



Sumit sir

Get to know IELTS

Hi Everyone! Welcome to the CATKing Family! I'm here to be your guide on the IELTS journey. So, you might be wondering, what exactly is this IELTS everyone's talking about?

IELTS stands for the **International English Language Testing System** – an English Language proficiency test. It checks your English skills for studying or working abroad.

There are two versions: **Academic (for universities) and General Training (for everyday English).**

The top countries accepting IELTS score are **Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany, France, Singapore, United States, Malaysia**

Test Pattern

Section	Description	Time
Listening	Four audio recordings of native speakers on various topics	30 minutes + 10 minutes transfer
Reading	Three long passages from academic sources and general media	60 minutes
Writing	Two writing tasks: a report/letter and an essay	60 minutes
Speaking	Face-to-face interview with an examiner	11-14 minutes



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Section-wise Topics

Section	Skill Tested	Focus
Listening	Understanding spoken English	Everyday conversations & lectures, key points, following ideas
Reading	Reading comprehension	Main ideas, details, analyzing information, drawing conclusions
Writing	Written communication skills	Analyze visuals (Academic) or write letters (General), essays with arguments & evidence
Speaking	Spoken communication skills	Fluency, vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, expressing ideas clearly

Fee Structure

IELTS Test Type	IELTS Exam Fee
IELTS Academic Test	17,000
IELTS General Training Test	17,000
Computer-delivered IELTS	17,000
Computer-delivered IELTS for UKVI	17,250
Pen and paper-based IELTS	17,000





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So, what is the eligibility criteria for IELTS?

- There is no academic eligibility criteria
- There is no age limit criteria
- Also **IELTS scores are valid for two years** and IELTS results are valid for Skilled Migration applications for a period of three years

Top programs offered by countries

Country	University	Program Name
United States	Harvard University	MBA
	Stanford University	MS in Computer Science
	MIT	PhD in Physics
United Kingdom	University of Oxford	MSc in Computer Science
	University of Cambridge	MA in English Literature
	Imperial College London	MSc in Data Science
Australia	University of Sydney	Bachelor of Engineering
	University of Melbourne	MBA
	Australian National Univ	PhD in Biology
Canada	University of Toronto	MA in Psychology
	University of British Col	MSc in Computer Science
	McGill University	MBA
Germany	University of Berlin	MSc in Data Science
	Technical University of Mu	MA in Architecture
	Heidelberg University	PhD in Chemistry



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Listening

Tapescript:

(A customer has been arranging with a shipping agent to send a large box overseas. This is the last part of the conversation.)

A OK right. Now obviously insurance is an important thing to consider and our companies are able to offer very good rates in a number of different all inclusive packages.

B Sorry, could you explain a bit more?

A Yes, sorry, um. There's really three rates according to quality of insurance cover– there's the highest comprehensive cover which is Premium rate, then there's Standard rate and then there's Economy rate. That one will only cover the cost of the contents second hand.

B Oh I've been stung before with Economy insurance so I'll go for the highest.

A Mh'hm and can I just check would you want home delivery or to a local depot or would you want to pick it up at the nearest port?

B The port'd be fine – I've got transport that end.

A Fine and will you be paying by credit card?

B Can I pay by cheque?

Answer the questions below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer.

What TWO factors can make social contact in a foreign country difficult?

- 11
- 12

Which types of community group does the speaker give examples of?

- theatre
- 13
- 14

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In which TWO places can information about community activities be found?

- 15
- 16

Reading

The life and work of Marie Curie Marie Curie is probably the most famous woman scientist who has ever lived. Born Maria Sklodowska in Poland in 1867, she is famous for her work on radioactivity, and was twice a winner of the Nobel Prize. With her husband, Pierre Curie, and Henri Becquerel, she was awarded the 1903 Nobel Prize for Physics, and was then sole winner of the 1911 Nobel Prize for Chemistry. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize. From childhood, Marie was remarkable for her prodigious memory, and at the age of 16 won a gold medal on completion of her secondary education. Because her father lost his savings through bad investment, she then had to take work as a teacher. From her earnings she was able to finance her sister Bronia's medical studies in Paris, on the understanding that Bronia would, in turn, later help her to get an education. In 1891 this promise was fulfilled and Marie went to Paris and began to study at the Sorbonne (the University of Paris).

She often worked far into the night and lived on little more than bread and butter and tea. She came first in the examination in the physical sciences in 1893, and in 1894 was placed second in the examination in mathematical sciences. It was not until the spring of that year that she was introduced to Pierre Curie.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1-3 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this





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- 1 Marie Curie's husband was a joint winner of both Marie's Nobel Prizes.
- 2 Marie became interested in science when she was a child.
- 3 Marie was able to attend the Sorbonne because of her sister's financial contribution

Writing

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

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

Write at least 250 words.

International tourism has brought enormous benefit to many places. At the same time, there is concern about its impact on local inhabitants and the environment.

Do the disadvantages of international tourism outweigh the advantages?

Speaking

Let's consider first of all how people's values have changed.

1. What kind of things give status to people in your country?
2. Have things changed since your parents' time?

Finally, let's talk about the role of advertising.

3. Do you think advertising influences what people buy?

All the best for your IELTS preparation!

