

IELTS Academic Listening Test

Computer Delivered (CBT)

Listen • Understand • Answer
Your future, one section at a time.



Same test, new format.
Same skills, more convenience.



About IELTS Academic Listening

The IELTS Academic Listening test is computer delivered (CBT) and lasts for 30 minutes. You will listen to 4 recordings (one for each section) and answer 40 questions. The recordings are played only once.

- Duration**
30 minutes
(plus 10 minutes transfer time)
- Number of sections**
4 sections
- Total questions**
40 questions
- Audio**
Played once only
- Format**
Multiple choice, matching, plan/map/diagram labelling, form completion, short answer.

The 4 Sections

- Section 1 – Conversation**
(about everyday life, e.g. accommodation, travel, registration)
10 questions
- Section 2 – Monologue**
(e.g. a university tour, presentation)
10 questions
- Section 3 – Academic discussion**
(e.g. between students and tutor)
10 questions
- Section 4 – Lecture**
(e.g. on a university topic)
10 questions

You will hear each recording **only once**. So, listen carefully, read the questions before the audio, and manage your time well.

Sample Test – Section 1 (Questions 1–4)

- Audio plays once
- Questions 1–4
Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
- What is the main purpose of the conversation?
☐ A) To discuss accommodation options.
☐ B) To arrange a meeting.
☐ C) To provide information about the university.
☐ D) To solve a problem with the application.
 - What does the officer suggest the student do now?
☐ A) Fill in an online form.
☐ B) Apply for the application fee.
☐ C) Attend an interview.
☐ D) Contact the accommodation office.
 - According to the conversation, when will the student enrol in university?
☐ A) With a new class.
☐ B) In two weeks.
☐ C) In a few months.
☐ D) Next term.

This is just an example.
The real test will have different questions and audio content.

Question Types in Listening

- Multiple Choice**
Choose the correct answer from 4 options.
- Matching**
Match speakers, information or headings.
- Plan / Map / Diagram Labelling**
Label a map, plan or diagram with given options.
- Form Completion**
Fill in missing information (e.g. name, date, number, place).
- Short Answer Question**
Write one or two words or a number.

Example of Form Completion

Name: _____
Date of birth: 12 / _____ / 2004

Useful Tips

- Practice with real test audio and formats.
- Read the questions quickly before the audio starts.
- Underline key words (e.g. names, numbers, dates).
- Focus on the main idea and specific details.
- Don't worry if you miss something – move on!
- Manage your time for each section.

Practice makes progress!

Key Takeaway

- IELTS Academic Listening is computer delivered.
- There are 4 sections and 40 questions.
- You will hear each recording only once.
- Question types include multiple choice, matching, map/diagram labelling, form completion and short answers.
- Good listening, quick reading and time management are essential for a high score.

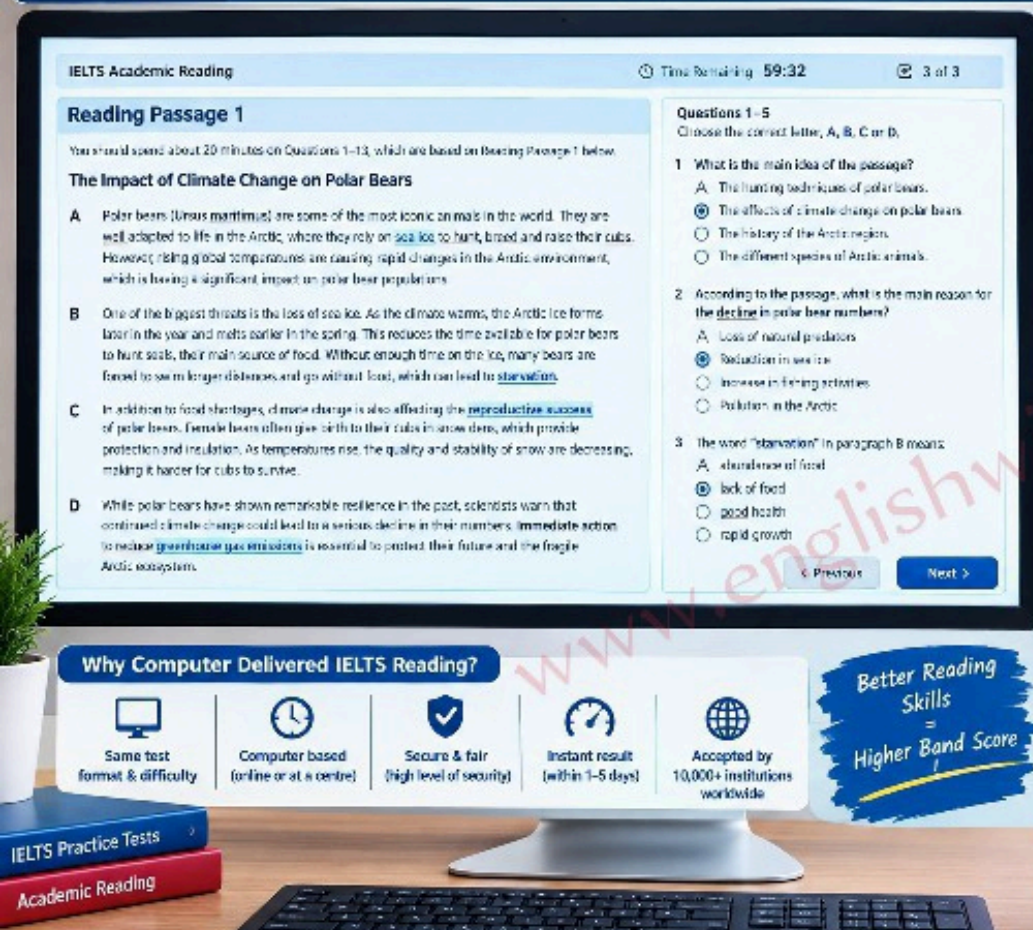
Listen Smart
Score Higher!

IELTS[™]
Academic

IELTS Academic Reading Test (Computer Delivered)

Read • Understand • Answer • Achieve Your Band

Same test
Same format
More convenience



Detailed Explanation

- 1. Understanding the Test**
 - There are 3 passages (40 questions in total).
 - You have 60 minutes (about 20 minutes per passage).
 - All questions are multiple choice (A, B, C or D).
 - Questions check your ability to find specific information, understand ideas, main points, and the writer's views.

- 2. Key Strategies**
 - ✓ Skim the passage first to get the main idea.
 - ✓ Read the questions carefully and underline keywords.
 - ✓ Look for synonyms (the exact words may not be used).
 - ✓ Pay attention to locations (e.g., paragraph A, B, C, D).
 - ✓ Eliminate the wrong options.
 - ✓ Manage your time (about 1 minute per question).

- 3. Explanation of Sample Questions**
 - 1. Main idea of the passage**
→ The whole passage discusses how climate change affects polar bears, so the correct answer is B.
 - 2. Main reason for the decline**
→ Paragraph B clearly states that rising temperatures reduce sea ice, which is the main reason, so the answer is B.
 - 3. Meaning of 'starvation'**
→ The context shows bears going without food, so it means 'lack of food', which is B.

- 4. Important Vocabulary**
 - + sea ice = frozen seawater
 - + starvation = extreme hunger
 - + reproductive success = ability to have offspring
 - + greenhouse gas emissions = gases that trap heat in the atmosphere

- Final Tip**
Practice regularly with real test questions to improve your speed, accuracy and confidence.

IELTS Academic – Speaking Test (Computer Delivered)

Speak. Be Yourself. Show Your English Skills.



What is the IELTS Academic Speaking Test?

The IELTS Academic Speaking test is a face-to-face interview with a certified examiner, conducted on a computer. It assesses your ability to communicate in English in academic and everyday contexts.



Test Format & Time

Part 1 – Introduction & Interview

4–5 minutes

- Personal information
- Familiar topics
- Short, direct answers

Part 2 – Long Turn

3–4 minutes

- You get a task card
- 1 minute preparation time
- 1–2 minutes to speak

Part 3 – Discussion

4–5 minutes

- Deeper discussion
- Abstract topics
- Express opinions & give reasons

Total time: 11–14 minutes

Detailed Explanation of Each Part

1 Part 1: Introduction & Interview

The examiner asks you a few questions about yourself and familiar topics (such as family, study, work, hobbies, travel, etc.).

Example questions:

- Where do you live?
- What do you like to do in your free time?
- How often do you use the internet?

Tip: Keep your answers simple, clear and natural.

2 Part 2: Long Turn

You will be given a task card with a topic. You will have 1 minute to prepare and make notes. Then you will speak for 1–2 minutes about the topic.

Task card example:

- Describe a university or college you would like to attend. You should say:
- where it is
 - what it is like
 - what you would like to study there
 - and explain why you want to go there

Tip: Organize your ideas and speak with confidence.

3 Part 3: Discussion

The examiner will ask more in-depth questions related to the topic from Part 2. These questions are more abstract and encourage you to share your opinions and reasons.

Example questions:

- How important is higher education today?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad?
- How can universities improve teaching methods?

Tip: Give detailed answers, use examples and express your own opinion.

Sample Test – Full Speaking Test (Computer Delivered)

Part 1 – Introduction & Interview (4–5 minutes)

1. Where do you live?
2. What do you like most about your hometown?
3. Do you prefer to live in a city or a village? Why?

Part 2 – Long Turn (3–4 minutes)

Task Card:

Describe a book that you have read recently. You should say:

- what the book is about
- when and where you read it
- what you liked or disliked about it
- and explain why you would recommend it to others.

Preparation time: 1 minute
Speaking time: 1–2 minutes

Part 3 – Discussion (4–5 minutes)

1. Do you think reading books is still important in the digital age?
2. How has technology changed the way people read?
3. What can be done to encourage more young people to read?

Practice, Prepare, Perform – Get Your Desired IELTS Band!

Computer Based Test

Secure & Fair Environment

Flexible (Test at Your Convenience)

Accepted by 10,000+ Universities & Institutions Worldwide



IELTS Academic Time Remaining 60:00 Next >

Writing Task 1
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.
The graph below shows the percentage of people in five countries who use different forms of transportation to get to work in 2020. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Methods of Transport to Work (2020)

Country	Car	Public Transport	Bicycle	Walking
USA	55%	25%	12%	8%
UK	50%	28%	12%	10%
Canada	48%	7%	12%	33%
Australia	45%	10%	12%	33%
New Zealand	42%	10%	12%	36%

Task 2
You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.
Some people believe that university education should be free for all students, while others think that students should pay for their own education. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Word count: 0

Test Overview

Duration	60 minutes (2 tasks)
Tasks	Task 1 (20 minutes) Task 2 (40 minutes)
Format	Type your answers on computer using a word processor.
Word Limit	Task 1: about 150 words Task 2: about 250 words
Assessment Criteria	- Task Achievement - Coherence & Cohesion - Lexical Resource - Grammatical Range & Accuracy

The computer will automatically count your words and save your answer. Make sure to manage your time well.

Sample Task 1 – Band 8+ Answer

Question (as shown on screen)
The graph below shows the percentage of people in five countries who use different forms of transportation to get to work in 2020. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Sample Answer (approx. 170 words)
The bar chart compares the percentage of people in the USA, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand who use different means of transport to get to work in 2020. Overall, cars were the most common form of transport in all five countries, while cycling and walking were the least popular.
In the USA, 55% of people travelled to work by car, which was the highest figure among the five countries. Public transport was used by 25% of commuters, followed by walking (12%) and cycling (8%). In the UK, car usage was slightly lower at 50%, with 28% using public transport, 12% walking and 10% cycling. Canada showed a similar pattern, with 48% using cars and only 7% cycling. Australia and New Zealand had the lowest car usage, at 45% and 42% respectively, with higher proportions of public transport and cycling compared to the other countries.

Sample Task 2 – Band 8+ Answer

Question (as shown on screen)
Some people believe that university education should be free for all students, while others think that students should pay for their own education. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Sample Answer (approx. 260 words)
There are two main opinions about whether university education should be free for all students. Some people argue that it should be free, while others believe that students should pay for their own education. In my view, a combination of both approaches would be the best solution.
Those who support free university education say it creates equal opportunities for everyone, regardless of their family background. It can help reduce poverty and build a more skilled and educated society. However, the opponents argue that free education places a heavy financial burden on the government and may lead to lower quality if there is no financial responsibility from students.
In my opinion, a balanced approach is better. Governments could provide free education for the most needed subjects or low-income students, while others could pay reasonable fees. This would ensure both fairness and high quality in education.

Key Tips for a High Band Score

- Understand the question**
 - Identify the type (graph, table, process, etc.).
 - Focus on main features, not minor details.
- Plan before you write**
 - Spend 2–3 minutes brainstorming.
 - Organize your ideas in a simple structure.
- Use a clear structure**
 - Task 1: Introduction, Overview, Details.
 - Task 2: Introduction, Both views, Your opinion.
- Use academic language**
 - Avoid informal phrases (e.g., I think, it's good).
 - Use synonyms and topic vocabulary.
- Check your work**
 - Look for grammar and spelling errors.
 - Make sure you have written the required word count.

Practice regularly, improve your writing skills and achieve your target band!
IELTS – Your Global Future Starts Here

IELTS Band Score	Average Mark Range (Per Module)	What It Means
9.0	36 – 40	Expert user. Fully operational command of the language.
8.0	32 – 35	Very good user. Occasional inaccuracies. Handle complex situations well.
7.0	26 – 31	Good user. Some inaccuracies. Generally effective in complex situations.
6.0	22 – 25	Competent user. Some inaccuracies and misunderstandings. Fairly effective in familiar situations.
5.0	18 – 21	Modest user. Limited ability to handle complex language. Frequent mistakes.
4.0	14 – 17	Limited user. Basic competence. Frequent errors and misunderstandings.
3.0	10 – 13	Extremely limited user. Very limited communication ability.
2.0	6 – 9	Intermittent user. Difficulties understanding and expressing ideas.
1.0	1 – 5	Non-user. No real communication ability.



How Marks Are Calculated

- Each module (Listening, Reading, Writing, Speaking) is marked out of 9 bands.
- The raw marks are converted to a band score based on a fixed scale.
- The final **IELTS score** is the average of all four modules, rounded to the nearest whole or half band.



Key Points to Remember

- Each module is scored separately (0–9 bands).
- The **overall band score** is the average of all 4 modules.
- There are no “pass” or “fail” marks — you get a band score from 1 to 9.
- Each institution or country may have its own requirement (e.g., universities usually require 6.0 – 7.5 bands).



Example

If you get the following band scores:

- Listening 7.0
- Reading 6.5
- Writing 6.0
- Speaking 6.5

$$\text{Average} = (7.0 + 6.5 + 6.0 + 6.5) \div 4 = 6.5$$

So, your overall IELTS band score is **6.5**.



Quick Reference

Listening

(0–9 bands)
= 40 marks

Reading

(0–9 bands)
= 40 marks

Writing

(0–9 bands)
= 40 marks

Speaking

(0–9 bands)
= 40 marks



Total Marks
(4 modules)
= 160 marks

(converted to band score)

Higher Band = More Opportunities