FREE IELTS SPEAKING RESOURCE

Speaking tips you can use today

Turn advice into spoken practice: clear answers, useful details and a next step you can repeat.

Read less. Try one thing aloud.

- Part 1: answer directly and add a personal detail.
- Part 2: turn a one-minute plan into a connected talk.
- Part 3: explain a view, test it and make it specific.

Your route through this workbook

1. **Choose a focus.** Start with the part that feels least comfortable. The short examples show a technique, not a script.
2. **Speak before reviewing.** Use your own experience or opinion. Recording is optional; you can note what you noticed immediately afterwards.
3. **Retry one answer.** Change one detail, then compare how clearly you explained yourself.

Practise this with the free speaking simulator →

https://www.speakingielts.com/practice/full-mock?utm_source=pdf&utm_medium=download&utm_campaign=speaking-tips

Original practice material by SpeakingIELTS. Use flexible ideas, not memorised answers. This workbook does not predict a band score.

PART 1 · FAMILIAR TOPICS

Answer first. Then add something real.

Part 1 lasts about 4–5 minutes. Listen for the actual question: a habit, a preference, a past experience or a future plan.

1. Choose a useful detail

Give your answer, then explain why or describe a small example. There is no sentence quota: develop the idea naturally without drifting away from the question.

> **Do you enjoy shopping for food?**
>
> "Usually, yes. I go to the market on Sunday because I can choose fruit for the week. The stallholder often suggests something I haven't tried."

Why it works: a direct response → a routine → a specific human detail. The detail gives the listener something concrete to follow.

2. Follow the time in the question

Past: "When I was at school, I walked there with my cousin."
Now: "These days, I take the bus because I work further away."

Use a contrast when it answers the question; do not force extra grammar into every reply.

Try it aloud

1. What do you like about the area where you live?
2. Has your morning routine changed since you were younger?
3. What would you like to learn in the future?

TIP · Prepare details, not paragraphs. Think of one place, one person and one recent event you could discuss. Let the question decide which details you use.

My next answer needs this specific detail:

PART 2 · ONE MINUTE TO PREPARE

Plan a route, not a script

You have **one minute to prepare** and **up to two minutes to speak**. Read the whole card, choose a manageable example and use the prompts to organise your talk.

> **Describe a time you solved a small problem.**
>
> Say what the problem was, where you were, what you did, and explain how you felt afterwards.

1. Make a keyword map

Problem: flat bike tyre · outside library
Action: repair kit · friend showed patch · tested wheel
Result: rode home · relieved · now carry pump

Keywords free you to speak. A full written paragraph can turn your attention towards reading instead of explaining.

2. Connect the events

> "I noticed the tyre was flat as I left the library. Luckily, my friend had a repair kit. She showed me how to find the hole, and I fitted the patch myself. I was relieved because I didn't have to push the bike all the way home."

This is a short extract, not a complete long turn. Continue with relevant detail: what was difficult, how you checked the repair, or what you learned.

TIP · When ideas run thin: explain a cause, describe a moment or compare before and after. Add meaning rather than repeating the same point.

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https://www.speakingielts.com/practice/part-2?utm_source=pdf&utm_medium=download&utm_campaign=speaking-tips

PART 3 · WIDER QUESTIONS

Explain the reason behind your view

Part 3 is a discussion of wider issues, usually linked to Part 2. Move beyond your own story to consider groups, conditions and possible consequences.

1. Make a claim you can support

Should schools teach practical repair skills?

"I think basic repair lessons could be useful because they help students look after things instead of replacing them. For example, learning to mend a loose button could save clothing from being thrown away. Still, schools have limited time, so a short workshop may be more realistic than a new subject."

Notice the path: view → reason → concrete example → practical limit. Use the steps that help your argument; you do not need both sides in every answer.

2. Qualify broad statements

Instead of "Everyone learns better online," try: "Online lessons may suit people with irregular work hours, although beginners can need more direct help."

Words like *may*, *often* and *in some cases* let you express uncertainty accurately. Avoid inventing statistics to make an opinion sound stronger.

Try it aloud

1. Why do some people prefer replacing things to repairing them?
2. How might technology change the skills people need?

TIP · Test your reason. Ask "How does this support my view?" If the link is weak, choose a clearer example rather than adding more connectors.

One group or condition that could change my answer:

ACROSS ALL PARTS · KEEP MEANING CLEAR

Recover, connect and speak clearly

1. Describe a word you cannot recall

Keep the message moving by explaining purpose or appearance. If you forget “stapler”, you could say:

> “I keep a little tool on my desk that joins sheets of paper together. It’s useful when I organise notes for a meeting.”

Try it: describe an everyday object without naming it. Then answer a question about how you use it.

2. Repair briefly, then continue

“I’ve lived there for three years—sorry, nearly four now.” A quick correction is enough. Restarting the entire answer can make the idea harder to follow.

If you did not hear a question, ask: “Sorry, could you repeat the question, please?” Listen again before deciding what to say.

3. Make important words easy to hear

Say: “I prefer walking in the **EVENING**, when the streets are quieter.” Let the key contrast stand out through comfortable pitch or length, not shouting.

Then change the contrast: “I prefer **WALKING** in the evening, rather than driving.” Keep the small words natural and the word endings clear.

TIP · Review one feature. Ask whether your main point was easy to follow. If you record yourself, listen for that one feature first; recording is not required.

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https://www.speakingielts.com/practice/part-1?utm_source=pdf&utm_medium=download&utm_campaign=speaking-tips

PRINT & REUSE · YOUR NEXT SESSION

One focused retry beats a long checklist

Date: _____ Focus part: _____

Tick after speaking. Leave unticked items for a later session.

☐ I answered the actual question.
☐ My reason or example made the meaning clearer.
☐ I connected ideas without repeating the same point.
☐ I used words I could explain and pronounce clearly.
☐ I corrected briefly or described a missing word when needed.

A flexible 15-minute session

1. **Warm up · 3 minutes.** Try two Part 1 questions. Add a different personal detail to each.
2. **Plan and talk · 3 minutes.** Use one minute to prepare a Part 2 card, then speak for up to two minutes.
3. **Explore · 4 minutes.** Try a related Part 3 question. Explain a reason and a concrete example.
4. **Review and retry · 5 minutes.** Note one improvement. Repeat one answer with that improvement in mind. Record only if useful to you.

One thing I did clearly:

One change for my retry:

Next session: when + topic + focus

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Keep your own examples flexible. These notes support practice; they are not a scoring tool.