SAMPEL PERCUMA

IELTS 2026 Set Penuh: Speaking, Writing & Reading

Set penuh: IELTS 2026

Set penuh: Speaking + Writing + Reading

Sampel ini: 8 muka surat. Set penuh ada:

- 5 fail PDF
- Speaking: 24 soalan Part 1, 10 cue card Part 2, 5 set Part 3 + jawapan model
- Penerangan dan tips dalam BM

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ACADEMIC MODULE

IELTS

ACADEMIC READING

PRACTICE TESTS

6

Ujian Penuh dengan Skema Jawapan

6 Full Tests with Complete Answer Keys

📖 4 Passages per Test

❓ 40 Questions per Test

✅ Full Answer Key

📊 Band Score Guide

Original practice content · Not from actual IELTS exam papers
Suitable for Band 5.5 – 8.0 preparation

IELTS Speaking Practice Set

Selamat datang! Set ini direka khas untuk calon IELTS (Academic & General Training) yang ingin menguasai bahagian Speaking dengan yakin. Ujian Speaking berlangsung 11-14 minit dan dijalankan secara face-to-face (atau video call) dengan seorang examiner, direkodkan sepanjang sesi.

Format Ujian Speaking (3 Bahagian)

Part 1 (4-5 minit): Soalan pengenalan & interview tentang diri anda (rumah, kerja, hobi, dll).
Part 2 (3-4 minit): Cue card — anda diberi 1 minit untuk buat nota, kemudian bercakap 1-2 minit tanpa henti.
Part 3 (4-5 minit): Perbincangan lebih mendalam & abstrak berkaitan topik Part 2.

Apa yang anda dapat

- 24 soalan Part 1 (4 kumpulan topik) dengan model jawapan
- 10 Cue Card Part 2 lengkap dengan model jawapan penuh (struktur intro-body-conclusion)
- 5 set soalan Part 3 (20 soalan) dengan model jawapan gaya Band 7-9
- Senarai perkataan & frasa penghubung (linking phrases) mengikut fungsi
- Pecahan kriteria pemarkahan (band descriptor) — apa yang examiner nilai
- Kesilapan biasa calon Malaysia & cara membaikinya
- Senarai semak latihan & jadual persediaan 2 minggu

Nota: Model jawapan dalam set ini adalah CONTOH gaya Band 7-9 — bukan skrip untuk dihafal. Gunakan sebagai PANDUAN struktur & kosa kata, kemudian ubah suai dengan pengalaman sebenar anda supaya jawapan kedengaran natural semasa ujian.

Part 2 · Cue Card

Describe a person who has inspired you.

You should say:

- Who this person is
- How you know them
- What they have done
- Explain why they inspire you

Model Answer:

I'd like to talk about my form teacher from secondary school, Mr. Tan, who taught me Mathematics for two years. What made him stand out wasn't just his subject knowledge, but the way he genuinely cared about every student's progress, even those who were struggling. He would stay back after school, sometimes for an hour or more, just to help students who needed extra support, without ever expecting anything in return. What inspires me most about him is his patience and dedication — he never made anyone feel stupid for not understanding something, and he always found a different way to explain a concept until it clicked. Because of him, I actually grew to enjoy a subject I used to dread, and his influence shaped how I approach mentoring younger colleagues at work today.

Soalan susulan examiner (biasa ditanya selepas cue card)

- Do you think teachers still have a big influence on students nowadays?
- What qualities make someone a good role model?

CURRENT ISSUES • OCTOBER 2026

IELTS Writing & Speaking

Ten issues. Clear arguments. Practical language.

10 original essays | 10 cue cards | 20 discussion answers

Build an argument from a short news anchor. Practise a full Task 2 essay, then turn the same ideas into natural spoken English. Use the outlines to write your own answer before reading ours.

Independent practice material. All sample answers are original work by our team. They are not official IELTS questions and do not promise a band score. Facts checked as of 6 October 2026.

Technology • Work • Resources • Education • Public priorities

1 Homegrown technology

NEWS • AS OF 6 OCTOBER 2026

MOSTI identified AI, sensors and semiconductors, cybersecurity and encryption, big data, and 5G/6G as five priority technology drivers.

Source: Bernama, 6 October 2026, article 2615950.

Why it matters for practice

Technology investment creates a useful debate about immediate needs and long-term capacity. Distinguish buying a ready-made tool from learning how to design and maintain one. A strong answer explains when local capability helps and when cooperation avoids unnecessary expense.

ORIGINAL WRITING TASK 2 QUESTION

Some people think governments should invest in developing technology within their own country. Others believe buying proven technology from abroad is a better use of public money. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

DETAILED OUTLINE

- **Position:** Use imported tools for urgent needs, but fund selected local capabilities rather than attempting to make everything.
- **View one:** Local developers can adapt designs to local languages and conditions. Skills also remain useful after a single project ends.
- **View two:** A proven imported system may reduce development delays. Small markets cannot always support every specialist industry.
- **Evaluation:** Compare the importance of the capability with its cost. Partnerships can combine immediate access and training.
- **Conclusion:** Choose a mixed approach with a clear purpose for each investment.

ORIGINAL MODEL ESSAY • HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLES

Governments must decide whether to build technological expertise at home or purchase systems that already work elsewhere. Local development can strengthen a country's capabilities, while imported technology may solve urgent problems more quickly. I believe the best approach combines both, with domestic investment concentrated on areas of lasting importance.

Supporters of local development argue that it creates more than a finished product. Engineers gain experience, institutions learn to manage complex projects, and future improvements become easier. Local teams may also understand needs that an international supplier overlooks. For example, a hypothetical educational platform designed locally could work in several community languages and accommodate schools with unreliable connections. These benefits would be difficult to obtain merely by buying a standard package. However, they depend on meaningful training and careful project management, rather than a product carrying a local label.

Those who favour imports have a practical concern: public money and time are limited. Developing a sophisticated system from scratch could delay a service that people need now. A smaller country may

IELTS · EDISI 2026

IELTS WRITING TASK 2
20 ESEI MODEL BAND 7-9

Panduan Struktur Lengkap · Band Descriptor · Kosa Kata Wajib
+ Skema Analisis Setiap Esei

Untuk calon IELTS Academic & General Training yang bersedia untuk permohonan visa, migrasi atau pengajian luar negara.

Esei 1: Should university education be free for all students?

Band 7-9 Model Essay

Opinion

Should university education be free for all students, or should students continue to pay tuition fees?

Free higher education has become a popular policy proposal in many countries, with some governments already offering tuition-free universities. In my opinion, while the idea is appealing, requiring students to contribute at least partially to their education is a fairer and more sustainable approach.

On one hand, proponents argue that free education removes financial barriers and allows talented students from low-income backgrounds to pursue their ambitions without accumulating crippling debt. Countries such as Germany and Norway have demonstrated that tuition-free universities can coexist with high academic standards, provided the government allocates sufficient public funding. Moreover, research from organisations such as the OECD suggests that countries offering tuition-free access to higher education tend to enjoy greater social mobility, since capable students are no longer deterred by cost regardless of their family's financial standing.

However, completely free education places an enormous burden on taxpayers and can strain public budgets, particularly in developing nations where resources are already stretched across healthcare and infrastructure. Furthermore, when education carries no direct cost to students, some may take their studies less seriously, leading to lower completion rates. A means-tested system, where wealthier families contribute more while low-income students receive scholarships or subsidised loans, strikes a more practical balance. It is also worth noting that free tuition alone does not eliminate all barriers to access, since students still incur substantial living costs, meaning that supplementary support such as housing grants remains necessary even under a fully tuition-free model.

In conclusion, although I sympathise with the goal of universal free education, I believe a hybrid model combining targeted subsidies with manageable fees for those who can afford them is the most realistic and sustainable solution, balancing fairness for low-income students with the long-term financial health of the education system.

~291 patah perkataan

TEST 1 — Reading Passage | The Role of Urban Green Spaces in Mental Health

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

As cities around the world continue to expand, the presence of parks, gardens, and other green spaces within urban environments has become a topic of increasing interest among public health researchers. A growing body of evidence suggests that access to nature — even in small doses — can have profound effects on psychological wellbeing, stress reduction, and overall mental health outcomes.

A landmark study conducted across 34 European cities found that individuals living within 300 metres of a public green space reported significantly lower levels of anxiety and depression compared to those without such proximity. The researchers, led by Dr Kathleen Moore of the University of Edinburgh, attributed this difference not only to the physical exercise that parks facilitate, but also to what they termed "restorative attention," the phenomenon whereby natural environments allow the cognitive systems to recover from the fatigue induced by the demands of modern urban life.

Importantly, the benefits of urban green spaces are not distributed equally across socioeconomic groups. Wealthier urban districts tend to have more and better-maintained parks, while lower-income neighbourhoods frequently have fewer green spaces and those that exist are often in poorer condition. This disparity has led some researchers to argue that inequitable access to urban nature is a form of environmental injustice, one that compounds existing health inequalities.

Children appear to be particularly sensitive to the presence or absence of green spaces in their immediate environment. Studies from the United States and Scandinavia have consistently shown that children who have regular access to natural play environments demonstrate improved attention spans, reduced symptoms of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and stronger social skills compared to peers who spend more time in built environments.

However, not all types of green space are equally beneficial. Research suggests that more naturalistic, biodiverse environments — those with varied plant species, water features, and wildlife — provide greater psychological benefits than manicured, monocultural lawns. This finding has significant implications for urban planners, who must balance aesthetic preferences with evidence-based design principles.

Several cities have begun to take this research seriously. Singapore has implemented a comprehensive "City in a Garden" vision that mandates greenery quotas for new developments. In Seoul, the restoration of the Cheonggyecheon Stream — previously a highway — into a public waterway has revitalised surrounding neighbourhoods and is credited with reducing urban heat while increasing biodiversity. These examples suggest that investing in urban nature is not merely a luxury, but a public health imperative.

Questions 1–6: Do the following statements agree with the information given in the passage? Write TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN.

1. The study led by Dr Moore was conducted in more than 30 European cities.

2. Dr Moore's team found that the benefits of green spaces were solely due to opportunities for physical exercise.

3. Green spaces are distributed evenly across different income areas in most cities.

4. Children in Scandinavia benefit more from green spaces than children in the United States.

5. More diverse natural environments may offer greater mental health benefits than simple lawns.

6. Singapore requires new buildings to include a minimum amount of green space.

Questions 7–10: Answer the questions below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage.

TAMAT SAMPEL

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