

ภาษาอังกฤษ Writing

CEFR C1

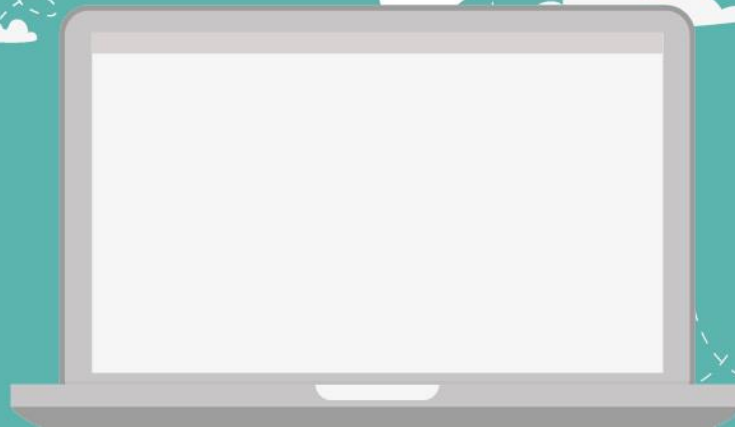
Methods for Listening for Life and Test

ครูพี่ออบ

A

B

C



Methods for Listening for Life and Test

1. Daily Listening Comprehension

1.1 Pronunciation Vs Accent

1.2 What to say when you
don't catch the word

2. Listening for Test (IELTS)

2.1 Test format

2.2 IELTS Listening in detail



Methods for Listening for Life and Test

1. Daily Listening Comprehension

Methods for Listening for Life and Test



1.1 Pronunciation Vs Accent

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1.1 Pronunciation Vs

Accent

How words are pronounced:

- There are two different pronunciations of this word.
- Students said it was helpful if the teacher corrected their pronunciation.
- English pronunciation is notoriously difficult.

the way in which people in a particular area, country, or social group pronounce words:

- She's French but she speaks with an impeccable English accent.
- He speaks with a strong Yorkshire accent.
- I thought I could detect a slight Canadian accent.

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1.1 Pronunciation Vs Accent



ความสำคัญของ Pronunciation ที่ถูกต้อง

- สื่อสารเข้าใจง่ายขึ้น
- เข้าใจสิ่งที่ชาวต่างชาติหรือสื่อต่าง ๆ พูด
- ต่อยอดไปใช้ในเชิงอาชีพ

ความสำคัญ 100/100 !!!!!

Methods for Listening for Life and Test



1.2 What to say when you don't catch the word

Methods for Listening for Life and Test

1.2 What to say when you don't catch the word



- Sorry?
- Sorry, what?
- What?
- Excuse me?
- Pardon?
- I beg your pardon?

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1.2 What to say when you don't catch the word

- Sorry, I'm afraid I don't follow you.
- Excuse me, could you repeat the question?
- I'm sorry, I don't understand. Could you say it again?
- I'm sorry, I didn't quite catch that. Would you mind speaking more slowly?
- I'm confused. Could you tell me again?
- I'm sorry, I didn't understand. Could you repeat a little louder, please?
- I didn't hear you. Please could you tell me again?

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1.2 What to say when you don't catch the word



- Come again?
- Say what?
- Pass that by me again?
- You what?
- I don't get it...

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2. Listening for Test (IELTS)

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2.1 Test format

Methods for Listening for Life and Test

2.1 Test format



Academic

- At test centre on paper or on computer
- Taken online from home or another private location

General Training

- At test centre on paper or on computer

Marks: Each question is worth 1 mark

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2.1 Test format

Listening (30 minutes)

- 4 recordings of native English speakers
- then write answers to a series of questions

Recording 1: a conversation between 2 people in an everyday context

Recording 2: a monologue set in an everyday social context

Recording 3: a conversation between up to 4 people set in an educational or training context

Recording 4: – a monologue on an academic subject

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2.1 Test format

Listening (30 minutes)

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2.1 Test format

Band score	Raw score out of 40
5	16
6	23
7	30
8	35

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2.2 IELTS Listening in detail



- Form, note, table, flow-chart, summary completion
- Multiple choice
- Matching
- Plan, map, diagram labelling
- Form, note, table, flow-chart, summary completion
- Sentence completion

Methods for Listening for Life and Test

2.2 IELTS Listening in detail

Form, note, table, flow-chart, summary completion

Task type and format:

1. **a form:** often used to record factual details such as names
2. **a set of notes:** used to summarise any type of information using the layout to show how different items relate to one another
3. **a table:** used as a way of summarising information which relates to clear categories – e.g. place/time/price,
4. **a flow-chart:** used to summarise a process which has clear stages, with the direction of the process shown by arrows.

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2.2 IELTS Listening in detail

Matching

Task type and format: Match a numbered list of items from the listening text to a set of options on the question paper.

Task focus: Matching assesses the skill of listening for detail if we can understand information given in a conversation on an everyday topic. It also assesses the ability to follow a conversation between two people. It may also be used to assess test takers' ability to recognise relationships and connections between facts in the listening text.

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2.2 IELTS Listening in detail

Plan, map, diagram labelling

Task type and format: We are required to complete labels on a plan, map or diagram (e.g. of a piece of equipment). The answers are usually selected from a list on the question paper.

Task focus: This type of task assesses the ability to understand, e.g. a description of a place, and to relate this to a visual representation. This may include being able to follow language expressing spatial relationships and directions.

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2.2 IELTS Listening in detail

Form, note, table, flow-chart, summary completion

Task type and format:

1. **a form:** often used to record factual details such as names
2. **a set of notes:** used to summarise any type of information using the layout to show how different items relate to one another
3. **a table:** used as a way of summarising information which relates to clear categories – e.g. place/time/price,
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2.2 IELTS Listening in detail

Sentence completion

Task type and format:

We have to read a set of sentences summarising key information from all the listening text or from one part of it, then fill a gap in each sentence using information from the listening text. A word limit is given, for example, 'NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER'.

We will be penalised for writing more than the stated number of words. Contracted words will not be tested. Hyphenated words count as single words.

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2.2 IELTS Listening in detail

Short-answer questions

Task type and format:

We are required to read a question and then write a short answer using information from the listening text. A word limit is given, for example, 'NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER'. We will be penalised for writing more than the stated number of words. Contracted words will not be tested. Hyphenated words count as single words. Sometimes we are given a question which asks us to list two or three points.

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เทคนิคทั้งท้าย

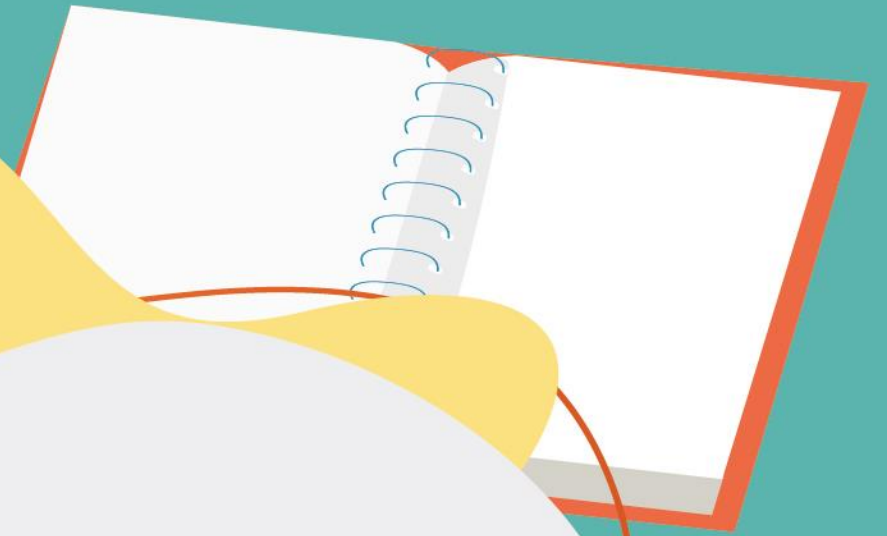
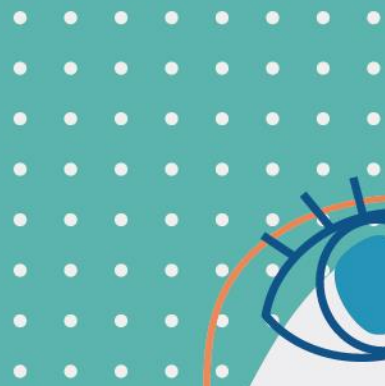
Practice for daily life

- ดูหนังแบบซับไตเติ้ลภาษาอังกฤษ
- ดูยูทูปของฝรั่งแบบหลายๆ สำเนียง
- ฟังพอดคาสต์รายการภาษาอังกฤษ
- ฟังเพลงพร้อมอ่านเนื้อ
- เปิดดูข่าว เช่น BBC, CNN
- ลองฟังซ้ำๆ จนกว่าจะเข้าใจทุกคำ

Practice for exam

- ก่อนฟัง: อ่านโจทย์ อ่านคำถามให้หมดหรือให้มากที่สุดเท่าที่เป็นไปได้ วงศียเวิร์ตไว้ ทำความเข้าใจแล้วเดาคำตอบ
- ระหว่างฟัง: ไม่ต้องเข้าใจทุกอย่าง เน้นที่โจทย์ถามก็พอ ถ้าฟังไม่ทันข้ามข้อนั้นไปเลย
- เติมข้อที่ว่างให้เต็ม อาจเดาก็ได้ เช็คคำตอบทั้งหมดว่าตอบถูกต้องหรือไม่

Exercise



PART 3

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

- 1. What is the type of insurance that was selected**
 - a) Silver**
 - b) Gold**
 - c) Platinum**

- 2. Where is the location that the customer wants the product to be delivered to?**
 - a) neighbour's house**
 - b) the office**
 - c) accommodation reception**

A: Alright. Now insurance is an important thing to consider and our companies are able to offer very competitive rates in different all-inclusive packages.

B: Sound great. Could you explain a bit more?

A: Of course, ma'am. There's really three rates according to quality of insurance cover – there's the highest comprehensive cover which is Platinum rate, then there's Gold level and then there's Silver level. That one will only cover the cost of the contents second hand.

B: Well, I've been stung before with silver level so I'll go for the highest.

A: Perfect. Can I check would you want home delivery or to a somewhere nearby or would you want to pick it up from where you work, like the office?

B: The the front desk of the my flat building would be fine – I think you have already had my address already.

A: No problem at all. Will you be paying by credit card?

B: Can I pay by cash?

Answer the questions below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

What is another factor can make social contact in other countries difficult, apart from language?

- 3

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

- Performing
- 4
- 5

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

- 6
- 7

You will hear an extract from a talk given to a group who are going to stay in the UK.

Good afternoon, and welcome to the British Council. My name is Mary Tait and I've been asked to inform you briefly about certain aspects of life in England before you go there. First, I'm going to talk about the best ways of making social contacts there. You might wonder why it's necessary. When you're living in a another country it can be more difficult, not just because of the language, but because culture may be different.

If you're going to study in the UK you will probably be living in the university accommodation, so it will be quite easy to meet people. But there are still things that you can do. First of all, you can get involved in activities in the university, join a group of some kind. For example, you'll probably find that there are theatre groups who might be looking for actors and so on, or if you love to plant you could join gardening groups in your institution. Or if you like the idea of volunteering there'll be a group for that too at the student union. These are just examples. And the best places to get information about things like this outside the university are either the public library or the city council. The city council in the city centre perform quite a broad range of functions – they're not just confined to working according to the national policy, although that's their main role of course. They support all people living the city as well.

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