

What is Speaker Identification?

Worksheet

Speaker identification is recognizing who is speaking based on voice, accent, tone, and speech patterns. This IELTS listening skill helps you follow conversations with multiple speakers.

Questions

1. In IELTS listening, what is the main purpose of speaker identification?
 - A) To judge if speakers are native
 - B) To track who is speaking and follow the conversation
 - C) To count how many speakers are in the audio
 - D) To evaluate speaker pronunciation
2. Which voice feature is NOT typically used for speaker identification?
 - A) Pitch
 - B) Accent
 - C) Speaking speed
 - D) Background music volume
3. A speaker uses formal, professional language consistently. What does this indicate?
 - A) They are always nervous
 - B) They likely have an academic or professional role
 - C) They speak slowly
 - D) They are young
4. How should you track speakers if they sound very similar?
 - A) Give up and guess
 - B) Listen for subtle differences: speech patterns, vocabulary choice, topic focus
 - C) Assume they are the same person
 - D) Only listen to vowels
5. In a conversation, Speaker A has a high pitch and fast pace, while Speaker B has a low pitch and slow pace. How do you identify them?
6. Two speakers use formal and informal English respectively. How does this help?
7. A young speaker and an older speaker discuss a topic. What clues help?
8. Define: What is speaker identification?
9. Define: Why is speaker identification important in IELTS listening?
10. Define: Name 3 voice features used for speaker identification.

Answer Key

1. B) To track who is speaking and follow the conversation — Speaker identification helps you follow multi-speaker conversations by knowing who is saying what.
2. D) Background music volume — Background music is not a voice feature. Pitch, accent, and pace are key markers.
3. B) They likely have an academic or professional role — Formal register often indicates professional context or authority in the conversation.
4. B) Listen for subtle differences: speech patterns, vocabulary choice, topic focus — Listen carefully for subtle differences in speech patterns, word choice, and personality cues.
5. Note that Speaker A has distinct voice characteristics — higher pitch, faster speech Use these features to tag every sentence from Speaker A When Speaker B speaks, the low pitch and slow pace are clear markers Consistently match voice features to speakers throughout the audio
6. Formal speaker uses complete sentences, complex structures, professional vocabulary Informal speaker uses contractions, casual phrases, relaxed tone These speech patterns remain consistent — identify by language register Use tone to distinguish role (maybe one is interviewer, one is candidate)
7. Young speaker may have modern accent, contemporary slang, energetic pace Older speaker may have different accent, different vocabulary, measured delivery Age-related voice changes (timbre) are subtle but noticeable Combine age cues with other features for confident identification
8. Recognizing who is speaking by analyzing voice characteristics, accent, tone, and speech patterns.
9. It helps you follow multi-speaker conversations and track different viewpoints in the audio.
10. Pitch (high/low), pace (fast/slow), accent, tone, vocabulary register, emotion.

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