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Topics in the test:Individuals : Appearance / Personality / Hobbies / Relationship / My feelingBuildings : Location / Exterior / Interior / Atmosphere / Service / My feelingCities : Location / People / Food / Cityscape / Entertainment / My feelingExperience : What / Why / When / Where / Who / My feelingLeisure activities : What / Who / When / Why / My feelingNatural Beauty : Location / History / Visitors / Activities / My feelingAnimals : Appearance / Habits / Food / Relationship / My feelingObjects : How I got it / Exterior / Function / Price / another related object / My feelingOrganizations : History / Members / Location / Duty / Influence / My feeling Opening: . Well I'd like to talk about …… . Ok then, to start with I will talk about …… The first point: The first thing I'd like to mention is …The main thing you need to know is …I'd like to begin by highlighting the fact …The most important point about _____ is The second point: Going on to my next point which is _____, and the thing that needs to be highlighted here is that (S+V). Now concerning the matter of _____, and what I have to mention here is that ~. The third point:Progressing to the subject of _____. I would like to explain that (S+V).Moving onto the business of _____, What I would like to make clear is that ~. The last point:Finally, I'd like to discuss _____Finally then, if there is time, I could deal with the last question of (N). online speaking service over SKYPE. speaking book Linking words are used to connect two phrases, sentences or ideas in a spoken or written English language text. By using linking words, you can smoothly transition from one part to the next. It allows you to speak in a natural, easy-flowing manner. The linking words you use in your IELTS Speaking section tell the examiner how well you know the given topic and also help the examiner to assess you based on your fluency. Thus, knowing linking words is vital for the IELTS speaking test. Students can find several examination resources online related to the use of linking words for the IELTS speaking test in PDF format. For those who speak English often, linking words or linkers come without any effort. But you have to ensure that they are not overused. The linking words for speaking are different from those of IELTS Writing. Below are some of the linking words or connectors for IELTS Speaking. Read them! Here are the simple connectors in English. They are also called conjunctions. When you have to add more information to the sentence, you can use the following linkers for IELTS speaking: Eg: Another reason for placing the pot outside is to get sunlight. Eg: Also, he was interested in playing the piano. Eg: The plant needs water and sunlight. Eg: He was a writer as well as a soldier. When you want to describe 'time' in the sentence, then you can use the following IELTS speaking connectors: Eg: At the moment, Tom looked like Jesse. Eg: I'm in a meeting right now. Eg: At present, there are no openings in our company. Eg: Now, we have a miniature version of anaconda called mini conda. Eg: It is difficult to find a lotus pond, these days. Eg: Nowadays, it is quite common to be late to home. Eg: It used to be caterpillar before. Eg: In the past, India was ruled by the British. Eg: Years ago, I used to play tennis. Eg: I was not available at that time. Eg: Then, it used to be trams, not buses. When you have to describe the causes and solutions of the particular topic given, you can use the following linking words for IELTS: Eg: Because I met with an accident, I'm unable to go to the office. Eg: I guess it is because of the weather. 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Eg: From my point of view, both are equal. To express that you agree with the topic that is given, you can use the following linking words: Eg: I am in an agreement with him. Eg: I quite agree that I'm short. Eg: I accept that I should oblige. Eg: Exactly! That's what I meant. Signposting language is how the speaker guides their audience through the information. Some Signpost Words To begin with However In the same way Unfortunately Likewise Similarly Nonetheless Fundamentally Incidentally Furthermore Examples of signpost words in sentences: To begin with, lets take a look at the eyes of the painting. Ram had some inhibitions on driving atop the hill. However, his fears vanished later. You should make a decoction for coffee but not in the same way as tea. Unfortunately, his illness did not get any better. They are also called as Discourse markers. Though their main purpose is to avoid fillers like "um" "ah", they are also used to indicate emotions. 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There are a few 10 useful IELTS Speaking tips to impress the examiner that can be kept in mind while using linking words when a topic is given. Some of them are as follows: Linking words cannot be used everywhere. When the examiner asks you to talk about yourself, it is advisable not to use linking words. The usage of linking words in the speaking test is completely different from the usage of linking words in the writing test. The linking word 'Like' can be used only during speaking, while giving examples. It is not advisable to use the linking word 'Like' while writing. You will not get a high score only based on how many times you have used the linking words. There should be some content which impresses the examiner to give a high score. The linking words must come naturally while speaking. Hopefully, this article will help you understand the use of linking words. To improve your expertise on the topic, you can refer to study material and pdf files on the use of linking words for the IELTS speaking test available online. Describe your favourite movie. You should say: When and where you saw it? What type of film it was? What the film was about? Explain why it is your favourite film? To begin with, the very question of "What is your favourite movie?" to a cinephile like me is a tough query. What I mean is there are countless parameters and factors that determine a particular individual's preferred movie or film. As far as I am concerned, the best piece of cinematic work created and my personal favourite is 'Pulp Fiction' written and directed by Quentin Tarantino, one of my favourite filmmakers. Although there are several other filmmakers like Martin Scorsese, David Fincher, Stanley Kubrick, Charlie Chaplin, Ari Aster, The Safdie Brothers and many more whose work I admire and would have liked to pick as my favourite film, I think Pulp Fiction was one of the first films that made me realize my passion for cinema. In the past, I never paid much attention to the genre or language of the film I was watching. I believe that it was during my final years of high school that I started watching movies and television series with greater enthusiasm. Another reason is that once I had my own personal computer, I could watch films in my spare time, which was not possible before I graduated from Class 12. I came across Pulp Fiction as I was searching for films that had a high IMDb rating during this time and found Pulp Fiction in the top 10 of the list, I downloaded the film right away on the desktop and began watching it. I remember being entranced by the immaculate cinematography and the unique style of narration used by Quentin Tarantino. It was a drama film that revolved around one day the life of a few characters. In my opinion, Pulp Fiction has some of the most stunning shots in cinema and also some of the greatest soundtracks, which are also my favourite features of the film. I quite agree that it might not be the greatest film ever made or even the best work of Quentin Tarantino himself, nonetheless, Pulp Fiction is my favourite film. Linking Word Type of Linking Word To begin with Signpost words What I mean is Focusing Connectors And Simple Connectors/Conjunctions Or Simple Connectors/Conjunctions As far as I am concerned For stating an opinion Although Contrasting In the past Time Phrases I believe that For stating an opinion Another reason is Complex connectors In my opinion For stating an opinion I quite agree that To express agreement Nonetheless Signposting language Crack Your IELTS Speaking Test with IELTSMaterial Improving your IELTS speaking cue card skills isn't just about talking confidently. It's also about being clear, using different words, and having good IELTS grammar. Doing this all alone by practising test papers might be hard. So, you can get help from our IELTS experts or attend our webinars to learn tips and improve your speaking skills for the IELTS exam! See also: Below is a list of common topics in IELTS speaking part 3 which are still relevant for 2023 and most of which will probably be used in 2024 as well. Speaking part 3 is: A discussion with the examiner (4-5 minutes) In speaking part 3, the examiner will ask a broader range of questions based on the topic that you had in speaking part 2. The questions require you to expand your answers further with explanation and examples of the world in general. The examiner will strictly control the time. For example, if your topic in part 2 was "A time you were late to meet someone", your part 3 questions will be either about Punctuality, Friends or Socialising. The questions will be about the world in general, not about you personally so make sure you don't refer to yourself or your friends or family in this part of the test. Advertising Do you think adverts have a big impact on what people buy? Are adverts useful for people? What kinds of adverts are most common in your country? Which are more effective: adverts on TV or adverts on social media? Do you think advertising aimed at children is acceptable? What do you think about advertising for fast food? Do you think some types of adverts should be banned? Art What kind of art do you enjoy? What are the tradition art forms in your country? What makes a good painting? Do you think children should study art at school? How can children benefit from learning art? How has art changed in the last few decades in your country? Books What kinds of books do children in your country like to read? Do you think children can learn a lot from books? Do you think fairy tales are useful books for children? Why do some adults read books written for children? Do you think paper books will some day disappear? What are the advantages of e-books? Do you think libraries are still useful in today's society? Business What are popular small businesses in your country? What kinds of products does your country produce? Do you think it's important to purchase products from your own country rather than from abroad? Why do some people like to run their own business? Do you think family business are problematic? What does it take for a business to be successful? Has globalisation affected small businesses in your country? Celebrities How does someone become a celebrity? Are all celebrities actors or singers? Do you think a person needs to be talented to be a celebrity? Are all celebrities good role models? What do you think about celebrities who behave badly in public? Do you think children should learn from celebrities? How do celebrities have a positive impact on the world? Are there any downsides to fame? Do you think famous people have the right to privacy? Are modern celebrities different to celebrities a few decades ago? Clothes Can clothing tell you much about a person? Why do some companies ask their staff to wear uniforms? What are the advantages and disadvantages of having uniforms at work? When do people wear traditional clothing in your country? How have clothes fashions change in your country over the last few decades? What is the difference between clothes that young people and old people like to wear? Culture What popular traditions do you have in your country? Do you think it's important to keep these traditions alive? Are young people less interested in traditions these days? Do you think foreign culture is influencing the culture of your country? How has your country's culture changed over the last few decades? What can be done to keep culture alive? What kinds of traditional foods are there in your country? When do people wear traditional clothing in your country? What popular festivals are typical of your country's culture? Decision Making Why do some people find it difficult to make decisions? What kinds of big decisions do people have to make in their lives? Do you think people ought to get advice before making big decisions? Do you think young people today have different types of decisions to make about their lives compared to young people in the past? Should children be allowed to make decisions on their own? What do you think about people who change their minds after making a decision? Education What makes a good student? What role should the teacher have in the classroom? Do you think computers will one day replace teachers in the classroom? How has teaching changed in your country in the last few decades? What is the difference between the way children learn and the way adults learn? How can a teacher make lessons for children more interesting? Environment What are the biggest environmental problems in your country? What should individuals be doing to protect the natural environment? Is pollution a problem in your country? How could the government help prevent pollution? Do you think young people today are more aware of environmental problems compared to the older generation? Do you think it's important to protect trees? Do you think more money should be spent on protecting wild animals? Do you think zoos are important? Family Is family important in your country? How has the size of the family changed in the last few decades in your country? How do you think the family will change in the future? What role do grandparents play in the family in your country? Who do you think should be responsible for the care of the elderly, the family or the government? Food Do you think diet is important? What is a balanced diet? What is the typical diet of people in your country? Do many people eat in restaurants in your country? Why do some people enjoy eating out? What's the difference between restaurant food and home cooked food? Health How can people improve their health? Do elderly people do much exercise in your country? Do you think all illness can be prevented? Do you think there will be less illness in the future? Do you think health care should be free? What makes a good doctor? Internet Do most people have a computer at home in your country? Do you think all information on the internet is true? How can people find reliable information on the internet? How has the internet changed the way we live? How has the internet changed the way we work? Do you think the internet is safe for children to use unsupervised? Language At what age should children start learning a foreign language? Why do someone people struggle to learn a new language? Do you think it's easier to learn a new language if you are in the country where the language is spoken? What kinds of dictionaries do people use to learn a language? Why do some people want to learn a new language? Do you think it is important to learn the language of a country that you are visiting on holiday? Leadership What traits does a good leader have? Do you think leaders should be physically attractive? Is there a leader in your country who is or has been greatly admired? Why do some leaders loose popularity? Do you think people are born to be a good leader or is it something someone can learn? How could leadership be taught in schools? Do you think leaders should be good listeners? How do leaders motive people to follow them? Media & News Do you believe everything you read in the newspapers? How do most people get their news in your country? How do you think people will get their news in the future? How has TV changed our lives? Do you think TV influences the way we think? Should children be allowed to watch a lot of TV? Are all people on TV famous? Do you think famous people have a responsibility to act as role models for the younger generation? Movies Is going to the cinema to watch a movie popular in your country? What kinds of films are popular in your country? Do many people enjoy watching foreign films in your country? Do you think it's better to have subtitles or dubbing in a foreign film? What does it take for a film to become successful? Which do you think are more important to the success of a film: the director or the stars? Are drama series popular in your country? Do you think people prefer watching films at home or in the cinema? Are there any films which are not suitable for children to watch? Do you think films about real life events should be 100% true to the actual facts? Nature What are the main environmental problems in your country? Why should people be concerned about the environment? How can people protect the environment? Do you think money should be spent on protecting animals? Do you think more should be done to protect natural beauty spots in your country? Photography Do many people like taking photos in your country? Which device do they usually use to take photos? What types of photos do people like to take? What do you think of selfies? Do you think it's ok to share photos online without people's permission? What makes a good photo? How does a photo differ from a painting? Is it true that a photo can tell no lies? What does it take to be a good photographer? Punctuality Is punctuality important in your country? Do you think being on time is more important now than in the past? How do people make sure they are on time for an appointment? Do people in your country usually wear a watch? Why do you think some people are frequently late? Is it easy to control one's time? How can a person balance their daily schedule? What is the main reason people run out of time? Socialising How do people in your country meet new people? Do you think it's safe to meet new people online? Do you think it's important for friends to spend time together? What kinds of things do friends in your country like to do together? Do you think families spend enough time together these days? How has socialising changed over the last few decades? Do you think it's safe for children to socialise online? Society What social problems are there in your country? What can be done to alleviate poverty? Are there many charities in your country? What is the difference between major crime and minor crime? Do you think all criminals should go to prison? Why do so many people move to live in cities? What problems does over population cause? Toys What are popular toys for children in your country? Have the toys for children changed over the last few decades? Do you think boys and girls like the same toys? Do you think it's ok for boys to play with toys made for girls? What kinds of games do children like most? Do you think games and toys are educational for children? Do you think it's ok for children to spend a lot of time playing games on their devices? What benefits can children gain from playing games with other children? Transportation How do most people travel around cities in your country? How do most people travel around your country? What do you think of the public transportation in your country? How could the public transportation be improved? How has transport changed over the last few decades? Do you think trains are better than buses? What do you think of budget air travel? Do you think all transport will one day be run on green energy? Do you think people should walk more rather than use cars? Travel Why do some people prefer to travel abroad rather than in their own country? Do you think traveling to another country can change the way people think? Do you think it is good for children to experience life in a foreign country? How have holidays changed over the past few decades? Do you think it is safer to travel now than in the past? Weather How many seasons are there in your country? Does your country ever have extreme weather? Does weather ever disrupt things in your country? Why do you think some people enjoy living in a hot climate? What types of activities can people do in cold climates? What do you think it must be like to live in a country with only one type of weather all year round? Is the weather easy to predict in your country? Do you think weather influences people's moods? Do you think the world's climate is changing? What do you think is affecting the world's climate? Do you think individuals should take responsibility for the world's global climate? Work Do you think job satisfaction is more important than salary when choosing a job? What skills do you think are needed to get a good job these days? Do you think women should be able to do all the same jobs that men do? How has technology changed the way we work? What is the difference between white collar and blue collar jobs? What jobs do you think are most valuable to society? At what age should people be allowed to retire? More IELTS Speaking Topics Topics and questions for speaking part 1 and speaking part 2. IELTS Speaking Part 1 Topics & Questions IELTS Speaking Part 2 Topics & Questions Recommended for IELTS Speaking . A list of common topics and questions for IELTS speaking part 2. Speaking part 2 is called: "The Talk" A face to face talk with the examiner (3-4 minutes) You will be given a topic card (cue card). You will have 1 minute to prepare your talk and then you will need to speak for 1-2 minutes. Start preparing as soon as you are given the card, paper and pen. The examiner will let you know when to start talking. Keep talking as long as you can. Most topics are stories about yourself or something that happened in your life. The common topics are: an object (thing), a person, a place, an event (occasion) or an activity. See the examples below to help you prepare. Art (object) Describe a piece of art you like. You should say: what the work of art is when you first saw it what you know about it and explain why you like it. Book (object) Describe a book you have recently read. You should say: what kind of book it is what it is about what sort of people would enjoy it and explain why you liked it. Communication (event/occasion) Describe a piece of advice you recently received. You should say: when this happened who gave you the advice what the advice was and explain how you felt about the advice. Daily Routine (event/occasion) Describe a time of the day you like. You should say: what time of day it is what you do at that time who you are usually with and explain why you like it. Embarrassment (event/occasion) Describe a time you were embarrassed. You should say: when it was who you were with what happened and how you coped afterwards Exercise (activity) Describe an exercise you know. You should say: what it is how it is done when you first tried it what kind of people it is suitable for and explain why you think it is a good exercise. Family (person) Describe a member of the your family you get on well with. You should say: who it is what relationship you have to that person what that person is like what you do together and explain why you get on so well. Gift (object) Describe a gift you recently gave to someone. You should say: who you gave it to what kind of person he/she is what the gift was what occasion the gift was for and explain why you chose that gift. Hobby (activity) Describe an interesting hobby. You should say: what it is what kind of people do it how it is done and explain why you think it is interesting. Internet (object) Describe a useful website. You should say: what it is how often you visit it what kind of site it is what kind of information it offers and explain why you think it is useful. Journey (event/occasion) Describe a journey that didn't go as planned. You should say: where you were going how you were travelling who you were with what went wrong and explain what you would do differently. Kindness (person) Describe a person you know who is kind. You should say: who it is how you know this person what sort of person he/she is and explain why you think they are kind. Language (object) Describe a language you have learned. You should say: what it is when you started learning how you learned it what was difficult about it and why you decided to learn that language. Law (object) Describe a good law. You should say: what it is who is affected by it and why you think it is good. Music (object) Describe a song you like. You should say: what kind of song it is what the song is about when you first heard it and explain why you like it. News (event) Describe some good news you recently received. You should say: what the news was how you received the news who gave it to you and explain why this was good news. Old people (person) Describe an old person you know. You should say: who this person is how old he/she is what this person is like and explain why you like this person. Peaceful Place (place) Describe a place that you find peaceful. You should say: where it is when you first went there what you do there and why you like it Photograph (object) Describe a photograph you like. You should say: what can be seen in the photo when it was taken who took it and explain why you like it. Relax (activity) Describe something you do to relax. You should say: what it is where you do it when you first did it and why you find it relaxing. Respect (person) Describe someone you respect. You should say: who the person is how you know about this person what this person does what this person is like and explain why you respect this person. Sport (activity) Describe a sports you would like to learn. You should say: what it is what equipment is needed for it how you would learn it and explain why you would like to learn this sport. Time of Day (event/occasion) Describe your favourite time of day You should say: when it is what you like to do and why it is different to other parts of the day Travel (place) Describe a place you have recently visited. You should say: where you went who you went with how you got there and explain why you enjoyed it. Unexpected (event) Describe an unexpected event. You should say: what it was when it happened who was there why it was unexpected and explain why you enjoyed it. Vocation (object) Describe a vocation you think is useful to society. You should say: what it is what it involves what kind of people usually do this work and explain why you think it is useful to society. Water (place) Describe a place near water. You should say: where it is how you get there how often you do there what you can do there and explain why you like it. Your Favourite Shop (place) Describe your favourite shop. You should say: where it is how often you go there what it sells and explain why you think it is a good shop. Zoo (place) Describe a place with animals. You should say: where it is how you heard of it what animals can be seen and explain why it might be an interesting place to visit. More IELTS Speaking Topics IELTS Speaking Part 1 Topics & Questions IELTS Speaking Part 3 Topics & Questions Recommend for IELTS Speaking ……. . Linking words are used to connect two phrases, sentences or ideas in a spoken or written English language text. By using linking words, you can smoothly transition from one part to the next. It allows you to speak in a natural, easy-flowing manner. The linking words you use in your IELTS Speaking section tell the examiner how well you know the given topic and also help the examiner to assess you based on your fluency. Thus, knowing linking words is vital for the IELTS speaking test. 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Eg: At present, there are no openings in our company. Eg: Now, we have a miniature version of anaconda called mini conda. Eg: It is difficult to find a lotus pond, these days. Eg: Nowadays, it is quite common to be late to home. Eg: It used to be caterpillar before. Eg: In the past, India was ruled by the British. Eg: Years ago, I used to play tennis. Eg: I was not available at that time. Eg: Then, it used to be trams, not buses. When you have to describe the causes and solutions of the particular topic given, you can use the following linking words for IELTS: Eg: Because I met with an accident, I'm unable to go to the office. Eg: I guess it is because of the weather. I suppose the best way to deal with this problem is Eg: I suppose the best way to deal with this problem is to leave him alone. Eg: The main reason for painting the windows, is to prevent it from rusting. Eg: It was caused by the waves. The best way to solve this is Eg: The best way to solve this is to put it in water. 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Buy Now! When you have to explain the other side of the topic, you can use the following linking words: Eg: But, the movie was not very interesting. Eg: While you were in London, your sister moved to a new house. Eg: On the other hand, it could have been better if it was handcrafted. Eg: Although you know it well, you need to practice. Eg: You should go via route A or B. While giving your opinion about the topic, you can use the following linking words: Eg: As far as I am concerned, it is all well. Eg: In my opinion, the couple should discuss their problems with a lawyer. Eg: I believe that it is not good to invest in gold. Eg: From my point of view, both are equal. To express that you agree with the topic that is given, you can use the following linking words: Eg: I am in an agreement with him. Eg: I quite agree that I'm short. Eg: I accept that I should oblige. Eg: Exactly! That's what I meant. Signposting language is how the speaker guides their audience through the information. Some Signpost Words To begin with However In the same way Unfortunately Likewise Similarly Nonetheless Fundamentally Incidentally Furthermore Examples of signpost words in sentences: To begin with, lets take a look at the eyes of the painting. Ram had some inhibitions on driving atop the hill. However, his fears vanished later. You should make a decoction for coffee but not in the same way as tea. Unfortunately, his illness did not get any better. They are also called as Discourse markers. Though their main purpose is to avoid fillers like "um" "ah", they are also used to indicate emotions. Examples: Well, John has breathed his last after much suffering. (Indicates emotion) I kind of like it. (not sure of) There's a reason why linking words in IELTS Speaking section should be used: The linking words or connectors or linkers help test takers structure the sentences that they are going to use, speaking on the given topic. The linking words also help the test takers to go on speaking until the examiner asks him/her to stop. They also give you ideas which you can add while framing the sentence. The linking words can be used when you have to highlight while speaking. You can use the linking words in the introduction and conclusion. By using linking words you can also phrase an example if the sentence is given is not understandable. The purpose, as well as the opinion of the sentence that is spoken, can be explained using the linking words. If you can use the linking words correctly in the sentence, then you can get 25% of the marks. There are a few 10 useful IELTS Speaking tips to impress the examiner that can be kept in mind while using linking words when a topic is given. Some of them are as follows: Linking words cannot be used everywhere. When the examiner asks you to talk about yourself, it is advisable not to use linking words. The usage of linking words in the speaking test is completely different from the usage of linking words in the writing test. The linking word 'Like' can be used only during speaking, while giving examples. It is not advisable to use the linking word 'Like' while writing. You will not get a high score only based on how many times you have used the linking words. There should be some content which impresses the examiner to give a high score. The linking words must come naturally while speaking. Hopefully, this article will help you understand the use of linking words. To improve your expertise on the topic, you can refer to study material and pdf files on the use of linking words for the IELTS speaking test available online. Describe your favourite movie. You should say: When and where you saw it? What type of film it was? What the film was about? Explain why it is your favourite film? To begin with, the very question of "What is your favourite movie?" to a cinephile like me is a tough query. What I mean is there are countless parameters and factors that determine a particular individual's preferred movie or film. As far as I am concerned, the best piece of cinematic work created and my personal favourite is 'Pulp Fiction' written and directed by Quentin Tarantino, one of my favourite filmmakers. Although there are several other filmmakers like Martin Scorsese, David Fincher, Stanley Kubrick, Charlie Chaplin, Ari Aster, The Safdie Brothers and many more whose work I admire and would have liked to pick as my favourite film, I think Pulp Fiction was one of the first films that made me realize my passion for cinema. In the past, I never paid much attention to the genre or language of the film I was watching. I believe that it was during my final years of high school that I started watching movies and television series with greater enthusiasm. Another reason is that once I had my own personal computer, I could watch films in my spare time, which was not possible before I graduated from Class 12. I came across Pulp Fiction as I was searching for films that had a high IMDb rating during this time and found Pulp Fiction in the top 10 of the list, I downloaded the film right away on the desktop and began watching it. I remember being entranced by the immaculate cinematography and the unique style of narration used by Quentin Tarantino. It was a drama film that revolved around one day the life of a few characters. In my opinion, Pulp Fiction has some of the most stunning shots in cinema and also some of the greatest soundtracks, which are also my favourite features of the film. I quite agree that it might not be the greatest film ever made or even the best work of Quentin Tarantino himself, nonetheless, Pulp Fiction is my favourite film. Linking Word Type of Linking Word To begin with Signpost words What I mean is Focusing Connectors And Simple Connectors/Conjunctions Or Simple Connectors/Conjunctions As far as I am concerned For stating an opinion Although Contrasting In the past Time Phrases I believe that For stating an opinion Another reason is Complex connectors In my opinion For stating an opinion I quite agree that To express agreement Nonetheless Signposting language Crack Your IELTS Speaking Test with IELTSMaterial Improving your IELTS speaking cue card skills isn't just about talking confidently. It's also about being clear, using different words, and having good IELTS grammar. Doing this all alone by practising test papers might be hard. So, you can get help from our IELTS experts or attend our webinars to learn tips and improve your speaking skills for the IELTS exam! See also: Do you know which linking words to use? Do you know where to use them? Linking for IELTS Speaking Part 1 First off, you need to be clear on a very important aspect of scoring highly in this part for Fluency and Coherence. Yes, you must use a variety of linking words, but, as Speaking Part 1 is made of informal, personal questions, you cannot use high-level, formal linking words. Using the wrong linking words in Speaking Part 1 can actually lower your score! For example, if the examiner asks, "Do you enjoy exercising outside?" An inappropriate response would be, "To begin, I love running outside. Furthermore, I try to run for half an hour in the park near my house every morning. In conclusion, moving around outside is an essential activity for me." That was terrible!! Those linking words are too formal, and, thus, they sound very unnatural and grating to a native speaker, and the examiner. A better, more natural response would be, "Actually, I love running outside. In fact, I try to run for half an hour in the park near my house every morning. Honestly, moving around outside is an essential activity for me." So, in IELTS Speaking Part 1, you should use linking words and transition phrases like actually, in fact, to be honest, you know, well, for example and another thing is that. Linking for IELTS Speaking Part 2 For the most fluent, coherent, and natural sounding response in Speaking Part 2, you should try and tell a story. This is the best strategy for every topic the examiner gives you. So, that means that your answer will naturally be organized by time, and you can use linking words such as firstly, at first, after that, following this, and then, next, finally and at long last. How you choose to introduce your answer is another opportunity to impress the examiner, as I talk about in this video. Linking for Speaking Part 3 IELTS Speaking Part 3 is more formal than the first two parts. The questions are "abstract", as IELTS says, which means they are about society and the world at large. You might have to answer questions such as, "What are the advantages of living abroad?" or, "How do you think the education system in your country might develop in the future?" In your answers, you should try and use the same linking words and transition phrases as in IELTS Writing Task 2. An example response would be: "To be certain, living abroad has a great many benefits. For instance, one can immerse oneself in another language and learn it quite efficiently. A great example of this is myself, as I could speak almost no English when I arrived here one year ago, and, now, I can communicate almost anything that I need to or want. Moreover, gaining the perspective that living in foreign country provides is priceless in terms of one's knowledge about the world and oneself." To sum up, securing a high score on the IELTS Speaking exam is not just about using linking words, but using them correctly. What do you think about the advice in this article? Leave us a message in the comment section below! Table of ContentsLinking words for IELTS speaking is majorly used for connecting two phrases, sentences, or ideas. They are also called cohesive or connecting devices. These words play a vital role in enhancing overall IELTS speaking vocabulary for parts 1,2 and 3. However, many linking words can be used in both speaking and writing, some should only be used in writing, and others should only be used in speaking. In addition, many of the students fail to understand connectors for IELTS speaking section and lose marks. Thus, in the next section, you will get to know about the different types of IELTS speaking linking words.Also Read: IELTS Linking Words for Writing Task 1 & 2To help the examiner, you need to follow your ideas and concepts while appearing for the speaking section. Thus, you will need some linkers for IELTS speaking that are spoken naturally. These linkers will help you enhance your score for fluency and coherence, which counts for 25% of your marks. Further, to ensure the proper usage of these words, below is the list of linking words for IELTS speaking as follows:Giving additional information AndAs well asAlsoAnother reason isNot only….but alsoMoreoverFurthermoreAdditionally Time Phrases NowAt the momentAt presentRight nowThese daysNowadaysIn the pastBeforeThenAt that timeYears agoWhen I was youngerIn the futureIn a few decadesLooking ahead Expressing Ideas I think one important thing isI guess one difference isI suppose the main difference between X and Y is Causes and Solutions I guess it's becauseIt was caused byThe main reason isBecauseI suppose the best way to deal with this problem isI reckon the only answer is toThe best way to solve this is Giving Examples For exampleFor instanceSuch asLike Being Clear What I mean isWhat I want to say isAs I was saying Concessions and Contracts AlthoughButOn the other handWhileOrIn comparisonOn the other handBy contrast Stating an opinion Actually I have to sayI think/I guess/ I suppose/I believeAs far as I'm concernedIn my opinionTo be honest Overall, these are the types of linking words for IELTS speaking that can be used in parts 1,2 and 3. In our next section, you will find examples of how to use the linkers in the sentences.Must Read: Vocabulary for IELTS SpeakingIn the above section, we looked at the linking words for the IELTS speaking section. However, in this section, you will learn how to use the speaking connectors with the help of questions and answers. Through the proper use of these words, you will improve your IELTS speaking phrases and sentences. Now look below at the given examples for a proper understanding.Q: Does she always reach the office on time?A: Yes, she always reaches the office on time. Furthermore, her work is also established.Q: What should we do now?A: At the moment, we will watch an interesting movie and go out for a walk.Q: Do you think fast food is bad?A: Yes, I do. It can cause problems such as heart disease or diabetes. Also, it can lead to weight problems that are common nowadays.Q: Why do people celebrate religious festivals at home?A: The main reason is to invite friends, and relatives and capture some memorable moments.Q: How does one can achieve their goals?A: I think one important thing is patience when it comes to achieving your goals.Q: Do children play similar games today that they played in the past?A: No, I don't think they do. Before, children used to play games like hide and seek and with some handmade toys. But, these days, children tend to prefer to play computer games and their toys are battery-operated.Q: What is the difference between weather and climate?I suppose the main difference between weather and climate is a measure of time. Weather is for the short-term of a particular location, while Climate refers to the conditions for a longer period of time.Q: Are you coming with me to eat lunch?A: I want to, but on the other hand I have to study too.These are some of the examples of how you can use IELTS speaking connectors in the exam. In the next section, you will see some useful tips on how to use linking words effectively. Download The Free Vocabulary List for IELTS Preparation to Score 8+ Band Score Download Now The following section has mentioned the IELTS speaking tips for linking words on how to use them effectively. Through these tricks, you will achieve a high band score. Avoid using formal linking words for answers to questions that are simple and ask you about yourself and your life. Do not use many speaking connectors for IELTS as it will not give you a high score. You must practice with the common linking words in IELTS speaking, but don't memorize it. Be accurate while using IELTS linking words in the speaking section. Pay attention to how native speakers use linking words to connect their ideas. Record your speech and listen back to identify areas where you can improve your use of linking words. Use effectively speaking connectors as they are a part of the marking criteria of "fluency and coherence." Download The Free Resources for IELTS Preparation to Score 8+ Band Score Download Now ConclusionTo sum up, we discussed the linking words for IELTS speaking, along with their types and examples. Further, we had a look at the useful tips on how to use linking words in the speaking section of IELTS. However, this blog has helped you to understand the importance of linkers in IELTS speaking for high band scores. Further, if you are willing to know more about the speaking section, then take our free IELTS speaking mock test and check your score on the spot. Also, you can join our offline or online IELTS classes at an affordable price.FAQsLinking words for IELTS speaking is used for connecting two phrases, sentences, or ideas. They are also called cohesive and connecting devices.Here are the most common 20 linking words for IELTS speaking. AndAs well asAlsoAnother reason isNot only….but alsoMoreoverFurthermoreNowAt the momentAt presentRight nowThese daysNowadaysIn the pastBeforeThenI think one important thing isI guess one difference isI suppose the main difference between X and Y isBecause 3 What Are 10 Examples of Transition Words?And, again, and then, besides, equally important, finally, further, furthermore, nor, too, next, lastly, what's more, moreover, in addition, first (second, etc.)4 What Is a Positive Transition Word?Above all, indeed, truly, of course, certainly, surely, in fact, really, in truth, again, besides, also, furthermore, in addition. Linking words are used to connect two phrases, sentences or ideas in a spoken or written English language text. By using linking words, you can smoothly transition from one part to the next. It allows you to speak in a natural, easy-flowing manner. The linking words you use in your IELTS Speaking section tell the examiner how well you know the given topic and also help the examiner to assess you based on your fluency. Thus, knowing linking words is vital for the IELTS speaking test. Students can find several examination resources online related to the use of linking words for the IELTS speaking test in PDF format. For those who speak English often, linking words or linkers come without any effort. But you have to ensure that they are not overused. The linking words for speaking are different from those of IELTS Writing. Below are some of the linking words or connectors for IELTS Speaking. Read them! Here are the simple connectors in English. They are also called conjunctions. When you have to add more information to the sentence, you can use the following linkers for IELTS speaking: Eg: Another reason for placing the pot outside is to get sunlight. Eg: Also, he was interested in playing the piano. Eg: The plant needs water and sunlight. Eg: He was a writer as well as a soldier. When you want to describe 'time' in the sentence, then you can use the following IELTS speaking connectors: Eg: At the moment, Tom looked like Jesse. Eg: I'm in a meeting right now. Eg: At present, there are no openings in our company. Eg: Now, we have a miniature version of anaconda called mini conda. Eg: It is difficult to find a lotus pond, these days. Eg: Nowadays, it is quite common to be late to home. Eg: It used to be caterpillar before. Eg: In the past, India was ruled by the British. Eg: Years ago, I used to play tennis. Eg: I was not available at that time. Eg: Then, it used to be trams, not buses. When you have to describe the causes and solutions of the particular topic given, you can use the following linking words for IELTS: Eg: Because I met with an accident, I'm unable to go to the office. Eg: I guess it is because of the weather. I suppose the best way to deal with this problem is Eg: I suppose the best way to deal with this problem is to leave him alone. Eg: The main reason for painting the windows, is to prevent it from rusting. Eg: It was caused by the waves. The best way to solve this is Eg: The best way to solve this is to put it in water. When you have to express ideas for the topic given, you can use the following linking words: I think one important thing is Eg: I think one important thing is missing here. I think the main difference is Eg: I think the main difference between a hen and a sparrow is that the latter can fly high. I guess one difference is Eg: I guess one difference between the twins is the colour of their eyes. When you have to give examples for the topic given, you can use the following linking words: Eg: They must be creative. For instance, look at this statement. Eg: He looked like his father. Eg: For example, look at this piece of jewellery. Eg: He has worked for big companies such as DABC. When you have to clearly state a sentence, you can