much strain inaccuracies may cause for listeners to process the meaning

3. Part 1 & Part 3 Example: Feedback on Students' Performance

Watch the video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UdSK1 tzt81 from 0:07 to 4:47 (Part 1) and from 7:30 to the end (Part 3). Give some comments to the candidate on the 2 domains by referring to the public descriptors:

How can she improve her performance?

1. Fluency and Coherence

- 1) Speech rate: how fast a speaker is
- 2) Continuity: keeping going with/without effort (e.g. hesitations, pauses, false-starters, repetition, self-corrections, fillers.)
- 3) Coherence: how effective ideas and language are linked and organized by using conjunctions, pronouns, and connectors to ensure a logical sequence of ideas

2. Lexical Resource

1) Accuracy: whether a speaker can choose precise words (and word forms) to express meaning and attitude/style naturally



2) Range: whether a speaker can use different words (in particular less common words and idiomatic language)
The Effectibly to talk about a range of topics with little repetition by paraphrases and circumlocution (when candidates of Hoare not sure of the exact word)

3. Part 2 & Part 3 Example: Feedback on Students' Performance

Watch the video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yzmu5Z9KZ48 from 4:59 to 7:24 (Part 2) and from 7:25 to the end (Part 3). Give some comments to the candidate on the 2 domains by referring to the public descriptors:

How can he improve his performance?

1. Fluency and Coherence

- 1) Speech rate: how fast a speaker is
- 2) Continuity: keeping going with/without effort (e.g. hesitations, pauses, false-starters, repetition, self-corrections, fillers.)
- 3) Coherence: how effective ideas and language are linked and organized by using conjunctions, pronouns, and connectors to ensure a logical sequence of ideas

2. Lexical Resource

1) Accuracy: whether a speaker can choose precise words (and word forms) to express meaning and attitude/style naturally



2) Range: whether a speaker can use different words (in particular less common words and idiomatic language)
The Effectibly to talk about a range of topics with little repetition by paraphrases and circumlocution (when candidates of Hoare not sure of the exact word)

4. How can students improve through our LSPOC?

1. Vocabulary and ideas inputs:

- To provide students exposure to a variety of topics (in particular less familiar topics) that are often assessed in IELTS
- To acquire useful vocabulary related to the topics
- To learn how to use the topical vocabulary in a given context from the course tutors
- To use the newly acquired vocabulary and ideas through speaking practices

2. IELTS Speaking and Writing test-taking and preparation strategies:

- To help students develop a understanding of how to meet the requirements and expectations

3. Speaking practices:

- to help students familiarize themselves with the test format through exercises modelled on IELTS (Speaking Part 2 and 3)
- to motivate students to speak more so as to improve general language proficiency in speaking, in particular in the area of fluency and vocabulary
- to improve confidence in English speaking

4. Feedback and learning resources:

The Education University of Hong Kong to help students understand their strengths and weaknesses in speaking and learn how to improve their

Any questions about IELTS Speaking?

