

IELTS复习要点 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文  
[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/178/2021\\_2022\\_IELTS\\_E5\\_A4\\_8D\\_E4\\_B9\\_c10\\_178697.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/178/2021_2022_IELTS_E5_A4_8D_E4_B9_c10_178697.htm) The following study hints will help you in the weeks leading up to the IELTS. Become familiar with the test as early as possible. The skills being tested in the IELTS take a period of time to build up. Cramming is not an effective study technique for IELTS. Use your study time efficiently. Study when you are fresh and, after you have planned a timetable, make sure that you keep to it. Set goals and ensure that you have adequate breaks. In the IELTS test, each of the four Band Modules Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking carries the same weight. Study each skill carefully and spend more time on the skills in which you feel you are weak. Be aware of the exact procedure for the test. Be very clear on the order of each section, its length and the specific question types. There are many resources available to help you practice these skills. Having a study partner or a study group is an excellent idea. Other students may raise issues that you may not have considered. Seek help from teachers, friends and native English speakers. Countdown to the test Days before the test This is not a time for intensive study. It is a time to review skills and your test technique. It is important to exercise, eat, rest and sleep well during the week in which you will take the test. Leave nothing to chance. If you do not know how to get to the test centre, try going there at a similar time one or two weeks before the real test. The night before the test You must have a good dinner and go to bed at your normal time not too early and not too late, as you do not want to disrupt your sleep pattern if possible.

Have everything ready that you need to take with you to the test so you can simply pick it up in the morning, for example, the test registration form, passport, test number, pens, pencils, erasers, etc. A pen that runs dry or a pencil that breaks can take several minutes to replace. Check before the exam exactly what articles you need. Set your alarm clock the night before or arrange a wake-up call. On the morning of the test Eat a good breakfast. You will have several hours of concentration ahead of you and you will need food and drink in the morning. You may even want to bring more food or a snack with you, especially if your speaking test is at a later time that day. You cannot, however, take food or drink into the exam room. If possible, wear a watch in case you cannot see the clock in the exam room. It is essential that you keep track of time. Give yourself plenty of time to get to the test centre. You will be required to complete a registration form and to show your passport before you enter the examination room so you must arrive at the time specified by your test centre. If you are early, you could go for a walk. If you are late, you will not be allowed to enter. Avoid the added tension of having to rush. During the test Most students at the test will feel nervous. This is quite normal. In fact, it can actually be quite helpful in terms of motivation. It may make you alert and help you to focus. The aim is for you to try to perform at your optimum level. In contrast, high levels of anxiety can affect a students performance. However, much of this anxiety can be overcome by good preparation, familiarity with test details and a positive attitude. The examination room should be suitable for testing, that is, the lighting, ventilation and temperature

should be appropriate. If you are uncomfortable because of any of these factors or if there is some other problem, such as not being able to hear the recording of the Listening Module, make sure you ask the person in charge to do something about it. For example, you may ask to change seats.

### Examination technique

By using good examination technique you could help to improve your overall score for the IELTS test. Remember that every section is marked independently. Do not jeopardise your performance in one section just because you believe that you have done badly in another. Do not underestimate or try to predict your outcome. You may, in fact, have done better than you imagined. Focus on what you know rather than on what you don't know while you are doing the test. Ensure that you adhere to the times suggested as they usually correspond to the number of marks given for a particular question. In the Listening and Reading Modules, it is a good idea to write down an answer, even if you are not sure of it, before moving on to the next question. Many students intend to return to the answers they have omitted at the end of the test but do not have enough time to do so. Furthermore, by writing your best answer at the actual time of reading the question, you save the time you need to spend again on re-reading the question and re-acquainting yourself with the subject matter. If you are not confident about your answer, mark it in some way and return to it at the end. Do not leave any answers blank. You are not penalised for incorrect answers, so 'guess' wisely.

### Skills for the Listening Module

In the IELTS Listening Module, the recording is played once only. You must, therefore, use a number of strategies to

help you listen closely. There are a few main skills you will need to do well in the IELTS Listening Module: Understanding the instructions Instructions are both written on the question paper and spoken on the tape. Read and listen to every word in the instructions very carefully. Ensure that you follow them exactly and answer in the correct way. Previewing and predicting An announcer will briefly outline: 1. the topic 2. who is talking 3. the situation. Try to listen carefully as this will help you to preview the questions. Before the recording begins for each section, you will be given up to 30 seconds to read and become familiar with the questions. Use this time efficiently so that you can prepare yourself to listen for the information you need. Here are some hints for previewing and predicting: 1. Study the question carefully and try to predict what type of answer is required. For example, will it be a date, a name or maybe a number? 2. Check the differences between similar-looking pictures or diagrams. 3. Look for minor details such as different numbers or omissions. In addition to the 30 seconds before each section, you will also be given 30 seconds after each section to look over your answers. If you are satisfied with your answers in the section you have just finished, move on to the next section and use the full 60 seconds for previewing. Listening for specific information Use of previewing and predicting skills will help you listen for the specific information you need to answer the questions in the Listening Module. Listening for key words and common connective words often helps to signal the specific information that you need in order to answer the question. Make

sure that, while you are actually writing your answers, you continue to listen to the information given in the recordings as there will not be a second opportunity to hear it. Checking and rewriting You are given about 30 seconds after each section to check your answers. Check that all your answers correspond with the given instructions. Make sure that you have answered every question. Marks are not deducted for incorrect answers so, if you are unsure of a particular answer, you should guess by writing down what you think is the most likely answer. Check that you have included only what is necessary in the answer. At the end of the Listening Module, you are given about 10 minutes to transfer your answers from the question paper onto the answer sheet. Scan your answers to ensure that you have transferred them

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