IELTS | Beginner

EWS-IELTS-L1-01 | Guided learning and practice

Build clear sentences about everyday life

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A useful English sentence tells the reader who or what you mean and gives a complete message. Begin with a subject and a verb: I study. Add only the information you need: I study English after work. A longer sentence is not automatically a better sentence. At this stage, clear meaning and an accurate verb are more important than unusual vocabulary. Say your sentence aloud and check that a listener can identify the person, action and time.

Use the present simple for routines and general facts: She works in a shop. With he, she or it, a positive present-simple verb often needs an -s ending. Use am, is or are to describe identity, feelings or a situation: I am a student; the rooms are quiet. Do not add be to every action verb: I study is correct, while I am study is not. When answering a familiar speaking question, give a direct answer and one true detail. Practise with home, study and work before moving to abstract exam topics.

Worked examples

Question: What do you do? Response: I work in a small shop, and I study English in the evening. The extra detail answers naturally without a memorised speech.

Compare: My sister works on Saturdays. My sisters work on Saturdays. The number of people changes the verb form.

Try it yourself: language control

1. Choose: My brother (study / studies) English after work.
2. Choose: We (is / are) ready for the lesson.
3. Complete with a preposition: The class begins ___ nine o'clock.
4. Choose: I visited the library (yesterday / tomorrow).
5. Rewrite correctly: She have two notebooks.

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Find the exact detail and notice a correction

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A timetable, booking form or short conversation often contains several numbers. Before reading or listening, look at the question and predict the type of answer: a day, a time, a name, a price or a place. If a gap follows Room, a room number or name is likely. This prediction helps you listen with a purpose, but it is not permission to guess an answer without evidence. Write what the speaker finally confirms.

Speakers often correct themselves. In The meeting is at two—sorry, half past two, the confirmed time is 2.30, not 2.00. Contrast words such as but, instead and actually can signal a change. During practice, draw a line through the first detail and write the replacement. Afterwards explain the change in a complete sentence. Check spelling, plurals and the stated word limit before submitting a written answer. A clear handwritten note is useful only if it records the correct category of information.

Worked examples

The class usually meets on Tuesday, but this week it meets on Thursday. Asked about this week, answer Thursday.

Bring your student card, not your passport. The required item is a student card; a familiar document mentioned nearby is a distractor.

Community classes

The Riverside Centre offers English classes on Monday and Thursday evenings. Monday classes begin at six, while Thursday classes begin at half past six. New learners should arrive fifteen minutes early for a short conversation with a teacher. Registration costs nothing, but learners must pay for their own notebooks. A class may have a maximum of twelve learners. The centre lends dictionaries during lessons, and learners return them before leaving. A quiet room is available for independent study on Saturday mornings. Learners who need to miss a class should telephone the office before four in the afternoon.

Find evidence in the text

1. Which two days have English classes?
2. What time does Thursday's class begin?
3. How much does registration cost?
4. What is the maximum class size?
5. Must learners buy a dictionary for the lesson?

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Read a short text and explain one idea

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Read a short paragraph once to understand its topic. Then read the question and find the sentence that supports your answer. A question can use different words from the passage: free may mean without charge, and postpone means move to a later time. Underline the evidence rather than only a repeated word. If the text does not give a detail, do not add it from your own experience. This habit prepares you for careful reading in both IELTS pathways.

To explain your own idea, begin with a direct point, give a reason and add a simple example. I prefer morning classes because I can concentrate before work. For example, I usually finish my homework before lunch. These sentences work together because the example illustrates the reason. A connected answer is more useful than a list of impressive words. When reviewing your response, check whether each sentence answers the question. Gradually add a comparison or a limitation when the question requires it; do not force a memorised paragraph into every topic.

Worked examples

Question: Why do people use the library? Text: It offers a quiet place to study. Evidence-based answer: They can study in a quiet place.

Point: Parks are useful. Development: They give residents somewhere to walk. Example: A short walk after work can be easier when a park is nearby.

Apply the skill

1. Write three true sentences about your daily routine. Use one time expression.

2. Speak for 30 seconds: Describe a place where you like to study. Give one reason.

3. Read: The club meets on Friday at four. Membership is free. Write a sentence giving the day and time.

Use separate paper or a device recording for longer responses. Keep your attempt for feedback. This is EWS skill practice, not an official score.

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