# Developing vocabulary and paraphrasing skills through IELTS reading tasks.

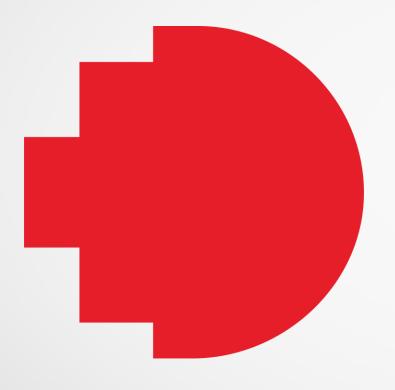
#### **Philip Morris**

Senior Educator RMIT Vietnam philip.morris@rmit.edu.vn





#### Session outline



- Learner difficulties with IELTS reading tasks.
- Outline of the approach.
- The approach with a gap-fill question type.
- Summary and discussion.









# Learner difficulties with IELTS reading tasks.

#### **Group discussion**

Discuss with the people on your table:

- 1. What difficulties do your students have with IELTS reading tasks? (Add to the mentimeter.)
- 2. How do you overcome these difficulties?





## Some difficulties learners have with IELTS reading tasks

- Vocabulary paraphrasing and synonyms.
- Knowledge of the different question types.
- Locating answers.
- Time restrictions.
- Topic knowledge.







### Outline of the approach

#### Pre-task

- Learners need to know how to paraphrase and have had some practice with it.
- Learners should have had some practice with the question type and understand a general approach.
- The task is adapted according to the level of the learners (e.g. use level appropriate texts, paraphrase half of the question in advance...).
- The topic should be introduced to the learners.



#### Outline of the approach

- The class is divided into two groups (As and Bs).
- Each group works with one half of the text.
- Learners create or complete question items for their half of the text.
- Creating question items helps students with:
  - Vocabulary paraphrasing and synonyms.
  - Knowledge of the different question types.
  - Locating answers.







# The approach with gap-fill question types



#### Gap-fill question types in the IELTS test

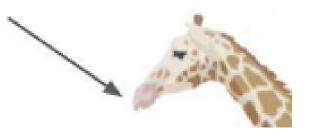
- Sentence completion.
- Diagram labelling.
- Note / Table / Form / Flow chart completion.

 We will use diagram labelling for the example and write the first label together.





#### Reading - Diagram labeling



- You will all have the first paragraph of the reading.
- The highlighted text is what you need to paraphrase.
- The circled word is the answer.
- In your groups, write a sentence (8-15 words) that paraphrases the highlighted text and includes the circled word (tongue).



#### Reading – Diagram labeling

- Write your labels on the small whiteboard.
- Compare to the original label from the reading.

The animal's 1..... can extend to almost 50cm.







#### Reading – Diagram labeling

- 1. The animal's **tongue** can extend to almost 50cm.
- Synonyms and paraphrasing:
  - The animal's → Its
  - Can stretch -> can extend
  - To almost 50cm → To as far as forty-six centimetres.



#### Your turn!

- Paraphrase the highlighted text to write short sentences (no more than 15 words) for your 3 labels.
- Include the circled word(s) in the sentence as the answer.
- Write a draft for each label first before writing the label on the diagram.
- DON'T write the answer on your final label! Leave a gap.
- Compare your labels to the originals when finished.





#### Follow-up options

- After learners have compared their sentences to the originals, they can either:
  - Swap the diagrams for the other group to find the gaps, OR
  - Read out their labels for the other group to race to find the gaps (higher levels).







### Summary and discussion

#### Summary

- This approach has learners writing their own question items for an IELTS reading.
- They complete an example as a class first before dividing the class into As and Bs.
- They write the items in pairs by paraphrasing language from the reading.
- They then swap questions (A with B) and complete each others' labels or read them out (as a quiz).



#### **Summary**

- This approach focuses on achievable class outcomes and helps students develop their:
  - Vocabulary range.
  - Paraphrasing skills.
  - Knowledge of the different question types.
  - Locating answers in a text.





#### **Discussion**

- Could you use this approach with your students?
  Why/Why not?
- What (if any) other changes would you make?
- How could you adapt it for other IELTS reading question types?
- What difficulties might you have?



# Thank you

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