EWS-WS-IELTS-A-FREE01 | Separate answer and model guide

Worksheet 1 - Answers

IELTS - selected speaking and writing tasks

මුලින් වැඩපත්‍රය කරන්න. පසුව පිළිතුරු සසඳා වැරදි නිවැරදි කරගන්න.

Open tasks: models show one possible response. Accept other accurate, relevant answers.

Page 1: Speaking Part 2: a cue card

1. A useful skill I learnt from my aunt was planning a short presentation. I used to write every sentence and then read it too quickly. She showed me how to choose one main message and arrange three supporting points. We practised with a two-minute talk about a school project.

At first, I still tried to memorise everything. My aunt asked me to use a small card with key words instead. That made me look up more often and notice whether my listener seemed confused. She also encouraged me to pause after an important idea rather than fill every second.

The skill has been useful because I can explain a plan more clearly in class and during meetings. I am still nervous sometimes, but I now have a method to follow. What helped most was receiving specific feedback and trying the same talk again. I did not become confident in one afternoon; improvement came from small, repeated changes.

නැන්දාගේ නිශ්චිත උපදෙස් හා නැවත පුහුණුව තුළින්, කථිකයා සම්පූර්ණ කතාව කියවීම වෙනුවට ප්‍රධාන අදහසක්, සහායක කරුණු හා විරාම යොදා පැහැදිලි ඉදිරිපත් කිරීමක් කිරීමට ඉගෙන ගනියි.

2. It can offer accessible clubs, pair beginners with experienced people and give learners time to ask questions. Develop one example rather than only listing ideas.

3. A balanced response may explain that experience provides practice, while formal instruction can supply reliable knowledge and feedback. The best choice depends on the skill and the learner.

Page 2: Academic Writing Task 1

1. The table compares the proportions of journeys made by bus, bicycle and car in a fictional town in 2015 and 2025. Overall, bus and bicycle travel became more common, while the proportion of journeys by car fell. Despite this decrease, cars remained the most frequently used of the three forms of transport in both years.

In 2015, car journeys accounted for 60 per cent of the total shown. This was twice the share for buses, at 30 per cent, and six times the figure for bicycles, at 10 per cent.

By 2025, the share of car journeys had dropped by 15 percentage points to 45 per cent. Bus use rose from 30 to 35 per cent, an increase of five percentage points. Bicycle travel showed the largest proportional growth, doubling from 10 to 20 per cent.

The difference between car and bus travel consequently narrowed from 30 percentage points to 10. Together, bus and bicycle journeys represented 55 per cent in 2025, compared with 40 per cent in 2015. The figures show changes in travel shares, but do not explain their causes.

කල්පිත නගරයේ 2015 සිට 2025 දක්වා බස් හා පාපැදි ගමන්වල ප්‍රතිශත වැඩි වී මෝටර් රථ ප්‍රතිශතය අඩු වුවත්, මෝටර් රථ නවමත් වැඩිම භාවිතයක් ඇති ප්‍රවාහන ක්‍රමයයි.