Succeed in

# IELTS Speaking & Vocabulary

ideal for both the Academic a the General Training modules

TELEPHONE

**Andrew Betsis** Sula Delafuente Sean Haughton

Student's Book



#### Introduction

**IELTS** is the International English Language Testing System. It tests all four language skills: listening, reading, writing and speaking. It is intended for people who want to study or work in an English-speaking country.

There are **two** versions of the test, the **Academic** and the **General Training** module. The Academic module is for those who want to study or train in an English-speaking university. University admission to undergraduate and postgraduate courses is based on the results of the Academic test.

The **General Training** module is mainly for those who are going to English-speaking countries to do secondary education or get a job and focuses on basic survival skills in social and workplace environments.

The **Speaking test** is the **same** for both the **Academic** and the **General Training modules**, so this book is appropriate for candidates preparing for either of the two versions of the IELTS exam.

The Speaking test consists of a discussion with an examiner and lasts 11 - 14 minutes with three parts. In Part 1, candidates have to answer personal questions about themselves and their families. In Part 2, they have to speak about a topic and in Part 3, they have a longer discussion on the same topic.

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# **IELTS FORMAT**

#### **Academic Module**

For entry to undergraduate or postgraduate studies or for professional reasons.

#### **General Training Module**

For entry to vocational or training programmes not at degree level, for admission to secondary school and for immigration purposes.

#### The test Modules are taken in the following order:

MODULE	QUESTIONS	TIME	QUESTION TYPES
Listening	4 sections, 40 items	арргохітаtely 30 minutes	multiple choice, short-answer questions, sentence completion, notes, form, table, summary, flow-chart completion, labelling a diagram/map/plan, classification, matching
Academic Reading	3 sections, 40 items	60 minutes	multiple choice, short-answer questions, sentence completion, notes, form, table, summary, flow-chart completion, labelling a diagram/map/plan, classification, matching,
General Training Reading	3 sections, 40 items	60 minutes	choosing suitable paragraph headings, identifica- tion of author's views, -yes, no, not given, -true, false, not given questions
Academic Writing	2 tasks	60 minutes	Task I (150 Words - 20 minutes) Candidates have to look at a diagram, chart, or graph and present the information in their own words.  Task 2 (250 Words - 40 minutes) Candidates have to present a solution to a problem or present and justify an opinion.
General Training Writing	2 tasks	60 minutes	Task I (150 Words - 20 minutes) Candidates have to respond to a problem with a letter asking for information. Task 2 (250 Words - 40 minutes) Candidates have to present a solution to a problem or present and justify an opinion.
Speaking		II to I4 minutes	It consists of three parts;  Part I - Introduction and interview,  Part 2 - Long turn,  Part 3 - Discussion.

**Total Test Time** 2 hours 44 minutes



### **IELTS Speaking Exam Guide**

#### **Speaking Test Assessment**

The IELTS Speaking test is assessed using the following four criteria:

#### Have you answered the question directly? Can you logically support what you are talking about? Fluency and Coherence Can you carry on speaking without hesitating or correcting yourself? Do you use different discourse markers to start your sentences? How wide is your vocabulary range? Lexical Resource Are you using the correct words for the topic and situation? How often do you use collocation and idiomatic language? **Grammatical Range** How regularly can you speak without making mistakes? How often do you use complex sentences accurately when you speak? and Accuracy Can you pronounce the sounds of English accurately? Are your stress and intonation patterns natural? **Pronunciation** Can you separate your language into meaningful parts? Can most of what you say be clearly understood?

#### **Understanding the Test**

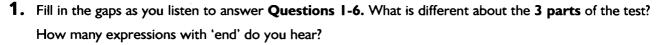
**EXAM INFORMATION:** The speaking test is divided into 3 sections.

- Part I lasts about 4-5 minutes. You will be asked a number of questions about a range of personal topics.
- Part 2 lasts about 3-4 minutes. You will be given a topic. You will be given 1 minute to make notes and prepare what you are going to say. You will talk about yourself and your experiences.
- Part 3 lasts about 4-5 minutes. You will be asked some general questions linked to the topic you spoke about in Part 2.

#### **EXAM STRATEGY**

Try and make sure that your language changes with the test. It should become more formal and impersonal as the test progresses. **Listen** to the examiner's questions to help you know when to change your speaking style.

#### L1 Listen to a candidate talking about the IELTS test



2. Match the example responses in Column B to the appropriate part of the IELTS Speaking test in Column A.

Column A	ANSWER	Column B
	1	When I think about old buildings, one particular building springs to mind. It is in the north of my country and I went there with my family last year.
Part 1	2	The way I see it, music and culture cannot be separated, but then again, it does also depend on other factors like age and how you were brought up.
Part 2	3	Teachers need to be more aware of how their behaviour can affect the way their students learn. My own personal experiences and those of my friends certainly proved that this is the case. Like many others, we had teachers whose methods actually made us not want to learn.
	4	I absolutely hate cooking! I'll make up any excuse not to have to do it.
Part 3	5	I'm going to talk about the friend I spend most time with. I've known her since I was a child. In fact, our mothers were close friends, so we probably saw each other most weekends.
	6	Well, I've been doing the same job now for about 10 years. I'm a doctor and I work in a general hospital, but I also run my own private clinic.

# Chapter 2

#### PART 1

#### Introduction

The speaking test begins with introductions.

- The examiner introduces himself/herself. 'Good morning. My name is Cynthia Brown. I'll be your examiner.'
- The examiner asks for your name. 'Can you tell me your name please?'

#### DO NOT SPELL YOUR NAME. DO NOT GIVE EXTRA INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR NAME.

• The examiner asks for identification. 'Can I see your identification please?'

#### DO NOT FORGET TO TAKE YOUR PASSPORT OR ID CARD INTO THE TEST ROOM.





1 Read the following introduction to an IELTS speaking test. Underline the five mistakes in the candidates' response.

Examiner: Can you tell me your name please?

**Candidate:** My name is Donciano Delafuente. You spell that D-E-L-A-F-U-E-N-T-E. It means 'of the fountain' and it is an old Spanish name, which is quite interesting as my family actually comes from Italy.

I'm 28 years old and I'm single.

#### Give relevant answers

Your responses must directly answer the examiner's question.

Read the following questions. Which response, A, B, C or D, completely answers the question?

#### 1. Question: What time do you like getting up in the morning?

- a) I really hate getting up in the morning.
- b) I have no idea.
- c) I have to get up really early because I'm a doctor so I usually get up around 6.30, but if I had the choice, I'd prefer to get up at 9 o'clock.
- d) I am a single mum so I have to get up at 5.00. I make breakfast for my children. Then I have to get my children ready for school. I get them dressed and take them to school and then I go to work. I drive to work and the traffic is always bad in my city so it takes me a really long time to get there.

#### 2. Question: How often do you use the library?

- a) Not as much as I should, but I try to go at least once a week.
- b) I'm a teacher and I make sure my students go to the library every day because I know how important that is for them and for their learning.
- c) I think libraries are so important for us.
- d) We have the internet now so I don't believe people see the need to go to libraries anymore. It's really a bad thing.

#### 3. Question: Do you think it's important to make plans?

- a) Of course, why not?
- b) I have made an important plan recently. I'm going to my new job in Australia so that's why this IELTS is very important for me. I need level 7. It's really necessary for me and my family.
- c) I'm an English teacher, so I have to make lesson plans every day. It's an essential part of my job.
- d) Absolutely. A plan is what gives you direction. I think we probably save a lot of time by making plans before we do something.



#### **EXAM TIP**

**DO NOT** try to influence the examiner. It won't work! [See 3 b) on page 7] Each question needs a **DIRECT** answer. **DO NOT** ignore what the examiner asks. Your job, your university major, your age, your position and your marital status is **NOT** relevant unless directly asked for.

**Example: 3 c)** on page 7, does not answer the given question. It is an answer to the following question:

Question: What is your job and do you need to make plans as

part of your work?

2 L2 Listen to three candidates answering Part I questions below. Which responses logically answer the questions (A) and which ones go off-topic (O)? Write an A or O next to each speaker.

Was it difficult to get accepted on this course?
Will you have to study more before you start working?

Speaker I:	Question I	Question 2
Speaker 2:	Question I	Question 2
Speaker 3:	Question I	Question 2

#### **EXAM TIP**

In **Part I** the examiner cannot explain the questions; they can only repeat them. Check you have understood by asking yes/no questions like:

Question: Will you have to study more before you start working?

- 'Do you mean will I need work experience?'
- 'Are you asking me if I will need to do another course?'
- 'Can I just check, do you mean; will I need to do another course?'

These questions can be answered using non-verbal communication. i.e. a nod of the head

#### Talking about different topics

**EXAM INFORMATION:** In **Part 1** you have to speak about **3 topics**. You may be asked a number of questions about each one. You need to practise **thinking quickly**. You also need to have a wide range of ideas so that you can change from one topic to the next.

1 Look at the following Part 1 topics and related questions. Write your own question for each one.

#### Topic 1: Jobs

- I What kind of work do you do?
- 2 Did you have to study before you started this job?
- 3 Is this a popular career choice in your country?
- 4 (Your idea) .....

#### Topic 2: Neighbours

- I Do you get on with your neighbours?
- 2 Do people in your country usually spend time socially with their neighbours?
- 3 Is it important to have neighbours?
- 4 (Your idea) .....

#### Topic 3: Time

- I Do you always try to be on time for meetings and appointments?
- 2 Can you think of any situations where it is acceptable to be late?
- 3 How do your friends organise their time (i.e. Do they make a diary?)?
- 4 (Your idea) .....
- 2 Work with a partner. Take it in turns to be the candidate and the examiner. Ask each other the questions from exercise 1.
- 3 Work with a partner. Take it in turns to be the candidate and the examiner. Ask each other the following Part I questions.

#### **EXAM TIP**

To give yourself a little more time to think about what you're going to say, you can repeat the question. You will have to change the pronoun.

**Example:** What things do you have to do on the computer as part of your studies? 'What things do I have to do on the computer as part of my course? Well...I probably use the computer quite a bit actually. A lot of my research is done on the internet, and, of course, most of my assignments have to be word-processed.'

#### **Topic 1: Studies**

- I Are you attending school or university at the moment?
- 2 Is it important for you to study alone or in a group?
- 3 What kinds of things do you have to do as part of your studies that you need a computer for?
- 4 What would you like to study in the future?

#### **Topic 2: Food**

- I Do you think your diet is healthy?
- 2 Is traditional food popular in your country?
- 3 Do you think it is important that children are encouraged to eat healthily?

#### **Topic 3: Animals**

- I What is your favourite animal?
- 2 Did you keep animals as pets when you were a child?
- 3 Do you think children should be taught to look after animals?

#### **Explaining your likes and dislikes**

In Parts I and 2, you have to say what you like and don't like. You need to:

- Learn some expressions to describe likes and dislikes.
- Give reasons for your preferences.
- 1 L3 Listen to 2 candidates answering the Part 1 question below. Make notes in the table as you listen.



- a) What expressions are used to show likes and dislikes?
- b) Does the speaker give any reasons for these likes or dislikes?
- c) What tenses does Speaker I use?

Question: Do you like keeping flowers in your house?

Speaker I	Speaker 2
A Likes/Dislikes	A Likes/Dislikes
-	
B Reasons	B Reasons
D Reasons	B Neasons

#### **EXAM TIP**

Don't repeat all the language in the question. You need to show the examiner your own vocabulary. Look back at **Chapter 1**, page 5, on how the IELTS Speaking test is assessed. You should have a wide range of vocabulary. Learn synonyms and parallel expressions i.e. words and phrases with similar meanings.

- 2 Read the following candidate answers to Part 1 questions. Replace the underlined words with a synonym or parallel expression. An example has been done for you.
- Question: Do you prefer eating at home or in restaurants?
  Candidate: I like <u>eating at home</u>, <u>but I prefer eating in restaurants</u>.

Although I do sometimes enjoy cooking in my own kitchen, I think eating out is much better.

I	<b>Question</b> : Which musical instrument would you like to start playing? <b>Candidate:</b> I would like to start playing the piano.
2	Question: What's the best thing about your home town?
	Candidate: I think the best thing about my home town is the mountains around it.

3 Question: What do you like about spending time with friends?

Candidate: What I like about spending time with friends is that we always have fun together.

4 Study the expressions in the **Useful Language box** below. Use them when you speak and make them part of your speaking vocabulary. Keep adding any new expressions that you see and hear.

Useful Language: explaining	g likes and dislikes
Likes	Dislikes
I really enjoy One of the nicest things about is I love It makes me happy when I'm very fond of	I can't stand I don't care that much for One of my least favourite things is I don't particularly like I'm not really fond of
Examples: I love swimming. It makes me happy when my wife has dinner ready for me when I get home from work.	Examples: I can't stand driving in rush-hour traffic. I don't particularly like shopping.

#### Part I topics

Look at the following possible **Part I topics**. Build vocabulary around these topics.

PART 1	
<ul><li>Your spare time</li><li>Your studies</li><li>Your family / childhood</li></ul>	This is for you to add notes and questions you think an examiner may ask you.
<ul><li>Food / restaurants / meals</li><li>Your hobbies / interests</li><li>Your country / home town</li></ul>	<ul><li>Example: Your spare time</li><li>What do you like to do in your free time?</li><li>Is free time important to you?</li></ul>
<ul><li>Your job</li><li>Your accommodation</li><li>Your room</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Do you prefer to be with your family or with your friends in your free time?</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>An achievement you are proud of</li> <li>The internet</li> <li>Dreams</li> <li>Animals</li> <li>Newspapers/magazines</li> <li>Neighbours/neighbourhoods</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Example: Letters and emails</li> <li>Do you usually write letters, or emails?</li> <li>When did you first send someone an email?</li> <li>Do you think people will still use a pen and paper to write with in the future?</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Letters and emails</li> <li>The weather</li> <li>Plants and flowers</li> <li>Fruit and vegetables</li> <li>Radio and television</li> </ul>	
KEEP ADDING TO THE LIST	

#### PART 2

#### Talking about a topic

#### **EXAM STRATEGY**

In Part 2 you will be given a topic card. On this card there are prompts to help you structure what you say. These prompts usually begin with a question word. i.e. 'What...Who...When...' Think of something to say about each one. You should try to use your own experiences and ideas.

You need to:

- Keep to the topic.
- Keep to the tense.
- Keep talking.

#### **EXAM TIP**

You are given 1 minute to make notes. Make these notes in English, not in your own language. You need to keep thinking in English.

1 Read the following Part 2 topic card and the candidate's answer. Underline the expressions that introduce each prompt.

Describe something you did that you are proud of.

You should say:

- What it was
- When you did it
- How it made you feel

You should also say what effect this achievement had on your life.

What it was

I'm going to talk about what I feel is probably my greatest achievement. I guess many people are proud of things having to do with their job ... maybe the amount of money they've made, but I suppose mine is more of an emotional achievement. I'm exceptionally proud of a competition I once took part in.

It was about 5 years ago when I was still at university. I was studying engineering and there When you did it was a competition to see who could come up with a safer and more eco-friendly way of processing waste oil.

How it made you feel

After the competition, I remember feeling exhausted and relieved that it was all over. I did not win, which was a bit disappointing for me, but I was told by one of the judges that he really liked my ideas. What he said made me decide to keep some of my designs because I truly believed they would work. I'm really glad I did because, as it turns out, some of those processes that I designed then are now being used in the gas company I work for and that makes me very proud.

L4 Listen to a candidate answering the following Part 2 topic card and answer the questions.

Describe a vehicle you would like to own.

You should say:

- What it is
- What it would look like
- Where you first saw it

You should also say if this vehicle is popular in your country.

<ul><li>2 Does he ke</li><li>3 Is his answe</li><li>4 What did he</li></ul>	andidate use the prompts to help him? sep to the topic? er long enough? e do well? he have improved his answer?		
3 Work with	a partner. Talk for at least one minute	about the topic below. Check th	nat your partner:
• Speaks for	1 minute.		
<ul> <li>Keeps to the</li> </ul>	•		
• Uses the co	orrect verb tenses.		
	Describe the place where you gr	ew up.	1
	You should say:		
	<ul><li>Where it was</li></ul>		
	<ul> <li>How long you lived there</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>What you liked about it</li> </ul>		
	You should also say if you think th	nis is a good place for children to	o grow up in.
	You need to speak for 1 to 2 min	· ·	
Look back	ave spoken about the subject outlined of the topic cards in <b>questions 1</b> and <b>2</b> ic. Write <b>A</b> (Topic Card I) or <b>B</b> (Topic	. Read the examples below and	•
I. Do you thin	nk you will buy this vehicle one day?	TOPIC	
2. Did you tel	l anyone else about what you did?	TOPIC	
3. Do you still	feel the same way about this?	TOPIC	
4. Will this be	expensive to buy?	TOPIC	
		EXAM TIP	ì
	The follow-up questions are short	•	_
	answers. Answer the question with	a briet reason / explanation, if	necessary.

**Example:** Did you tell anyone else about what you did? 'Yes, I told my family and they were obviously proud of me, especially my mother.'

#### **Pronunciation: Final consonants**

Pronunciation mistakes can make you lose marks in the IELTS speaking test. If the examiner cannot understand what you are saying, it is difficult to get a good mark.

#### Remember:

Open your mouth (even if it feels unnatural). Do not speak through your teeth. Do not mumble. Make sure you have pronounced the ends of words or sentences. Do not swallow sounds. In particular, sounds like /s/, /z/, /d/, /k/, /n/ and /l/.

1 L5 Look at the words below. Fill in the gaps to make the words then put them in the correct place in the table according to their final consonant sound. Listen and check your answers.

I import	<b>2</b> essen	3 solu	<b>4</b> targ	
<b>5</b> pub	<b>6</b> mult	<b>7</b> mov	8 conven	
<b>9</b> polic	<b>I 0</b> recy	II fut	<b>12</b> prop	
13 fundamen	<b>I4</b> expl	<b>15</b> bic	<b>16</b> electr	
17 soci	18 kno	19 house	<b>20</b> insa	<b>21</b> chan

/z/	/d/	/k/	/n/	/1/
	/z/	/z/ /d/	/z/ /d/ /k/	/z/ /d/ /k/ /n/

Read the following **Part 2 topic card** and the **candidate's answer**. Practise reading it aloud and make sure the final consonants in the underlined words are pronounced. Add any new words to the table above. You can listen to the candidate's answer on the **Audio CD**.

Describe a conversation you had recently that changed your way of thinking.

You should say:

- Who you spoke to
- What you spoke about
- What you liked about it

You should also say if you think we communicate enough today.

#### Candidate's answer:

I remember one <u>conversation</u> in particular that <u>changed</u> my whole way of thinking about teaching <u>children</u>. It was a seminar I <u>attended</u> on the <u>importance</u> of teaching reading at <u>kindergarten level</u>. I spoke to a professor <u>afterwards</u> who said he thought it was <u>essential</u> children were taught to read as early as <u>possible</u>. He <u>moved</u> on to say that <u>teachers</u> should not be frightened of using <u>electronic books</u>. At first I thought this <u>sounded insane</u>, but then he said that children were extremely <u>sociable</u> at this age and <u>enjoyed</u> working together. Sometimes trying to force them to <u>read books</u> was <u>futile</u>. An easy <u>solution</u> was to allow them to <u>use computers</u>, and he said every primary school teacher today <u>knows the convenience</u> of using <u>these</u> in the <u>class</u>. I liked his <u>suggestion</u> that a long-term <u>solution required</u> an <u>expansion</u> into the <u>e-book</u> market. He finished by explaining that the government <u>needs</u> to start making <u>changes</u> to <u>education policies</u>. I think a <u>fundamental</u> problem is that we don't talk enough to each other today, so changes are difficult to make.



#### Part 2 topics

Look at the following possible **Part 2 topics**. Build vocabulary around these topics. Practise speaking about each one for 1 minute.

#### PART 2

- A book you have read
- A person you admire
- An achievement you're proud of
- A toy you played with
- A party you attended
- A festival you've been to
- A trip you've been on
- A film you've watched
- A place you would like to visit
- Your favourite form of transport
- Your favourite style of dress
- Your best friend
- A sport you enjoy playing.
- A song you like listening to

- A plan you have made
- A conversation you had recently that changed your way of thinking
- The type of weather you particularly like
- Your school days
- A television programme you watch
- A piece of jewellery
- A garden/park you enjoy visiting
- An old building you remember
- A course you are interested in
- A family member you like to be with

#### **KEEP ADDING TO THE LIST**

# Chapter 4

#### PART 3

#### Introducing and organizing your opinions

#### **EXAM INFORMATION:**

In Part 3 the examiner will say: 'I will now ask you some GENERAL questions.' This means:

• Do not talk personally about yourself. You can use your personal experiences as a common example, but make sure you show this clearly in the language you use.

**Example:** Most men in my country, like myself, enjoy being competitive, especially when it comes to sport. But I feel competition is important in many areas, such as business, so it is not exclusive to sport.

• Talk about the world as a whole. Use global examples where possible.

**Example:** I think the problem of traffic in cities is something that can be seen on an international scale in most major cities in the world, especially in countries like the UK and the USA.

#### 1 Structure what you say

- 1. Introduce your ideas with a sentence starter.
- 2. Support your main idea by adding extra information an example or a reason.

Sentence starter 'Basically I feel that...'

#### Your main idea

"...it is not only the government's responsibility to solve the problems caused by heavy traffic."

#### Extra Information (Reason)

The main reason behind my thinking this is that the general public has to accept the part they have to play. If we don't all work together, then the problem will probably never go away.'

2 Study the expressions in the Useful Language Box below.

Use them when you speak and make them part of your speaking vocabulary. Keep adding any new expressions that you see and hear.

#### Useful Language: structuring what you say

#### Sentence starters:

#### Introducing your ideas and opinions

- Basically, I feel that...
- If it were up to me I'd...
- I think ... should...
- My idea is that ... should...
- To me, what we need to be focusing on is...
- Personally speaking...
- It would seem to me that...
- Without a doubt I believe that...I truly believe that...
- I think most people feel / believe / think / accept that...
- I think you can look at this in a number of different ways...
- The thing we need to be looking at is...

#### **Examples:**

- Basically I feel that advertising can make people buy things.
- If it were up to me, I'd put a higher tax on big cars to try and encourage people to use public transport more.
- To me, what we need to be focusing on is how to make our economy stronger.
- I think governments should put more money into adult education.
- I think most people feel that women are just as capable of managing a company as men.
- I truly believe that we will find an alternative energy source in the future.
- One example that springs to mind is how winter can make you/someone feel more depressed because there is not much sunlight.
- There are several reasons why houses in hot countries are built this way. The first one is that they are designed to reflect heat.

## Extra information to make your ideas clearer: Giving reasons and examples

- One example that springs to mind us...
- Probably the best example I can think of is...
- In my country for instance...
- The reason I feel this way is because...
- There are several reasons why...
- One relatively easy way to do this is...
- Mainly, this is because...

3 Find appropriate phrases from the Useful Language Box to complete the following Part 3 main ideas. Use your own ideas to make your ideas clearer where necessary. The first one has been done as an example.

O Children don't enjoy reading as much these days. 1 Advertising on the 2 Families need to internet has more positive effects than negatives ones.

spend more time together.

3 Self-study is better than studying with a teacher.

1 It would seem to me that children don't enjoy reading as much these days. In my country for instance, most children prefer to watch television or play computer games. To me, what we need to be focusing on is educating parents and getting them to spend more time reading with their children. One relatively easy way to do this is by reading them bedtime stories.

#### **Pronunciation: Pausing and Chunking**

When we write, we use punctuation to make our writing easier to follow. When we speak we need to do the following to make our ideas easier to follow:

- I Breathe. When you are nervous, you may speak too quickly and forget to breathe regularly.
- 2 Pause in the right places.
- 3 Break up what you say into logical 'chunks'.

#### **EXAM TIP**

If you pause in the wrong places, you could lose marks. You will sound unsure of what you mean and this will break your flow of ideas. You will also sound unnatural.

1 L7 Listen to a candidate answering the following Part 3 question and answer the questions.



#### Do you think the telephone is a popular form of communication?

- I Does he pause in the right places?
- 2 Is his answer easy to follow?
- 3 Does he sound like he knows exactly what he is talking about?
- 4 Does he sound natural?
- 5 Would this candidate get a good mark for fluency?
- 6 Would this candidate get a good mark for pronunciation?

#### **EXAM TIP**

Most English phrases end with nouns and verbs. Nouns and verbs have the most final-consonant clusters. i.e. pick up those bags / I'd like to suggest. When you pause at the end of a phrase:

- You have more time to pronounce final consonants.
- You give yourself a little time to think.
- Your intonation and rhythm will sound better

2 L8 Read a candidate's answer to the following Part 3 question and divide the sentences into logical chunks. Listen and check your answer.

#### Do men and women like to read different types of books?

Yes, I think it's in this way because the nature of women and men are very different so I think they choose different subjects and they have different tastes in reading. Yes for example I think women are very interested in reading novels that are based on love and affection. On the other hand I think men are very interested to read books for example the adventures and for example stories that are based on the travel of the person I mean biography for example and things like that.

3 L9 Listen to the candidate's answer again and answer the following questions.



- I Does she pause in the right places?
- 2 Is her answer easy to follow?
- 3 Does she sound like she knows exactly what she is talking about?
- 4 Does she sound natural?
- 5 Would this candidate get a good mark for fluency?
- 6 Would this candidate get a good mark for pronunciation?
- 7 What could the candidate do to improve her answer?

#### **Pronunciation: Intonation**

Intonation can show your attitudes and feelings. In English intonation, the voice usually goes up for a question and it falls to show completed statements.

#### **EXAM TIP**

English intonation is not monotone. It will be difficult to follow what you are saying if your voice does not rise and fall naturally

1 L10 Listen to a candidate answering the following Part 3 question and answer the questions.



#### Should boys and girls be given the same toys to play with?

- I Is his answer easy to follow?
- 2 Does he use intonation?
- 3 Does he sound natural?
- 5 Would this candidate get a good mark for fluency?
- 6 Would this candidate get a good mark for pronunciation?
- 2 L11 Now listen to another candidate answering the same question.



#### Predicting the future

#### **EXAM INFORMATION:**

In the IELTS Speaking test you may need to make predictions about future events or situations as in the exercise below.

1 L12 Listen to a candidate answering the question from the box above. Fill in the gaps as you listen.



**Examiner:** Do you think travelling will still be necessary in the future?

Well, I think I) that people will still need to travel in the future, especially people like
businessmen and politicians. Of course, video-conferencing will 2) mean that lots of
meetings can be done from the office. Having said that, I'm 3) no future developments
in technology will ever take away people's need to see new places first-hand and meet people face-to-
face. The other thing is that families are also much further apart geographically today than they used to
be. Different family members live and work abroad and I think this trend will 4) continue in
the future, which means people will have to travel to go and visit their families.

2 Put the expressions from Exercise 3 into the table below.

I am sure	I am fairly sure	l am not sure

- 3 Add the following expressions to the table above.
- I I'm not actually sure if/whether...
- 2 There's no doubt in my mind that...
- 3 I would most definitely say that...
- 4 There is a good chance that...
- 5 I am absolutely convinced that...
- 6 It's impossible to say if/whether...
- 7 No-one really knows if...
- 8 There is a very real possibility that...
- 9 I don't really know if...
- 10 I truly believe that...
- II It could be/might be said that...
- 4 Work with a partner. Take it in turns to be the candidate and the examiner. Ask each other the following Part 3 questions. Use the expressions from the table to help you.
- I Where will most people live in the future, in towns or in the countryside?
- 2 Is it likely that we will still be reading books in paper form in the future?
- 3 Will people in your country have a healthier diet in 10 years time?
- 4 Do you think business men and women will still travel abroad for meetings in the future?
- 5 Do you think that people in the future will still want to learn about the history of their country?
- 6 What will be the most serious problem cities will have to face in the future?

5 L13	13 Listen to a candidate talking about his future study plans. What expressions does he us	e? Write <b>Y</b> for <b>Y</b> e
	or N for No for Questions I-8	

ı	I aim to	
2	I intend to	
3	What I hope to develop from this is	
4	My main goal is to	
5	The main focus is to	
6	I hope it'll help me to	
7	The main purpose is to	
8	What I hope to achieve from this is	

6 Read the advertisement for a language course you are going to be taking. Talk about your plans and what you hope to achieve. Use the expressions from **Question 5** to help you.

#### **ACADEMIC SPEAKING SKILLS COURSE**

Length of course: 3 hours per week for 4 weeks.

#### **Course Aims:**

- a) To learn how to effectively communicate in English at university.
- **b)** To learn how to take part in discussions.
- c) To get practice in expressing your ideas on a wide range of topics.
- d) To build confidence in speaking in front of people.

#### Part 3 topics

Look at the following possible **Part 3** topics. Build vocabulary around these topics. Remember the vocabulary you use for **Part 3** speaking is formal. It is similar to the **writing style** you need for **Task 2**.

- The media.
- Journalism and if journalists have a responsibility to tell the truth.
- Advertising.
- Music and culture.
- The protection of wild animals.
- The environment.
- Education.
- Human relations / communication.
- Population growth.
- Social problems and issues.
- Your government and some of their policies on health, education etc.
- Charities / International Aid.
- The nature of human happiness.
- The relationship between employers and employees.

#### PART 3

- The importance of free time in our modern world.
- The importance of making plans and having goals.
- Immigration.
- The importance of history and understanding your own country's history.
- International history compared to local history.
- Studying and working abroad.
- Private and public transport advantages and disadvantages.

**KEEP ADDING TO THE LIST** 



# PARTS 1, 2 and 3 Using Idiomatic language

1 Look at the two examples from a candidate's answer to the **Speaking Part 1** topic **Your Studies**. Which of the answers is better and why?

#### Speaker 1

I'm studying at the moment and I must confess that I find exams particularly stressful. Of course, I have good days and bad days like everyone else. Some days I'm so stressed out that I feel I want to throw in the towel. All I can do at such times is call it a day and get a good night's sleep! I usually find that things look different in the morning. It's like you have a fresh start and you can start studying again. At the end of the day, I know I have no choice; if I want to pass, I have to study!

#### Speaker 2

To tell you the truth, I'm a student and I really find it difficult to meet deadlines, especially essays. My mother said always I'm a bookworm! I usually find I have to work really hard, both day and night, but the early bird catches the worm. Of course I know I'll feel much better when I finally hand in my work because every coin has two sides.

#### **EXAM TIP**

You need to use idiomatic language in your speaking test, but you must make sure you use this language accurately and appropriately.

2 Add the idioms in the box to the sentences. Use a dictionary to check the meaning of any idioms you do not know. You may have to change the grammar.

A) to be part and parcel	<b>B)</b> to be on the same wavelength	C) in this day and age
D) one thing that strikes me about	E) in the long run	F) a fresh start
G) to get the wrong end of the stick	H) get through the red tape	I) to go round in circles
J) (start) from scratch	K) to read between the lines	L) at the end of the day
M) to call it a day	N) to throw in the towel	O) to wear your heart on your sleeve
P) to call the shots	Q) the be-all and end-all	•

ı	I think you must have
	what I was saying.
2	My sister really
3	I can't understand young people who think playing computer games is the of everything
	I think there's more to life than sitting in front of a computer screen.
4	I honestly believe that the automobile industry should now completely forget about fossil fuels and
	by looking for alternative forms of energy.
5	It is not going to be easy for us to set up this new company. It's still a developing country so we are going to have
	to find ways to and deal with all the government regulations.
6	Although learning a new language is frustrating, I never considered because
	quitting is not an option for me.
7	it's hard to imagine our lives now without Facebook and Twitter.
8	Writing emails is certainly more time-consuming than talking on the phone, but,
	particularly in business, sometimes there has to be a written record.

9	Although recycling may initially cost a great deal of money, it will benefit the environment
	and could cut down on the detrimental effects caused by global warming.
10	My family and I are planning to move to Canada because we feel we really need
Ħ	The student council meeting seemed to take forever. The discussion kept because some
	of the students could not agree, so it took about two hours before a decision was made.
12	My sister and I have always been really close. We have so much in common and I can instantly tell when she is
	upset because we
13	this whole issue of being in fashion is that young people are spending way
	too much money on clothes. It's almost becoming a negative obsession.
14	Making mistakes is of the language learning process but, it is only by correcting their
	mistakes that learners can move to the next stage.
15	Sometimes I feel it's better to than to struggle for hours with no results.
16	You mustn't take anything he says at face value because he is very good at hiding his feelings. The only way is to
	to find out what the truth is.
17	To a large extent, it's the bigger multi-national companies that are now, especially
	when it comes to influencing which products will dominate the international market. Smaller businesses just
	don't have enough resources or power to compete.

- 3 Answer the following Speaking Part 3 questions with a partner. Use idioms from Exercise 2 where appropriate.
- I (Topic: Fashion) Do you think people in your country will still be wearing traditional clothes in 10 years' time?
- 2 (Topic: Sport) Assess how sport competitions such as the Olympic Games can help relations between different countries to develop and improve.
- 3 (Topic: Aid) Compare the roles and influence of local and international charities.
- 4 (Topic: Childhood) Evaluate how much a happy childhood can influence a person's development as an adult.
- 5 (Topic: Competition) Do you think encouraging children to compete is positive or negative?
- 6 (Topic: Languages) Is it necessary to learn the culture of a country to learn the language?

#### **Using collocations**

#### **STUDY TIP**

It is important to learn which words usually go together to make natural-sounding English. A good English dictionary can help you with this. 4 Study the expressions in the **Useful Language Box** on the opposite page. Use them when you speak and make them part of your speaking vocabulary. Keep adding any new expressions that you see and hear.

#### **Useful Language: collocations** Verb + 'time' Adjective + 'time' Adverb + verb • free time I strongly believe that... spend time (with) • I honestly believe that... spare time waste time • I sincerely hope... save time make time • I totally support... **Examples: Example:** • I sincerely hope that people will still use • I spend most of my free time with my husband. • Parents need to make more time to be with their children. libraries in the future. I totally support the idea of having more green spaces, like parks in cities.

5 Find 2 adjectives from the box that commonly collocate with each of the nouns below.

	disruptive	relaxed	expensive	healthy	negative	anti-social
I	a)		b)		+ lifesty	le
2	a)		b)		+ attitu	de
3	a)		b)		+ behav	iour

6 Which noun in each sentence does **NOT** collocate with the verb?

ı	make	+	a) an effort	b) progress	c) an influence	d) a difference
2	save	+	a) energy	b) habits	c) space	d) lives
3	keep	+	a) attention	b) track	c) calm	d) a record
4	come	+	a) to a compromise	b) to a standstill	c) to a schedule	d) to an agreement
5	go	+	a) cooking	b) abroad	c) online	d) bankrupt
6	take	+	a) a break	b) a fine	c) an exam	d) notes

7 Read a candidate's answer to the following Part 3 question and underline the collocations.

#### How can people be encouraged to use public transport?

First of all, the most important thing for people nowadays is time. They don't want to actually waste their time so the public transport services should be very quick and run without any delays. I mean it's a real problem for me as a businessman when trains don't run on time. Public transport should also be easy to access. The other point is the expenses. I feel it should be cheap because if we are expected to use it, then it should be affordable. Maybe governments should pay some kind of subsidy to reduce the charges that the general public has to pay.

8 L14 Listen to a candidate answering the following Part I question and answer the questions.



#### Do you like the place where you're living at the moment?

- I Does she use collocations?
- 2 Is her answer easy to follow?
- 3 Does her English sound natural?
- 4 Would this candidate get a good mark for fluency?
- 5 Would this candidate get a good mark for vocabulary?

Further practice: Parts 1, 2 and 3

#### **EXAM INFORMATION:**

#### Remember that you should:

- Answer the question directly.
- Develop your answer give a short reason / example / explanation to support your idea.

#### For example:

Examiner: Do you enjoy reading?

'Oh yes, definitely; there's nothing I like better than to sit and read in the evenings just before I go to bed. I find it really relaxing and it also helps me sleep.'

1 Work with a partner. Ask each other the following Part I questions.

#### **Topic: Books**

- I Do you enjoy reading? (Why/Why not?)
- 2 Has the internet changed the way you read?
- 3 Do you think we will still read books in the future?

#### **Topic: Films**

- I How often do you watch films?
- 2 Do you prefer to watch films on DVD or at the cinema? (Why?)
- 3 Do you think parents should control the kinds of films their children watch?

#### **Topic: Mobile Phones**

- I Are mobile phones popular in your country?
- 2 Is there anything you don't like about mobile phones? (Why?)
- 3 Do you think children should be allowed to have mobile phones?

#### **Topic: Emails**

- I How often do you write emails?
- 2 What sorts of things do you usually write about?
- 3 Do you think emails is a good way to communicate with others? (Why / Why not?)

2 L15 Listen to a candidate talking about films and answer the following questions.



- I What sentence starters does he use?
- 2 What language does he use to show his likes / dislikes?
- 3 Look at the following **Part 2** topics. Work with a partner. Take it in turns to be the examiner and the candidate Use the questions in **exercise 1** to assess each other.

**Examiner:** I'd like you to speak about the following topic for 1 to 2 minutes. First, you have one minute to make notes and think about what you are going to say.

1 Describe your favourite TV programme you enjoyed watching when you were a child.

You should say:

- What it was about
- How often you watched it
- Why you enjoyed it

And you should also say whether people in your country regularly watch television

3 Describe an advertisement you have seen or read recently that made you want to buy something.

You should say:

- Where you saw or read it
- Which product it was trying to sell
- What you liked about it

And you should also say whether or not advertising influences you.

2 Describe a song that you enjoy listening to.

You should say:

- What it is
- When you like to listen to it
- Why you like this song

And you should also say why music is important to people.

4 Describe a photograph that you really like.

You should say:

- What it is
- Where it was taken
- Why you like it

And you should also say whether or not taking photographs is popular in your culture.

4 L16 Listen to a candidate talking about a song he enjoys listening to. Answer the following questions:



- I What sentence starters does he use?
- 2 What collocations does he use?
- 5 L17 Read part of the candidate's answer and divide the sentences into logical chunks. Underline the main word that are stressed. Listen and check your answer.

And one of the reasons I like this song is as I said before... the guitars. It's a rock-and-roll beat to the song, but it's also a... you know, it's a coming-of-age song. It's about young love. It reminds me of my working-class upbringing. It's about cars and the highway and young peoples' dreams. I think most people enjoy music for pretty much the same reasons as I do. Because music or songs usually tell a story or they inspire people or sometimes they bring back memories... or bring up dreams that you once had or dreams that you might still have. And I think that's very important to people. It kind of lightens the load ... And it's ... it's what music is all about, as far as I'm concerned.

6 Now ask each other the following Part 3 questions that follow on from the Part 2 topics in question 3. Take it in turns to be the examiner and the candidate.

#### **EXAM STRATEGY**

Remember to expand your answers. Be careful with the tense. The verbs on the topic card will tell you if you should be speaking about the past, present or future.

**Examiner:** Now I'd like to ask you a few general questions about the topic you've just been speaking about.

#### **Topic I: TV programmes**

- I Compare the kinds of TV programmes that children and adults usually enjoy watching.
- 2 Do you think that parents should control how much television their children watch?
- **3** Evaluate the effectiveness of television as a means of communicating the news compared with other media forms such as the internet and radio.

#### **Topic 2: Music**

- I Do people in your country prefer to listen to local or international music? (Why / Why not?)
- 2 Describe the importance of music in showing the culture of a country.
- 3 Evaluate the effect of technology (such as the internet) on music.

#### **Topic 3: Advertising**

- I Should companies be targeting children in their advertising campaigns?
- 2 Compare the use of the internet in advertising with other media forms such as television and radio.
- 3 Do you think advertisements should be censored? (Why / Why not?)

#### Topic 4: Photographs

- I Do you think photographs are important in helping us remember our past?
- 2 Why do you think people like to keep childhood photographs?
- 3 Should the private lives of famous people be respected by the media? (Why / Why not?)

6 L18 Listen to a candidate answering a Part 3 question on music.



# Chapter 6

# PARTS 1, 2 and 3 Test Advice

1 Read the test advice. Do you make any of the mistakes mentioned when you speak?

- I Listen carefully to the questions. Answer the questions directly.
- 2 In Parts I and 2, the examiner can only **REPEAT** the question. In Part 3 the examiner can **REPHRASE** the question.
- 3 Keep to the topic.
- 4 Do not give circular answers an answer that keeps saying the same thing over and over again and does not get directly to the point.
- 5 Speak as clearly and as naturally as possible. Don't use expressions unless you know how to use them correctly. You will lose marks for unnatural English use. i.e. step by step... / day by day... / as time passes by...
- 6 Do NOT over-use words For example... / You know... / To some extent... / To tell you the truth...
- 7 Remember in Part 3 that your answers need to be general. You are not talking about yourself (Parts 1 and 2). You are talking about people generally, the world as a whole
- 8 Do not give inappropriate scientific facts in Part 3. i.e. It has been proven by scientists that... / According to the research of Professor... You are being asked what you think, or to give general information about a topic.
- 9 Remember to breathe, pause and break up what you say into logical chunks.
- 10 It is your grammar and pronunciation mistakes that can affect your speaking grade. Make time to focus on these two areas.

2 Read the following candidate mistakes and match them to the advice given in exercise 1.

**Examiner:** Do you like shopping?

To be honest, to tell you the truth, in my opinion I think it's really a little bit boring for me.

**Examiner:** Do you think a shortage of water will be a bigger problem than a shortage of oil in the future?

Well yes definitely, I agree with this way of thinking. For example, in my city it is difficult even now to get fresh water. We have many problems with this. For example, sometimes there is not enough and we have drought. But with oil, for example, we have already started to use different fuels so I think this won't be such a big problem in the future. But when we look at water, it's a very different story and I think there could be a disaster for us because the water is not fresh enough to drink.

**Examiner:** What course would you like to do?

I'm an engineer and I'm going for my job in Canada. That's why this IELTS course is very important for me. I need level 7. It's really necessary for me and my family. I did this test before, but my level was only 6. I hope you can help me.

**Examiner:** Should high-school teachers help their students set specific goals so that they can study better?

You know, it is too important. My little brother he is very bad with this. He does not let his teacher help him at all so when he must study he does not at all. You know, he just plays on the computer. You know it is really very bad for him. My mother she tell him all the time to change but he not do it.

**Examiner:** Do you like swimming?

Well to tell you the truth.... I am tremendously enthusiastic about swimming. It reminds me of my childhood. I was really keen on swimming when I was a child. I have sweet memories of my childhood, when I was swimming a lot. And also glorious, magical and hilarious moments of my childhood.

3 L19 Listen to the following candidate answering the Part 2 topic below. Match the mistakes to the advice given in exercise 1.

1 I would like you to describe a famous sports person, who is not from your country, who you really admire.

You should say:

- Who this person is
- What you know about them
- Why you like them

And you should also say if this person is popular in your country.

# Chapter 7

# PARTS 1, 2 and 3 Test Practice

1 Practise this test with a partner. Take it in turns to be the examiner and the candidate. Read the test advice in **Chapter 6** again.

#### Part I

#### Topic 1: Weekends

- I What did you do last weekend?
- 2 Do you prefer to spend the weekends with your family or friends?
- 3 What things do you like to do at the weekend?

#### **Topic 2: Mobiles**

- I How often do you use a mobile phone?
- 2 Have you ever had any problems using a mobile phone?
- 3 Do you think you will use a mobile more or less in the future?

#### **Topic 3: Presents**

- I Do you like receiving presents?
- 2 Who was the last person you gave a present to?
- 3 Is it better to give someone money rather than buy them a present? Why / Why not?

#### Part 2

Describe a business leader you respect and admire.

#### You should say:

- Who they are
- Where you first found out about them
- What you liked about them

You should also say if this person had an influence on you. You need to speak for  $\, I \,$  to  $\, 2 \,$  minutes

#### Part 3

- I What qualities make someone a good leader?
- 2 is there any difference between men and women as leaders?
- 3 Do leaders have a responsibility to behave in a certain way in public?
- 4 Are people born leaders or is this something they learn how to become?





2 Now listen to the practice test and make a note of any new expressions, idioms, collocations or sentence starters you hear.





3 Listen to the final two sections of Part 3 again and underline the key words that the speaker stresses.

**Examiner:** Do leaders have a responsibility to behave in a certain way in public?

Um I don't really think they have a responsibility to behave in a certain way, but I think they should behave in a certain way. Um because they have an immense platform on which they can sort of spread influence and so on and so many people look up to these people especially you know business leaders and so on. They're heroes to so many people. They should try and consider their position when they make decisions and you know .... understand that they are a role model for others, but I don't...I don't really think they should feel too much pressure to do that.

**Examiner:** Are people born leaders or is this something they learn how to become?

I think a lot of people would like to learn how to become leaders. Um I'm sure there's lots of people who do sort of business classes and things like that, wanting to be the next great business leader, but ultimately I think it is something you're born with unfortunately. You only have to look at a..a school playground, you'll see the natural leaders there riding around there from a very young age. Again it's difficult to see what it is that's making those people leaders, but I think you can inspire respect as you get older maybe by becoming an expert in a particular field, but whether that's the same as being a leader – I don't really think so I pretty much think it's something you're born with.

# Unit Travel



















(A) Look at the pictures above. They show people on holiday in different places.

Think of as many different types of holiday as you can and write them down below.

Write down as many types of holiday as you can think of:

Romantic Holiday

Short City Break

Long Weekend

Sun Holiday

Package Holiday

(B) What is your favourite type of holiday and why? Write your answer here, then cover it and tell the class/a partner.

(C) Link the following holiday-types (1) with the reasons for going on holiday (2).

1			2
Beach Holiday		(i)	Chance to relax and unwind, and get a tan.
Ski Holiday 🔾	(	(ii)	For the thrill and excitement.
Budget Holiday	(	(iii)	As a special treat when I feel under stress.
Pamper Holiday	(	(iv)	To enjoy the fresh air and scenery.
Adventure Holiday	(	(v)	On account of not having a lot to spend.
Holiday in the Countryside		(vi)	I'm a winter-sports enthusiast.
City Break	(	(vii)	To see all the famous landmarks and do
			lots of sightseeing in general.
	_		

**(D)** Look at the following holiday activities. Which of them do you normally do when you go on holidays? Tick the boxes as appropriate.

(i) Go sightseeing and take pictures of famous landmarks.	
(ii) Dine out and sample the local cuisine.	
(iii) Sunbathe by the pool reading a book.	
(iv) Go on organised guided tours of places of interest.	
(v) Try to mingle with the locals and speak to them in their own language.	
(vi) Go on big shopping sprees and bring back lots of new clothes.	
(vii) Buy souvenirs for family and friends back home.	
(viii) Visit museums and art galleries.	
(ix) Spend most of the day relaxing in my hotel doing nothing.	
(x) Order room service and have breakfast in bed.	
(xi) Go to clubs and bars, party and have a wild time.	
(xii) Spend my time trying to pack in lots of things, and see as much as possible.	

**(E)** Compare your answers with a partner's. Decide if you would be suited to a holiday together. Be prepared to justify your decision.

(F) Rank the following holiday activities in order of preference, (1) being the activity you would most like to do on holidays and (10) being the one you would like to do least of all.

#### Activity

- (i) doing some general sightseeing
- (ii) going on an excursion to a place of interest
- (iii) taking a guided tour of a museum
- (iv) dining out on traditional cuisine
- (v) sunbathing by the pool
- (vi) going on a city bus tour
- (vii) getting some shopping therapy
- (viii) going on a romantic riverboat cruise
- (ix) going to the amusement park
- (x) going trekking in the hills

R	anking
(1)	
(2)	

- (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_
- (9)
- (10) \_\_\_\_\_
- (G) Look at the text and fill in the gaps with words from the box below.

### My Perfect Holiday...

	For me, the perfect holiday would ha	ave to be spent with my two best				
<u>'</u>	friends, George and Jeremy. We wou	ald go during spring, before the start				
=( )=	of the tourist I);	that way, the resorts would not be				
	too crowded. The 2)	_ would be an easy choice; Spain				
	every time. Why? Simply because it is t	the perfect combination - dependable				
	weather, excellent 3)	, friendly locals and lots to see and				
y von	do. We would spend about a 4)	in Marbella, staying at a				
- 69	luxury beachfront hotel. Every morn	ing we'd wake up to breakfast in				
	bed. Then we'd go downstairs and o	utside onto the sandy beach, and in				
- // /-	for a 5) in the warm se	a water to wake us up and refresh us				
	for the day ahead. Next we'd go into	town and do some 6),				
	or go on a day trip of some sort. At	lunchtime, we'd find a traditional				
restaurant and sample the local 7)	Each afternoon we were	free, we'd do activities; maybe a				
oike ride around the olive groves or a	pony ride through the nearby hills; yo	u know Then, in the early evening,				
we'd go back to the hotel and sit dow	n on our deckchairs relaxing for a whi	le on our balcony before going down				
to the hotel restaurant for some 8)	Then we'd sit by th	e pool and read a book for a while				
until dinner was served. After dinner, v	we'd get dressed up for a night out an	d head into town to one of the popu-				
ar nightclubs to party the night away.	Each day would be similar to that with	a blend of different types of activi-				
es. We'd have an absolute blast!						

refreshments sightseeing delicacies fortnight dip destination season cuisine

### My Perfect Holiday

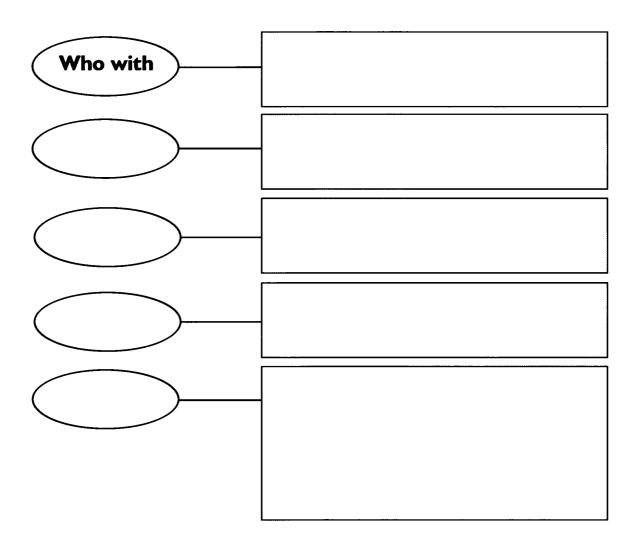
(H) Look at the passage My Perfect Holiday... again. In what order is the following information discussed?

	_
Who the writer would go on holiday with.	1_
What the writer would do on holiday.	
Where the writer would go on holiday.	
Where the writer would stay during his holiday.	
When the writer would go on holiday.	
Why the writer would go on holiday to this destination.	

(I) Now it's your turn to tell us about your perfect holiday: what would it be like? Follow the steps below to answer the question.

### Step 1 Make some notes

First, fill in the title to each section of your notes with an appropriate heading. Use the following titles and put them in the right order: Who with, When, Where, Why, What (do)



Step 2 Write your answer out in full.

### Step 3

Speak (put your written answer away and try to give a spoken answer referring back to your notes in Step 1 if you need to)

- (J) Talk about the following questions with a partner or as part of a class discussion.
- Which do you prefer; holidays in the city or holidays in the countryside?
- What is your favourite way of travelling long distances by train, car etc.?
- Would you rather relax and take it easy when on holidays or try to see as many new things/ places as possible?
- Do you like to dine out when on holiday? What sorts of food do you eat?
- Do you prefer foreign or domestic holidays?
- What is your main reason for going on holiday, usually?
- Do you think a stay-at-home holiday can ever be as good as a proper holiday?
- Who do you usually go on holiday with? Do you prefer to holiday with friends or family?

It tests your ability to talk about personal experiences and interests.  You must answer questions about everyday topics, talking about aspects of your life such as your family and friends, home, studies, work, leisure activities, likes and dislikes etc.  You should answer each question appropriately, typically in one or two sentences.  (K) Look at these questions and answers. For each question, there are two answer choices. Choose the correct alternative.			
	Sind	ce 8 years. / For eight years.	
(2)	Do	a lot of people in your country speak English?	
	Yes	s, they do. / Yes, they are.	
(3)	Do	you like learning English?	
	Yes	s, they are very interesting. / Yes, it is very interesting.	
(4)	Hav	ve you studied any other languages?	
	Unt	il I was 15, I have studied French. / Until I was 15, I studied French.	
(5)		at advice would you give to a friend who wanted to start learning a language? to the class. / Go to a class.	
• •		rrect answers in (K) are a little too short. Select an appropriate sentence from the op each answer.	tions below to
	(a)	I start in sixth class if I remember correctly, when I was just 10 years old.	_
	` '	I would say close to half the adults where I come from are fairly fluent.	
	(c)	I used to very much enjoy studying the French.	
	(d)	And not just interesting; it's essential really, too; I mean, it opens up the	Ī
		whole of the internet to me, for example.	
	<b>(e)</b>	Yes, the class is the very best way to learn a new language.	
	<b>(f)</b>	The fact is, every student needs support and guidance, and I always	
		find the advice and support of my teacher and fellow students vital.	
	(g)	A lot of you speak many languages such as French and German, too.	
	(h)	I started when I was 9 and a half I think, but it's so long ago I can barely remember!	(1)
	(i)	I find I am interested in any other subject I study.	
	(i)	I had to give it up though; I just had too much on to cope with another subject.	

## Exam Focus: Part | You must...





This part normally lasts 4-5 minutes.

# **Speaking Test 1**

#### Part 1

The examiner will ask you some questions about yourself.

#### Let's talk about travel.

How often do you go on holiday?

Where did you go most recently?

Who do you normally go on holiday with?

Do you have a favourite place to go on holiday?

What do you normally pack in your suitcase when you go away?

The examiner will then ask you some questions about one or two other topics. See the example below.

#### Now let's talk about your family.

Do you come from a big or small family?

What do your parents do for a living?

How do you get along with the rest of your family?

Do you share the same interests as the other members of your family?

Is it good being the middle (an only / the eldest / the youngest etc.) child?

#### Part 2

The examiner will give you a topic on a card like the one below and ask you to talk about it for one to two minutes. Before you talk you have one minute to think about what you want to say. The examiner will give you some paper and a pencil so you can make notes if you want to.

Describe your perfect holiday.

You should say:

- where you would go and who you would go with
- where you would stay
- what you would do

and explain why it would be the perfect holiday.

The examiner may ask you one or two more related questions when you have finished, like those given in the example below.

Do you prefer active holidays or holidays where you get to relax?

Are there any countries you would **not** like to visit?

What was your worst holiday experience?

#### Part 3

The examiner will ask you some more general questions which follow on from the topic in Part 2.

What are the benefits of holidaying in a foreign country?

What sorts of problems can people experience when they are abroad?

Do you think foreign holidays are affordable to everyone these days?

Is flying a safe way to travel?

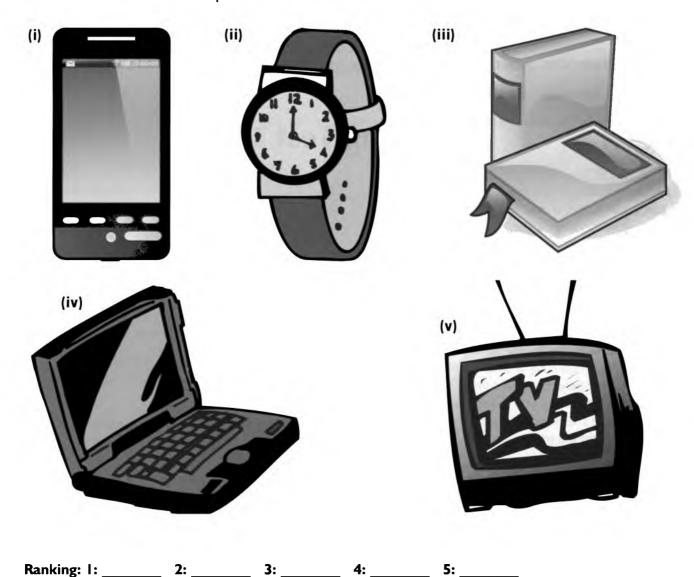
Do you think people have enough time off work?

Why do some people come back from holidays more stressed than when they left?

What safety issues do you have to think about when you go away on holiday?

# Unit 2 Life in the 21 st Century

(A) Look at the pictures below. How important are these items to our lives today? Discuss with a partner, then rank the items in terms of importance from 1 to 5.



(B) You will hear five extracts. Each extract relates to one of the items pictured above. Match the extracts to the pictures. Write the correct picture (i-v) in the space provided.

Extract	Extract 2	Extract 3
Extract 4	Extract 5	

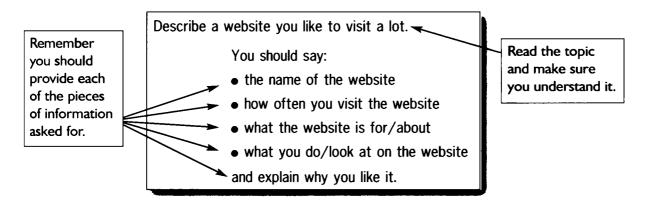
- (C) Soon, you are going to prepare a short speaking exercise. But first you will read some more about Part 2 of the Speaking test and ways to prepare for it on the pages which follow. After you have finished reading about Part 2, you will be asked to answer the following question, speaking continuously for about two minutes. The question is: Which one of the items in the pictures above is most useful to you? In your answer you should say:
  - what the item is
  - how often you use it
  - what you use it for
  - why it is so useful to you

#### **Exam Focus: Part 2**

In Part 2 of the exam, you will be asked to give a short talk for about two minutes. You will be tested on your ability to organise your ideas and speak fluently.

You will have to prepare and talk about a topic given to you during the test by the examiner.

Here is an example Part 2 task (you will be given a similar task-card by the examiner):



This part normally lasts 3 minutes.

#### You must...

- Read the task.
- 2 Make notes on each of the parts (approx. I minute).
- 3 Talk about the topic, answering the questions on the card.
- 4 Stop talking (after about 2 min.) when the examiner tells you to.
- 5 Answer some follow-up questions.

In this book, you will learn a step-by-step strategy for practising how to talk continuously for up to two minutes that will help you to build up your confidence so that you are ready for the task come exam day.

We start off by making notes - a kind of brainstorm which gets you thinking of ideas. Then we write our answer down in full. Next, we put the written answer to one side (without memorising it) and we attempt to talk for as long as we can about the subject with the help of our notes.

At first, it may be hard for you to do this, but as you practise, you will find yourself having more and more to say. Eventually, you will become a lot more fluent and you will rely far less, if at all, on your notes. What's more, your confidence in your ability to express yourself will improve.

The note-making and writing will train your brain to think about and organise your answers logically. This will provide you with a starting point for your speaking and give you more to say. Eventually, you will become so good at organising your thoughts that you will no longer be reliant on the notes and you will be able to put your thoughts together more or less as you speak. YOU MUST NEVER TRY TO MEMORISE YOUR WRITTEN ANSWERS THOUGH as this defeats the purpose of the exercise. See the next page for more.

#### **EXAMPLE:**

Describe a website you like to visit a lot.

You should say:

- the name of the website
- how often you visit the website
- what the website is for/about
- what you do/look at on the website
- and explain why you like it.

# Step 1

#### Make notes

Name - Facebook

Visit - Twice a day (at least)

For - friends to keep in contact

Do - send messages to friends, look at friends' news; post pictures and videos I like; comment on friends' pictures and videos; write on friends' walls (wall is the place where all a friend's news is seen); comment on friends' pictures and videos; say what I am doing; see what friends are doing; post links to other websites, 'like' different things (to like something you press a 'like' button on the website; means you are a fan of it...) - can 'like' music, pages, programmes, people; all sorts of things...; also able to play games - Facebook has lots of games apps

Why I like it - a great way to keep in touch with people - literally everyone; close friends, family, friends who live far away, work colleagues etc.; can find out all their news and keep them up to date with what you're doing as well, plus you're in control - get to decide who sees your pictures and posts and you can even set up groups for different kinds of friends; this means you don't have to share everything with all your friends; can choose who sees what; also love the games, so much fun, like Farmville - can create my own little online farm and become a virtual farmer and even build up a virtual farming community!! There's so much you can do...

# Step 2

#### Write Answer

#### Always introduce the topic.

- (a) A website I love to visit is Facebook you probably know that one!

  Most people do since it's one of the most visited sites in the world.
- (b) I visit it at least twice a day, and often more it's so addictive that
- (c) sometimes I stay on it for hours actually! Facebook is basically designed for people who want to keep in touch with their friends. It's a bit like a chat site, I suppose but that's not doing it justice;
- the site's amazing really. I mean, I can use it for so many different types of things; I can message my friends on it, check out their news and see what they're up to, post pictures and videos that I like onto my page and see the ones friends have posted, too. I can write on my friends' walls a wall is sort of like a webpage where all a friend's news and updates can be seen. I can comment on my friends' pictures and photos, too, and they can comment on mine so long as they don't say anything nasty! Then again, if they did, I could just 'unfriend' them, so it wouldn't matter anyway! I can say what I'm doing by updating my status, see what friends are doing, and 'like' lots of different things. 'Liking' is when you want to show your appreciation for something or tell everyone that you are a fan of it. Basically, if you like something, you just click the 'like' button on the page. You can like music, pages, videos, updates; all sorts of things really... You can also play games on Facebook it has tons of great
- really... You can also play games on Facebook it has tons of great apps. As for why I like it; it couldn't be simpler really; it's just the best site on the net! It is a brilliant way of keeping in touch with people, from family to close friends to faraway friends or even just acquaintances. You can find out all their news and keep them up to date with what you are up to, too. Another great thing is that you control what people can see and you decide who to share your news and updates with. Oh, and did I mention the games? I love them all, but especially Farmville; you can create your own little farm and become a virtual farmer and even build a virtual farming community!! There's so much you can do I could go on all day!

Notice how the register isn't that formal - in Parts I and 2 you don't have to use very formal language.

Using language that sounds authentic, like phrasal verbs and lots of idioms will impress the examiner - provided they are used in the right way!

Just as when writing, it is very important to use linking words and phrases to bring your talk together and to help your ideas flow smoothly.

Remember: you should answer all the questions on the prompt card in order to maximise your score. Here, each new point answered is marked with a letter, (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e), and underlined.

# Step 3

#### Speak!

This step is very simple (and yet perhaps the most difficult of all); now that you have structured your thoughts and put them into a logical order, you should have plenty to say. Put away the written answer, and, using only your notes to help you, try to speak for as long as you can about the subject. Allow the ideas to flow from your mouth and don't worry if you can't speak as well as you've written; just try your best to be fluent - keep going! - and natural-sounding. With practice, your confidence will improve as will the manner in which your express your ideas.

#### Remember the steps in our practice method...

Make notes on each of the separate parts of the task		Make notes	on each of the	separate ;	parts of the	task.
--	--	------------	----------------	------------	--------------	-------

- 2 Convert your notes into a written answer.
- Try to speak for about two minutes using only your notes to help you.

Now, let's look at question C again.

(C) Which one of the items in the pictures on page 38, is most useful to you?

In your answer you should say:

- what the item is
- how often you use it
- what you use it for

And why it is useful to you.

Complete your answer by following the steps below.

tep 1	Make Notes		
tep 2	Write Answer		

Step 3 Speak!

(D) Look at the pictures below. They show two different families. Picture (i) was taken in the 1980s and Picture (ii) was taken in the 2000s.





Discuss the following questions with a partner:

- (a) In what ways might life have been different for the family in Picture (i) in the 1980s compared with life for the family in Picture (ii) in the 2000s?
- (b) Do you think the children would have done the same things, played the same games, had the same hobbies, worn the same clothes, behaved in the same way, listened to the same music etc.?
- (c) What have been the big changes in our lifestyle today compared with 20 or 30 years ago?

(E) Listen to the recording of a teenager talking about her life, and fill in the gaps in the transcript below using the words that you hear. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** in each gap.

I was really excited today when I heard the news n	ny parents had; you'll never guess what; I'm	going
to ! Isn't that so cool? I m	nean, I've never been to	
before in my life and neither have any of my friend	ls. And we're taking o	over
from Pembroke port in Wales. It's a four-hour journ	ey, I think. Can you believe it? The ferry! Nor	ne of
my friends have been on one of those yet either. I'm	m going to to my au	unt in
Dublin to tell her I'm coming over to see her. I won	nder what she'll look like in person; I've only e	ever
seen the photos of her that she's sent	. We don't even get to talk that	much
really; well, every Sunday night	, but that's only for about five minutes	- phone
calls are , you know Anyw	vay, now we'll finally get to meet. I'm going t	to bring
my camera and take as many shots as I can. I bou	ght five yesterday;	my
camera will be click, click, click!		

Then discuss the questions below with a partner:

- When do you think this recording of a teenage girl was made in the 80s or today?
- What evidence is there to support your opinion?

(F) Sort the phrases in the box below into ones that probably relate to life in the 1980s (A) and ones that probably relate to life today (B).

many stay-at-home mothers
young children text each other
most school-leavers go straight into the workplace
people do their banking online
discipline in schools is good
the TV listings give 400 different channels
televisions are expensive and there is only one in every house
houses are affordable for first-time buyers
most people are married by age 25
most people go on foreign holidays
there are many jobs in I.T.

families play board games at night domestic holidays dominate the number of college graduates is very high young people are very confident and loud it is cool to smoke most music sales are downloads international flights are very cheap cigarette advertising is banned few people are computer literate distance learning courses are very popular telephone boxes are used very regularly

A (1980s)

B (today)

Add your own points	Add your own points

**(G)** Use the three-step method (note-taking ... written answer ... spoken answer) to do the following task. Once you have finished your written answer, give your talk to the class.

Describe a typical day in your life.

You should say:

- at what time you get up
- what you normally do in the morning
- what you normally do in the afternoon and evening

and give examples of ways you like to relax after a busy day.

## Make Notes

Write Answer
*
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

**Speak** 

- (H) Now pair off with another student and ask each other these follow-up questions:
  - (i) Do you think your daily routine would be very different if you were actually living in the year 1981?
  - (ii) What sorts of activities do people do today which might not have been so popular 20 or 30 years ago?
  - (iii) What aspects of life today would you miss the most if you were taken back in time to the 1980s and left there, do you think?
  - (iv) Do you think you have an easier life than people your age did in the past?
- (I) Here are some further Part 2 questions for you to practise in your own time.

Describe your favourite piece of technology.

You should say:

- what it is
- how expensive it is and where you can buy it
- what it does

and why you like it so much.

#### Follow-up Questions:

- What piece of technology do you think, would be hardest to live without?
- What are the most popular technological devices with young people nowadays?

Describe what life was like when you were a young child.

You should say:

- where you lived and what your daily routine was like
- how you felt about school
- what you used to do in your free time and explain how your life is different now.

#### Follow-up Questions:

- Did you find life easier when you were very young?
- Do you agree with people who say our school days are the best of our lives?

2

2

# **Speaking Test 2**

#### PART 1

The examiner will ask you some questions about yourself.

Let's talk about your home town.

Where do you come from?

What is it like where you live?

Do you like living there?

Have you always lived in the same place?

What is there to do near where you live?

The examiner will then ask you some questions about one or two other topics. See the example below.

#### Now let's talk about learning languages.

How long have you been learning English?

Do most people in your country learn English?

Have you studied any other languages? Which language do you find easiest?

Do you think it is important to learn English?

What advice would you give to someone who wants to start learning a foreign language?

#### PART 2

The examiner will give you a topic on a card like the one below and ask you to talk about it for one to two minutes. Before you talk you have one minute to think about what you want to say. The examiner will give you some paper and a pencil so you can make notes if you want to.

Describe a website you like to visit a lot.

You should say:

- the name of the website and how often you visit it
- what the website is for/about
- what you do/look at on the website

and explain why you like it.

The examiner may ask you one or two more related questions when you have finished, like those given in the example below.

Do you spend a lot of time online?

Apart from looking at websites, what else do you do online?

Do you think the internet is very useful, or not really?

#### PART 3

The examiner will ask you some more general questions which follow on from the topic in Part 2.

Is surfing the internet more or less popular today than it used to be, in your opinion?

What would you say are the main reasons people use the internet?

Do you agree with people who say the internet is addictive?

Do you think it is healthy when people spend a lot of time online?

What are the dangers people using the internet face?

The internet is very important to the way we live our lives in the 21st century. Do you agree?

Are we influenced by what we read and see on the internet?

Do you think the internet is a reliable source of information?

# Unit 3 Art and Culture





Dance







- (A) Look at the pictures above and talk about the questions with a partner or as part of a class discussion.
  - Which of these art forms do you find most appealing and why?
  - What other forms of art can you think of?
  - Would you describe yourself as an artistic person?
  - What kinds of qualities do you need to possess to be an artist?
  - Is creating art just a waste of time that could be better spent?
  - Why are some forms of art more popular than others?

#### PART 3

Questions (iv), (v) and (vi) are all examples of Speaking Part 3 questions. Look at the style of questioning; you are not being asked about yourself; you are being asked about general and abstract ideas. Look at the language used; in Part 3, there is a shift to a more formal register.

Part 3 is testing your ability to analyse and discuss ideas in more detail.

In Part 3 you are required to answer questions that relate to the topic discussed in Part 2. You must offer your opinions and give reasons for them.

Exam Focus: Part 3	You must	
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- 1 Answer general questions related to the topic in Part 2.
- 2 Make sure to justify (give reasons for) your opinions.

This part normally lasts 4-5 minutes.

## **Giving Opinions**

(B) Correct the mistakes in the following expressions used for giving your opinion.

ŀ.	From my view,	In my view
2.	So far as I am concerned,	
3.	I completely agree the idea that	
4.	A way I see it	
5.	From the point of my view,	
6.	I am absolutely agree that	
<b>7</b> .	To my way to think,	
8.	Let me explain the reasons about my opinion;	

#### Talking about the future

(C) Put the words in the right order to reveal ways to express your confidence in what will happen in the future. Then group the phrases into **columns A** and **B** of the table as in the example.

ı.	that / I / imagine / cannot	I cannot imagine that
2.	doubt / highly / I / that	
3.	not / at / convinced / all / I / am / that	
4.	I / total / have / confidence / that	
5.	fairly / certain / I / am / that	
6.	seems / likely / that / it / me / to	
<b>7</b> .	improbable / it / that / seems / highly	
8.	very / sceptical / whether / about / am / I	
9.	I / that / quite / sure / am	
10.	say / would / that / I	

A (Confident)	B (Not confident)
	I cannot imagine that

1.		
±.	The student implies that music appeals to more people than theatre.	<u> </u>
	The student says most people prefer forms of entertainment which	
	force them to think a lot.	
3.	The student considers people who like art to be intellectuals.	
4.	The student considers art to be something that few people can truly appreciate.	
5.	The student is rather sceptical about the value of art critics' views.	
6.	The student expects people to read fewer books in the future.	
7.	The student thinks that the quality of films produced will improve in	
	the future.	
8.	The student sees a big future for virtual theatre.	
9.	The student regards dance and music as forms of entertainment that	
	are sure to remain popular.	
10.	From his various answers, we can infer that the student thinks that	
	theatre performances provide poor value for money.	
. What do	pes the student suggest as a way of getting more people interested in Art?	
What do	pes the student suggest as a way of getting more people interested in Art?	
	pes the student suggest as a way of getting more people interested in Art?  Do you think of her suggestion?	

4. Now talk about your answers with a partner or as part of a class discussion.

(F) Answer the following questions. Where relevant, try to use the phrases you have learnt to expres and talk about the future. Write your answers down first to help you organise your thoughts. The your written answers to one side and discuss the questions orally with a partner or as part of a classical content.	n put
1. 'Some paintings really are worth millions of pounds.' Do you agree?	
	- -
	- -
2. Do you think people are born with artistic talent or can it be learnt?	-
	-
	-
3. 'Most young people regard museums and art galleries as boring places.' Do you agree?	-
	-
	· ·
4. Would you say it is easy to become a success in the art world?	-
	<del>.</del> -
	-
5. What perceptions, good and bad, do people generally have about artists?	-
	-
	<b>.</b> -

(G) Look at the passage about London below. Some words are missing from the text. Select the appropriate word from the box to fill each gap.

minority	cosmopolitan	roots
inhabitants	originate	diverse



in the world. Only about half of its (b) are will British, while around 13% (c) from Asia. There	cities
	nite
	is a
large Indian representation also evident in the city, thought to	
account for approximately 6.5% of the population. The continge	nt of
Londoners who have African (d) is also rising -	at a
faster rate, in fact, than that of any other ethnic (e)	,
with estimates putting the Africa-descendent share of the popul	lation
at 5.5%. Across the city, there are over three hundred different	lan-
guages spoken and it is thought that there are about 50 separ	ate
non-indigenous communities with a population totalling at least	
10,000. London is truly <b>(f)</b>	

- (H) Now read the passage again and discuss these questions, either with a partner or as a class:
  - What might be the benefits of living in a multicultural city like London?
  - What problems can people living in places where lots of different cultures mix sometimes face?
  - Would your home town be regarded as multicultural?
  - Do you think there is a danger that, when lots of people from different backgrounds come to live in a place, the old traditions of that place might be lost?
  - Is it important to learn about other cultures? Why?
- (I) Listen to the Recording. Which question (i-v) from section (H) is the student answering? How do you know?
- (J) In the recording you just heard, the following words or phrases were used. Match them to their meanings.

Word / Phrase	Meaning
tolerance	(i) The quality of being fair and objective and open to people behaving differently to the way you do.
discrimination	(ii) A blend or mix of different things.
prejudice	(iii) A general image you have (usually negative) which applies to a whole ethnic group.
stereotype	(iv) An unfavourable feeling or opinion about something, formed before you know
siereorype	enough to really judge the situation properly.
fusion	(v) Treating someone unfairly based on their appearance, background etc.

(K) Look at the passage about Saint Patrick's Day below. Some words are missing from the text. Select the appropriate word from the box to fill each gap.

> celebrations floats parade fireworks festival fancy dress national venues

	Saint Patrick's Day
around Marcl certs, ally even Dubli Many displat design nates take periode wide New running world	Patrick's Day (17th March) is a 1) holiday in Ireland and a huge celebration d the world. Each year the St. Patrick's Day 2) is held over the weekend closest to 17th. Events take place in 3) all over Ireland's capital city, Dublin. There are constreet theatre performances, parties and dances, and live traditional music can be enjoyed in virturely city-centre bar. On the day itself, there is a huge 4) through the streets of n, involving performers and marching bands from throughout Ireland and all around the world. people taking part in the parade wear 5) ; all sorts of colourful costumes are on y. The 6) which parade around the city are equally colourful and imaginatively ned. Hundreds of thousands of people line the streets to watch the parade and the festival culminativity a huge 7) display on Saint Patrick's Night. Similar parades and festivities place throughout the country. In fact, the tradition of celebrating Saint Patrick's has spread far and beyond the shores of Ireland, too; parades and 8) are held every year in London, work, Boston, Sydney, Tokyo and in many of the other major cities around the world. The river and through the city of New York, the Hudson, turns green to mark the occasion, as do some of the smooth famous landmarks, such as the London Eye, Niagara Falls, the Empire State Building and
L) Now r	ead the passage again and discuss these questions, either with a partner or as a class:  Why do you think some festivals, like Saint Patrick's Day or the Rio Carnival, become popular all around the world?  Do you think national celebrations like Saint Patrick's Day are a good thing? Why / why not?
M)	Think about a celebration in your country which is very popular.
	<ul> <li>Make some notes about it.</li> <li>Write a paragraph describing the celebration.</li> <li>Write an answer to the question: What are the positive (or negative) effects of the celebration you described?</li> </ul>
	Notes:

Write a	paragraph describing the celebration:
-	
What ar	re the positive (or negative) effects of the celebration you described?

(K) Now speak to the class for about two minutes about the celebration you described (referring only to your notes and not your written answer).

# **Speaking Test 3**

#### PART 1

The examiner will ask you some questions about yourself.

Let's talk about your hobbies and interests.

What do you like to do in your free time?

Do you enjoy playing sports?

What types of music do you like?

Do you play any musical instruments?

What sport or hobby do you think you might like to try in the future?

The examiner will then ask you some questions about one or two other topics. See the example below.

Now let's talk about your likes and dislikes.

Do you like to eat food from other countries?

What's your favourite foreign dish?

Which do you prefer; holidays in foreign countries or holidays in your own country?

What do you like most about your country?

Do you prefer going to the theatre to see a play or watching movies at the cinema?

#### PART 2

The examiner will give you a topic on a card like the one below and ask you to talk about it for one to two minutes. Before you talk you have one minute to think about what you want to say. The examiner will give you some paper and a pencil so you can make notes if you want to.

Describe a traditional celebration you like.

You should say:

- what the celebration is
- who you normally celebrate with and where you normally celebrate
- what you do during the celebration and explain why you like it.

The examiner may ask you one or two more related questions when you have finished, like those given in the example below.

Do you prefer to celebrate important occasions with small or large groups of people? Are you familiar with any celebrations from other countries? What sorts of food do you normally find at celebrations you've been to?

#### PART 3

The examiner will ask you some more general questions which follow on from the topic in Part 2.

Why are national celebrations important?

Do you think celebrations like Christmas are too commercial?

Is it important to learn about the culture and customs of other countries? Why / why not?

Do you think everyone will end up celebrating the same things eventually?

Are some celebrations better than others? Explain.

What do you think accounts for the popularity of celebrations like Christmas and Halloween?

Why do you think food plays a big role in most celebrations?

Is it important to preserve tradition or should we move with the times more?

# Unit 4 The Animal Kingdom



### Longleat

Longleat, Somerset's famous safari park, is the oldest attraction of its kind in the world outside of Africa. Since 1966, visitors have been able to take their cars for a drive through enclosures full of lions, tigers, wolves and other magnificent apex predators, not to mention huge white rhinos and elephants (well, the resident elephant, Anne, at least). It is a magical - and at times hair-raising experience for little and big kids alike. And what makes a trip there

even more worthwhile is the knowledge that your entrance fee is supporting an organisation that is committed to animal welfare. The animals at Longleat are not kept in tiny enclosures; there are no depressed faces looking out through the iron bars of a cramped cage; there is no pacing up and down the same three-metre-long area of grass all day; at Longleat, the animals come first and their needs are put before even the desire of visitors to get value for their money. If Anne the Elephant wants to go into her shelter, she is free to do so any time; if the gorilla wants to retreat to his sofa and watch some satellite T.V. (I kid you not!), then that's his prerogative - visitors just have to accept this. But even if you miss a few encounters on your drive around the park, you seldom go away disappointed because the animals that you do see reward you in full - like this handsome lion here. I must admit, though, that the hair on the back of my neck was standing up pretty straight when I first caught sight of the king of the jungle approaching from behind. Now that's an image I never thought I'd see out of my rear-view mirror - yikes!!

- (A) Read the text above and then discuss these questions with a partner or as a class.
  - 1. From what you have read about Longleat, do you approve of what it does?
  - 2. Look at the picture top-left of the page; how would you feel if you were the driver of this car?
  - 3. Would you like to visit Longleat? Why / why not?
  - 4. Have you ever been to a similar park?
  - 5. Do you think it is fair to keep animals in captivity in a place like Longleat?
  - **6.** How is a safari park different to a zoo?
  - 7. What are the benefits of keeping animals in safari parks and zoos?
  - 8. Would you consider yourself an animal lover?
  - 9. Do we have a responsibility to look after the planet's animal life?
  - 10. Can you think of any dangers that might be associated with a place like Longleat for the animals or the visitors?

## Keeping Animals in Captivity

(B) Read the passage FOR and the passage AGAINST keeping animals in captivity and fill each gap with a word/phrase from the box at the bottom of the page. Use each word/phrase once only.

For			•	<u> </u>	
	als in captivity is ay	tremely important fo	or many reacons	Zoos for example	nerform a
		chi			
		ch children to (c)			
		and (			
		that are (f)			
-		and o			
		some cases, the bor			
		er human being. And			
		e wouldn't be able to			
-		ting is, unfortunately	_		
	·	t must be employed.		-	<del>-</del>
lab tests any	way. In fact, the vas	st majority benefit fr	om their relation	ship with humans - a	and goodness
knows, we be	enefit from our relati	ionship with them, to	o. Having animal	s around makes us r	more
(j)	and, well,	more human actually	<b>y</b> .		
(iv) The wild, nat breakers use	tural (v) barely temperatural (v)	and training and training enough for them of the hors again with a whip and what happens	to fit into. And v e is 'broken' out - to be obedient	what about the equest of it (that is even the and forced to race	strian world? ne verb horse- or jump, and
		even use animals to			
		and new drug	-	•	
		zoo is supposed to			
		zoo animals are mist			
_	• •	And as for pet			
	-	we (xii)			
for the most		AAC (VII)	(116111 01	\^III/	uiciii
TOT THE ITIOST	. part.				
cures humane	extinct research	companionship unstimulated	cosmetics put down	cruelty conservation	cages pleasure
neglect	respect	haven	educate	appreciate	spirit
abandon	companions	tests	enclosures	endangered	-

**(C)** This is a Part 2 question. Try to answer it using the step-by-step approach.

Describe a time you went to a performance or visited an attraction that involved animals in some way.

In your answer you should say:

- when and where you went
- why you went
- what you saw

and whether or not you enjoyed it.

Step 1	Make Notes
Step 2	Write Answer

Step 3 Speak

- **(D)** Remember, in Part 2, the examiner may ask you some follow-up questions. Discuss these questions with a partner.
  - Do you like the circus / the zoo? Why / why not?
  - Do you like pets? Would you describe yourself as an animal person?
  - Are you scared of any animals?

(E) Remember, Part 3 is always related to the topic in Part 2. Answer these Part 3 questions. First, write your answers down. Then put away your written answers and try to say the answers using similar idea (but do not try to memorise your written answers).
1. 'People generally treat animals quite well.' Do you agree?
2. 'An animal life is not worth the same as that of a human.' Do you agree?
3. Do you think it is necessary to test out products on animals?
4. Is it cruel to keep animals in zoos or make them perform in the circus?
5. Is it right for people to keep exotic animals as pets?

(F) Look at the statements / phrases below and decide whether they relate to (a) a pet dog, (b) a pet cat, or (c) a pet rabbit. Be prepared to justify your decisions.

(I) very loyal	(7) NEEDS A LOT OF CARE	(12) Need to clean up after it
(2) very independent	- VERY RELIANT ON OWNER	(12) 1 1 1 4 Ch-5-
(3) very affectionate	(8) low-maintenance	(13) sheds a lot of hair
(4) Wanders off on its	(9) HIGHLY INTELLIGENT	(14) Very delicate and easily hurt
own a lot	(10) RESPONSIVE TO COMMANDS	s (15) EASY TO TRAIN
(5) Loves attention		
(6) cute, soft and furry	(11) good at alerting to dang and keeping watch	er.

(a) Dog:	(b) Cat:	(c) Rabbit:
	·	
Add your own:	Add your own:	Add your own:

(G) Look at the pictures and answer the questions below, discussing them with a partner or as a class.











- Which of these pets would you rather have?
- Which of these pets do you think would be the easiest to look after?
- Which of them do you think would be the most difficult to look after?
- Is there a type of pet that is not pictured here that you would like to own?
- What pets do you have at the moment?





In your answer you should say:

- what type of animal it would be
- what it would look like
- how it would behave

And why it would make such a good pet.

#### Follow-up Questions:

- Have you ever had a pet that gave you trouble?
- Do you think you would be (are) a good pet owner?
- What would you do if you found an abandoned pet by the side of the street?



Step	1	Notes	
_			
_			
Step	2	Write Answer	
- - -			
_ _ _			
_ _ _			
Step (	3	Speak	

**(H)** Answer the following Part 3 questions on a related topic.

- Why do people become so attached to their pets?
- Do you think it is strange when people like being around pets more than human beings?
- Do you think it is cruel to race and jump horses?
- Are people who hunt animals for their own entertainment doing anything wrong?
- Why do most people not eat cats and dogs, yet they do eat cows and pigs? What's the difference?

# **Speaking Test 4**

#### PART 1

The examiner will ask you some questions about yourself.

Let's talk about pets.

Do you have any pets?

Do you like animals?

What pet would you get if you could choose any?

How does the rest of your family feel about pets?

Have you ever had a bad experience with an animal?

The examiner will then ask you some questions about one or two other topics. See the example below.

Now let's talk about food.

What's your favourite food?

Do you eat out at restaurants often?

Do you eat a lot of fast food?

Do you like food from other countries?

What sorts of food do you and your friends eat when you go out together?

#### PART 2

The examiner will give you a topic on a card like the one below and ask you to talk about it for one to two minutes. Before you talk you have one minute to think about what you want to say. The examiner will give you some paper and a pencil so you can make notes if you want to.

Describe your favourite animal.

You should say:

- what it is and what it looks like
- where it is found
- how it behaves

and explain why you like it.

The examiner may ask you one or two more related questions when you have finished, like those given in the example below.

Do you ever watch nature documentaries on television?

Would you like to work with animals?

Would you ever think of becoming a vegetarian?

#### PART 3

The examiner will ask you some more general questions which follow on from the topic in Part 2.

Do you think being cruel to an animal is the same as being cruel to a human?

Should people be allowed to hunt animals for their own entertainment?

How can we help protect endangered species of animals?

What sorts of human activities make it more difficult for wild animals to survive?

Is it fair to make pets out of wild animals?

If a shark kills a human in the sea, should it be hunted down?

'There are no intelligent animals - except humans...' Do you agree?

# Unit 5 Home



- (A) Look at the pictures above and discuss these questions with a partner or as a class:
  - Which of these homes would you least like to live in? Why?
  - Which would be your preferred choice to live in? Why?
  - Which is most similar to where you live at the moment?
  - What are the good and bad things about living in the city?
  - What are the good and bad things about living in the countryside?
  - Is it better to live in the city or the countryside?

#### **Useful Vocabulary**

About where you live ....

City/Town large city ... medium-sized town ... small village ... in the suburbs ... in the city centre

Position in the mountains ... on the coast ... by the sea ... by the river ... in the north of

Description the capital of ... in a rural / industrial / commercial area ... has a population of ... is famous for

Area convenient ... crowded ... noisy ... modern ... run-down ... traditional ... friendly ... isolated

safe ... clean ... tidy ... congested ... polluted ... leafy ... popular

 $\textbf{Home-type} \quad \textbf{block of flats} \; ... \; \textbf{apartment complex} \; ... \; \textbf{semi-detached house} \; ... \; \textbf{bungalow} \; \; ... \; \textbf{townhouse}$ 

country house ... cottage ... estate ... three-storey ... renting ... sharing ... bedsit ... studio

Features large rear garden ... patio ... bedroom balconies ... views out over the city ... en-suite bathrooms

large extension ... conservatory ... pool ... open-plan

(B) Using the *Useful Vocabulary* section to help you, prepare your answer to the question below following the *step-by-step* approach.

Describe the area where you live.

You should say:

- whether you live in a town/village etc. and where it is
- what general facts you know about your town/village etc.
- what the area is like
   and mention something about the type of accommodation you live in.

Step 1	Make some notes
(Remember that sure to cover the	you don't have to speak about the points on the prompt-card in the order they appear, but make m all.)
Step 2	Write your answer out in full
(Remember that way of adding fur	you will not be given time to do this in the exam but for now writing your answer out is a good ther structure to your thoughts and ordering them in your mind, which will help you to speak more nemorise your written answer as this defeats the purpose of the exercise.)

Step 3

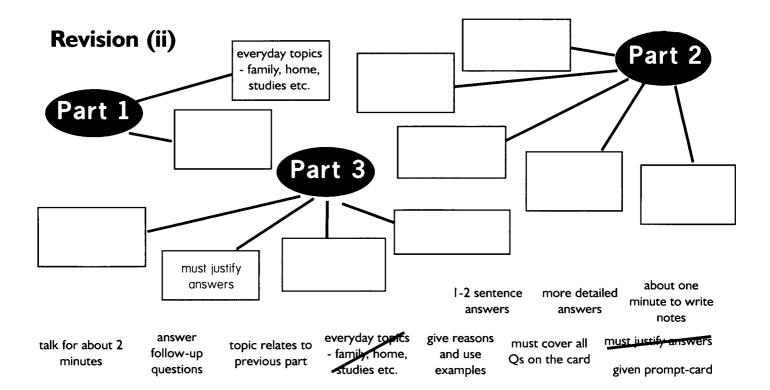
**Speak** 

(Cover your written answer and use your notes to help you speak for about two minutes.)

(C) Now we are going to do some revision. Look at exercises (i) and (ii) below. For (i) you should write the phrases/statements from the box in the correct positions in the table. For (ii), complete the diagram using the statements/phrases from the box. An example is done for you in each case.

Revision (i)	Part I	Part 2	Part 3
Time		3-4 minutes	
Description			
Register		informal/neutral	
Testing			

- 4-5 minutes
- you must answer questions about everyday topics
- informal
- you must present a short talk based on a topic given to you
- informal/neutral
- 4-5 minutes
- neutral/formal
- 3-4 minutes
- your ability to analyse and discuss ideas in detail
- your ability to organise ideas and speak fluently
- you must take part in a discussion of general and abstract ideas related to the previous part
- your ability to talk about your personal experiences and interests



# **Speaking Test 5**

#### Part I

The examiner will ask you some questions about yourself.

#### Let's talk about your neighbourhood.

What is the area where you live like?

What is there to do there?

What is the house you live in like?

Who do you live with?

Would you prefer to live somewhere else?

The examiner will then ask you some questions about one or two other topics. See the example below.

#### Now let's talk about music.

What's your favourite type of music?

Do you play any musical instruments?

Do you have a favourite band?

Are you a good singer?

Do you like to perform in public?

#### Part 2

The examiner will give you a topic on a card like the one below and ask you to talk about it for one to two minutes. Before you talk you have one minute to think about what you want to say. The examiner will give you some paper and a pencil so you can make notes if you want to.

Describe your favourite place.

You should say:

- where it is located
- what it is like
- what there is to do there

and explain why you like it so much.

The examiner may ask you one or two more related questions when you have finished, like those given in the example below.

Do you think you will live where you are now for the rest of your life?

Where would you like to live if you could move home?

What kind of house would you like to own?

#### Part 3

The examiner will ask you some more general questions which follow on from the topic in Part 2.

Do you think it is better to own or rent your home?

Is owning a holiday home a good idea?

Should we let people build houses in the countryside?

What problems are caused by large numbers of people living together in cities?

What sorts of issues do people who live in remote areas have to deal with?

Why do some people want to live as far away from towns and cities as possible, do you think?

# Unit 6 Education



(A) Read the text below and fill in the gaps with words from the box. Use each word only once.

holistic funding interactive state independent thinkers practical partnerships applied curriculum

discipline rote-learning resources teaching standards

#### **Beset by Problems**



cerns in recent years has been how to maintain 1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with student behaviour, it seems, becoming ever more extreme and belligerent. Teachers have lost control of the classroom and little respect remains, which brings us to the next issue:

2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Granted teachers are not all to blame for the unruly behaviour of children in inner-city schools, and sure they need to be empowered to take the necessary steps to deal with behavioural problems, but it is likely that they would command more respect if their lessons were more effective and relevant - this is where training comes in. Teachers also need to be familiar with all the gismos and gadgets students seem so eager to embrace - all the more reason for the rapid introduction of technology into the class-

The education system is far from perfect and one of the main con-

room. Research has proven that the modern student responds more effectively when 3) \_\_\_ (whiteboards etc.) are employed. The broadening of the 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is also essential; it must include courses, as well as academic ones. And there must be a move \_\_\_\_ and 6) away from 7) \_\_\_\_ ; students must be encouraged to become 8) \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ . Nearly all , and it seems schools lack sufficient 10) and 11) 9) unlikely the government will be able to provide extra funding, so surely a new approach must be considered -\_ - perhaps companies may be willing to provide the funding shortfall. But, public-private 12) above all, school must become a 13) endeavour; education must be about more than just what goes on inside the classroom; it must encourage students' general development and look after their broader welfare.

- (B) Answer the following questions related to the text either with a partner or as part of a class discussion.
  - (i) In your experience, is discipline a big problem in schools today? Give examples or reasons to back up your answer.
  - (ii) What about the standard of teaching do you think the majority of teachers are good at their job or not?
  - (iii) Do you think students would respond better to lessons if more technology was introduced? Why / Why not?
  - (iv) How would you change the school curriculum if you had the opportunity to? What subjects would you add or remove?
  - (v) Should all young people be sent to school? Why / why not?
  - (vi) What do you think could be done generally to improve the education system?
  - (vii) How do you think the schools of the future will be different? Will there be online classrooms instead of actual classrooms? Will there be virtual teachers? Etc.

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	(i) leave someone or something isolated
	(ii) rise
1. hike (in something)	(iii) the best at anything
2. fees	(iv) a way of graphing performance within a group
3. elite	(v) institutes of scholarly excellence
4. marginalise	→(vi) charges
5. grant	(vii) a sum of money provided to a person or organisation,
6. grammar schools	usually with no requirement for it to be repaid
7. league tables	(viii) a school which focuses on learning the structures of language
	(ix) leave someone or something behind
	(x) a method of outlining information in note form

(D) Listen to the Recording and answer these questions in your own words based on the information that you hear.

-	1	
à		

(i) '	What	is happening to higher education fees according to the speaker?
(ii)	-	from scholarships and grants, what other option do poor students have to fund their higher education? tis the problem with this option?
(iii)	Wha	t effect does the speaker say the fees issue is having on society?
	-	

- (E) Compare your answers to (D) with a partner's and then talk about the following questions, either with them or as part of a class discussion. [These questions are similar in style to those found in Part 3 of the IELTS Speaking test.]
  - Do you think rich people have an advantage over poorer people in terms of getting a good education?
  - Is the society we live in a class-based one where there are different rules for rich people and poor people?
  - Are paid-for private schools better than state schools? Why / why not?
  - Why are some universities like Cambridge and Oxford better-respected than others?
     Do you think it is fair for these universities to charge higher fees?
  - What could be done to make higher education more accessible for all types of students?
  - Should higher education be free?
  - Do you think the amount of money you have is a sign of how smart you are?



- **(F)** Look at the pictures. They show teachers of all sorts. Do any of the teachers in the pictures remind you of ones you have had? Discuss the following questions with a partner:
  - What qualities should a teacher have?
  - What qualities are not desirable in a teacher?

Once you have discussed the questions together, write down as many qualities as you can think of to go in each box.

Good Qualities:						

**Bad Qualities:** 

- (G) Listen to the Recording and find an example in what you hear to show that the teacher exhibited each characteristic (i-vi) below. Write the example beside the characteristic.(i) has been done for you.
  - (i) cheerful <u>always greeted the students with a big smile on his face</u>
  - (ii) interesting
  - (iii) sensitive to the students' needs
  - (iv) passionate in a way that rubs off on students
  - (vi) fair

**NOTE:** In the recording, when the speaker makes a point about the teacher's character, she gives an example to support her point. This is good practice to follow for you, too. Always use examples to support what you say.

(H) Listen to the recording and find an example in what you hear to show that the teacher exhibited each characteristic (i-iv) below. Write the example beside the characteristic. (i) has been done for you.

(i) selfish	always wanted to be the centre of attention and wanted students to notice her
(ii) unprofessional	
(iii) unprepared	-
(iv) unfair	

(I) Match the characteristics in Table A with their opposites in Table B.

Table A	Table B
knowledgeable	dull
approachable	mean-spirited
humorous	sloppy
compassionate	disinterested
enthusiastic	unimaginative
composed	high-strung
creative	withdrawn
meticulous	uninformed

(J) Put the words from the box below in the right section - Good Teacher or Bad Teacher - as in the example.





	level-headed	moody	alert	charismatic	strict	tolerant	condescending
	edgy	monotonous	arrogant	dismissive	lenient	sincere	dependable
	engaging	committed	absent-minded	demanding	picky	conceited	witty
j							

(K) This is an example of an IELTS Speaking Part 2 task. Read the question.

Describe your favourite teacher.

You should say:

- who the person was
- what kind of a person they were
- what their lessons were like and explain why you liked them so much.

Before you give your talk, let's take a look at some stock phrases.

- 'I'd like to tell you about...'
- 'I've chosen to talk about...
- 'The subject of my talk is...'
- 'I'm going to tell you about...'
- 'What I want to talk about is...'
- 'The person I am going to talk about is...'
- 'I've decided to talk about...'
- 'I'd like to tell you about...'

#### [the next three are more difficult]

- 'The moment I read the instructions, I knew what I was going to say; I'd like to tell you about...'
- 'I'm really pleased this topic came up because there are lots of things I want to say; I'm going to talk about...'
- 'Well, when I read the instructions, I immediately knew what I wanted to do; I am going to talk about...'

# Introducing the topic

- 'You see. ...'
- 'To me, ...'
- 'From my perspective, ...'
- 'For me, ...'
- 'As far as I'm concerned, ...'

Moving the talk on



**Example:** I'd like to tell you about Mr. Welsh. As far as I'm concerned, he's the best teacher that's ever lived.

**Example:** The person I'm going to talk about is Miss Daly. For me, Miss Daly is an inspiration.

**Example:** I'm really pleased this topic came up because there are lots of things I want to say; I'm going to talk about a teacher named Mr. Wallace. You see, Mr. Wallace was no ordinary teacher; he was one of a kind.

#### Remember:

Your account does not have to be accurate; this is not a test of memory but a test of English - the examiner is not going to know or really care whether you are making it up or telling a real story.

That said, it is always easier to talk about something if you have experienced and genuinely believe what you are saying, so try to choose a subject (in this case a person) that you do know, and have experience and a relevant opinion of.

But, whatever you do, don't complicate the talk for yourself just so that what you say is completely true.

If your favourite teacher Michel was an eccentric, half-Canadian, quarter-Korean, quarter-Irish, former National Hockey League star for the Canucks, third-cousin of the Queen of England, substitute that you had for two weeks and three days of the first term of first year of secondary school, who taught you again for one week and three days in the second term of third year, no one will hold it against you if you don't mention every last detail...

What you should always do, though, is GIVE EXAMPLES to justify what you say. If you say National-Hockey-League Michael was a kind teacher, then support this by mentioning the time when he saw you were having difficulty and how he sat down with you after class and went through the problem material slowly, step-by-step until you finally understood it.

Now, let's try to answer (K) using the step-by-step approach.

Step 1	Make Notes
Step 2	Write Answer

Step 3 Speak

(L) Look at the example answer below and choose the correct linking expression to fill each gap from the three choices given. The first one is done for you.

teacher is Ms. Kim, my third-year Religion teacher. [In spite / Despite / For]
Ms. Kim was quite young - perhaps twenty-three - and she had no prior experience in the classroom.  (2), you would never have guessed it as her teaching style was far more effective and she was far more confident than most of the more experienced teachers around her. [Moreover / However / As a result]
guess I probably had a slight crush on Ms. Kim, too. (3), she was very very attractive and she always had a beaming wide smile on her face. [After all / Therefore / Additionally]
She was so nice in fact that, <b>(4)</b> we were a class of mischievous boys, we never said anything bad about ner, teased her, or were rude or naughty around her - we just couldn't do it; she was too kind. <i>[if / even though / apart from]</i>
remember, on the first day, when she walked into the room, we were all thinking, 'this is going to be too easy' - a young, naive, pretty teacher we could all tease and make fun of. (5), one of the boys asked her a silly, embarrassing question to test her out, but she answered him in the most honest, sincere and understanding way we'd ever seen. [In case / Nonetheless / Naturally]
t was like even though she knew he was being naughty, she wasn't upset by it. (6) , she just had a love of cids, and the kind of patience and empathy needed to work with them. [Clearly / In spite of this / Consequently]
After that we never said anything bad to her again. (7), we sort of became her bodyguards - her defenders! [In fact / After all / At last]
You see, Ms. Kim was a good person and she showed us understanding where most of the other teachers would just criticize. <b>8)</b> , for that, I guess we kind of 'loved' her, too. $[As / So / Yet]$
She was an inspiration (9); her lessons were always so interesting and relevant - always about something we, as young people, could relate to. [eventually / really / therefore]
10), she never, for one single lesson, used a book; she always did up her own notes and followed her own plans - I have never seen anything like it before or since. [What's more / Nevertheless / Therefore]
She was utterly dedicated and totally focused on getting us to interact with her. (11), in every single esson, she would have 'student speak' time, where we would all get to have our say - to talk about something mportant to us. [For example / Such as / Nonetheless]
And everyone felt comfortable - from the shy students to the more outspoken ones. There was only one rule in Ms. (im's class - respect. (12) you respected the other students, you were a valued member of the class. [So long as / As far as / Until]
13), if you didn't, Ms. Kim would not tolerate it. No bullying; everyone was equal and everyone's opinion mattered equally. [Therefore / Consequently / That said]
14) why I liked Ms. Kim so much, I think it must be obvious. She led by example and she commanded our respect. [For / As for / As a consequence]
She was totally committed to her job and she was totally devoted to her students. (15), she was just about the nicest person I think has ever lived! [Aside / Besides / Instead]

# **Speaking Test 6**

#### Part I

The examiner will ask you some questions about yourself.

### Let's talk about your schooling.

Where did you go to primary school?

Did/do you enjoy school?

What was/is your favourite school subject?

What was/is your least favourite school subject?

What did you study/do you want to study/are you studying at university?

The examiner will then ask you some questions about one or two other topics. See the example below.

### Now let's talk about keeping fit.

Do you try to keep fit? How?

Do you think it is important for young people to stay fit?

Do you play any sports? Which do you like best?

Do you prefer team or individual sports?

Do you prefer watching sport or taking part?

Have you ever been to a live sports event?

# Part 2

The examiner will give you a topic on a card like the one below and ask you to talk about it for one to two minutes. Before you talk you have one minute to think about what you want to say. The examiner will give you some paper and a pencil so you can make notes if you want to.

Describe a teacher who you really did not like.

You should say:

- who the teacher was
- what kind of person they were
- what their lessons were like

and explain why you didn't like them.

The examiner may ask you one or two more related questions when you have finished, like those given in the example below.

Do you think anyone can be a good teacher with practice?

What qualities do you think a good teacher should have?

Would you like to be a teacher? Why / why not?

#### Part 3

The examiner will ask you some more general questions which follow on from the topic in Part 2.

Do you think the majority of teachers are good at their job?

Teachers often complain about being overworked. Do you agree?

What can be done to improve the quality of teaching in schools?

Should teachers be allowed to hit students who misbehave very badly?

What do you think can be done to improve discipline in schools?

What would you do to improve the education system if you were the Minister for Education?

# Unit 7 Planet Earth















(A) Look at the pictures above. They show different kinds of natural disasters.

How many can you think of? Write the names of as many different types of natural disasters as you can think of in space provided below.

Avalanche		
	<del></del>	

- (B) Compare your list with a partner's. Then, talk about these questions with them, or as part of a class discussion.
  - What types of natural disasters are the most serious and deadly?
  - What types of natural disasters are the most common?
  - What types of natural disasters are the most rare?
  - What types of natural disasters are of most concern where you live?
  - What consequences can a serious natural disaster have?
  - Have you ever experienced a natural disaster yourself?
  - What well-known recent natural disasters can you think of?
  - How do you think you would feel if you were caught up in a natural disaster?
  - What would you do if there were an earthquake right now?
  - What do you think of 'danger lovers' and 'thrill seekers' who go chasing after storms?
- (C) Create a list of your top five most serious and deadly types of natural disasters.

(i)	 (iv)	
(ii)	(v)	
(iii)		

Compare these with your partner's list and try to justify your choices.

(D) Listen to the Recording and put the notes in the box in the right order (the exact order in which they are heard).



Dealing with the Threat of a Tsunam	i (i) Climb a tree
Check your risk level:	(ii) Listen out for warning sirens
Examine your location - is it a low-lying	g area (iii) Develop an escape plan
	(iv) Check for signs erected in the
	area warning of the threat
Prepare:	(v) Head to the top of a well-built structure
	(vi) Examine your location - is it a low-lying ar
	near the coast?
	(vii) Get an emergency pack ready
Be Alert:	(viii) Look into your area's history
	(ix) Be very aware of heightened
	threat-level after an earthquake
	(x) Head away from coast to high ground
If Tsunami is about to strike:	(xi) Watch out for sudden sea-level changes
If Tsunami is about to strike:	(xi) Watch out for sudden sea-level changes
	(xi) Watch out for sudden sea-level changes  box in the right order (the exact order in which  (i) Or take it into the house with you
sten to the recording and put the notes in the	box in the right order (the exact order in which
sten to the recording and put the notes in the ney are heard).  Preparing for a Hurricane Shelter	box in the right order (the exact order in which  (i) Or take it into the house with you
sten to the recording and put the notes in the ney are heard).  Preparing for a Hurricane	box in the right order (the exact order in which  (i) Or take it into the house with you  (ii) Enough to last at least two weeks
sten to the recording and put the notes in the ney are heard).  Preparing for a Hurricane Shelter	box in the right order (the exact order in which  (i) Or take it into the house with you  (ii) Enough to last at least two weeks  (iii) Choose a windowless room
sten to the recording and put the notes in the ney are heard).  Preparing for a Hurricane Shelter	box in the right order (the exact order in which  (i) Or take it into the house with you  (ii) Enough to last at least two weeks  (iii) Choose a windowless room  (iv) Board up all windows and glass doors
sten to the recording and put the notes in the ney are heard).  Preparing for a Hurricane  Shelter  - Choose a windowless room	box in the right order (the exact order in which  (i) Or take it into the house with you  (ii) Enough to last at least two weeks  (iii) Choose a windowless room  (iv) Board up all windows and glass doors  (v) Get together your flashlights, first-aid kit,
sten to the recording and put the notes in the ney are heard).  Preparing for a Hurricane  Shelter  - Choose a windowless room	box in the right order (the exact order in which  (i) Or take it into the house with you  (ii) Enough to last at least two weeks  (iii) Choose a windowless room  (iv) Board up all windows and glass doors  (v) Get together your flashlights, first-aid kit, clothing and battery supplies  (vi) Must be on the bottom floor of house
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sten to the recording and put the notes in the ney are heard).  Preparing for a Hurricane  Shelter  - Choose a windowless room	box in the right order (the exact order in which  (i) Or take it into the house with you  (ii) Enough to last at least two weeks  (iii) Choose a windowless room  (iv) Board up all windows and glass doors  (v) Get together your flashlights, first-aid kit, clothing and battery supplies  (vi) Must be on the bottom floor of house  (vii) Buy canned food  (viii) Build a sturdy outdoor shelter for your per
sten to the recording and put the notes in the ney are heard).  Preparing for a Hurricane  Shelter  - Choose a windowless room	box in the right order (the exact order in which  (i) Or take it into the house with you  (ii) Enough to last at least two weeks  (iii) Choose a windowless room  (iv) Board up all windows and glass doors  (v) Get together your flashlights, first-aid kit, clothing and battery supplies  (vi) Must be on the bottom floor of house  (vii) Buy canned food

(F) Now, with a partner, decide who Person A is and who Person B is. Person A will use the notes to tell Person B how to deal with a Tsunami threat and Person B will tell Person A how to prepare for a hurricane.











**(G)** Look at the pictures. They show problems for the environment and nature that are caused by human activity. Match the problem (Table A) with the damage it causes (Table B).

# Table A

oil slick / oil spill

global warming

deforestation

smog and pollution

poaching

war

nuclear fallout

### Table B

huge areas of land are carpet-bombed

endangered species of animals are hunted and killed illegally

acid rain forms in the atmosphere

fish suffocate and birds cannot fly

radiation exposure kills some and other animals are born

deformed

ice in the polar regions melts leading to higher sea levels

the soil becomes weak and dry and turns to dust

	(ŀ	H)	Can	you think	c of a	ny more pr	oblems cau	used by g	loba	l warming?	' Writ	e as man	y as	you can	in th	e box	bel	OV
--	----	----	-----	-----------	--------	------------	------------	-----------	------	------------	--------	----------	------	---------	-------	-------	-----	----

- more severe storms and extreme weather	

Compare your list with your partner's, then talk about the questions below, either with them or as part of a class discussion.

- (i) What are the main causes of global warming?
- (ii) What can we do to find a solution to the problem?
- (iii) Why do some people buy clothes and ornaments made from the skin or body parts of endangered species? What should be done about this issue?
- (iv) Nothing, not even nature, can get in the way of progress do you agree?
- (v) Do you think Planet Earth has a future?
- (vi) Can you think of any endangered species? What are the reasons they are so rare?

(I) First, decide with your partner which one of you is Person A and which is Person B. Person A should read the text labelled Text A. Person B should read the text labelled Text B

# The Amur Leopard (Text A)



Leopards are rarely found in colder, high-elevation environments. Most of them live in the African savannah, where their numbers are fairly plentiful and stable. But the Amur is different. It lives in the temperate forests of

the Russian Far East, and has to endure one of the harshest winters on the planet.

Its summer pelt is 1 inch thick, but, on account of the severe winter, its winter fur has to be 2 inches thicker. The fur itself is covered with widely-spaced circles. Amurs have longer legs than other leopard species; these legs are for walking in the snow. They also enable them to make powerful leaps when hunting - over 19 feet horizontally and about 9 feet vertically.

There are thought to be only about 30 individuals left in the wild today. This is down to a number of factors, all of which are related to human activity.

- (i) Unsustainable logging: Foresters are cutting down trees at a faster rate than they can regrow, leaving the Amur without its natural habitat.
- (ii) Forest fires: Most of these are caused by careless campers. Fire destroys vast areas of Amur habitat each year.
- (iii) Land conversion: The demand for more farmland has meant that farmers have been taming more and more of the wilderness and using it for grazing.
- (iv) Poaching: Amurs are highly-prized for their unique spotted fur.

Unless something is done to protect the few remaining wild Amurs, the species will become extinct.

# The Iberian Lynx (Text B)

The Iberian Lynx was once very common throughout much of Southern France and the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal). As recently as 1990, there were thought to be 1,100 individuals in the wild. But



that number has now reduced dramatically and a 1998 study found there to be fewer than 200 left in existence.

Iberians live in a mixture of different habitats, but prefer a combination of dense scrubland or forest for shelter and open pasture for hunting. Rabbits account for about 80% of the Iberian's diet, with the remainder made up of rodent, hare, juvenile and fallow deer, and wild bird kills. The Iberian has excellent senses of smell and sight which make it a very able hunter. Other than when mating, it tends to be a very solitary creature and always hunts alone.

Its main challenge today is starvation due to lack of food. Epidemics of diseases like myxomatosis wiped out much of the rabbit population over the last 50 years and left the Iberian in a very vulnerable position, given its reliance on this type of prey. Habitat loss has also been a major factor in the dramatic fall in Iberian population numbers - some 80% of its range has been lost to farmland, buildings and other infrastructure. Road accidents are also very common and account for a large number of deaths each year.

The Iberian is now classified as a critically endangered species and efforts are under way to help it recover. These mainly entail creating and conserving habitat in which the cat is likely to prosper and trying to grow the rabbit population.

Read over your text (A or B) a second time and then allow yourself about one minute to make some notes on it. Only allow yourself a minute and make your notes very short.

Notes on the Amur Leopard Habitat - not so usual:	Notes on the Iberian Lynx Population - Past and present:
Characteristics and Features	Habitat and Prey:
Current Population and Threats	Challenges Faced by the Iberian Lynx
	Efforts to help it:

- (J) Now, Person A, using only your notes, tell Person B about the Amur Leopard's situation. Person B, fill in the notes on the Amur Leopard based on what you hear.
- (K) Now, Person B, using only your notes, tell Person A about the Iberian Lynx's situation. Person A, fill in the notes on the Iberian Lynx based on what you hear.

Once this is done, Person A should report on the Iberian Lynx to the class and Person B should report on the situation of the Amur Leopard.

#### **NOTE:**

The focus until now in the units has generally been on getting used to note-taking and speaking with notes. There has been no emphasis on time. Well, in exercise (H) you were given a time limit, and, from now on, there will be a time limit for each task where you are asked to take notes. This will give you practice at identifying and noting down the few key points of the subject as quickly as possible under time constraints - a skill which is essential to Part 2 of the Speaking.

(L) Let's take a look at this Part 2 question.

Describe a time when you experienced very bad weather You should say:

- where you were and who you were with
- what the weather was like
- what you did in the situation

and explain how you felt during the experience.

points - only worry about the key points; don't try to write down lots of thi	ngs. 🔼
Notes on 'the Big Snow'	4.5
Where and who with:	
What the weather was like:	
What the speaker did:	
How the speaker felt:	

(i) You will now hear a Recording in which this question is answered. Listen carefully and note down the key

(ii) Compare your notes with your partner's. Then take it in turns and tell the story yourselves. Tell the story as though you were the person it happened to. Use your notes to help you.

M) Now try to answer the question in (K) yourself using the step-by-step approach, but this time only allow yourself

one minace	to make notes.
tep 1	Make Notes
tep 2	Write Answer
407	Sheak



(N) Look at the pictures above. They show different ways we can help the environment. What can you as an individual do to help protect the environment? Write as many things as you can think of down in the box.

Turn off lights not in use	 	 
<del></del>	 	

Compare your ideas with your partner's. Then answer the following questions, either with your partner or as part of a class discussion.

- Do you recycle? What kinds of things do you recycle?
- Apart from recycling, what can each of us do to help protect the environment?
- Do you ever litter?
- Is there a big litter problem in your area?
- Is pollution a big problem where you live?
- Are you concerned about protecting the environment?
- Is it really possible for one person to make a difference in terms of helping protect the environment?
- Why should we try to protect the environment why is it important?

- (O) Divide the following into things we can do as individuals to help protect the environment, and things only society as a whole (or the government) can do.
  - (i) use renewable sources of energy to supply homes and businesses
  - (ii) replant areas of forest that have been cut down
  - (iii) car pool when we go to work
  - (iv) cut down on the number of plane journeys we take each year.
  - (v) give people tax incentives to buy electric cars
  - (vi) tax factories based on how much they pollute
  - (vii) put all our food waste in the compost
  - (viii) give people grants to put up solar panels and better insulate their homes
  - (ix) plant trees and shrubs in our gardens

- (x) volunteer to help out with clean-up projects in the neighbourhood
- (xi) only use hot water when we really need to such as for washing ourselves
- (xii) only put on the washing machine or dishwasher when there is a full load
- (xiii) make it easier to recycle by providing more recycling depots
- (xiv) penalize households that do not separate their waste into recyclable and non-recyclable goods
- (xv) improve the public transport system so as to encourage more people to use it
- (xvi) collect rainwater for watering plants

# **Society / Government**

 use renewable sources of energy to supply homes and businesses

#### **Individuals**

Add some more ideas of your own for what society as a whole and the government can do.

Compare your answers and ideas with your partner's. Then ask each other the following questions:

- (i) What steps can the government take to help protect the environment?
- (ii) Should the government issue penalties to people and businesses which pollute and damage the environment? If yes, what kinds of penalties do you suggest?
- (iii) What types of businesses are the biggest environmental polluters, do you think?

(P) Look at the Part 2 question below.

Describe something you do regularly that helps protect the environment You should say:

what it is

Notes on 'Something I do to Help Protect the Environment'

- how often you do it
- what it involves

and explain how it helps protect the environment.

(i) You will now hear a Recording in which this question is answered. Listen carefully and note down the key points - only worry about the key points; don't try to write down lots of things.



What it is:	 <del>-</del>	 
How often you do it:		
What it involves:	 	
How it helps protect the environment:		

- (ii) Compare your notes with your partner's. Then take it in turns and tell the story yourself. Tell the story as though you were the person saying it in the recording. Use your notes to help you.
- (iii) Now try to answer these follow-up questions with your partner. [Remember, in Part 2, after your talk, you will also be expected to discuss some related questions].
  - Are you happy with the amount you recycle?
  - In what other ways do you think you could help protect the environment?
  - Do you really care about protecting the environment? Why / why not?
- Then take it in turns to ask each other the following Part 3 questions:
  - What kinds of human activities have damaged the environment?
  - What consequences does the damage we have done to the environment have for wild animals?
  - Are we more aware of environmental issues than we used to be?
  - What is the biggest environmental problem we are faced with today?
  - Is there a way to encourage companies to become more environmentally friendly?
- (Q) Now try to answer the main question in (O) yourself using the step-by-step approach, but this time only allow yourself one minute to make notes.

Step 1	Make Notes			
		 <u></u>	_	

Step 2	Write Answer		

Step 3

# Speak

# **Speaking Test 7**

### Part I

The examiner will ask you some questions about yourself.

**Let's talk about the environment around where you live.** What do you do to help protect your local environment? How often do you recycle?

Is pollution a problem in your area?
What kinds of things do you recycle?
Do you ever throw rubbish on the ground?

The examiner will then ask you some questions about one or two other topics. See the example below.

Now let's talk about Art and Culture.

Are you any good at painting or making things with your hands? Are there any national celebrations in your country? Do you know of any celebrations from other cultures? Do you like to visit museums and art galleries? Would you like to be an artist? What is your favourite celebration?

# Part 2

The examiner will give you a topic on a card like the one below and ask you to talk about it for one to two minutes. Before you talk you have one minute to think about what you want to say. The examiner will give you some paper and a pencil so you can make notes if you want to.

Describe a time you saw a rare or endangered animal You should say:

- what type of animal you saw
- where you saw the animal
- what the animal looked like and how it behaved

and explain how seeing this animal made you feel.

The examiner may ask you one or two more related questions when you have finished, like those given in the example below.

Have you ever volunteered to help protect wild animals or do something for the environment? (Would you like to?)

What very endangered species of animals can you think of? (Do you know why they are endangered?)

Would you like to work with wild animals?

Would you like to be a conservationist (someone whose job involves trying to protect the environment)?

#### Part 3

The examiner will ask you some more general questions which follow on from the topic in Part 2.

How do human activities cause problems for wild animals?

Why do some humans continue to illegally hunt rare and endangered wild animals?

What problems can global warming cause for wild animals?

Are humans to blame for global warming?

Do people today care about protecting the environment or are they not really worried?

What measures can governments take to try to reduce the effects of global warming and help protect the environment?

# Unit 8 Technology



(A) Look at the pictures above. They show different kinds of modern technology.

What kinds of modern technology do you and your friends use? Write the names of as many different types as you can think of in the box below.

Smartphone	

- (B) Compare your list with your partner's. Then, talk about these questions with them, or as part of a class discussion
  - What is the most useful piece of technology you own?
  - What piece of modern technology would you say you use most often?
  - What do you think is the best new technology ever invented?
  - What are the benefits of the Internet?
  - What do you use your mobile phone for?
  - Are there any drawbacks to new technology? If so, what are they?
- **(C)** Make a list of the top ten technological inventions.

l		
2.	7.	
3.	8.	
4.	9.	
5.	10.	

Compare these with your partner's list and try to justify your choices. Agree on the two best inventions of all and report back to the class.

Advantage  The Internet Advantage  Disadvantage  Disadvantage  Disadvantage  Facebook  Advantage  Disadvantage  Disadvantage  Disadvantage  Laptop  Advantage  Disadvantage  Disadvantage  Disadvantage  Disadvantage  Usery small multi-function portable device (vii) Still a lot of cyber attacks and your personal information may be stolen (viii) Can keep track of what friends are doing all the (ix) Cannot rivy before you buy'  (x) A light, easy-to-carry, fully functional workstation which softer battery life than older models  Disadvantage  (vii) Very small multi-function portable device (viii) Still a lot of cyber attacks and your personal information may be stolen (viii) Can keep track of what friends are doing all the (ix) Cannot 'try before you buy'  (x) A light, easy-to-carry, fully functional workstation which softer battery life than older models  In the store in the composition of the second line underneath the answer you chose from the box.  I) Now, let's take a look at another piece of technology - the MP3 player. First of all, write down four good things about it. The first one is done for you.  I: very small and easy to carry  2:	The	Smartphone	
The Internet Advantage Disadvantage  Facebook Advantage Disadvantage  E-shopping Websites Advantage Disadvantage  Laptop Advantage Disadvantage  Disadvantage  Usuadvantage  Disadvantage  Vi) Very small multi-function portable device (vii) Still a lot of cyber attacks and your personal information may be stolen (viii) Can keep track of what friends are doing all the (ix) Cannot 'try before you buy' Allows you to download and stream films Much shorter battery life than older models  Laptop Advantage Disadvantage  Vii) Very small multi-function portable device (viii) Still a lot of cyber attacks and your personal information may be stolen (viii) Can keep track of what friends are doing all the (ix) Cannot 'try before you buy' A light, easy-to-carry, fully functional workstation (viii) Can keep track of what friends are doing all the (ix) Cannot 'try before you buy' A light, easy-to-carry, fully functional workstation (viii) Can keep track of what friends are doing all the (ix) Cannot 'try before you buy' A light, easy-to-carry, fully functional workstation (viii) Can keep track of what friends are doing all the (ix) Cannot 'try before you buy' A light, easy-to-carry, fully functional workstation (viii) Can keep track of what friends are doing all the (ix) Cannot 'try before you buy' A light, easy-to-carry, fully functional workstation (viii) Can keep track of what friends are doing all the (ix) Cannot 'try before you buy' A light, easy-to-carry, fully functional workstation (viii) Can keep track of what friends are doing all the (ix) Cannot 'try before you buy' A light, easy-to-carry, fully functional workstation (viii) Can keep track of what friends are doing all the (ix) Cannot 'try before you buy' A light, easy-to-carry, fully functional workstation (viii) Can keep track of what friends are doing all the (ix) Cannot 'try before you buy' A light, easy-to-carry, fully functional workstation (viii) Can keep track of what friends are doing all the (ix) Cannot 'try before you buy' A light, easy-to-carry, fully funct		Advantage	Disadvantage
Advantage  Disadvantage  E-shopping Websites Advantage  Disadvantage  Disadvantage  Disadvantage  Disadvantage  Counts as extra hand luggage if you carry it separately when you go on holiday Can order from the comfort of your own home Encourages people to interact online rather than face-to-face Allows you to download and stream films Much shorter battery life than older models  Own think of another advantage and disadvantage of each technological invention. Write the advantage or sadvantage on the second line underneath the answer you chose from the box.  Now, let's take a look at another piece of technology - the MP3 player. First of all, write down four good things about it. The first one is done for you.			Much shorter battery life than older models
Facebook  Advantage  Disadvantage  Loptop  Advantage  Disadvantage  Disadvantage  Counts as extra hand luggage if you carry it separately when you go on holiday Can order from the comfort of your own home Encourages people to interact online rather than face-to-face Allows you to download and stream films Much shorter battery life than older models  ow think of another advantage and disadvantage of each technological invention. Write the advantage or sadvantage on the second line underneath the answer you chose from the box.  Now, let's take a look at another piece of technology - the MP3 player. First of all, write down four good things about it. The first one is done for you.	The	Internet	
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Counts as extra hand luggage if you carry it separately when you go on holiday Can order from the comfort of your own home Encourages people to interact online rather than face-to-face Allows you to download and stream films Much shorter battery life than older models  Ow think of another advantage and disadvantage of each technological invention. Write the advantage or isadvantage on the second line underneath the answer you chose from the box.  Now, let's take a look at another piece of technology - the MP3 player. First of all, write down four good things about it. The first one is done for you.	Lapt	·	
Can order from the comfort of your own home Encourages people to interact online rather than face-to-face Allows you to download and stream films Much shorter battery life than older models  Iow think of another advantage and disadvantage of each technological invention. Write the advantage or isadvantage on the second line underneath the answer you chose from the box.  I) Now, let's take a look at another piece of technology - the MP3 player. First of all, write down four good things about it. The first one is done for you.  I: very small and easy to carry		Advantage	Disadvantage
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four good things about it. The first one is done for you.    very small and easy to carry			<del>-</del>
•• —————————	i) Now		
		good things about it. The hist one is done it	· <b>/</b> · ···
<b></b>	four		,

**4**:

	e MP3 player is very small and easy to carry you made in (i) is good.	y so what? Explain why this is good Say why
1:	you can take it anywhere with you	
2:		
3:		
<b>4</b> :		- -
iii) Okay, so yo	ou can take an <b>MP3 player</b> anywhere with	you like where? Give an example
1:	to the gym	
2:		
3:		
<b>4</b> :		
•	•	a statement, then (ii) explained our statement, and finally me you answer a question that asks you for your opinion.
When givin	g an opinion you should	
1 Mak	re a statement	_
<b>2</b> Family	le! 4b	
2 Exp	lain the statement	
2 Give	e an example / support the stateme	nt
iv) Now let's I	ink it all together	Q: Why is an MP3 player a useful piece of technology
o introduce yo	our points use an 'ordering' linking word.	Write your answer out in full below using the linking words to join your points together.
Ist Point	First of all / First and foremost / To begin with / Firstly	To begin with, an MP3 player is very small and
	Secondly / Furthermore / Second of all	easy to carry. That's a big plus as you can take
2nd Point	/ And another thing / What's more	it anywhere with you. For example, you can
	Thirdly / Frombourges / \A/bas's many /	even carry it on you while you are exercising in
3rd Point	Thirdly / Furthermore / What's more / And another thing	the gym.
    Final Point	Lastly / Last of all / And last but not	the gym.
	least / Finally	
To explain you	r points use one of these phrases:	
•	d (or bad) because	
	g plus (or negative) as	
-	nat's good (or bad) because	
(iv) And that's	a good (or bad) thing because	
(v)which is a	good (or bad) because	
To give an exa	mple, use one of these phrases:	
(i) For instance	·	

(ii) For example, ...

(F) Now let's look at a Part 2 question.

Describe a piece of technology you use a lot

You should say:

- what the piece of technology is
- how often you use it
- what you use it for

and explain why it is so useful.

Answer the question using the step-by-step approach. But now, you have practised a lot, so it's time to remove Step 2. In the exam you don't have time for this. You have a minute or so to make notes and then you must speak. Allow yourself about a minute to make your notes, then answer the question verbally.

Step 1	Make Notes				
			- <del></del>		
				·	



Step 3 Speak

(G) Read the following short passage about laptop computers and fill in the gaps with suitable linking expressions from the box below. The first is done for you.



# **The Laptop Computer**

Laptop computers used to be the favourite 'toy' of business people on the go when they first came out. Now they are so affordable that everyone has one these days. They have become less a luxury and more a necessity. Which begs the question; why?

100	-					
Well, for a sta	art, they are po	rtable, which m	eans we can take	them wit	th us wherever we go	o. <b>(1)</b> <u>As well as</u>
this, of course	e, they are extr	emely practical;	they give us acce	ess to pot	entially thousands of i	important work and
personal doci	uments at the p	ress of a few bu	uttons. <b>(2)</b>		to this, with	the internet becom-
ing such an in	nportant part o	f our lives, havir	ng online access n	o matter	where you go has be	come essential -
that's where	the laptop com	es in.				
(3)		can you take it	with you on busi	ness trips	, but you can <b>(4)</b>	
bring it away	with you on ho	lidays. This give	s you the ability t	o check y	our emails, <b>(5)</b>	
your social ne	etwork and cha	t sites, <b>(6)</b>				
					even allows you to ha	ave video calls with
friends and co	olleagues using	your laptop's w	ebcam and in-bui	lt micropl	none. <b>(8)</b>	from that,
					)	
					(10)	
					er on the go. In truth,	
		d at your finger			_	. , ,
			•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	<b>-</b> 1000	<b>A</b> 11	<b>5</b>	-		
		As well as		Too		
	As well as	In addition	<b>A</b> part	AISO	Not only	

These are examples of 'listing' or 'supporting' linking expressions. They are generally used to link lists of things, ideas or points together.

Listing / Supporting Linking Expressions			
Separate point to previous sentence.	Two points in the same sentence		
Also / As well as that / And another thing ,	Not only can, but also		
Furthermore,	Not only also		
What's more,	Apart from also		
Moreover,	, not to mention		
In addition (to this),	In addition to also		
Additionally,	As well as also		
, too / also / as well.	$\dots$ and $\dots$ , too / as well / also		

# **Examples (two points in the same sentence):**

- Not only can you use your smartphone to text people, but you can also use it to send emails.
- Not only is the internet free in many places, you can also log on almost anywhere.
- Apart from listening to music on MP4 players, you can also watch movies on them.
- You can play games on smart televisions, not to mention surf the internet.
- In addition to being very light and slim, tablet PCs are also very attractive looking style-wise.
- As well as being a lot more affordable today than ever before, modern laptop PCs also have more storage.
- Smartphones are practical and they are easy to use, too.

2: 3:	shop online	5: 6:		
3: <u> </u>		6:		
		7:		
<b>4</b> :		8:		<del></del>
	e of the main benefits of the ir			
(I) Look	t the following Part 2 questio	on.		
	Describe the mo You sho	est useful piece of techn	ology you own.	
	• what	the piece of technology	is	
		it looks like often you use it		
		erent things you use it fo	or.	
	question using the step-by-st	top approach But now	that you have practic	sod a lot lit's time to remove
Answar the		tep approach. Dut now		
		for this. You have a mi	inute or so to make n	otes and then you must speak.

(J) Talk about the following related Part 3 questions with a partner or as part of a class discussion.

Step 3

Speak

- In what ways has the mobile phone made our lives easier?
- Are there any ways in which it has made our lives harder?
- What is the most important technological discovery of our time?

Write Answer

- What one piece of technology do you think we would struggle most to live without?
- How have technological advances affected the way we live?
- Has new technology made our lives better or worse overall?
- What new technologies would we be better off without?
- How has technology affected the way we interact with our friends and colleagues?
- What are the dangers associated with popular social networking sites?
- What sorts of dangers are associated with the internet?
- Is it safe to buy things over the internet?
- What does the future hold for us and how will our lives be different in 10 to 20 years from now?









- (K) The pictures above show different things that might happen in the future, some more likely than others.
  - (i) Put the items below into one of the four columns of the table in accordance with how likely you think they are to happen within the next 25 years.

Almost Certain	Probable	Improbable	Almost certainly not

# Within the next 25 years...

- ...we will go back to the moon.
- ...we will discover aliens.
- ...we will find a cure for cancer.
- ...we will find a cure for AIDS.
- ...we will discover the secret to everlasting life.
- ...we will land on the planet Mars.
- ...our planet will be destroyed.
- ...we will invent a way to travel long distances in an instant.
- ...we will all be part of one global nation.
- ...we will all speak the same language.
- ...we will create robots capable of doing all our work for us.
- ...we will build robots capable of feeling emotions.
- . ...we will be driving flying cars.
- . ...we will be going on holiday in space.
- ...we will be living on other planets
- ...we will live longer than we do today.

- . ...we will have a war that will result in billions of deaths.
- ...lots of our big cities will be underwater.
- ...many endangered species of animals will be extinct.
- ...most people will be obese and unhealthy.
- . ...we will be able to take pills to make ourselves smarter.
- ...we will be able to cure most serious diseases without hospital treatment.
- ...we will be able to predict the future.
- ...we will be able to control the weather.
- ...there will be no ice in the polar regions.
- ...the world will be much hotter.
- ...there will be another ice age.
- ...there will be no more war or crime.
- ...poverty will be eliminated.
- ...there will be a shortage of food and water.
- ...China will be the world's strongest and richest nation and Chinese will be the world's number one language.

(ii) Compare your answers with your partner's and try to justify your decisions where the two of you disagree. Then open the topic up to a class discussion.

Here are some stock phrases you can use when you want to talk about how probable something is. If you use the word in brackets, it is for emphasis; in other words, it is used to suggest something is even more or less probable.

#### **Probable Improbable** I (highly) doubt that... It is (highly) likely that.... It's (highly) doubtful whether... It seems (quite/very) probable that... I can't (really) imagine that... I would (really) expect that... I think it is (highly) unlikely that... It seems (quite/very) likely (to me) that... It's (extremely) unlikely that... I would imagine that... It's (highly) improbable that... In all likelihood. ... It seems (extremely) unlikely that... In all probability... I'm quite sure that... I'm fairly certain that...

(L) Look at the following Part 3 example question:

Do you think it is likely that people will live longer in the future?

- Make a statement
  - If you ask me, it is highly likely that people will live longer in the future.
- Explain the statement I would say that the average person will live between 5 and 10 years longer than they do today by about 2025.
- Give an example / support the statement

My reasons for saying this are quite simple. First of all, life expectancy has risen steadily over the last 100 years or so. Secondly, thanks to technological and medical advances, more and more cures are being found for once deadly diseases. And even when a disease can't be cured, the patient can expect to live longer today than ever before. Thirdly, we take better care of ourselves today than in the past; we wash properly, we eat properly and our lives are much safer. In short, I think science and medicine will continue to advance quickly, and I think our living conditions and the way we look after ourselves will continue to improve. For these reasons, I have no doubt that we will live longer as time goes on.

When you want to conclude or summarise what you have said, there are a number of linking expressions you can use:

- (i) In short
- (ii) To sum up
- (iii) In summary (iv) In conclusion
- (v) To conclude (vi) To summarise

When you are talking about the future, it is unlikely that you will be able to give examples - after all, the future hasn't happened yet... - but you can give evidence to support your opinion, such as the information highlighted in bold here.

(i) Ansv	wer the following question in the same way. For now, write your answer first.
	Do you think technology will be a lot more advanced in 10 or 15 years' time?
1	Make a statement
2	Explain the statement
•	
3	Give an example / support the statement
(ii) Ans	wer the following question in the same way.
	Do you think tourists will soon be regularly travelling into space on holiday?
0	Make a statement
2	Explain the statement
2	Give an example / support the statement
(iii) No	ow discuss your answers with your partner and ask each other the following additional questions, too:
	How might everyday life be different for people 25 years from now?
	Will there be more or fewer people living in the world in 25 years?
	What would be the consequences for the world if, tomorrow, all the computers suddenly failed at the same time?
	If you were able to travel through time to 100 years from now, what do you think you would see?
	Is the future a bright one or should we be bessimistic about it?

# **Speaking Test 8**

### Part 1

The examiner will ask you some questions about yourself.

# Let's talk about Computers.

Do you have your own computer at home? What do you use it for?

How often do you use a/your computer?

Do you have a separate games console? What sort of games do you play?

Are you good with technology?

What is your favourite piece of technology? What do you use it for?

The examiner will then ask you some questions about one or two other topics. See the example below.

### Now let's talk about Your Friends

What does your best friend look like?

How long have you known them?

How does your best friend behave?

Would you confide in a friend if you had a problem?

Do you and your friends share the same interests?

What do you and your friends do together?

# Part 2

The examiner will give you a topic on a card like the one below and ask you to talk about it for one to two minutes. Before you talk you have one minute to think about what you want to say. The examiner will give you some paper and a pencil so you can make notes if you want to.

Describe the most expensive piece of technology you own

You should say:

- what the piece of technology is
- how much it cost and where you bought it
- what you use it for and how often you use it

and whether or not you think it was good value for money.

The examiner may ask you one or two more related questions when you have finished, like those given in the example below.

Would you describe yourself as a 'tech person' - someone who is very interested in technology?

If you could buy any technological gadget, what would it be?

Do you think CD players are old-fashioned?

Do your parents know much about computers, smartphones and so on?

### Part 3

The examiner will ask you some more general questions which follow on from the topic in Part 2.

Why do people often want to be one of the first to buy the latest gadgets?

Would a world without mobile phones be a better or worse place?

To what extent have computers become an important part of our lives?

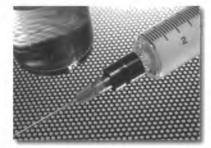
What sorts of technological advances do you think we might see in the next 100 years?

Could we survive without modern technology, the way our great-grandparents, for example, did?

How has modern technology improved our lives?

How has it made our lives worse?

# Unit 9 Crime









- (A) Look at these pictures. They show different problems people have that might encourage them to turn to a life of crime. What do you think are the main causes of crime?
- (i) Discuss this question with your partner and come up with as many causes as you can. Write them in the box.

Greed (the desire to have lots more money than you need)

(B) Now that you have written down some causes of crime, come up with a top-five list, with (I) being the main cause of crime, (2) being the next-biggest cause etc. Do this on your own first.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_

Now compare this list with your partner's and agree on the two biggest causes of crime. Open the topic up to a class discussion.

- (C) Talk about the following questions with your partner, or as part of a class discussion.
  - Are all criminals bad?
  - Are rich people less likely to be criminals than poor people?
  - Do you think it is possible to turn over a new leaf? In other words, can a former criminal ever be trusted and become a valued member of society?
  - Do you think you are capable of committing a crime in certain situations? If so, what situations?
  - Are drink and drugs major factors in crime?
  - What are the main causes of crime in your view?
- (D) There are lots of different types of crime. How many can you think of?

Compare your list with your partner's and share any ideas either of you missed. Then discuss the following question together and agree on an answer.

When you want to agree or disagree with an opinion or idea, here are some useful phrases you can use.

Agree	Strongly Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
With a person:	With a person	With a person	With a person
I see what you are saying	I completely agree	I see what you are saying, but	l couldn't disagree more with
I see where you are coming	I couldn't agree more	We don't quite see eye to eye	what you are saying
from	You're absolutely right	I see where you are coming from,	I completely disagree with
What you say is true	I'm totally behind you	but	you
I agree with you	We're in complete agree-	l know what you mean, but	I feel the exact opposite
We're in agreement	ment	l disagree because	We're poles apart in our
I feel the same way	I couldn't have said it better	I can't say I feel exactly the	views
I think so, too	myself	same way	:
,		I'm inclined to disagree with you	With an idea
With an idea	With an idea		I'm totally against the idea
I agree with the idea that	I'm totally for the idea that	With an idea	that
I support the idea that	I'm completely behind the	I'm against the idea of	I'm absolutely not in favour
I'm in favour of	idea that	I'm not in favour of	of
I'm behind the idea that	I'm totally in favour of	I don't support the idea that	I am not at all behind the
I applaud the idea that	I'm very much in favour of	I'm not behind the idea that	idea that
r appraise the race that	the idea that	I don't agree that	I'm not at all in favour of
	I completely agree with the notion that		

# (E) (i) Match the type of crime in Table A with the right definition in Table B.

	Table A	Answers
ı	Petty Crime	G
2	Assault	
3	Homicide	
4	Manslaughter	
5	Perjury	
6	Mugging	
7	Stalking	
8	Fraud	
9	Arson	
10	Kidnapping	
11	Money Laundering	
12	Hijacking	
13	Theft	

	Table B
A	another name for murder, when one person deliberately sets out to and kills another
В	a violent physical attack on someone
С	an attack on a person motivated by a desire to rob them of the belongings they are carrying at the time
D	the crime of stealing from another person or organization
E	seizing and taking control of a vehicle by force
F	trying to hide the source of money made illegally
G	a minor crime such as pick-pocketing or shoplifting
н	deceiving or tricking people or organizations to make money out of them
-	deliberately setting private property on fire
J	lying in a court of law
K	following someone around everywhere without their permission
L	the murder of someone who you did not deliberately set out to murder
M	to take a person hostage and keep them locked up against their will (usually in the hope of getting some money for their safe return)

# (ii) Discuss these questions with your partner or as a class:

- (1) Is manslaughter any different to homicide? Can you think of a reason why someone might commit manslaughter?
- (2) Which of these crimes is the least serious?
- (3) For which of these crimes do you think a person should go to jail?
- (4) Is self-defence an excuse for killing somebody?

# The Story of John Ward

John Ward had been known to the police in the Irish county of Mayo for many years. He had over 80 convictions to his name. A middle-aged local farmer who lived alone had seen Ward snooping around his property a lot over the course of a few months. There had also been a spate of robberies at local farms in that time, too. The farmer was scared that his property would be next. In fact, so frightened and agitated was he that he used to sit in his shed for hours every day holding a gun. He also slept with it by his side. Then, one night in October 2006, the farmer saw Ward outside his house, creeping around. He took up his gun and fired at Ward. Ward was hit in the hip and badly injured. The farmer then walked up to Ward at close range and shot him once more. Ward was killed. In his trial the farmer claimed he was terrified that this man Ward would do him harm, and that he would come back and kill him if he let him escape. The farmer was found guilty of manslaughter and spent 6 years in prison. Then, in a retrial, the jury quashed his conviction and he was set free.

#### **Premeditated Murder**

If murder is premeditated, it is planned in advance - homicide.

- **(F)** Read the story of John Ward and then discuss these questions with your partner.
  - (i) What would you have done if you were a member of the jury?
  - (ii) Do you think the farmer acted in self-defence?
  - (iii) What mitigating circumstance were there in the farmer's case?
  - (iv) What would you have done in the farmer's situation?
  - (v) Do you think it is right that the farmer was set free?

### Mitigating Circumstances

If there are mitigating circumstances, there is information about the crime that makes it more understandable or makes you look at the criminal more sympathetically.

There are two ways of looking at the murder of John Ward. On the one hand, the farmer deliberately killed him. On the other, the farmer was so scared and worked up having been harassed for so long that he feared for his life and may genuinely have thought he was acting in self-defence. On the one hand ... On the other, ... is an example of a linking expression used to compare and contrast. Here are some more:

(ii) Despite	sentences (there is more than one correct answer in each case):
(iii) Despite this, (iv) While	(i) While it is never okay to kill someone, there are times when people must act in self-defence.
(v) However, (vi) That said, (vii) Nonetheless,	(ii) John Ward should not have been shot dead, neither should he have been trespassing on the farmer's land.
(viii) Nevertheless, (ix), but (x) Even though	(iii) There were mitigating circumstances in the farmer's case.  the jury was right to convict him the first time.
(xi) Although (xii), though	(iv) the farmer spent six years in jail, many would say he was lucky to escape without a more severe punishment.
	(v) It's true; the farmer shot dead John Ward, he should never have been convicted of murder.
	(vi) the fact that the farmer shot John Ward dead, he is a free man today.

(H)	Write	the	corre	ect	definition	beside	the	punishment

(i) In spite of...

community service	
prison sentence s	ending the criminal to jail
life sentence	
fine	
suspended sentence	9
asset forfeiture	
probation	
the death penalty	

- (i) doing jobs like road seeping and cleaning up rubbish
- (ii) sentenced to be killed

**(G)** Use an appropriate linking expression to complete each of the following

- (iii) allowing a criminal to remain free under supervision
- (iv) sending the criminal to jail
- (v) making the criminal pay an amount of money
- (vi) a jail sentence that will only apply if the criminal offends again
- (vii) taking away the criminal's property and belongings
- (viii) sending the criminal to jail for life

` '	at the example answer for the question:  t do you think would be an appropriate sentence for a 13-year-old boy caught stealing a T.V. from a house?'
	Nake a statement
li	it was up to me, the offender would get community service.
2	Explain the statement
	would rather see a young person doing something useful with their time like sweeping roads or cleaning raffiti off public property than watch them learn about crime from fellow prisoners in jail.
3	Give an example / support the statement
· -	t is a well-known fact that people who are sent to jail are more likely to become re-offenders or indeed career criminals'. Besides, kids are easy to influence - just think what damage it would do to this young offender to be around seasoned criminals all the time; he would surely end up wanting to be like them. That's why, if you think about it, it is much better for the kid to do community service. This way, he can earn the value of hard work and put his time to good use. Moreover, it'll keep him out of trouble!
•	to answer the following questions with your partner in a similar way: (a) make your statement, in it, and (c) give reasons or provide examples to support it.
(i)	What do you think would be an appropriate sentence for a serial killer?
(ii)	What about a wealthy businessman who tricked elderly people into giving him lots of money, which he used to buy a garage full of fast cars?
(iii)	What about a man who beat up another man badly when he found out this other man was having an affair with his wife?
	What about a mother who shot dead an intruder she found in the bedroom of her new-born baby?
	What about a man who drove his car while drunk and ran over a five-year-old girl?  What about a woman who hid behind a corner and jumped out and shouted 'boo' at her boyfriend,
(VIII)	only for her boyfriend to have a heart attack and collapse dead?
(ix)	What about someone caught on camera driving over the speed limit?
(x)	What about a man on a boat who got into an argument with another passenger, started to wrestle with the other passenger and accidentally pushed him over the side, where he drowned?
	can we help reduce crime?
Discu	ss these ideas with your partner and rank them from 1-5, 1 being the best idea.
	) Train people in jail with new skills.
	ii) Put more police on the streets iii) Send more criminals to prison
	vi) Have more serious punishments for crime.
	y) Improve the education system so that all young people have equal opportunities.
-	have any ideas of your own? Write down as many as you can think of in the box, then discuss them with your and decide on four or five really good ideas to share with the class. Share your ideas with the rest of the class.

Stock phrases: Contrasting your opinion with what most people th	Stock phrases:	Contrasting your	opinion with what	most people think.
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If you think that your opinion is unusual or that most people would disagree with you, here are some ways to help you express this notion:

- (i) For many/most/some people... but I believe...
- (ii) To many/most/some people... but to me...
- (iii) Many/most/some believe... but I...
- (iv) Many/most/some would say... but I...
- (v) A lot of people think... but I beg to differ.
- (vi) For some people... but for me...
- (vii) I differ from a lot of people in that I believe...
- (viii) You might expect me to say/think... but actually...

(K) Look at the following statement.

## Murderers should be sent to prison for life.

Most of us would probably agree with that statement. However, for the sake of this exercise, we are going to disagree.

Question: Do you think that murderers should be sent to prison for life?

- 1 Most people believe that murderers should be sent to prison for life but I would have to disagree.
- I mean, prison these days is quite a nice, comfortable, safe place. It's not really much of a punishment now, is it? I think a life of hard labour is a far more suitable sentence.
- Why hard labour? Well, think about it; the criminal would be made to work very hard every day to pay for what he had done, so it is a good form of punishment. But not only that, he would also be making an important contribution to society his life would have some value. On the other hand, if he just sat in his prison cell for the next 25 years, what good would that be to anyone?

Now it's your turn. For each of the following questions, you MUST argue an unusual opinion. For the moment, write your answers using the three-step principle (make statement - explain statement - support statement), and use the linking expressions you have learnt to bring each answer together.

<u> </u>	
-	
you think people	caught shoplifting should be sentenced to life in prison? [Yes, they should]
you think people	caught shoplifting should be sentenced to life in prison? [Yes, they should]
you think people	caught shoplifting should be sentenced to life in prison? [Yes, they should]
you think people	caught shoplifting should be sentenced to life in prison? [Yes, they should]

F-14,	
eople who are very bad at parking their cars be arrested? [D	efinitely]
	<del></del> .
hink it is a good idea to close all prisons and release all crim ly]	ninals back out onto the street?
·	
h 60	nink students who don't do their homework should be sentence they should/ I do]

Now, with a partner, ask each other the questions again. Don't read or look at your answers. Simply speak.

Stock phrases: When you are asked a question, you may not want to totally agree or disagree, or you may not have a 'Yes or No' answer. Maybe you see both sides of the argument, or maybe it depends on the situation.

When that is the case, here are some stock phrases you can use to help you:

- (i) In some circumstance.... In others....
- (ii) To some extent... but...
- (iii) Some believe... while others...
- (iv) Some would say... while others...
- (v) In some cases... In other cases...
- (vi) Sometimes... Having said that...
- (vii) For some people... For others...
- (viii) That can varying according to the situation.

The phrase  $\underline{\text{That depends.}}$  is perhaps the simplest one of all which you can use in this situation. Or, indeed, the related phrase,  $\underline{\text{It}}$  depends on the situation.

(L) Look at the following statement.

# Children (under the age of 18) should never be sent to prison.

Most of us would probably agree with that statement. But in the case of a serious crime like murder, does it matter how old you are? It probably depends on the circumstances...

**Question:** Do you think it is wrong to send a person under the age of 18 to prison?

- I think it very much depends on the situation.
- In some circumstances, where the crime is very serious, you might have to send a child to jail. In others, where the child is very young, or, of course, if the crime is not very bad, it would be wrong to.
- Take, for example, a 17-year-old who gets his dad's gun and walks into school one day and starts shooting everybody. Is a 17-year-old mature enough to know what he is doing? Absolutely. Should he be made to pay for his crimes? One hundred percent yes. On the other hand, what about a three-year-old who finds his dad's gun and thinks it's a toy. He points and shoots it at his mother. She is killed. Of course, it would simply be ridiculous to send this kid to jail.

Now it's your turn. For each of the following questions, you MUST argue both sides. For the moment, write your answers using the three-step principle (make statement - explain statement - support statement), and use the linking expressions (expressions of contrast are particularly useful in this case when you are supporting your statement as you are showing two sides to something) you have learnt to bring each answer together.

(i) <sup>1</sup>	All murderers should spend life in prison'. Would you agree?
(ii)	Do you think it is a good idea to put more police patrols on the streets?
(iii)	If you hit me, I have a right to hit you back. Do you agree?

Now, with a partner, ask each other the questions again. Don't read or look at your answers. Simply speak.

# **Speaking Test 9**

## Part I

The examiner will ask you some questions about yourself.

#### Let's talk about Money.

Where do you get the money you need to buy things?

What do you do when you need more money?

What sorts of things do you buy for yourself?

Do you think you are good with money?

What is the most expensive thing you ever bought?

The examiner will then ask you some questions about one or two other topics. See the example below.

### Now let's talk about Your Possessions.

What is your most important possession?

What is your most valuable possession?

What sorts of presents do you like to receive?

What is the best present you ever got?

Have you ever taken anything that was not yours?

Have any of your possessions ever been lost or stolen?

## Part 2

The examiner will give you a topic on a card like the one below and ask you to talk about it for one to two minutes. Before you talk you have one minute to think about what you want to say. The examiner will give you some paper and a pencil so you can make notes if you want to.

Describe a time when you got in trouble for something

You should say:

- where you were and what you did wrong
- why you did it
- how you were punished

and whether or not you think the punishment was fair.

The examiner may ask you one or two more related questions when you have finished, like those given in the example below.

Do you think you would ever commit a crime?

Have you ever been the victim of a crime (or known someone who has been)?

Have you ever been in a fight? Was it serious? Why were you fighting?

# Part 3

The examiner will ask you some more general questions which follow on from the topic in Part 2.

Do you think murderers deserve the death penalty?

How can we help reduce the level of crime?

Is the statement, 'Once a criminal, always a criminal', true?

Is there a link between crime and poverty?

What is wrong with sending a young offender to prison, if anything?

Are there good alternatives to prison?

Do you think the same rules of law apply for rich people as for poor people?

# Unit 10 Health

(A) Look at the picture. This person is obese, a way of saying that they are so overweight that it is dangerous to their health. All across the developed world obesity is becoming a serious issue.

Can you think what the reasons for this might be?



Before answering this question, think about the following:

- In most families, how many parents work?
- Do working parents have time to cook food?
- What food is easy to prepare?
- Do a lot of people work in offices today?
- Do people who work in offices have very active days?
- What sorts of hobbies do children have today?
- Do they play a lot of computer games?
- Do they watch a lot of T.V.?
- Do they lead very active lives?
- Are children influenced by advertising?
- What types of food are advertised the most?
- What types of food cost the most in shops?
- What types of food are the least expensive?

Hopefully, this list of questions should have helped you find the answer(s) to the original one. Now, let's look at that again: Why is obesity such a big problem today in the developed world? Think of as many reasons as you can and write them down in the box below.

ost homes	have two	working	parents	and they	have no	time t	o cook
	ost homes	ost homes have two	ost homes have two working	ost homes have two working parents	ost homes have two working parents and they	ost homes have two working parents and they have no	ost homes have two working parents and they have no time to

- **(B)** Compare your list with your partner's. Write down any points you may have missed. Then ask each other these questions.
- Why is fast food so popular today?
- Do we lead more sedentary lifestyles today than in the past?
- What types of food are the best for our health?
- Are healthy foods affordable?
- What problems do obese people have in their day-to-day lives?
- What more serious problems can obesity lead to over time?

#### A sedentary lifestyle

If you lead a sedentary lifestyle, this means that you are not very active in your day-to-day life. A person who sits in front of a computer all day at work and watches T.V. all evening leads a sedentary lifestyle.

- (C) Which of the following foods do you think has the most calories? Put the foods in order from 1-5 based on how many calories you think they contain, 1 being the most calorific.

Now compare your answers with your partners and try to justify them. Then ask your teacher to confirm the actual correct answers.



(D) Look at the picture. This model is extremely thin.

Discuss the following questions with your partner:

- Are young girls put under a lot of pressure to look 'good'?
   Who/what puts pressure on them?
- Do you think models are of a 'normal', healthy weight?
- Why don't magazines use bigger models?
- Are 'slim' people more popular?
- Do people who are overweight get picked on?
- Is being overweight a sign of laziness?
- Which is worse; to be slightly underweight or to be slightly overweight?
- What problems can be caused by young girls trying to look like models?

#### **Anorexia**

If you are anorexic, you have a fear of becoming fat and do not eat enough food. As a result, you become very weak and thin, and risk death if the condition gets serious.

(E) Read the text below.

### **Young Smokers**

Every year about 165,000 young people take up smoking in Britain; that works out at around 450 a day. In fact, proportionately, more young people smoke than do those aged 30-plus. Nearly one in every ten 11- to 15-year-olds describe themselves as regular smokers. That figure is one in every five for 15-year-olds taken on their own, and, by the age of 19, one quarter of all teens smoke regularly. Alarmingly, only 40% of underage smokers said they found it difficult to purchase cigarettes. That means that 6 in every 10 found it relatively easy to do so, despite the fact that it is illegal for shopkeepers to sell cigarettes to under-18s. Young girls are more likely to have tried a cigarette or become regular smokers than young boys today. More 20- to 25-year-olds smoke in Britain than any other age group.

(i)	i) What evidence is there according to the text to suggest that si	smoking among young people continues to be
	a serious problem? Write the evidence down in short points (	(in note form) below.

	*	

(ii) Now, try to answer the following question:

Smoking amongst young people is not the problem it once was. Do you agree?

Ask your partner the question and then switch roles.

Remember: (1) make a statement, (2) explain the statement, and (3) provide evidence to support your opinion.

**(F)** Look at the following list. It shows possible reasons why young people might start smoking.

Discuss the list with your partner and decide what the main reasons are. Try to come up with one or two reasons of your own as well.

- (i) Parents or siblings are also smokers.
- (ii) They think smoking makes them look cool and mature.
- (iii) Their friends are doing it.
- (iv) Other people their age put pressure on them to smoke.

1	G)	Read	the	text	below.
١	•	INCAU		COAL	DCIOTT.

#### **Peer Pressure**

Peer pressure is pressure put on you by people your own age to do something, or a feeling that you should do something because a lot of people your age are doing it.

(v)	They	smoke	to	deal	with	the	stress	of	school	
-----	------	-------	----	------	------	-----	--------	----	--------	--

(vi) \_\_\_\_\_

(vii) \_\_\_\_\_

## The root of the problem

Children are three times more likely to smoke if their parents or siblings are smokers. And it seems that it is far too easy for them to find cigarettes, with very few shopkeepers obeying the law and refusing to serve underage children. Another factor in the rise in the number of young smokers is the affordability of cigarettes for young people. These days, young people have a lot of spare cash and can easily afford to pay for the cost of a packet. In a survey of 12- to 15-year-olds carried out recently, it was also found that very few of them were aware of the serious health problems associated with smoking. But for many young people, the decision to smoke is mostly based on what their friends are doing - if their friends smoke, so will they.

(i) List the causes of the problem as identified in the above text in note form. Then write a proposed solution down next to each problem, as in the example.

1:	parents or siblings smoke		need to get parents and siblings to quit
2:		<b>→</b>	
3:			
<b>4</b> :			
5:			

(ii) Now try to answer the following question:

## How can we get young people to stop smoking?

Ask your partner the question and then switch roles.

Remember: (1) make a statement, (2) explain the statement, and (3) provide evidence to support your opinion.

(H) What are the long-term health problems associated with smoking? Read the text and then list them on the right.

## **Smoking and Your Health**

There are about 4,000 dangerous chemicals in every cigarette. Of these, at least 80 are known to be cancer causing. The most common form of cancer suffered by smokers is of the lungs. However, other types, such as oral and stomach cancer, have also been known to occur. If you smoke, you are also five times more likely to have a heart attack from middle age on, and you are also more prone to suffering a stroke. Smoking during pregnancy can lead to miscarriage and is also related to cot death, the mysterious condition where a seemingly healthy baby dies in its sleep. Regular smokers also risk damaging their reproductive capacity and may become sterile. The ash from cigarettes can sometimes lodge in the eye as well, which can lead to retinal detachment and blindness.

lict	~£	U_	~l+h	Dwa	LI.	

(ii) Now try to answer the following question:

# What long-term damage to a person's health can smoking cause?

Ask your partner the question and then switch roles.

Remember: (1) make a statement, (2) explain the statement, and (3) provide evidence to support your opinion.

(I) (i) Smoking is a serious addiction. What other types of addictions can you think of? Write them in the space provided below.

- (ii) Discuss the following questions with your partner.
  - (1) What type of addiction is the most serious?
  - (2) What reasons might a person have for drinking a lot?
  - (3) Is drug taking a problem in your neighbourhood?
  - (4) Is gambling a less serious addiction than drug taking?

#### **Addiction**

If you are addicted to something, you do that something regularly and could not easily stop doing it by choice - you keep wanting more and more of it.

(1) Match the words in Table A with their meanings in Table B.





# **Table A**

sprain

consultant

fracture

cut

scan

epidemic

treatment

check-up

inpatient

outpatient

theatre

# Table B

to cause stress and strain to a joint without dislocating it
the place where a surgeon operates on patients
someone who receives treatment and leaves hospital the same day
a small break in the bone
a disease that has spread across a large area and affected many people
the method a doctor uses to try to help a patient recover to full health
when you go to the doctor to make sure that you are still healthy
someone who must remain in hospital for treatment for at least one night
a test or examination of part of the body using technology
an open, injured area of skin
a doctor who is an expert in a specific area

(K) Read the following passage and fill in the gaps using the words from the box below.

# A Day to Remember

It was the final of the inter-schools soccer tournament I was dictating play; passing well; I was on fire. It was to	. , .						
me and lost (1) When I v	And then it happened. A crunch and snap; someone had come in hard from behind. I felt my leg go from under me and lost (I) When I woke up briefly, I was in an (2)						
or something as far as I could make out. Then I drifted	d back into sleep again. My mother told i	me the rest					
I was rushed to (3), with a	a suspected (4)	, having been					
taken off the football field on a <b>(5)</b> ried.	in a comatose state. Everyone	was pretty wor-					
The doctors brought me straight into (6)	and (7)	; it					
was a very bad injury. I had just come to, my mum said							
only for the strong (8) to I							
was my lower leg shattered in eight different places, be had to be put back into position.	ut my knee was <b>(9)</b>	, too, and					
For a while, they had thought that they would have to best doctor in the country looking after me. Thank goods	o (10), but	luckily I had the					
otherwise we would never have been able to afford to	o go (12) for	treatment.					
I woke up about three hours later, tired and sore, but  (13) for about a week bef		-					
on my leg and needed to use (15)							
tor said, it would be as good as new.							
The doctor gave me a (16)	_ for some strong (17)	as he					
said it would be very sore for a while. He also prescrib							
my strength back and some (19)	to fight infection.	_ , ,					
I was very nervous after all the trauma, and perhaps t							
which I hadn't had since I was eight years old. On seeing an (21)	ng my breathing difficulties, the nurse qu	ickly brought me					
What a week this was turning about to be							

broken leg
crutches
inhaler
asthma
stretcher
dislocated
ambulance

Accident and Emergency prescription antibiotics painkillers steroids anaesthetic private

health insurance consciousness theatre operated amputate observation plaster

- (L) Talk about the following questions with your partner.
  - Have you ever been badly injured? What happened?
  - Have you been in hospital before for an operation (or something else)? What happened?
  - What is the most painful thing that has ever happened to you?
  - Do you have any ongoing conditions like asthma?
  - What about allergies do you have any of those?

Share your experiences with the rest of the class.

Then discuss these questions as a class, or with your partner.

- Are there any hospitals in your area?
- What is the standard of healthcare like in your country?
- Is healthcare expensive in your country?
- Do you have private health insurance? Why do people decide to take out private health insurance?
- Is the work of a doctor difficult?
- Would you like to be one?
- Why is the job of a nurse important what role does he/she play?

#### (M) Look at this question:

**Stock Phrases:** 

#### Should the best medical care be free for all?

the example.				
(I) Yes it's a government service - we pay for it through taxes	(2) No top-class medical care is extremely expensive - someone			
	has to pay for it and the government cannot afford to			

(i) Write down as many reasons as you can think of to support each side of the argument, (1) Yes and (2) No, as in

(ii) Now, try to answer the question. Ask your partner the question and then switch roles.

You should look at both sides of the argument before giving your opinion. Use linking words of contrast to examine both sides of the argument (On the one hand ... but on the other... etc.)

When you want to indicate that you have considered both sides of

the argument before giving your opinion.

- Weighing everything up, I have come to the conclusion...
- Having looked at it from both sides, I have drawn the conclusion that...
- Taking everything into account, I have concluded that...
- All things considered, I believe...
- Having looked at it from both angles, it now seems to me...
- Taking everything into consideration, I've decided...









- (N) Look at the pictures. They show different activities people do to keep fit. Discuss with a partner:
  - What do you do to stay fit and healthy?
  - Why is exercise important?
  - What do you think is the best form of exercise?
  - Is it important to look good?
  - What are the benefits of leading an active lifestyle?
- (O) Put the activities listed in the box in the right column of the table according to the verb they take. Some can be put in more than one column.

cycling	badminton	hopscotch
karate	rounders	tag
gymnastics	P. E.	rugby
hill walking	fencing	aerobics
athletics	swimming	weights
sky diving	jogging	press-ups
snorkelling	tennis	

Do	Play	Go
Karate		







- (P) Look at the pictures. They show different kinds of food. Discuss with a partner:
  - What do you consider a healthy diet?
  - What foods are particularly good for you?
  - What foods are particularly bad for you?
  - Why is maintaining a healthy diet important?
  - 'Everything in moderation.' Do you agree with this idea when it comes to eating?
  - Do you eat home-cooked meals often?
  - Which do you think are better for our health - home-cooked meals or bought meals?
  - Which meal is the most important of the day in your opinion?

# **Speaking Test 10**

#### Part I

The examiner will ask you some questions about yourself.

Let's talk about Your Eating Habits.

How often do you eat fast food?

What's your favourite type of fast food?

Do you snack a lot? What kinds of snacks do you eat?

Do you have breakfast everyday? Why / why not?

What time do you usually eat dinner at?

What do you eat for lunch when you are at school?

The examiner will then ask you some questions about one or two other topics. See the example below.

Now let's talk about Your Health.

What kinds of exercise do you do regularly?

When and how often do you brush your teeth?

Do you play any sports competitively?

When was the last time you went for a check-up at the doctor's? Did you have any problems?

What time do you get to sleep at most nights? How many hours of sleep do you get each night?

#### Part 2

The examiner will give you a topic on a card like the one below and ask you to talk about it for one to two minutes. Before you talk you have one minute to think about what you want to say. The examiner will give you some paper and a pencil so you can make notes if you want to.

Describe a time when you had to go to the doctor's/hospital

You should say:

- what was wrong with you
- how you felt at the time
- what happened at the doctor's/hospital

and explain what treatment you were given to help you get better.

The examiner may ask you one or two more related questions when you have finished, like those given in the example below.

Do you tend to get sick often?

Have you ever been very seriously ill?

Do you like going to the dentist's?

How regularly do you go for a check-up at the doctor's and dentist's?

#### Part 3

The examiner will ask you some more general questions which follow on from the topic in Part 2.

Why is obesity such a big problem today?

What needs to be done to stop obesity levels growing?

This country's health system is very good - do you agree?

What could be done to improve the nation's health system?

Does everyone have a right to free healthcare?

Do you think rich people get a better quality of healthcare than poor?

How can eating healthily and exercising regularly benefit your life?

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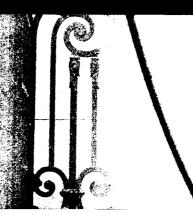


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- Answer Key
- Model Answers for the IELTS Speaking Tests included in the Student's book

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# SELF-STUDY GUIDE







# IELTS SPEAKING GUIDE Audioscript

#### Chapter I

Understanding the Test

LI Listen to a candidate talking about the IELTS test

I. Fill in the gaps as you listen to answer Questions I-6. What is different about the 3 parts of the test? How many expressions with 'end' do you hear?

Although I'd practised for hours on end, I was still quite nervous before my speaking test because I didn't know what to expect. In the end it was really not as bad as I thought it would be. In Parts 1 and 2 the topics were much more personal and I mostly spoke about myself, my family, friends and experiences I'd had. I did notice the test changed in Part 3; the questions seemed more formal to me and I had to speak more about local/global and local/global issues. I suppose at the end of the day it was like any interview, I had to listen carefully to the questions and make sure my answers were clear.

Chapter 2

2 L2 Listen to three candidates answering Part 1 questions below. Which responses logically answer the questions (A) and which ones go off-topic (O)? Write an A or O next to each speaker.

Speaker 1: Q 1 Was it difficult to get accepted on this course?

Um in some parts you just getting so much difficulty, because you're just dealing with the Mathematics..it was so hard...you know, just er solving all the problems, and you should thinking about it was so hard, but totally it was not so hard you know. It was easy-peasy...

Q 2 Will you have to study more before you start working?

I think I shouldn't go to the factory or some operation work you know, just to get used to the work, get used to it, I can solve a lotta things, then I can do things much more better.

Speaker 2: Q 1 Was it difficult to get accepted on this course?

Um..getting to university is a little bit hard in my country. There's er.. so much competition and we have to go through an entrance exam, but ultimately it was fine. I could get through...and um...yes it all worked out for me in the end.

Q 2 Will you have to study more before you start working?

Yes, I have to gain some experience if I want to work, um because what we learn in the university is a little bit impractical and theoretical you know. We have to - gain some experience by working in factories and places like that.

Speaker 3: Q 1 Was it difficult to get accepted on this course? Um...I think it's a little easy to...get a course in university.

Q 2 Will you have to study more before you start working? No, unfortunately I don't have any course.

#### Chapter 2

**Explaining your likes and dislikes** 

1 L3 Listen to 2 candidates answering the Part 1 question below. Make notes in the table as you listen.

- Do you like keeping flowers in your house?

Speaker 1: If I'm honest, I don't care that much for flowers. My wife is the one who usually buys them...of course I buy them for her birthday and our wedding anniversary, but apart from that, I don't pay much attention to them if they're in our home and I certainly wouldn't buy them unless I had to. Flowers are really not the be- all and end -all of my life. If they're there, then they're there, but really, I could quite happily live without them.

<u>Speaker 2</u>: Absolutely, I can't imagine my life without them. I try and have fresh flowers in the house each week just because to me, they are incredibly beautiful and they have such a good smell. I also love the vibrant colours- the reds, the pinks, the yellows. When you look at a bunch of flowers, you can't help but feel happy...(laughs)...Well that's what happens to me anyway!

Chapter 3

2 L4 Listen to a candidate answering the following Part 2 topic card and answer the questions.

- I'd like you to describe a vehicle you would like to own.

Yes, I would like one day to have a kind of vehicle...I don't know what's the name...it's a type of imaginary vehicle and I've had it in my mind about the past ten years or more...I'm an architect so designer is part of my life...It's a kind of chair you sit on it and you can fly with it.... it just sits one person...and er...er...I hope someday... it will be invented and we can use it....very ... (mumble something)...I haven't seen this up to now....but if I was an engineer I would work on this issue and maybe I could invent a kind of private vehicle...a one-person vehicle... maybe a kind of armchair... very relaxed and sit on it ...Of course it's not available right now...so it's not easy to have this vehicle, but I think it's possible and someday it will be available...of course with this kind of traffic and....er.. so many problems we have on the streets with the cars...so we need something like this to use the air and...er... not the streets.

Chapter 3

1 L5 Look at the words below. Fill in the gaps to make the words then put them in the correct place in the table according to their final consonant sound. Listen and check your answers.

/s/	/z/	/d/	/ <b>k</b> /	/n/	/1/
importance	changes	moved	public	solution	essential
targets	policies	household	electronic	insane	futile
convenience	recycles			explain	fundamental
	propose				sociable
	knows				multiple
					bicycle

#### Chapter 3

2 L6 Read the following Part 2 topic card and the candidate's answer. Practise reading it aloud and make sure the final consonants in the underlined words are pronounced. Add any new words to the table above. You can listen to the candidate's answer on the Audio CD.

I'd like you to describe a conversation you had recently that changed your way of Thinking

I remember one conversation in particular that changed my whole way of thinking about teaching children. It was a seminar I attended on the importance of teaching reading at kindergarten level. I spoke to a professor afterwards who said he thought it was essential children were taught to read as early as possible. He moved on to say that teachers should not be frightened of using electronic books. At first I thought this sounded insane, but then he said that children were extremely sociable at this age and enjoyed working together. Sometimes trying to force them to read books was futile. An easy solution was to allow them to use computers and he said every primary school teacher today knows the convenience of using these in the class. I liked his suggestion that a long-term solution required an expansion in the e-book market. He finished by explaining that the government needs to start making changes in education policies. I think a fundamental problem is that we don't talk enough to each other today, so changes are difficult to make.

#### Chapter 4

- 1 L7 Listen to a candidate answering the following Part 3 question and answer the questions.
- Do you think the telephone is a popular form of communication?

...yes....er...as you know we live in an... information age and the communication is...er we think people is so fast...and there are so many... things that...er...speed up your ...communicate...communicating with other people like..er... internet, like the phones, like so many things. But phone is...I think phone is more popular. between them..because..er,,,the other people cannot use the internet for communicating and they...er... they prefer to use the phones for communicate with other people...er like emails and... er.. writing...er mail...they prefer to use phones and in my country... they use it a lot because..er especially women would like to use it...yes.. I think women like to use it the most.

2 L8 Read a candidate's answer to the following Part 3 question and divide the sentences into logical chunks. Listen and check your answer.

- Do men and women like to read different types of books?

Yes, I think / it's in this way / because the nature of women and men are very different / so I think / they choose different subjects / and they have different tastes in reading. Yes for example I think /women are very interested in reading novels that are based on / love and affection. On the other hand I think men are very interested to/ read books for example the adventures/and for example/ stories that are based on the travel of the person / I mean biography for example/ and things like that.

- 3 L9 Listen to the candidate's answer again and answer the following questions.
- 1 L10 Listen to a candidate answering the following Part 3 question and answer the questions.
- Should boys and girls be given the same toys to play with?

Speaker 1: Well yeah...I think they should really because they can play with toys just to have... fun and therefore if they just have.... any toy they can have fun. It's about their imagination really I suppose....They...they can use anything as long as they have an imagination, It could be for girls or boys as..as you know they have fun and use their imagination and have fun.

- 2 L11 Now listen to another candidate answering the same question.
- Should boys and girls be given the same toys to play with?

Speaker 2: Yeah absolutely....yeah of course they should. Er. I think parents should make sure that all children have the opportunity at least to yeah.. the boys can play with the dolls or the.. the girls could play with the guns and the cars and things like that. But, I think what most parents will find is that the boys will go for the cars and the guns. And the girls are going to end up going for the dolls because there is so much pressure from society and so much influence from society... So yes, they should get-have the option of those toys, but I don't think they should be surprised if their kids go for the traditional gender-based toys.

- 1 L12 Listen to a candidate answering the question from the box above. Fill in the gaps as you listen.
- Do you think travelling will still be necessary in the future?

Well, I think there is every chance that people will still need to travel in the future, especially people like business men and politicians. Of course, video-conferencing will most probably mean that lots of meetings can be done from the office. Having said that, I'm totally convinced that no future developments in technology will ever take away people's need to see new places first-hand and meet people face-to-face. The other thing is that families are also much further apart geographically today than they used to be. Different family members live and work abroad and I think this trend will most likely continue in the future, which means people will have to travel to go and visit their families.

5 L13 Listen to a candidate talking about his future study plans. What expressions does he use? Write Y for Yes or N for No for Questions 1-8

#### Talking about future plans

Well, next year I intend to start Business studies course at college here in London. The course is two years so I hope it will help me to get a good job after I graduate. That's the main purpose in fact. But also, I hope to develop contacts in International Business and English is a big part of the course so that's another benefit.

#### Chapter 5

8 L14 Listen to a candidate answering the following Part 1 guestion and answer the guestions.

– Do you like the place where you're living at the moment?

No. It is located in very boring..no fun place. Not near beach enough. Too older people. No cafes. Personally I believe, as time passes, er... locating in beach more better. And in my opinion, it is very fun in beach.

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#### 2 L15 Listen to a candidate talking about films and answer the following questions.

I'm now going to ask you some questions about you. Let's talk about films.

How often do you watch films?

I don't actually watch films very often. Most of the films that I like to watch are independent films, but I would say that I watch films...er maybe one film a month.

#### Do you prefer to watch films on video or in a cinema?

Most definitely I like to watch movies at the cinema more. I think most people watch films ...er on video because it's a lot easier to watch them in the comfort of your own home. But for me the cinema is the way to go...because of the sound...just the whole atmosphere. You can have popcorn, coke and the cinema is just much better for me to watch a film.

#### Do you think parents should control the kind of films their children watch?

Yes, I definitely think this needs to be done. Um I think it's very important for it to be the parents decision and not just rely on the ratings that they give the films nowadays, but for the parents to know exactly what the film is about. Because it might have to do with their morals or their beliefs and so... I think it's the parent's responsibility to be sure that their children are watching something that would fit with the beliefs and morals that they are trying to instill in their children.

#### 4 L16 Listen to a candidate talking about a song he enjoys listening to. Answer the following questions:

I'd like you to speak about this topic for 1 to 2 minutes. First you have time to make notes and think about what you're going to say. I want you to describe a song that you enjoy listening to.

#### You may now start speaking. I will tell you when the time is up.

I guess **one** of the many songs that I like to listen to is a song called 'Thunder Road' ...er...it's a rock and roll song by an artist from America named Bruce Springsteen. I enjoy listening to this song, especially when I'm driving. Er...it's kind of got one of those beats that you like to listen to when you're driving/ Um...it's got a good rock and roll feel to it...it's a guitar song. It's really the type of music that I like to listen to. And one of the reasons I like the song as I said before...the guitars.

It's a rock-and-roll beat to the song, but it's also a... you know, it's a coming-of-age song. It's about young love. It reminds me of my working-class upbringing. It's about cars and the highway and young peoples' dreams. I think most people enjoy music for pretty much the same reasons as I do. Because music or songs usually tell a story or they inspire people or sometimes they bring back memories... or bring up dreams that you once had or dreams that you might still have. And I think that's very important to people. It kind of lightens the load.....And it's...it's what music is all about, as far as I'm concerned.

# 5 L17 Read part of the candidate's answer and divide the sentences into logical chunks. Underline the main words that are stressed. Listen and check your answer.

And one of the reasons I <u>like</u> this song / is as I said before.../the <u>guitars</u>. / It has a rock-and-roll <u>beat</u> to the <u>song</u>, /but it also has a... /you know, /it's a <u>coming-of-age</u> song./ It's about <u>young love</u>./ It reminds me of my working-class <u>upbringing</u>./ It's about <u>cars</u> /and the <u>highway</u>/ and young peoples' <u>dreams</u>/. I think <u>most</u> people enjoy music /for pretty much the same reasons as I <u>do</u>./ Because <u>music</u> or <u>songs</u> / usually tell a story / or they <u>inspire</u> people / or sometimes they bring back <u>memories</u> /... or bring <u>up dreams</u> that you once had /or dreams that you might <u>still</u> have./ And I think that's very <u>important</u> / to people./ It kind of <u>lightens</u> the <u>load</u>./....And it's...it's what <u>music</u> is all about /, as far as I'm concerned./

The main stress is mostly on nouns. These nouns carry the focus or ideas of the speaker.

#### 6 L18 Listen to a candidate answering a Part 3 question on music.

Now I'd like you to ask you a few general questions about the topic you've just been speaking about. Do people in your country prefer to listen to local or international music?

Without a doubt I believe that people in my country prefer local music over international music. One of the reasons is many people play music here. Also live music is...er..easily available- I mean there's a lot of live music playing anytime you want to see it. We have many different cultures so we do listen to different types, but it's all from our region, for the most part. And we do listen to international music, but I think by far we prefer local music.

#### Chapter 6

3 L19 Listen to the following candidate answering the Part 2 topic below. Match the mistakes to the advice given in exercise 1.

I would like you to describe a famous sports person who is not from your country who you really admire.

Right I'd like to talk about er...about when I used to play football 'cos ...um..you know ...um just when I was a child I'd just be always playing football with my friends. And um..we just really enjoyed it. We really had a good time. It was a good way to keep fit and..um.. all we needed was a football and we'd just find anywhere to play. And we'd just play all the time...and then you know we didn't even need goals, we just needed jumpers and we'd just play for hours and hours non-stop you know. And it was really good 'cos you know because we felt healthy, we weren't getting into any trouble and um..um..and we just played for hours. We'd be really muddy for example. And by the by we used to do this and that. But mainly we just played football. Um...um..Nowadays still play football as well. And yeah, I think it's a good way to spend your leisure time and you know...it's just..it's just something that I really enjoy doing ..you know with my friends. It's good to build for example team-spirit. Help each other out and things like that. I don't know..well..you know...it's um just good fun for everyone really..and yeah you know generally speaking, I personally believe, in my opinion um that football is good to be outside, ...er you know be outside in the weather, enjoy the weather with your friends and sometimes you know the weather is bad and um...stuff like that. And you get mud everywhere. And um...I remember in the past...um... I went home. My mum saw me and said – "Why you...why you full of mud?" I'd fallen over again playing football. You know and as time passes, it was fine...it was good fun and good exercise and good fun...and stuff like that. Football I just think is good...for people.

#### Chapter 7

L 20 2 Now listen to the practice test and make a note of any new expressions, idioms, collocations or sentence starters you hear.

L 20 3 Listen to the final two sections of Part 3 again and underline the key words that the speaker stresses.

#### **TEST PRACTICE**

#### PART 1

#### I'm now going to ask you some questions about yourself. Let's talk about week-ends. What did you do last week-end?

Well, let's see last week-end. Oh it was very exciting actually. Um..it was the beginning of the international rugby tournament, The Six Nations. Have you heard of that one? It's really good. It's got all the nations – England, Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Italy, France and um it's just such a good competition because it brings everyone together. Everyone goes to the pub and watch the game. It's kind of a battleground inside the pub and on the pitch for everybody...supporting your own-nation really.

Do you prefer to spend the week-ends with your family or friends?

I would say definitely my friends. Um you know you can't choose your family, but you can choose your friends can't you? So ..um..you just have more in common with your friends I suppose so I just think, hanging out with my friends is probably what I prefer to do.

#### What things do you like to do on the week-end?

Um well generally relax you know. We work hard enough during the week 9 to 5, Monday to Friday so generally go for walks, perhaps a Sunday lunch on Sunday clearly and yeah, relaxing, bit of a drinking-culture in England and so a few drinks with friends, something like that.

#### Now let's talk about mobiles or cell phones. How often do you use a mobile or cell phone?

Every day. It's become part of our staple diet hasn't it really? We use it all the time so several times a day easily.

#### Have you had any problems using a mobile or cell phone?

Um not so much using it. I've had problems with them. Mainly not getting reception, things like that. It's sometimes a problem, Dropping them into water has been a problem as well. It didn't work very well after that.

#### Do you think you will use a mobile phone or cell phone more or less in the future?

I would say it would have to be more. Um..the phone's progressing now, the i-phones and things like that. They're becoming... so important to people. They need it for Google maps and things like that...and getting around. People don't read maps anymore. They just use their GPS on their phone. Book tickets for the cinema It's going to be...you can't live without them basically. In the future it'll be even worse.

#### Now let's move on to talk about presents. Do you like receiving presents?

Who doesn't! Um..it's all about receiving presents. Giving, it's no good at all. The bigger the better of course. I'm still a child in that way. Um, I don't even read the card on the present. I just rip those open at Christmas and see what I've got.

#### Who was the last person you gave a present to?

Um..probably my mother and father for Christmas. Yep, I got them some books. They're retired at the moment so they're really into their reading so I got them a couple of books that they wanted.

#### Is it better to give someone money rather than buy them a present?

Um I think sometimes yeah. Instead of getting them something they don't want or they're just going to throw away. Some tacky bit of plastic that they don't really need or want. It's better to give them some money so they can buy what they actually want.

#### PART 2

Now I'm going to give you a topic and I'd like you to talk about it for 1 to 2 minutes. I'd like you to describe a business leader you respect and admire.

Well, there's actually quite a few ranging from Alan Sugar to Steve Jobs, the famous Apple guy to Anita Roddick who was the founder and owner of BodyShop which is...um still going to this day. It started off as a very small company and it grew enormously and expanded internationally in so many different countries. But the reason I admire this lady. She had such strong business ethics, ethos. All her products were not tested on animals and she was one of the first ladies who really..you know insisted upon this so therefore nothing at all was tested on animals. She was heavily-involved in fair trade. She did such a lot for the developing countries. All her products were natural..um she have a lot of work to the developing countries people. Even to the point at Christmas time, if products arrived late or the packaging was late..she would still insist on using it and waiting for it. She was an inspiration to many. In fact she made so much money. She was an international success. One very very rich lady, but she's admired because it wasn't about the money. I think that's the main point here. Again..it's just her ethics, her business ethos, her help to the fair trade, the developing countries. She was globally successful, extremely rich and wealthy. She had outstanding morals and inspired women across the world to go for their dreams, to believe in something and to achieve success. People follow and still follow in her footsteps today. Her business ideals, her ethical beliefs and that is what is so great about this woman. *Thank you.* 

#### PART 3

## I'm now going to ask you some general questions about the topic you've just discussed. Let's talk about leaders. What qualities make someone a good leader?

Well, a leader basically has to have that magical quality charisma. They've just...It's difficult to define, but basically it's something that makes other people want to follow them. They instinctively have a kind of trust in that person. Not easy to say why. I think we all recognize it when we see it, but people will be happy to put their life in that person's hands. Charisma, I think we call that quality.

#### Is there any difference between men and women as leaders?

No, I don't really think there is. Some people say maybe women are a bit more empathetic. Perhaps they're more keen to try and get in agreement with other people before they make a decision, maybe build a consensus. Possibly men are a bit more likely to work in a more risky way. Bit more cut and thrust, but ultimately I think the kind of qualities that make you want to be a leader are in some ways maybe quite masculine qualities anyway. I mean if you look at real examples from the world, political, business leaders who are women. ..I wouldn't say Margaret Thatcher... I wouldn't say there are particularly different qualities to them that make them different from male leaders. So no, I don't really think there is a difference.

#### Do leaders have a responsibility to behave in a certain way in public?

Um I don't really think they have a responsibility to behave in a certain way, but I think they should behave in a certain way. Um because they have an immense platform on which they can sort of spread influence and so on and so many people look up to these people especially you know business leaders and so on. They're heroes to so many people. They should try and consider their position when they make decisions and you know understand that they are a role model for others, but I don't..I don't really think they should feel too much pressure to do that.

#### Are people born leaders or is this something they learn how to become?

I think a lot of people would like to learn how to become leaders. Um I'm sure there's lots of people who do sort of business classes and things like that, wanting to be the next great business leader, but ultimately I think it is something you're born with unfortunately. You only have to look at a..a school playground, you'll see the natural leaders there riding around there from a very young age. Again it's difficult to see what it is that's making those people leaders, but I think you can inspire respect as you get older maybe by becoming an expert in a particular field, but whether that's the same as being a leader — I don't really think so I pretty much think it's something you're born with. *Thank you. That is the end of the speaking test.* 

T 20 3 Listen to the final two sections of Part 3 again and underline the key words that the speaker stresses.

#### Audioscript for Units: 2, 3, 6, 7

#### Unit 2 - Life in the 21st Century

(B): You will hear five extracts. Each extract relates to one of the items pictured above. Match the extracts to the pictures. Write the correct picture (i-v) in the space provided.

#### Extract 1:

Male: This basically replaced the home PC over the last ten years or so and most households now have one instead. One of the main advantages it has over the technology it replaced, is its portability; it is far lighter, smaller and tidier. That said, it will soon be out of date itself; another new machine, this one even smaller and more portable, known as the tablet, is slowly taking its place. At the moment, tablets aren't quite powerful enough, nor do they have enough storage, but soon the technology will be there to make them the preferred choice. The other thing preventing more people from buying tablets at the moment is the expense, but prices look set to fall over the coming years.

#### Extract 2:

**Female:** These will never go out of fashion; let's face it, there is something about the smell of the paper and the feel of it in your hands that people prefer. Sure, most literature is available online now, or by using portable digital readers, but it just isn't the same.

#### Extract 3:

Male: I don't think we'll need one of these anymore soon. A lot of young people use the internet to watch the films and programmes, so it isn't really that necessary these days. In the future, it'll probably be replaced by a big screen connected to the web instead. There'll be no need to have a satellite box to get your channels; just a wi-fi connection will do. That said, we shouldn't forget how massively important it was when it was first introduced. It changed the world and brought people images of places and things they would perhaps otherwise never have seen.

#### Extract 4:

**Female:** I doubt people will wear them very much in years to come; after all, we carry other technology around with us all the time that can perform the same functions. If people decide to keep them, it will be a fashion decision; maybe they look good, you know...

#### Extract 5:

**Male:** These are going to be around for a while; they are almost as complex as computers now, so it's like walking around carrying a little one in your pocket with you basically. The most attractive thing about them is the fact that they have so many uses beyond what they were

first made for. I mean, you can surf the net on the go with them, listen to music, play games, check your emails – almost anything you want. Funny thing though, isn't it; unlike most technology, they seem to be getting bigger again these days. I guess it's because people prefer to have a large touchscreen than the tiny little displays they used to have.

#### (E): Listen to the recording of a teenager talking about her life, and fill in the gaps in the transcript below using the words that you hear. Write no more than three words in each gap.

Female: I was really excited today when I heard the news my parents had; you'll never guess what; I'm going to Ireland on holiday!! Isn't that so cool? I mean, I've never been to another country before in my life and neither have any of my friends. And we're taking the ferry over from Pembroke port in Wales. It's a four-hour journey, I think. Can you believe it? The ferry! None of my friends have been on one of those yet either. I'm going to write a letter to my aunt in Dublin to tell her I'm coming over to see her. I wonder what she'll look like in person; I've only ever seen the photos of her she's sent in the post. We don't even get to talk that much really; well, every Sunday night on the telephone, but that's only for about five minutes - phone calls are so expensive, you know... Anyway, now we'll finally get to meet. I'm going to bring my camera and take as many shots as I can. I bought five rolls of film yesterday; my camera will be click, click, click!

#### Unit 3 - Art and Culture

(D): Listen carefully to the recording and decide whether each statement is true or false.

Examiner (female): Why are some art forms more popular than others, do you think?

Student (male): In my view, it's to do with how easy they are to understand and relate to. Take music, for example; this is an art form that enjoys wide appeal. I believe that is because the process of getting to the point where you enjoy the music, on a basic level, is fairly simple; you just listen to it - then it's easy enough to decide whether or not you like it. Other art forms, though, such as theatre, require a little more attention; sometimes the plot of a play can be hard to follow, or sometimes the language can be very complex; this demands a lot more of our attention and some people might not be prepared to put in the time in order to get to the point where they can understand and appreciate what's going on. Plus, there's also the money factor; theatre tickets can be rather expensive.

#### Examiner: 'Art is for the educated.' Do you agree with that statement?

Student: Yes and No. I think many kinds of art are associated with the so-called 'educated class'; you know, the academics, in one way or another. I mean, I think some people are under the mistaken impression that liking art sort of validates them as intellectuals. As a consequence, art gets talked about in very high-level language and you have these 'experts' who read all sorts of things into paintings and so on. But do you have to be super intelligent to appreciate art? Of course not! Art stimulates the visual senses and we can all decide for ourselves what we find appealing to look at, on whatever level that may be. The opinion of a person who just likes a painting because it looks nice is no less valid than some art critic who goes around finding hidden meanings and symbolism that the artist himself might not ever have intended.

#### Examiner: Which art forms do you think will be popular with the public in the future?

Student: Well, I cannot imagine that people will ever get tired of reading books, so I think literature is a certainty to be very popular. It's doubtful whether film will remain as popular as it is now though, if you ask me; specifically, I mean cinema; I think with large television screens getting more and more affordable, the trend will be towards home cinema rather than traditional film theatres, which will likely see a slump in attendance figures, and this will have an impact on the types and quality of films made. Similarly, I think theatre will operate in a small niche; already places like the West End price most people out of the equation anyway - theatre tickets are very expensive. I think in the future most people will look more and more towards the internet as a source of entertainment, so while I'm not ruling out virtual theatre, I don't see a big future for the traditional form. I feel quite certain that music will remain forever one of the most popular art forms, and dance is also attractive to people as a way to socialise and have fun – with the added bonus that it keeps us fit and healthy, too – so it probably has a bright future.

(E): Cover the questions below and listen to the recording. Once the recording is finished, look at the questions and answer them in your own words.

#### Examiner (male): What is the best way to encourage people to become interested in Art and get them to visit more art galleries and exhibition centres?

Student (female): To my way of thinking, you have to get people interested in art from a young age; that's the best strategy, so I would be in favour of there being more time and resources dedicated to both doing and learning about art at school. It's important to foster the idea in children that art is both fun and interesting, so let them play about and experiment and make their own works of art, but don't make it too competitive or critique what they create for goodness' sake; the point is that they enjoy it, not that they become the next Da Vinci. And when I say they should learn about art, I don't mean just from books; the experience has to be made interactive. After all, art is competing against all sorts of cool new technologies and resources on the internet for their attention, so the learning process must be fun if it is to stand any chance. When kids go to museums on school tours, don't just take them around and show them the pictures; organise for them to meet real artists, learn about how to paint, try it out for themselves, do workshops and so on...

#### (I): Listen to the recording. Which question (i-v) from section (H) is the student answering? How do you know?

Male: I think the benefits are fairly obvious; the way I see it, the more you are around people of different cultures, races and nationalities, the more tolerant you become of different ways of life. Tolerance is key to stamping out racism and discrimination. We must accept that people can lead different lifestyles and allow them, within reason, to do so. Another huge benefit is that prejudice is removed - somewhat, at least; the mere fact that in diverse areas people from different backgrounds have to intermingle means that they will grow to understand and appreciate each other and look on each other as people, rather than merely labels such as 'Asian' or 'White British'. This will help to remove

negative stereotypes as well. Not a social benefit in the same sense, but a huge one nonetheless is the effect diversity can have on our diets; I mean, take London for example; the choice you have when it comes to dining out is phenomenal – Thai, Chinese, Korean, Jamaican, African, British, Irish, Polish, Russian, Jewish ... the list goes on. And you also get fusion foods; blends of styles from different cultures; I mean, Britain's favourite dish is the curry! That's a fine example – Indians would barely recognise it in their home country because it's been 'Anglicised' so much, but isn't that lovely? A case of how one culture has incorporated something from another culture into its own.

#### **Unit 6 - Education**

# (D). Listen to the recording and answer the questions in your own words based on the information that you hear. The recording will be played twice for you. [Play the recording twice.]

Male: A report released today claims that hikes in third-level fees are having a very divisive effect on society. The average yearly fees for a degree course now stand at over £6,000, and this figure is steadily rising year-on-year. Elite institutes such as the top-ranking universities of Cambridge and Oxford charge even more. All this is achieving, according to the report, is to marginalise segments of society and put a third-level education out of the reach of students from poor and deprived areas. Students whose parents cannot cover the cost have few options available to them; there is insufficient grant funding for college places and not enough information in circulation about what types of assistance are actually out there. Scholarships tend to be results-based, and with the fee-paying and grammar schools monopolising the league tables in terms of results, few ever get given to students who really need them, with most going to those who can well-afford the fees already. The only other option open to poor would-be college-goers is to take out a student loan, thereby burdening themselves with huge debts of up to £20,000 for years to come after they graduate. Of course, universities argue that they are under-resourced and under-funded and that they have little option but to raise course fees. But however much they try to justify it, the fact is their policy of increasing fees substantially each year is creating a two-tier society – a super-educated wealthy upper class and an ignorant, impoverished underclass whose hopes of escaping their situation are slim.

## (G). Listen to the recording and find an example in what you hear to show that the teacher exhibited each characteristic (i-vi) below. Write the example beside the characteristic. (i) has been done for you. You will hear the recording twice.

Female: I'm really pleased this topic came up because there are a lot of things I want to say; I'm going to talk about Mr. Whelan. Mr. Whelan is by far and away the best teacher I've ever had. He was my fifth class teacher in primary school. Every morning, as we came into class, he would greet us with a huge smile on his face, so we always looked forward to coming in. And he had this way of making everything — even the most ordinary things — sound exciting and interesting. When he would tell us a story, the class would fall silent — it was amazing. He had such a good sense of humour, too. But he wasn't just great fun; Mr. Whelan also had my respect as a knowledgeable teacher. He explained things to us in an easy-to-understand way. He never went too fast and he always gave us lots of praise and encouragement. With Mr. Whelan, you just knew he loved his job; he put so much energy and passion into it. He even got a class of 10-year-olds interested in poetry — now how do you do that? I think what I liked most about him though is that he never had favourites; he treated all of us equally as students. He was in a different class as far as I am concerned — the best teacher I've ever had.

# (H). Listen to the recording and find an example in what you hear to show that the teacher exhibited each characteristic (i-v) below. Write the example beside the characteristic. (i) has been done for you. You will hear the recording twice.

Male: The moment I read the instructions, I knew what I was going to say; I want to tell you about Ms.Doorley. Ms.Doorley was our P.E. teacher in secondary school. I had her in first, second and third year, I think – the fact that I can't quite remember probably says it all... She was really good-looking, but acted a bit like a princess if you ask me. She was always the centre of attention; it was like she wanted all the students to notice her and that's all she cared about. She didn't care about teaching us or doing her job properly at all. She would arrive late most lessons and she would have nothing planned; she'd just throw a ball down and let us organize ourselves. And she used to have favourite students and ones she'd kind of pick on. Luckily, I wasn't one of the latter, but, if you ask me, a teacher who picks on students is a bully and a coward; part of the teacher's job is to make her students feel safe and build up their confidence. But nope; Ms.Doorley did none of that; she gets a big fat zero out of ten from me.

#### Unit 7 - Planet Earth

D. Listen to the recording and put the notes in the box in the right order (the exact order that they are heard). You will hear the recording twice.

Female: If you are in an earthquake prone area, then you may also be at risk from Tsunamis. Assess your risk by doing the following:

- (1) Examine where you are located. Are you at sea level or in a low-lying area? Are you located close to the coast, or a large body of water like a lake? Does your area have any history of Tsunamis? Have the local authorities erected any signs or issued any information leaflets warning residents about the risks?
- (2) If you decide that you are in a vulnerable location, then you must prepare in advance for the worst. Have an emergency pack containing food, water, clothing and a first-aid kit in case you need to leave at a short notice. And, most important of all, have a plan. Know what you will do and where you will go in the event of an emergency. Think about how you will get there, too, as roads may be closed.
- (3) Look out for warning signs. If there is an earthquake, this should make you very wary. Also watch out for a rapid rise or fall in water levels if the sea suddenly recedes, this is a tell-tale sign of an imminent Tsunami. Of course, if official Tsunami warning sirens and alarms are sounded, you would do well not to ignore them.
- (4) If there is an imminent threat of a Tsunami, head inland as quickly as possible for as high ground as possible. If you are trapped, then make your way quickly to the top of a sturdy building. As a last resort, climb a strong tree if there is nowhere else to go.

E. Listen to the recording and put the notes in the box in the right order (the exact order that they are heard). You will hear the recording twice.

Male: When you know a hurricane is coming, it's time to get ready. Do as much as you can to protect your loved ones, pets and property in advance.

- (1) Choose a safe place to shelter. You should pick a windowless room on the ground floor of your home.
- (2) Stock up on food and water. Get enough supplies to last at least two weeks. Buy canned food this will last you indefinitely and bottled water.
- (3) Prepare your other disaster essentials. It is vital that you have flashlights, batteries, clothing and a first-aid kit.
- (4) Hurricane-proof your home: Nail plywood to all the doors and windows to prevent glass from smashing and potentially injuring someone. And put away all loose objects that are lying around the garden as these would turn into dangerous missiles in the strong winds to come.
- (5) Take steps to look after your pet. Either build a sturdy outdoor shelter for it to hide in, or take it into yours with you.
- K. You will now hear a recording in which this question is answered. Listen carefully and note down the key points. You will hear the recording twice.

Female: I am going to tell you about a time when it snowed really, really heavily for several days. You see, I was at home for the Christmas holidays with the rest of my family. There was me, my mum and dad, and my brother and sister. It had been unusually cold all month and the forecasters warned that there might be some snow. Well, it never snows where I live, so I didn't believe them. But sure enough, it started snowing later that same day – at about noon. At first it was light, but it was so cold that the little snow that fell stayed on the ground. But by about three in the afternoon, the snow had got much heavier. There were thick black clouds and thunder and lightning. It quickly turned into a full-on snowstorm. By the time it was getting dark, there was already a lot of snow on the ground, so I decided to shovel it away so that we could drive the cars the next morning. The trouble is, when we woke up, even more snow had fallen and was still falling. By the next morning there was half a metre of snow on the ground. We were going nowhere in our car and that would have been a disaster as we still had presents to get. So there was only one thing we could do. We all went outside and started shovelling and sweeping the snow. We made a huge pile in one corner of the yard and cleared the whole driveway. My dad then tried to get the car out the gate, and he somehow managed to. We drove really carefully to the shops to get the rest of our presents. Then, after we came home, we could finally relax and enjoy the weather. We went back out and made a snowman in the back yard. Then we took loads of photos and just played around and had fun both the adults and the kids. It was a really great day. And there was so much snow that it lasted until Christmas. As for how I felt, well, to be honest, it felt great; it was really exciting; I had never seen so much snow. It was like one big adventure. And it brought the whole family together; I just remember being really, really happy and having a very special and relaxing Christmas. Even though it was bad weather, I guess you could say it was the good kind of bad weather!

O. (i) You will now hear a recording in which this question is answered. Listen carefully and note down the key points - only worry about the key points; don't try to write down lots of things. You will hear the recording twice.

Male: I would like to talk about recycling. For me, you can never recycle too often. I take things to the recycling centre at least once a week, and sometimes twice if I can. In order to recycle properly, you have to have separate bins for recyclable and non-recyclable waste. Then, when your recycling bin is full up, you've got to separate everything out according to the types of material it is. All the glass goes together; so does the tin and metal; the paper; the plastic; everything must get grouped together correctly. Once you've separated your recyclables into their different categories, then you can take them down to the local recycling centre. All you have to do then is put each type of recyclable in the right bin. I even recycle clothing, too, but not at the recycling centre; instead, I bring my unwanted clothes to a charity shop. All this recycling helps the environment by creating less waste. Also, if we recycle goods, we don't have to produce so many new ones; this also saves energy. When we recycle paper, fewer trees are cut down, too, which is another important point.

#### **IELTS SPEAKING GUIDE**

#### ANSWER KEY for CHAPTERS: 1 - 7

### Chapter I

#### **Understanding the Test**

I I on end 2 in the end 3 personal 4 local/global 5 local/global 6 at the end of the day Note: 'at the end' and 'in the end' are often confused.

'at the end' refers to the final part of a period of time or event and is usually used with the preposition 'of' – 'at the end of' – a)

I left the room at the end of my speaking interview.

b) She fell asleep at the end of a long day.

'in the end' has the same meaning as - finally /eventually.

a) In the end it turned out to be a good exam. b) He decided not to take the job in the end.

#### 2 Part 1: 4, 6

4 I absolutely hate cooking! I'll make up any excuse not to have to do it.

Note the expressions used. To show feeling – 'absolutely hate'. This emotion is then supported with an explanation.

from jelts2.com

6 Well, I've been doing the same job now for about 10 years. I'm a doctor and I work in a general hospital, but I also run my own private clinic.

Instead of starting with what the job is, another way is to start with how long you've been doing the job. - 'for about 10 years' / "I haven't been in this job for very long"...

#### Part 2: 1.5

When I think about old buildings, one particular building springs to mind. It is in the north of my country and I went there with my family last year.

I'm going to talk about the friend I spend most time with. I've known her since I was a child. In fact, our mothers were close friends, so we probably saw each other most weekends.

Note the different expressions used to introduce Topic 2. [Instead of -'The topic I'm going to talk about' ...]

#### Part 3: 2, 3

Note how the language here is more formal. In Part 3 the language is more similar to written English. Like in writing Task 2, there is a main idea which is then supported with an explanation, personal or global evidence, example or reason.

- 2 The way I see it, music and culture cannot be separated [Main idea], but then again, it does also depend on other factors like age and how you were brought up.[Support]
- 3 Teachers need to be more aware of how their behaviour can affect the way their students learn. [Main idea] My own personal experiences and those of my friends certainly proved that this was the case. [Personal evidence/support] Like many others, we had teachers whose methods actually made us not want to learn. [Reason/explanation]

#### Chapter 2

#### Give relevant answers

Ilc 2a 3d

#### 2 Speaker I

Question I: O - He misunderstood the question and spoke about the difficulty of the course itself and not why it was difficult to be accepted on the course.

Question 2: A - He answers the question logically, but does not explain enough, possibly because he does not have the vocabulary. He is trying to explain that he doesn't need to study more, but instead needs to get work experience in a factory and that work experience is therefore part of his learning before he starts work.

#### Speaker 2

Question I: A - Good answer with a reason why it was difficult.

Question 2: A - Answers the questions and gives reasons. Makes a comparison between university learning and work experience.

#### Speaker 3

Question 1: O - Answer is too short and vague to really judge if the speaker has understood or if he is just guessing. It is not clear from his answer if he is talking about the course or being accepted on it.

Question 2: A - Answers the question, but there is no support for the answer. He will get a low mark if he continued to give such short, unsupported answers throughout the test.

#### Talking about different topics

Topic 1: Jobs Suggested answers:

- -Why did you choose this kind of work?
- -Did you need to study for a long time to do this job?

#### Topic 2: Neighbours Suggested answers:

-What kind of problems do people sometimes have with their neighbours?

-Is there any difference between having young people or old people as neighbours?

Topic 3: Time Suggested answers:

-How do you feel when people are late?

-Should parents teach their children how to be on time? Why/Why not?

#### Explaining your likes and dislikes

I Question: Do you like keeping flowers in your house?

Speaker I A Likes/Dislikes I don't care that much for...

Speaker 2 A Likes/Dislikes Absolutely. I can't imagine my life without them

I also love...

from ielts2.com

**Speaker I** B Reasons I don't pay much attention to them.

I could quite happily live without them.

-Because they are incredibly beautiful and they have such a good smell.

-The vibrant colours.

-When you look at beautiful flowers, you can't help but feel happy.

c) What tenses does Speaker I use? Present and Conditional because Speaker I has no personal experience of keeping flowers as he does not really like them. But he still answers the question, by describing flowers he buys for his wife or flowers she buys for the house. It does not matter if you have no personal knowledge or experience as long as you answer the question directly.

You may have to use conditional tenses - 'would', 'could' - to speculate or describe a possible or unreal situation.

Note how Speaker I starts his answer - 'If I'm honest

**B** Reasons

Also note the idiom -the be- all and end- all- This means the most important thing and it is often used with a negative meaning. E.g. I can't understand why shopping is the be-all and end-all of my sister's life. It makes no sense to me to spend all that money on a pair of shoes.

- 2 I. I've always wanted to play the piano. If I had time, I'd like to learn how to play it.
  - 2. One of the nicest things about the area I live in is the mountains around it.
  - 3 For me nothing is better than being with my friends because we always have fun together.

#### Chapter 3

Speaker 2

#### Talking about a topic

#### 2 Suggested Answers:

- I Does the candidate use the prompts to help him? Yes
- 2 Does he keep to the topic? Although he has made up an imaginary vehicle, he still keeps to the topic.
- 3 Is his answer long enough? Yes
- 4 What did he do well? His grammar is quite good he uses the conditionals accurately. (If I was a kind of engineer, I would...) However, he does have repetitive mistakes.
- -so designer...(word formation) design/designing
- -it just sits one person (verb form) it just seats one person / only one person can sit in it
- -very relaxed and sit on it unfinished sentence It would be very relaxed and we/people could sit on it.

His pronunciation is clear and his vocabulary use is good. He knows how to use collocations and natural sentence/ not available right now...) He explains his ideas really well. He does sometimes repeat 'vehicle'. He could have used synonyms/parallel expressions to show more flexibility in his vocabulary use — E.g. car/means of transport/machine

5 How could he have improved his answer? His stress and intonation are good, but **sometimes he sounds hesitant.**. He also sometimes mumbles so the beginnings of his sentences are not always clear. However, overall, this is an adequate Part 2 answer.

#### 4 IB 2A 3A 4B

#### **Pronunciation: Final consonants**

1	l importance	2 essential	3 solution	4 targets	
	5 public	6 multiple	7 moved	8 convenience	
	9 policies	10 recycles	l   futile	12 propose	
	13 fundamental	14 explain	15 bicycle	I 6 electronic	
			101 111	20.	

17 sociable 18 knows 19 household 20 insane 21 changes

/s/	/ <b>z</b> /	/d/	/k/	/n/	/1/
importance	changes	moved	public	solution	essential
targets	policies	household	electronic	insane	futile
convenience	recycles			explain	fundamental
	propose				sociable
	knows				multiple
					bicycle

## Chapter 4

#### **Pronunciation: Pausing and Chunking**

- I Does he pause in the right places? Not always. He is more fluent at the beginning than at the end.
  - 2 Is his answer easy to follow? At first, but then his answer becomes more hesitant, which breaks the flow of his ideas.
  - 3 Does he sound like he knows exactly what he is talking about? No he loses confidence in the middle of his answer. He begins strong and ends weak. He rushes his answer at the end.
  - 4 Does he sound natural? No, because he relies too much on words such as 'like'...to keep going.
  - 5 Would this candidate get a good mark for fluency? No, he is not consistent enough. He tries to keep going, but he does not have sufficient vocabulary. He repeats words like 'phone'.
  - 6 Would this candidate get a good mark for pronunciation? No, he is not consistent enough. His chunking also makes him sound hesitant and unnatural.
- 2 Yes, I think / it's in this way / because the nature of women and men are very different / so I think / they choose different subjects / and they have different tastes in reading./ Yes for example I think /women are very interested in reading novels that are based on / love and affection./ On the other hand I think men are very interested to/ read books for example the adventures/and for example/ stories that are based on the travel of the person / I mean biography for example/ and things like that. Note: The candidate has good stress and natural-sounding chunking, but her pausing is affected by her over-use of certain words - 'For example..
- 3 | Does she pause in the right places? Yes
  - 2 Is her answer easy to follow? Yes
  - 3 Does she sound like she knows exactly what she is talking about? Yes
  - 4 Does she sound natural? Yes, she also stresses the right words She stresses her nouns, which is important to get her message across
  - 5 Would this candidate get a good mark for fluency? Yes, she would get an adequate mark because she is quite fluent. However, she relies too much on certain expressions to help her keep going.
  - 6 Would this candidate get a good mark for pronunciation? Yes
  - 7 What could the candidate do to improve her answer? She repeats the same linking words to help her keep going -'For example' 'I think' She also repeats words - 'very interested' different.

#### **Predicting the future**

I there is every chance 2 most probably 3 totally convinced 4 most likely

#### I am sure

There's no doubt in my mind that... I would most definitely say that... I am absolutely convinced that... I truly believe that...

#### I am fairly sure

There is a good chance that... There is a very real possibility that... It could be/might be said that...

#### I am not sure

I'm not actually sure if/whether... It's impossible to say if/whether... No-one really knows if... I don't really know if...

I I aim to..... Ν 2 I intend to... 3 What I hope to develop from this is.. Y 4 My main goal is to....

5 The main focus is to... N 6 I hope it'll help me to... Υ

7 The main purpose is to...

8 What I hope to achieve from this is... N

#### Chapter 5

#### Using Idiomatic language

I Example I is better. The candidate has used idiomatic language appropriately, unlike Example 2, which shows the candidate has not understood how to use the idioms accurately and in context. 'The early bird catches the worm' only relates to the student getting up early, but not to working at night.

'Every coin has two sides' is used to mean that situations/ circumstances/ people have both positive and negative sides so the idiom does not logically fit the context.

2 1 G 2 O (wears her heart on her sleeve) 3 Q 4 J 5 H 6 N (throwing in the towel) 7 C 8 L 9 E 10 F 11 I (going round in circles) 12 B (are on the same wavelength) 13 D ('strike' in this context means 'to think about something') 14 A (is part and parcel of) 15 M (N is also possible here) 16 K 17 P (calling the shots)

#### **Using collocation**

6 take

5 I a) healthy b) expensive + lifestyle
2 a) relaxed b) negative + attitude
3 a) disruptive b) anti-social + behaviour

KEY: I a) relaxed b) expensive 2 a) healthy b) negative 3 a) disruptive b) anti-social

6 I make + c) an influence - have an influence
2 save + b) habits - break habits
3 keep + a) attention - pay attention
4 come + c) to a schedule - keep to a schedule
5 go + a) cooking - do the cooking

b) a fine - pay a fine

7 First of all, the most important thing for people nowadays is time. They don't want to actually <u>waste their time</u> so the public transport should be very quick and run without any delays. I mean it's a real problem for me as a business man when trains <u>don't run on time</u>. Public transport should also be easy to access. The other point is expenses. I feel it should be cheap because if we are expected to use it, then it should be cheap. Maybe governments should pay some kind of subsidy to <u>reduce the charges</u> for the general public.

#### 8

- I Does she use collocations? No
- 2 Is her answer easy to follow? Yes
- 3 Does her English sound natural? No
- 4 Would this candidate get a good mark for fluency? She would get a satisfactory mark because she can keep going, but she does not use a variety of discourse markers. She also uses discourse markers in an unnatural way Personally, I believe, as time passes. She has memorized discourse markers, but not learnt how to use them appropriately..
- 5 Would this candidate get a good mark for vocabulary? No. She would get a higher mark if she used collocations accurately and appropriately.

#### Further Practice: Parts 1,2 and 3

#### 2 Films:

- I. Sentence starters: I guess ..../ It's about.../ It reminds me of... / And I think that's very important to people / As far as I'm concerned
- 2. Likes/Dislikes: And one of the reasons I like.../ I enjoy listening to.
- **4** Song: <u>Collocations</u>: coming-of-age song, working-class upbringing, to bring back memories, young love, rock-and-roll beat, tell a story, inspire people, lightens the load (to make something easier in this context the speaker means it makes life easier.)
- 5 And one of the reasons I <u>like</u> this song / is as I said before.../the <u>guitars</u>. / It's a rock-and-roll <u>beat</u> to the <u>song</u>, /but it's also a... /you know, /it's a <u>coming-of-age</u> song./ It's about <u>young love</u>./ It reminds me of my working-class <u>upbringing</u>./ It's about <u>cars</u> /and the <u>highway</u>/ and young peoples' <u>dreams</u>/. I think <u>most</u> people enjoy music /for pretty much the same reasons as <u>I do</u>./ Because <u>music</u> or <u>songs</u> / usually tell a story / or they <u>inspire</u> people / or sometimes they bring back <u>memories</u> /... or bring up <u>dreams</u> that you once had /or dreams that you might <u>still</u> have./ And I think that's very <u>important</u> / to people./ It kind of <u>lightens</u> the <u>load</u>./....And it's...it's what <u>music</u> is all about /, as far as <u>I'm</u> concerned./

The main stress is mostly on nouns. These nouns carry the focus or ideas of the speaker.

#### Chapter 6

#### PARTS 1, 2 and 3

#### Test Advice

2 Examiner: Do you like shopping?

Mistake 6 = over-using words/expressions to show opinion. Only one expression is necessary.

Examiner: Do you think a shortage of water will be a bigger problem than a shortage of oil in the future? Mistake 4+6 = the answer is circular and repetitive. It does not really get to the point so it is difficult to understand what the speaker's main ideas are. The speaker also over-uses – 'For example'

Examiner: What course would you like to do? Mistake I and 3 = the answer goes off-topic and the candidate does not keep to the question. The question was about studies and education, not about family aims or work.

Examiner: Should high-school teachers help their students set specific goals so that they can study better? Mistake 7 = the speaker is confusing Parts 2 and 3. The speaker is still talking personally about their family instead of answering a general question about teaching and learning.

Examiner: Do you like swimming? Mistake 4 + 5 = the answer is circular and does not get to the point. The candidate has also learnt language that they do not know how to use correctly. 'glorious' / 'magical'/ 'hilarious' are used inappropriately, making the speaker sound unnatural.

Mistakes 1, 4, 5, 6 and 9. His does not answer the question. He speaks about a sport he plays, not a sports person he admires. His answer is very repetitive and circular. He keeps saying the same things over again, he repeats vocabulary (play football/ good fun) and over-uses expressions – 'you know'. He uses some expressions like - as time passes – in an unnatural way.

#### Chapter 7

#### PARTS 1, 2 and 3

#### **Test Practice**

2 Examples of Sentence Starters: Well actually... / I think that's the main point here. / It's difficult to define, but.../ I pretty much think...

Examples of collocation: developing countries / business ethos / international success / achieve success

Examples of idioms: work 9 to 5 / the bigger the better/ cut and thrust

Examples of fixed expressions: from time to time / at the end of the day / when push comes to shove

**3** The speaker stresses all the words that are important to the message he is trying to put across. Word that show his likes, preferences, attitudes are also stressed – should / don't

Do leaders have a responsibility to behave in a certain way in public?

Um I <u>don't</u> really think they <u>have</u> a <u>responsibility</u> to <u>behave</u> in a certain way, but I think they <u>should</u> behave in a certain way. Um because they have an <u>immense platform</u> on which they can sort of <u>spread influence</u> and so on and <u>so</u> many people look <u>up</u> to these people <u>especially</u> you know <u>business</u> leaders and so on. They're <u>heroes</u> to <u>so</u> many <u>people</u>. They <u>should try</u> and <u>consider</u> their position when they <u>make decisions</u> and you know <u>understand</u> that they <u>are</u> a role model for <u>others</u>, but I <u>don't</u>..I <u>don't</u> really think they should feel <u>too</u> much pressure to do that.

Are people born leaders or is this something they learn how to become?

I think a lot of people would like to learn how to become leaders. Um I'm sure there's lots of people who do sort of business classes and things like that, wanting to be the next great business leader, but ultimately I think it is something you're born with unfortunately. You only have to look at a...a school playground, you'll see the natural leaders there riding around there from a very young age. Again it's difficult to see what it is that's making those people leaders, but I think you can inspire respect as you get older maybe by becoming an expert in a particular field, but whether that's the same as being a leader – I don't really think so I pretty much think it's something you're born with.

#### **ANSWER KEY for UNITS 1-10**

#### **UNIT 1 - Travel**

**A.** Cruise Holiday, Activity Holiday, Working Holiday, Ski Holiday, Family Holiday, Holiday in the Countryside, Pamper Holiday, Adventure Holiday, Foreign Holiday, Domestic Holiday, Camping Holiday, Budget Holiday

C. Beach Holiday (i), Ski Holiday (vi), Budget Holiday (v), Pamper Holiday (iii), Adventure Holiday (ii), Holiday in the Countryside (iv), City Break (vii)

from ielts2.com 5. dip 6. sightseeing G. 1. season 2. destination 3. cuisine 7. delicacies 4. fortnight

**H.** 1, 6, 3, 4, 2, 5

**K.** 1. For eight years. 2. Yes, they do. 3. Yes, it is very interesting 4. Until I was 15, I studied French. 5. Go to a class.

**L.** a./ b.2 c./ d.3 e./ f.5 g./ h.1 i./ j.4

#### UNIT 2 - Life in the 21st Century

**B.** Extract 1: laptop (iv) Extract 2: book (iii) Extract 3: T.V. (v) Extract 4: watch (ii) Extract 5: mobile phone (i)

E. Ireland on holiday, another country, the ferry, write a letter, in the post, on the telephone, so expensive, rolls of film

- many stay-at-home mothers
- families play board games at night
- domestic holidays dominate
- most school-leavers go straight into the workplace
- discipline in schools is very good
- it is cool to smoke
- televisions are expensive and there is only one in every house
- houses are affordable for first-time buyers
- most people are married by age 25
- few people are computer literate
- telephone boxes are used very regularly

#### B (today)

- young children text each other
- the number of college graduates is very high
- people do their banking online
- young people are very confident and loud
- the TV listings give 400 different channels
- most music sales are downloads
- international flights are very cheap
- cigarette advertising is banned
- most people go on foreign holidays
- distance learning courses are very popular
- there are many jobs in I.T.

Note: If students have different answers, that's fine; there are some, such as the one about smoking being cool, which could arguably be placed in either box, but they should be able to justify their decisions.

#### UNIT 3 - Art and Culture

- **B.** 1. In my view 2. As far as I am concerned 3. I completely agree with the idea that 4. The way I see it / As I see it 5. From my point of view 6. I absolutely agree that 7. To my way of thinking 8. Let me explain the reasons for my opinion
- C. 1. I cannot imagine that... 2. I highly doubt that... 3. I am not at all convinced that... 4. I have total confidence that...
  - 5. I am fairly certain that... 6. It seems likely to me that... 7. It seems highly improbable that...
  - 8. I am very sceptical about whether... 9. I am quite sure that... 10. I would say that...

#### A (Confident):

I have total confidence that...

I am fairly certain that...

It seems likely to me that...

I am quite sure that...

I would say that...

#### B (Not confident):

I highly doubt that...

I am not at all convinced that...

It seems highly improbable that...

I am very sceptical about whether...

#### **D.** 1.T 2.F 3.F 4.F 5.T 6.F 7.F 8.F 9.T 10.T

- E. 1. Teach people about art from a very young age, starting at school, and make the learning process fun; it shouldn't be about reading books and learning lots of theory; art class should be practical and students should be encouraged to experiment with art for their enjoyment. The whole learning process should become more interactive.
- **G.** a) diverse b) inhabitants c) originate d) roots e) minority f) cosmopolitan
- J. tolerance (i), discrimination (v), prejudice (iv), stereotype (iii), fusion (ii)
- K. 1. national 2. festival 3. venues 4. parade 5. fancy dress(es) 6. floats 7. fireworks 8. celebrations

#### **UNIT 4 - The Animal Kingdom**

**B.** For: a) educate b) appreciate c) respect d) research e) conservation f) endangered g) extinct h) companions i) cures i) humane

Against: i) cruelty ii) pleasure iii) enclosures iv) cages v) spirit vi) put down vii) tests viii) cosmetics ix) haven x) unstimulated xi) companionship xii) abandon/neglect xiii) neglect/abandon

**F.** (a) Dog: 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15 (b) Cat: 2, 4, 6 (c) Rabbit: 7, 8, 14

#### UNIT 5 - Home

C:

Revision (i)	Part 1	Part 2	Part 3 4-5 minutes	
Time	4-5 minutes	3-4 minutes		
Description	you must answer questions about everyday topics	you must present a short talk based on a topic given to you	you must take part in a discussion of general and abstract ideas related to	
Register	informal	informal/neutral	neutral/formal	
Testing	your ability to talk about your personal experiences and interests	your ability to organise ideas and speak fluently	your ability to analyse and discuss ideas in detail	

#### Revision (ii)

Part 1: 1-2 sentence answer

Part 2: answer follow-up questions

talk for about 2 minutes

given prompt-card

about one minute to write notes

must cover all Qs on the card

Part 3: give reasons and use examples

topic relates to previous part more detailed answers

#### **UNIT 6 - Education**

- **A.** 1. discipline 2. teaching standards 3. interactive 4. curriculum 5. applied 6. practical 7. rote-learning 8. independent thinkers 9. state 10. funding 11. resources 12. partnerships 13. holistic
- **C.** 2.vi 3.iii 4.i 5.vii 6.v 7.iv
- **D.** i) Example Answer: They are rising steadily each year; the average tuition fees are now £6,000, and it is even more expensive to study in universities like Cambridge and Oxford.
  - ii) Example Answer: The only other option for them is to take out a student loan. This can be a big problem as by the time students graduate they can already have debts of up to £20,000 to pay off.
  - iii) Example Answer: It is creating a class-based society and widening the gap between the rich and the poor. It is ensuring that only rich people by and large are well-educated, whereas the poor are not given the same educational opportunities and so do not have a chance to better themselves.
- **F.** <u>Good Qualities:</u> *Examples:* good listener, patient, even-tempered, well-mannered, caring, meticulous, conscientious, fair, punctual, creative, articulate, a lively speaker, charismatic, confident, calm, knowledgeable, a good story teller, strict, approachable, kind, open-minded, optimistic, cheery

Teacher's Note: ASK STUDENTS TO JUSTIFY THEIR ANSWERS

<u>Bad Qualities:</u> Examples: lazy, careless, incompetent, moody, rude, speaks in the same tone all the time, shy and uncertain, distant, intolerant, impatient, unreliable, a poor speaker, tardy, closed-minded, pessimistic, self-obsessed, overly chatty, unpredictable, unprofessional, overly strict, overly lenient

Teacher's Note: ASK STUDENTS TO JUSTIFY THEIR ANSWERS

- G: ii) students would fall silent when they listened to his stories
  - iii) explained things in easy-to-understand way, never went too fast, gave praise and encouragement
  - iv) got a class of 10-year-olds interested in poetry
  - vi) never had favourites and treated all of the students equally
- H. ii) wanted the students to notice her or arrived late for lessons most of the time
  - iii) she had nothing planned and just threw the ball down and let the students organize themselves
  - iv) used to have favourites and would pick on some of the kids
- **I.** knowledgeable: uninformed, approachable: withdrawn, humorous: dull, compassionate: mean-spirited, enthusiastic: disinterested, composed: high-strung, creative: unimaginative, meticulous: sloppy

J: Good Teacher: level-headed engaging committed alert

Bad Teacher: condescending conceited dismissive absent-minded arrogant monotonous moody edgy Teacher's note: words like 'lenient', 'strict', 'demanding' etc. are open to debate - ask students to justify their choices

L. 1. Despite 2. However 3. After all 4. even though 5. Naturally 6. Clearly 7. In fact 8. So 9. really 10. What's more 11. For example 12. So long as 13. That said 14. As for 15. Besides

#### **UNIT 7 - Planet Earth**

A. Hurricane - Tornado - Flood - Flash flood - Forest fire - Lightning storm - Earthquake - Tsunami - Mudslide - Volcano - Drought etc.

**D.** Check your risk level: Look into your area's history

Check for signs erected in the area...

Get an emergency pack ready Prepare:

Develop an escape plan

Be very aware of heightened threat-level... Be Alert:

Watch out for sudden sea-level changes

Listen out for warning sirens

If Tsunami is about to strike: Head away from coast to high ground

Head to the top of a well-built structure

Climb a tree

E. Shelter:

Must be on bottom floor of house

- Enough to last at least two weeks Supplies: - Buy canned food - Purchase bottled water

- Get together your flashlights, first-aid kit, clothing and battery supplies

Home and Garden: - Board up all windows and glass doors

- Put loose objects left outside away properly - Build a sturdy outdoor shelter for your pet

- Or, take it into the house with you

G. oil slick/oil spill: fish suffocate and birds cannot fly

global warming: ice in the polar regions melts leading to higher sea levels

deforestation: the soil becomes weak and dry and turns to desert

smog and pollution: acid rain forms in the atmosphere

poaching: endangered species of animals are hunted and killed illegally

war: huge areas of land are carpet-bombed

nuclear fallout: radiation exposure kills some and other animals are born deformed

- H. more droughts
  - desertification happens more quickly
  - animals in polar regions, like the polar bear who hunts on ice, are becoming endangered
  - more extreme temperatures
  - parts of the world may become uninhabitable due to extreme heat
  - there may be a shortage of fresh water

#### I. Notes on the Amur Leopard

Habitat - not so usual:

Most leopards live in warm parts of Africa - Amur lives in Russian forests - very cold in winter

Characteristics and Features

Thick winter coat - widely-spaced circles on fur - long legs for walking in snow - strong legs for big leaps

Current Population and Threats

only about 30 left because...

logging - trees cut down too fast

forest fires - started by campers

land conversion - wild land turned into farms

poaching - for valuable Amur fur

#### Notes on the Iberian Lynx

Population - Past and present:

Lives in Southern France, Spain and Portugal - quite common until recently - now only 200

#### Habitat and Prey:

Likes covered ground for shelter and open ground for hunting - mainly eats rabbits - other small animals - good senses of smell and sight

Challenges Faced by the Iberian Lynx

Starvation - fewer rabbits (main food source) - loss of 80% of habitat - road deaths

#### Efforts to help it:

protect natural habitat - increase rabbit population

#### L. (i)

#### Where and who with:

At home during Christmas holidays

With mum, dad, brother and sister

#### What the weather was like:

Started snowing lightly at noon - so cold snow stayed on ground

Snow got much heavier in afternoon

Snowed heavily all night - half a metre of snow

Still snowing next day

#### What the speaker did:

Cleared away the snow to get the car out

Went shopping for Christmas presents

Made snowman in the snow

Played with rest of family - took photos

#### How the speaker felt:

Excited - first time so much snow

felt like an adventure

Special and relaxed atmosphere

Really great Christmas

**N.** recycle paper, glass, tin, metal, plastic etc., car pool, cycle more, use public transport, use energy-saving light bulbs, have a compost bin, use reusable shopping bags instead of plastic bags, buy items with less packaging, plant trees, clean up dirty riverbanks and areas of land, better insulate the home, put solar panels on our roof, drive an electric car etc.

#### **O.** Society/Government:

- (ii) replant areas of forest that have been cut down
- (v) give people tax incentives to buy electric cars
- (vi) tax factories based on how much they pollute
- (viii) give people grants to put up solar panels and better insulate their homes
- (xiii) make it easier to recycle by providing more recycling depots
- (xiv) penalize households that do not separate their waste into recyclable and non-recyclable goods
- (xv) improve the public transport system so as to encourage more people to use it

#### Individuals:

- (iii) car pool when we go to work
- (iv) cut down on the number of plane journeys we take each year
- (vii) put all our food waste in the compost
- (ix) plant trees and shrubs in our gardens
- (x) volunteer to help with clean-up projects in the neighbourhood
- (xi) only use hot water when we really need to such as for washing ourselves
- (xii) only put on the washing machine or dish washer when there is a full load
- (xvi) collect rainwater for watering plants

#### **Examples:**

- heavily fine people who litter
- switch from petrol and diesel buses to electric buses
- make people have to pay for plastic bags
- give factories and businesses rewards for turning 'green' etc.

#### P. (i)

What it is: Recycling

How often you do it: Mostly once a week - sometimes twice

What it involves: Using separate bins for recyclable and non-recyclable waste

Separating recyclables into different categories

Bring recyclable waste to the recycling centre

Recycling clothes in charity shops

How it helps protect the environment: Creates less waste

Saves energy

Fewer trees are cut down

#### **UNIT 8 - Technology**

**A.** Digital Camera - Digital T.V. - Laptop Computers - Tablet Computers - MP3 Players - the Internet - Broadband - Email - Facebook - DVD Players - E-books - Sat Nav - Printers - Microwaves - any number of kitchen appliance... etc.

#### D. (i)

The Smartphone

Advantage: (vi) Very small multi-function portable device

Disadvantage: Much shorter battery life than older models

The Internet

Advantage: (iv) Allows you to download and stream films

Disadvantage: (vii) Still a lot of cyber attacks and your personal information may be stolen

Facebook

Advantage: (vii) Can keep track of what your friends are doing all the time

Disadvantage: (iii) Encourages people to interact online rather than face-to-face

E-shopping Websites

(iii) 1. to the gym

Advantage: (ii) Can order from the comfort of home

Disadvantage: (ix) Cannot 'try before you buy'

Laptop

Advantage: (x) A light, easy-to-carry, fully functional portable workstation

Disadvantage: (i) Counts as extra hand luggage if you carry it separately when you go on holiday

E. (i) 1. very small and easy to carry

2. example: can store loads of music

3. example: can connect to a computer

4. example: can easily connect to external speakers

(ii) 1. you can take it anywhere with you

2. example: you don't have to carry lots of CDs around

3. example: you can download cheap music off the internet 4. example: it can function like a hi-fi system

2. example: when you go on holiday

3. example: using iTunes - songs are only £1

4. example: at a party when you need to play loud music

- (iv) To begin with, an MP3 player is very small and easy to carry. That's a big plus as you can take it anywhere with you. For example, you can even carry it on you while you are exercising in the gym. Secondly, it can store loads of music. You see, that's good because you don't have to carry lots of CDs around with you, for example, when you go on holiday. Thirdly, it can connect to a computer, which is good because you can then download cheap music off the internet. For instance, using iTunes, songs cost only £1. And lastly, it can easily connect to external speakers. And that's a good thing because it can function like a hi-fi system. For example, at a party when you need to play loud music.
- **G.** 1. As well as 2. In addition 3. Not only 4. also 5. not to mention 6. too 7. In addition/Furthermore 8. Apar 9. As well as 10. In addition/Furthermore
- H. (i) The Internet: 1. can shop online 2. can read the news 3. can watch films online 4. can download music cheaply 5. can bank online 6. can make video calls 7. can chat with friends 8. can use social networks
  - (ii) One of the main benefits of the internet is that you can shop online. As well as that, you can... read the news. You can watch films online, as well. Moreover, you can download music cheaply. Also, you can bank online. You can make video calls, too. You can chat with friends, as well. What's more, you can use social networks.

#### **UNIT 9 - Crime**

- A. (i) Greed (the desire to have lots more money than you need)
- poverty, mental illness, unemployment, drink and drug addiction, lack of education, jealousy, troubled upbringing, religious intolerance, lack of education, racism
- **D.** The next exercise will focus on the definitions of different types of crime, so don't explain too much here. Give a few common examples such as murder, theft etc.
- E. (i) 1.G 2.B 3.A 4.L 5.J 6.C 7.K 8.H 9.I 10.M 11.F 12.E 13.D
- **G.** (ii) That said / However / Nonetheless / Nevertheless / Despite this
  - (iii) That said / However / Nonetheless / Nevertheless / Despite this
  - (iv) Although / Even though / While
  - (v) That said / However / Nonetheless / Nevertheless / Despite this
  - (vi) Despite / In spite of
- **H.** community service: (i), prison sentence (iv) sending the criminal to jail, life sentence: (viii), fine: (v), suspended sentence: (vi), asset forfeiture: (vii), probation: (iii), the death penalty (ii)

#### UNIT 10 - Health

- A. Most homes have two working parents and they have no time to cook
- Fast food is easy to prepare
- People don't get a lot of exercise in their day-to-day lives (at the office they sit behind a desk)
- many children like playing computer games and watching T.V.; these are hardly active hobbies
- lots of fast food products are advertised on T.V. and we are influenced by this
- fresh food, such as fresh fish and fresh fruit and vegetables, is expensive, whereas fast food is much cheaper fewer and fewer people know how to cook, so healthy home-cooked food is less common and people opt for convenience foods instead
- C. 1. a doner kebab 2. a medium pizza 3. a large cola fizzy drink 4. a Big Mac 5. 6 chicken wings
- E. (i) 1. 165,000 new young smokers every year
  - 3. more young people smoke than any other age group
  - 5. 20% of 15-year-olds smoke
  - 7. it is easy to get cigarettes in shops

- 2. 450 each day
- 4. 10% of 11- to 15-year-olds smoke
- 6. 25% of all 19-year-olds smoke
- 8. more 20- to 25-year-olds smoke than any other group

#### G. (i)

- 1. parents or siblings smoke relead to get parents and siblings to quit
- 2. shopkeepers sell to underage kids F fine shopkeepers who break law
- 3. cigarettes too cheap raise the price of cigarettes
- 4. health problems not known \* run school education programmes
- 5. friends smoke so they do too run a campaign to show that smoking is not cool

#### H. List of Health Problems:

many types of cancer, including lung, oral and stomach heart attack, stroke, miscarriage, impotency, eye damage

- I. (i) drug addiction, gambling, alcohol addiction, etc.
- J. sprain: to cause stress and strain to a joint without dislocating it consultant: a doctor who is an expert in a specific area fracture: a small break in the bone cut: an open, injured area of skin scan: a test or examination of part of the body using technology epidemic: a disease that has spread across a large area and affected many people treatment: the method a doctor will use to try to help a patient recover to full health check-up: when you go to the doctor to make sure that you are still healthy inpatient: someone who must remain in hospital for treatment for at least one night outpatient: someone who receives treatment and leaves hospital the same day theatre: the place where a surgeon operates on patients
- K. 1. consciousness
   2. ambulance
   3. Accident and Emergency
   4. broken leg
   5. stretcher
   6. theatre
   7. operated
   8. anaesthetic
   9. dislocated
   10. amputate
   11. health insurance
   12. private
   13. observation
   14. plaster
   15. crutches
   16. prescription
   17. painkillers
   18. steroids
   19. antibiotics
   20. asthma
   21. inhaler
- N. <u>Do</u>: karate, gymnastics, athletics, P.E., fencing, aerobics, weights, press-ups
  Play: badminton, rounders, tennis, tag, rugby
  Go: cycling, hill walking, sky diving, snorkelling, swimming, jogging

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# Model Answers

#### **IELTS Speaking Test 1**

#### PART 1

Let's talk about travel.

How often do you go on holiday?

I'd say typically once or twice a year - always during the summer (for about two weeks), and sometimes, if I'm lucky, I get to go away another time as well. But, unfortunately, that doesn't happen as often as I'd like it to... As my old gran used to say, 'money doesn't grow on trees'!!

Where did you go most recently?

Last time I went on holidays, I went to Paris for a week with the rest of my family. It was last March and we had such a wonderful time visiting all the city's famous sites and attractions. It blew me away!

Who do you normally go on holiday with?

Most of the time, I go with my family, but, as I get older, I am more inclined to go with my friends instead sometimes as that gives me a little bit more independence to do my own thing. As time goes on, I guess I'll probably want to do that more and more.

Do you have a favourite place to go on holiday?

You bet! I love Barcelona; it's a beautiful city with a great nightlife and a real good buzz. Plus it's not far from the sea or the mountains, so you've got the best of both worlds really.

What do you normally pack in your suitcase when you go away?

Oh, you know, all the essentials: togs and a towel for the beach; some shorts and T-shirts; my toiletries, of course – toothbrush, toothpaste, deodorant, shaving cream, a razor; and also some sunglasses; my camera – I'm always click-click-clicking (it drives everyone mad!); that kind of thing. But I try to travel light - unlike some people I know who seem to take all their worldly belongings away with them!

Now let's talk about your family.

Do you come from a big or small family?

I would say an average-sized family, I guess. There's me, mum and dad, of course, and also my little sis' Jane. Jane's twelve years old – five younger than me. She's the baby of the family and I'm 'big brother'.

What do your parents do for a living?

Well, Dad's an engineer or something. I don't really understand what he does to tell you the truth, but he says it's important! Something to do with building bridges I think. As for mum, she's a doctor – a GP. She has a local practice so just about everyone in town knows her.

How do you get along with the rest of your family?

Hmmm... I guess, for the most part, quite well. I mean, it's tough being a family and even if you are really close, you're going to fight sometimes. My mum and dad are fair parents though and I respect them, so we don't have lots of arguments or anything like that. As for my sis', well, sometimes I get annoyed at how everyone spoils her – I guess a little jealous even! – but that's not her fault. Besides, I'm 'big brother' so I love her to bits – just don't tell her I said that!

Do you share the same interests as the other members of your family? Not really to be honest with you. I'm not into anything my mum and dad like – parents ... they're so old fashioned and boring! I love music, especially rock and metal, which everyone else in my family seems to hate. My sister likes pop – I never could stand it myself though; just cheap noise to me.

Is it good being the eldest child?

Yes and no. Yes because I get to be 'big brother' and protect my little sis' and teach her things. That's cool. No because I never get spoiled like she does and I have to be the 'responsible one' all the time. Yeah, great...

...middle child?

Not so much. I get all the hand-me-downs from my older sister, so I rarely get new stuff that's just for me. I don't get much attention either; that usually goes to Ella, my younger sister.

...youngest child?

Yes and no. Yes because I do get a lot of attention and I have two older sisters who buy me lots of nice presents and lend me their clothes. No because all the rest of my family are overprotective of me. It's a bit suffocating...

...an only child?

Sometimes yes, sometimes no. I mean, I guess it would be nice to

have some brothers or sisters around to talk to and spend time with. Luckily, though, I have a lot of good friends living close by. Besides, I get all the attention – I guess my parents spoil me a bit because I'm the only kid they have. Mind you, I'm not complaining!

#### PART 2

Describe your perfect holiday.

You should say:

- where you would go and who you would go with
- where you would stay
- what you would do

and explain why it would be the perfect holiday.

Well, my perfect holiday ... hmm ... let me see. There's really only one place it could be and that's Iceland. I've always wanted to go there ever since I saw a documentary about it on T.V. when I was a young kid. The landscape looks amazing. My dream visit would take place in April, just when it is getting warm enough for the lowlands' snow to melt and the animals and plants to start to come to life again after the winter. I'd take my best friend, Anna, with me. We are both nature lovers, you see, and like the same things so wouldn't really fight about what to do and where to go. I wouldn't like to stay in one place, though, so definitely not a hotel. Besides, I couldn't afford one anyway. We'd probably stay in youth hostels or something - a different one each night as we would explore the island. As for what we'd do, that's easy; we'd go hiking in the countryside to see all the spectacular features of the island up close - the volcanoes, the lava rock, the geysers, the glaciers, you know... And it would be the best holiday ever for the simple reason that I would be with my favourite company - Anna - in my favourite place - the Icelandic wilderness - and it doesn't get any better than sharing your love of nature with your best friend. Not to mention the fact that I would be living out a childhood dream.

Do you prefer active holidays or holidays where you get to relax? It's active holidays for me every time. I like to get out and about and explore the places I visit and really get to know them. I'll never understand people who sit by the pool sunbathing for the whole week. I mean, they never get to experience anything. If I had my way, I'd be hiking in the mountains or doing a city walking tour – anything interesting like that rather than being stuck at my hotel for seven days – boring!

Are there any countries you would not like to visit?

A few I can think of. Iran maybe, because it's unsafe – or so I've heard. And that's such a shame as it's supposed to be a beautiful country, full of, for the most part, friendly little village communities. Singapore as well because it's just too hot and humid there – I would die of heat exhaustion! Anywhere else? Hmm ... yes, well, I'm not too sure about South Korea and China either; I don't think the food would really agree with me.

What was your worst holiday experience?

Uh, I'm shaking just thinking about it! My worst holiday experience ever was undoubtedly when I was six and I got lost in a market area in a rural town in Bavaria. I kept screaming and shouting out my mum's name but I couldn't see her anywhere. Next thing I knew, a policeman had picked me up and I didn't know where he was taking me. Of course, he took me to the station and eventually everything worked out in the end and my parents came and picked me up, but that was the most scared I've ever been in my life.

#### PART:

What are the benefits of holidaying in a foreign country?

First of all, it's a complete change of scene, which people need sometimes to help them unwind and relax. Secondly, it's a chance to experience another culture and way of life. This is good in the sense that it broadens your horizons – and maybe you will pick up some good tips you can take back home with you. Thirdly, you get to meet the locals. I think it's important to meet all sorts of different people in life; it promotes tolerance and peace. If we meet people who look different, or speak or behave differently to the way we do, then we will not be afraid of them or distrust them. Fourthly, you get to see things you might never otherwise be able to appreciate, like, for example, unique landscapes and areas of beauty, or different styles of architecture. Then there is also the fact that you'll get the chance to try out the local cuisine, and this might influence the way you cook and improve your cooking. For language learners, going to a country where they get to practice the language is probably the best way to learn, so that's another major plus point of holidaying abroad. I think the point I'm trying to get across is that, really, the list is endless. There's so much to get out of a foreign holiday.

What sorts of problems can people experience when they are abroad? Well, I think the most obvious and common one is the language barrier. Communication can be really hard if you don't speak the same

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language, not to mention the fact that there can also be embarrassadvance, too, to make sure the area is a good one and that the owning misunderstandings when things get lost in translation. Another issue that often crops up is culture shock. For example, in some countries, they are not used to queuing and tourists can get very angry and upset at being passed out in the line. If you have a sensitive palate, you may not find the local cuisine agreeable either, which can make life very difficult by limiting your options for places to eat. Weather can also be an issue; it may be that tourists have to adapt to a hotter or colder climate than they are used to. Another major concern is often driving. If you are used to driving on the left and you have to drive on the right side of the road during your holiday (or vice versa), this can be very trying. Crime can ruin a foreign holiday, as can the loss of your bags or wallet. Another big spoiler is the tendency some locals have to try to take advantage of tourists and overcharge them. The list of potential problems is very, very long...

Do you think foreign holidays are affordable to everyone these days? Not exactly. They are definitely more affordable than ever. I mean, flights within Europe have gone very cheap over the last ten years, and now, with the internet cutting out the middle man, you can book entire packages of flights, hotels and activities for bargain-basement prices. That said though, it is still expensive to go abroad for those on lower-than-average salaries, which is a shame because foreign travel can be such an enlightening experience. Besides, long-haul flights remain pricey. I mean, it certainly isn't cheap to fly to America or Australia yet. All in all, I'd say that it's definitely getting cheaper by the year to holiday abroad, but I think there's a long way to go yet before we can all afford to.

Is flying a safe way to travel?

Nowadays, yes, I would have to say that it is. After all, great strides have been made in aviation and air travel is safer than ever before. The evidence of this is in the fact that there are fewer and fewer cases of accidents. Of course, even though the risk is small, if it goes wrong, then you are still in big trouble, but I would definitely consider flying to be a very safe form of travel today. You are far more likely to be run over by a car as a pedestrian or cyclist, or involved in a car crash as a driver than to have an accident on a plane – that's how far aircraft safety has come.

Do you think people have enough time off work?

Not at all. I think the opposite is the case. Research has shown that most people are working longer and longer hours than ever before. There is huge pressure on employees to perform, so competitive is the workplace today, and this forces them to sometimes even forego their holidays in order to get things done at work. I think people in general deserve more time off work, both to spend with their families and to allow them to have the time to relax and unwind. Workplace stress is a big problem that leads to many, many forms of illness, some of which are very serious. We need to look after our health more, and the only way to do that is to be allowed to take more time off work. If I were in government, I would shorten the working week. Not only would that create extra jobs, it would benefit all the employees who are overworked and overstressed and badly in need of a break.

Why do some people come back from holidays more stressed than when they left?

Well, I think it's easy to understand why that happens. Holidays can be stressful – dealing with a different culture or language etc. is never easy. Then there's also the matter of having to spend a lot more time than usual with your family or friends. This can lead to arguments and it's often hard for everyone to stay calm. Another common problem is that people try to do and see too many things - try to pack too much into one week away in a country. They end up coming home more tired and worn out than when they left...

What safety issues do you have to think about when you go away on holiday? Well, first of all, you need to consider how safe the place you are going on holiday to is. Some destinations are safer than others... I mean, in some countries, there are dictatorships and the leaders are a law unto themselves. Other places have very strict laws to do with culture or religion and you can get in big trouble for breaking them, even by accident. Besides, if you go to very religious countries, they may not be very tolerant towards foreigners, and may even be 'anti' them. It may be a good idea to know the local police and emergency numbers in advance in case anything goes wrong, and also to have the contact details for your local consulate to hand in the event of something really awful happening that you need help with. Another thing is the fact that tourists often get targeted by criminals no matter where they go, so you have to be really careful with valuables like cameras and phones, not to mention your wallet, credit cards, cash and so on, and try not to stand out too much - try not to

look like a 'tourist'. You've got to check out your accommodation in

ers are legit.

Weather factors can also affect safety – it's important to find out if the place you are going to is prone to violent storms, earthquakes and so on. And then there are health issues; do you need vaccinations; are certain deadly diseases a problem there and so on...

#### **IELTS Speaking Test 2**

#### PART 1

Let's talk about your home town.

Where do you come from?

I come from a small village in the middle of the English countryside. It is so small that we do not even have a village shop! There are quite a few houses in the village - it is mostly families, farmers and retired people living there.

#### What is it like where you live?

It is a very peaceful village, with lots of flat farmland. There are always tractors on the road and cows in the fields! A lot of my neighbours have horses, so there is often the clip-clop of horses' hooves on the road. Everyone is very friendly in the village – it is a real community.

Do you like living there?

Most of the time I love it - I enjoy the peace and quiet of village life and I have a really lovely view from my bedroom. The only downside to village life is the lack of facilities - we have to cycle or drive to the nearest shop which can be a bit annoying. I hate having to reply on my Dad to drive me places, but I am learning to drive at the moment so I should have more freedom soon!

Have you always lived in the same place?

We moved to this house when I was three years old, so it is the only place I have ever known as home. We lived much closer to the city when I was born, but I am glad that we moved when I was so young. I really enjoyed growing up in the countryside – I spent a lot more time outdoors than I would have done if we had stayed living in the city.

What is there to do near where you live?

We might not have any facilities like shops where I live, but there is still plenty to do! The beautiful surroundings are perfect for going on long walks or cycle rides - I like to take a picnic and make a day of it! There is also a riding school nearby where I go horse riding – I have lessons and sometimes go on hacks in the countryside. Where I live, the best things to do are outdoor activities, making the most of the quiet open spaces.

Now let's talk about learning languages. How long have you been learning English?

I started learning English at a very young age – about six years old. But it was only a little bit at school and I wasn't practicing regularly. When I got to high school, we had more regular lessons so I quickly learned all the basics, and for the past two years, it has been one of the main subjects which I have studied, so now I am able to speak, read and write English quite confidently.

Do most people in your country learn English?

Yes, everyone has to learn at the least the basics of English at school, although you can choose to learn a different language when you get a bit older. So not everyone in my country speaks English; but most people understand at least a little bit.

Have you studied any other languages? Which language do you find easiest?

I studied Spanish for a year at school. I really enjoyed learning it, but I found it difficult to learn two languages at once, so I gave it up to focus on English. Now I am a bit more confident with my English, I think I will go back to Spanish. I found it a lot harder, but I like a challenge!

Do you think it is important to learn English?

I think that learning English is an important part of my education, and it is beneficial for everyone to know at least a little bit of English. When you travel anywhere, or if you meet people from other countries, then English is one of the most common languages that people will speak.

What advice would you give someone who wants to start learning a foreign language?

The best way to learn any language is to be immersed in it – so I would recommend spending some time in the country so that you are surrounded by the language. Summer schools can be a great way of doing this. You have lessons so you learn the basics of the language and you stay with a host family who will mostly speak in their native language to you, so you get plenty of practice.

#### PART 2

Describe a website you like to visit a lot.

You should say:

- The name of the website and how often you visit it
- What the website is for/about
- What you do/look at on the website

And explain why you like it.

My favourite website is probably Facebook; it's the website that I visit the most. I go on Facebook most days, often several times a day. Facebook is a social-networking site and its purpose is connecting people, helping them to share important life events and keep up-to-date with each other's daily activities. I use the website to keep in touch with my friends, especially the people who live far away, and share photos of holidays and special occasions. Facebook is a great way to stay involved in the day-to-day lives of your friends and family, especially if you don't get to see them regularly, as most people go on the website every day. One of my friends has a baby, so it is lovely to see pictures of him growing up as I don't see them very often. I really like Facebook, although I probably spend a bit too much time on it, because it means I can still feel close to the people who I live far away from.

Do you spend a lot of time online?

I go online everyday, especially now that I have a smartphone with internet access. Most days it is just a quick check of my emails a couple of times per day, and a bit longer looking on Facebook to find out any news and chat to friends. Some days, however, I spend a lot of time online reading newspaper articles and blogs, or browsing online shops.

Apart from looking at websites, what else do you do online?

I do quite a lot of shopping online, in particular books. I like buying books online as there are usually a lot of reviews, so you can get a good idea of whether it is worth buying or not. You can also get recommended books that are by the same author, written in a similar style or about the same subject matter. I find this really helpful as I never know where to start on my own!

Do you think the internet is very useful, or not really?

I think that the internet is an incredibly useful tool for communicating with people and finding out information about anything and everything! Sometimes I think we rely on it too much, a phone call can be much more efficient than an email, but overall I think that we are better off with the internet. People have much better and easier access to information and this can only be a good thing.

#### PART 3

Is surfing the internet more or less popular today than it used to be in your opinion?

I think that surfing the internet is more popular than ever before because nowadays, most people have smartphones and so they can access the internet at all times. Also, nowadays almost everything has a website and sometimes this is the only way of accessing information. So as well as being easy and convenient, sometimes there is no other option.

What would you say are the main reasons people use the internet?

I think that most people use the interest to communicate with other people - via email and social networking. I also think that shopping is a very popular thing to do online - you can get everything that you need without having to leave the house!

Do you agree with people who say the internet is addictive?

I think that certain aspects of the internet can be addictive, especially socialnetworking sites as they are constantly updating and there is always someone who has always posted something new to look at. So it can take over your life a bit if you are constantly checking the website. I think that online games are more addictive, people can become completely obsessed with them. Because they are playing with people from all over the world, there are people playing 24/7 and so it can be hard for some to stop themselves from playing constantly.

Do you think it is healthy when people spend a lot of time online?

No, I do not think that it is very healthy for anyone to spend a lot of time online. It is physically unhealthy to look at a screen for long periods of time, as it can damage your eyes. Equally importantly, I think, is the social and emotional impact of spending a lot of time online. People forget how to communicate and socialise in person when they spend all of their time online, but these are important skills in life and I think it is important that they are not lost.

What are the dangers people using the internet face?

Using the internet can be dangerous because you cannot always trust the information that you are given, in particular if you are meeting people online. It is really important to never give out personal information like your address, phone number or date of birth. People can claim to be anything or anyone, so you should also be wary of meeting someone in person if you have met them online. Always arrange a

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meeting place somewhere that is very public and tell someone where you are going - or better yet, bring a friend with you.

The internet is very important to the way we live in the

21st century. Do you agree?

The internet has become an essential part of 21st century living – it is how we communicate both with friends and at work; how we research school projects; we use it to buy clothes, food and item for our homes; it is how we research and book our holidays; and the internet is how we keep up-to-date with what is going on in the world. I think we probably rely on it too much. If the internet breaks, we tend to be a bit lost, but there is no denying the central role that it plays in our modern lives.

Are we influenced by what we read and see on the internet?

I think that people are often influenced by what they read online because it is one of the main sources of information for most people, so if they see something, they assume it to be true.

Do you think the internet is a reliable source of information?

Unfortunately, I do not think that internet is a particularly reliable source of information. Although there are some reliable websites, the problem with the internet is that anyone can write anything and they can even make it look official so it seems trustworthy. You have to be careful about what information you take from the internet, but as long as you double check your facts then the internet is a very useful resource.

#### **IELTS Speaking Test 3**

#### PART 1

Let's talk about your hobbies and interests.

What do you like to do in your free time?

My favourite thing to do in my free time is read a good book - you can't beat it! When the weather is hot and sunny it is a great way to relax outdoors and enjoy the sunshine, then when it is cold and rainy I love being snuggled up on the sofa with my book, a blanket and a hot chocolate. Perfection!

Do you enjoy playing sports?

My favourite sport is horse riding. Although I have never ridden in a competitive setting, I think that it is a great way to keep fit and healthy, as well as being a lot of fun. There is always a new challenge, even if you ride the same horse every time, no two rides are ever the same. Horses can have a mind of their own which can make things interesting!

What types of music do you like?

I like all sorts of music – I listen to the radio a lot, so I quite enjoy the music in the charts, especially if it has a rock or indie sound (I'm not a fan of dance music). But my favourite band has to be Queen - noone nowadays can compete with their music!

Do you play any musical instruments?

I don't play any musical instruments but I wish I did. I would love to be able to play the piano! I think piano music is beautiful and I love listening to people play. I used to play a little bit when I was younger; my grandparents had a piano so my Grandma would try to teach me when I went round to their house. I was never very good though!

What sport or hobby do you think you might like to try in the future?

Well, obviously I would love to be able to play the piano! So I might try it again in the future, but I remember always finding it frustrating that I couldn't play how I wanted to – it just doesn't come naturally to me. However, a hobby which I would like to try and which is more realistic for me is running. I have never been much of a runner, but I would really like to get better as it is a simple way of getting fit. I think I would find it very rewarding to improve my running and eventually I would like to take part in a 10 kilometres run to raise money for charity.

Now let's talk about your likes and dislikes. Do you like to eat food from other countries?

Oh yes! I love all sorts of foods and most of them seem to come from other countries! I love classic Italian meals and for something a bit more exotic, I often eat Thai food. There are so many different flavours to explore and I really enjoy food which has a bit of a kick to it, so anything with a bit of chilli in it is a winner for me!

What's your favourite foreign dish? Hmm, where to start? There are so many! If I had to pick just one foreign dish I think it would have to be prawn nasi goring – it is a really tasty Thai dish of prawns with vegetables and rice, quite a lot of chilli and topped off with a good squeeze of fresh lime. Delicious!

Which do you prefer; holidays in foreign countries or holidays in your own country?

I enjoy holidays abroad and 'at home'. The most important thing is

having a chance to relax and enjoy an interesting place with family or **Do you think everyone will end up celebrating the same things eventually?** friends. Having said that, I must admit that foreign holidays tend to be the best as you are experiencing somewhere completely new and you can just forget about normal, everyday life. I love the feeling of having no responsibilities - to wake up in the morning with nothing that you absolutely have to do. You can just take each day as it comes and enjoy yourself to the full.

What do you like most about your country?

My favourite thing about my country is the beautiful countryside and the variety of places which you can visit. We have forests, hills, lakes, beaches and flat open spaces. I love going on long walks in the country and it is great fun to get a little bit lost and discover somewhere new.

#### Do you prefer going to the theatre to see a play or watching movies at the cinema?

I do really enjoy going to the cinema but I definitely prefer going to the theatre. There is something so magical and special about watching a live performance. It makes me feel like I'm part of the action!

Describe a traditional celebration you like.

You should say:

- what the celebration is
- who you normally celebrate with and where you normally celebrate
- · what you do during the celebration

and explain why you like it.

My favourite traditional celebration has to be Christmas; it's my favourite time of year. I always celebrate it with my family - my Dad, brother, sister, niece and nephew - and we usually see my grandparents too. We usually spend the day at my Dad's house and everyone comes round for presents, games and a big roast dinner. We have lots of little traditions, like the music that we listen to and the food that we eat, so it feels very special every year. I also have a tradition with my friends - every year we have our own mini-Christmas on Christmas Eve, when we have mince pies and exchange presents.

Do you prefer to celebrate important occasions with small or large groups

I definitely prefer celebrating important occasions with small groups of people and having lots of these small celebrations! The problem with a big group of people is that you can never talk to everyone, and often it can be so hectic getting everyone together that you don't have the time to enjoy yourself. That's why having several small celebrations is better; it is much nicer to have a chance to relax and properly talk to everyone.

Are you familiar with any celebrations from other countries?

I'm aware of the celebrations that occur in other countries, such as Thanksgiving in America and Diwali for Hindus, but I have never had an opportunity to experience these celebrations so I don't know a lot about them. I think it would be really interesting to learn about the different celebrations and how people celebrate them.

What sorts of food do you normally find at celebrations you've been to? Well, celebrations can involve all sorts of food! But I think the most common food found at a celebration is cake. Whether it is a birthday, a wedding, Christmas or Easter, all celebrations seem to involve having a big, special cake.

#### PART 3

Why are national celebrations important?

I think that national celebrations are important because they bring people together. They encourage community spirit and a feeling of having a common purpose; They remind people that we have a common culture and we are all celebrating together.

Do you think celebrations like Christmas are too commercial?

Yes, I do think that Christmas has become a bit too commercial and it can be hard to remember what it's all about, if you are Christian, it is about celebrating the birth of Jesus. A lot of people celebrate Christmas even though they aren't religious and I think that this is fine as long as it is about spending quality time with family and friends. However, there is a lot of pressure at Christmas time to spend a lot of money on presents and I don't think that this is right or necessary.

Is it important to learn about the culture and customs of other countries? Why / why not?

I think that it is really good to learn about other cultures and their customs. If you travel to these countries, it is useful to understand how people live their lives so that you can respect their beliefs and customs. I think people can also be scared or intimidated by other people that they feel are 'different'; if they learn about these other cultures then they will understand them, and no longer be wary or afraid.

I think that celebrations like Christmas could be celebrated by everyone eventually, as they are very dominant in popular culture. A lot of people already celebrate Christmas even if they have no religious beliefs, and some people will celebrate Christmas even though they are part of a different religion because they don't want to feel left out. However, I don't think that big celebrations like Christmas will replace other celebrations – I think that more and more people will celebrate it as well as their own traditional celebrations.

Are some celebrations better than others? Explain.

I don't think anyone can judge whether a celebration is 'better' than others; it depends on the individual and how they mark the occasion. However, I think that some celebrations have more meaning than others - for example, Valentine's Day. For me, this celebration is just an invention of shops who want to make money by encouraging people to buy expensive cards and gifts. Restaurants also increase their prices on Valentine's Day and offer expensive set menus. I don't think there is anything romantic about the day. It is just a fake, commercial celebration.

What do you think accounts for the popularity of celebrations like Christmas and Halloween?

I think Christmas is a very popular celebration because there is a lot of advertising in the media. For the three months leading up to Christmas there are adverts, TV specials, special offers in shops and decorations everywhere – you can't escape it! I think it has grown in popularity and size because it has become so commercial.

Why do you think food plays a big role in most celebrations?

I think food is important for most celebrations because it brings people together. Food is something that everyone can share and enjoy, and cooking or baking shows that you have spent a lot of time and care to treat your friends and family. Food is the focal point of most celebrations, and there are often a lot of traditions involving food which is another reason why it is so important.

Is it important to preserve tradition or should we move with the times more? I think that traditions are very important as they remind us of our past and are part of what makes special occasions important. For me at least, the traditions that my family have at Christmas time are one of the main reasons that I look forward to Christmas every year. However, I do think that it is important to develop new traditions as and when circumstances change (for example, as children get older you might not have the same traditions like stocking presents from Father Christmas). Traditions are great and so is making new ones!

#### IELTS Speaking Test 4

PART 1

Let's talk about pets.

Do you have any pets?

Sadly I don't have any pets any more. When I was younger, we had a cat called April, who then had three kittens. I loved having cats; they lived outdoors and were very independent, but they knew where their home was and they would usually be waiting on the doorstep for me when I got home from school.

Do you like animals?

Yes. I've always been an animal lover! I used to be a bit scared of dogs but I think that's because when I was little they all just seemed so big! Now, though, I love dogs; I really want to get a puppy but they are a lot of hard work and I don't think I have enough time at the moment!

What pet would you get if you could choose any?

Well, I would really like a dog. I think that they make really good companions and I really enjoy going on long walks, so having a dog would be perfect for me. Unfortunately, I live in a flat with no garden at the moment, so I don't think it would be very fair on a dog to live there. One day!

How does the rest of your family feel about pets?

My family aren't very keen on pets (so I don't know where my love of animals comes from!). That's why when we had cats, they weren't allowed in the house. Well, my Dad does kind of have pets - he keeps chickens! But they aren't really pets, as he only keeps them for their eggs.

Have you ever had a bad experience with an animal?

I did have one experience which freaked me out a bit and put me off cats for a while. I was sat at a friend's house watching TV, with their cat sat on my lap. We were sat there for ages and I was stroking him, and he was very quiet and content. Then suddenly - out of nowhere he started wriggling around trying to scratch me! It scared me how quickly he turned from a gentle pet to an aggressive animal. I've never fully trusted cats since.

Now let's talk about food.

What's your favourite food?

My favourite food has to be pasta because it can be used in so many delicious meals. But my absolute favourite pasta dish is probably macaroni cheese - especially the way my Dad makes it, with a crispy breadcrumb topping and a hint of mustard...delicious!

Do you eat out at restaurants often?

Yes, I eat out at restaurants at least two or three times a month. I like going to Japanese restaurants best because it is really tasty food that I would never be able to make at home (especially sushi!).

Do you eat a lot of fast food?

I try not to eat too much fast food. I think it is much nicer to save it for a treat (if you have it too often, it becomes boring). I like getting takeaway pizza best – just a simple margarita is my favourite!

Do you like food from other countries?

Oh yes, I love food from other countries - I eat a lot of Italian, Japanese, Thai and Indian food. I've started to enjoy spicy foods a lot more, so I'm enjoying exploring the different types of curries and stir fries that can be found in other countries.

What sorts of food do you and your friends eat when you go out together? When I go out for meals with my friends, we often go to restaurants where we can share our food and try lots of different dishes - so we often go for Spanish tapas or sushi.

Describe your favourite animal.

You should say:

- · what it is and what it looks like
- where it is found
- how it behaves

and explain why you like it.

My favourite animal is the penguin – they are so cute! They are quite small, between 40 centimetres and one metre tall, and they are black with a white chest. They only have very small wings, so although they are a bird they cannot actually fly. Penguins are mostly found in the Southern hemisphere in cold seas and rocky environments. They live in big groups – there can be as many as 50,000 of them – and they spend most of their time hunting for food in the sea. They are actually quite unusual because when a female has an egg, the male penguins will look after the egg and keep it warm before it hatches, whilst the females go off and hunt for food.

Do you ever watch nature documentaries on television?

I really enjoy nature documentaries because I find the natural world fascinating! There is so much out there that we don't know about yet, especially in the sea. So I really enjoy learning about nature, and it is usually visually impressive too.

Would you like to work with animals?

I already have! I used to volunteer at a horse riding school, feeding the horses, brushing them and getting them ready for lessons. Working with animals is always interesting because you never know what might happen next – they have a mind of their own! But it is also rewarding, as you build up a bond with the animals over time.

Would you ever think of becoming a vegetarian?

Well, I already am vegetarian – kind of. I still eat fish, so I'm actually a pescatarian. I have never really enjoyed the taste or texture of meat, so that is the main reason why I don't eat it. I think if I was ever going to eat meat, it would be really important to me that it was good quality and locally produced. I don't like how much meat is imported as I don't think we need to eat so much of it.

#### PART 3

Do you think being cruel to an animal is the same as being cruel

Yes, I think that any cruelty is bad - whether it is cruelty to animals or humans. To be aggressive, abusive or neglectful to either an animal or a human is an equal offensive. It demonstrates an inner cruelty within that person, if they hurt others. Animals can feel pain too and so I don't think that deliberately hurting them can ever be justified.

Should people be allowed to hunt animals for their own entertainment?

Quite simply, no: hunting animals should never be a sport. Sometimes it is necessary for farmers to hunt animals like foxes because they can be a major nuisance, but this should be practical and humane. Death and cruelty is not entertainment.

How can we help protect endangered species of animals?

I think the best way to protect endangered animals is to protect their environment. All too often, natural habitats are torn down to make room for roads or houses, or to create flat farmland. We need to ensure that we are aware of the needs of endangered animals and respect their right to life, instead of sacrificing their needs for human benefits.

What sorts of human activities make it more difficult for wild animals to survive?

Well, destroying the natural environment of wild animals is a key way that we make it more difficult for them to survive; we are taking away their homes. Also, the chemicals which farmers use, such as pesticides, can also make life difficult for wild animals. Bugs are poisoned by the chemicals, then the animals or birds that eat the bugs can also be poisoned and die or pass on disease to their offspring.

Is it fair to make pets out of wild animals?

I don't think that is very fair to capture a wild animal and try to tame it and make it a pet. You are taking away that animal's freedom and independence for your own pleasure and I don't think that this is a good enough reason.

If a shark kills a human in the sea, should it be hunted down?

I think that if I shark killed a human in the sea, it would be wrong to then hunt the shark down. The human was in the shark's natural habitat, in the shark's territory. It is a wild animal and so it cannot be expected to respect human life – it is a natural predator and its instincts will have told it to attack. The shark should not be punished for this.

'There are no intelligent animals - except humans...' Do you agree?

I think that there are a lot of very intelligent animals, not just humans. There are many animals, such as chimpanzees and dolphins, who have demonstrated a very high level of intelligence. For example: they have good memories, can solve problems, form strong social bonds and use tools. Chimpanzees can even learn sign language to communicate with humans - so they're not exactly stupid!

#### **IELTS Speaking Test 5**

Let's talk about your neighbourhood. What is the area where you live like?

I live in a quiet residential area, but it is only a ten minute walk into town so it is the perfect location really - close to all the shops and restaurants, but without all of the noise of a busy road.

What is there to do?

Well, there isn't a lot to do in the immediate area – there is a nice park, and a coffee shop or two - but it's only a short walk into town where there is everything you could ever want! My favourite place to go is this one street which is full of interesting little shops, selling things like books, vintage clothes or antiques. I love these shops because you never know what you might find!

What is the house you live in like?

I live in a terraced house, which means there are houses attached to ours on both sides. The house has three floors - the ground floor has our living room and a kitchen with doors to the garden, and the top two floors have all the bedrooms and bathrooms.

Who do you live with?

I live with my Dad and his partner - I have an older brother and sister who also used to live with, but they have both moved out into their own homes now. I quiet enjoy the peace and quiet now I'm the only kid still at home!

Would you prefer to live somewhere else?

I love my home, but I must admit I've always wanted to live out in the middle of the countryside. It would be weird to get used to the quiet and the darkness at night, without any streetlights! - but I think that I would really enjoy the space and the slower pace of life. Living in town means that there are always places to go and life can be very hectic. I imagine living in the countryside to be much more relaxing.

Now let's talk about music.

What's your favourite type of music?

I'm not sure that I have a favourite type of music - I enjoy all sorts but I suppose I listen to acoustic music a lot. I've always enjoyed guitar and piano music, so anything with a person singing and playing an instrument suits me.

Do you play any musical instruments?

No. I wish I could play the piano but I've never had the opportunity to learn. Maybe one day I will finally get round to having some lessons!

#### Do you have a favourite band?

My favourite band of all time is Turin Brakes - I listen to their albums all the time, and I've seen them perform live three times. I think they're brilliant!

Are you a good singer?

Hmm, I'm not sure good is the right word to describe my singing! I'm not completely out of tune, but I think the best place for my voice is in the shower!

Do you like to perform in public?

The thought of performing in public fills me with fear! I would just be so self-conscious and nervous, worrying about embarrassing myself. So no, I don't think performing is for me!

Describe your favourite place.

You should say:

- where it is located
- what it is like
- what activities can you do there and explain why you like it so much.

My favourite place to visit is Cornwall - it is such a beautiful part of England! It is located in the south west of the country - as far south and as far west as you can get really! It is the warmest part of England and it has lots of beautiful beaches. It is very popular with surfers! There are also lots of stunning cliff top walks - that's my favourite thing to do - as well as pretty little villages. I like going to Cornwall because it is a very relaxed and friendly place, with lovely warm weather and lots of outdoor activities to do.

Do you think you will live where you are now for the rest of your life?

I'm not sure if I will always live exactly where I am now, but I can't imagine moving too far away. It is really important for me that I stay close to my family so I definitely wouldn't want to live in another country or anything like that!

Where would you like to live if you could move home?

If I could move anywhere it would have to be Cornwall - it is such a pretty area and I love living by the sea. The people there are all really friendly so I think it would be nice to become part of the community.

What kind of house would you like to own?

My ideal house would be an old cottage with a big garden, somewhere nice and quiet but not too far away from the neighbours. Maybe on the outskirts of a village! I love original features like wooden beams and fireplaces and I think the most important room of the house is the kitchen, so I'd want a nice big room with space for a table and chairs, and maybe even a sofa.

Do you think it is better to own or rent your home?

I think that it is always better to own your home - the only problem is finding the money! It is really good to invest your money in property and you feel more secure in your home knowing that you own it - if you're renting, you could get thrown out at any time! Plus if it's your own home, you can decorate it however you like.

Is owning a holiday home a good idea?

Owning a holiday home is a good idea as you can rent it out when you aren't there to earn some extra money. You are more likely to go on regular holidays if you have your own holiday home and it is nice to get to know an area well - you are more likely to make friends with the locals is you visit a lot.

Should we let people build houses in the countryside?

I think that it is very important to protect the countryside and keep as much open space as possible, so people shouldn't be allowed to build a lot of houses. However, the occasional house which isn't too imposing should be allowed - it is nice for people to be able to live in the countryside and enjoy it.

What problems are caused by large numbers of people living together in cities?

There are many problems faced by large numbers of people living in cities. Firstly, transport is a major issue. A lot of people use their own private car, because public transport is either too expensive or too unreliable, and so the roads become very busy and congested. This makes accidents more likely. Another problem is the cost of living. There are too many people and not enough houses, so prices rise because there is high demand. This makes life very unaffordable for normal people. Finally, there is more pollution in these build up areas which is bad for the environment.

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What sorts of issues do people, who live in remote areas, have to deal with?

One of the main problems faced by people living in remote areas is access - often the roads are old and badly build, or even non-existent. In bad weather this can be dangerous as they can flood or become very icy. If people live in remote areas then it can be hard for them to access health care, or for emergency services to reach them if an ambulance or fire engine is needed.

Why do some people want to live as far away from towns and cities as possible, do you think? I think some people want to live far away from towns and cities because they don't like how busy and crowded they are. Living in the countryside is a much quieter and slower pace of life. People also tend to be more friendly and helpful away from big cities and there is often a real community spirit. In big towns and cities, people tend to just look out for themselves.

#### **IELTS Speaking Test 6**

#### PART 1

Let's talk about your schooling.

Where did you go to primary school?

I went to a small village primary school in Milan, Italy. There were only one hundred children in the whole school - I think there were about fifteen children in my year.

Did/do you enjoy school?

Yes and no! I have always quite enjoyed school. I'm quite academic and I like learning, but I don't like tests and exams (and I hate having deadlines) so often I found school very stressful! There is just so much pressure!

What was/is your favourite school subject?

My favourite subject at school has always been English - I love reading and it is so interesting to learn more about what books mean, and to discuss different interpretations. I also really enjoy History, learning about the past really helps us to understand the present.

What was/is your least favourite school subject?

Well I've never been very keen on Science; it just doesn't hold my attention. I wish I enjoyed it more, because I do think that it is interesting and important to understand how the world works. I'm just better suited to creative subjects!

What did you study/do you want to study/are you studying at university? I'm hoping to study English Literature at university; it has always been my best subject at school and I really enjoy it. My favourite author is Jane Austen so I am hoping to specialise in studying her work!

Now let's talk about keeping fit. Do you try to keep fit? How?

I do my best to keep fit, although I can be a bit lazy! But I walk most places instead of getting a bus, so I do walk two or three miles most days. I enjoy swimming and it's a great way to exercise, but I don't go as often as I should. I should be going at least once a week, not once a month!

Do you think it is important for young people to stay fit?

I think that it is really important to stay fit when you are young because you are less likely to have health problems. It also means that you have good exercise habits for when you are older and keeping fit is even more important for your health.

Do you play any sports? Which do you like best?

I don't play a lot of sports. I prefer activities like swimming, but I do enjoy the occasional game of squash. It is a really fast and energetic game and I always have fun playing it with one of my friends (we are as bad as each other at playing!).

Do you prefer team or individual sports?

Team games can be a lot of fun, especially if you are just playing for fun and not a competition. I don't really enjoy serious competition - I don't think it is in my nature to be competitive - but a lighthearted team game is a great way to spend time with friends.

Do you prefer watching sport or taking part?

Most of the time I prefer to play sports. I think watching other people play can be a bit boring! The only time I prefer to watch sport is when there are big competitions like the Olympics - the athletes are just incredible to watch.

Have you ever been to a live sports event?

I've only been to a live sports event once - I was dragged along to a football game when I was younger and I hated it! It was so boring! Neither side scored any goals, or even came close, so it wasn't a very exciting match.

#### PART 2

#### Describe a teacher who you really did not like. You should say:

- who the teacher was
- what kind of person they were
- what their lessons were like

and explain why you didn't like them.

I've been lucky to have a lot of really great teachers, but there was one who I did not like at all. He was my science teacher when I was 14 and he was useless! All of our lessons were really boring and we spent most of the time copying out of a text book. He wasn't very good at explaining things so it felt like we were just teaching ourselves most of the time. Also, because the lessons were so dull, some of my classmates would misbehave a lot and be very noisy and rude. He wasn't very good at controlling the class, which made it even harder to learn anything.

Do you think anyone can be a good teacher with practice?

I think practice can make teachers better, but I don't thing anyone can be a good teacher with enough practice - personality is really important. Teachers need to be really enthusiastic and passionate about what they teach, to make it fun and interesting for students. Not everyone can do this. Also, teachers need to have a lot of patience and understanding; with some teachers, it feels like they don't even like children!

What qualities do you think a good teacher should have?

I think that a good teacher should be passionate about both their subject and educating young people; wanting to help children to learn, not just pass exams, should be their priority. A good teacher is also fair, listens to their students and recognises what learning techniques best suit those students.

Would you like to be a teacher? Why / why not?

Although I think education is really important, I wouldn't want to be a teacher. I just don't think I have it in me! You have to be very confident to stand up in front of a class of children and gain their respect and I just think I would be too nervous to be able to do it.

#### PART 3

Do you think the majority of teachers are good at their job?

To be honest, I think it is really hard to judge the majority of teachers when I've only experienced a few! From what I've seen, though, it is a bit hit and miss - there doesn't seem to be a general standard of teaching ability.

Teachers often complain about being overworked. Do you agree?

Oh yes. I think that teachers have a massive amount of work to do! There is so much paperwork involved nowadays, and that's before you even get to marking and lesson plans! I think that teaching is a very full-on job and perhaps a bit too much is expected of teachers; reducing classes sizes, or having more teachers responsible for a smaller number of classes, might make their workload more reasonable.

What can be done to improve the quality of teaching in schools?

I think that teachers need regular training to ensure a better, and more consistent, quality of teaching in schools. Teacher's performance needs to be checked more regularly, with lessons being observed and student feedback taken into account so that underperforming teachers can be given more support. It is not just about what results their pupils get; a good teacher needs to be engaging their students in the subject.

Should teachers be allowed to hit students who misbehave very badly?

No, teachers should not be allowed to use violence against students. Discipline should not be physical because it sends the wrong message to students; it implies that violence is acceptable. I think that it is actually a very irresponsible form of punishment and could have dangerous consequences.

What do you think can be done to improve discipline in schools?

I think that the way to improve discipline in schools is to treat the students more like adults - you have to develop a mutual respect. Rules should be clear, and the consequences of breaking rules should be explicit. Idle threats should not be made. But discipline should also be fair - students' need to feel like they are being listened to.

What would you do to improve the education system if you were the Minister for Education?

I think the main improvement that I would make to the education system would be reducing the numbers of exams. I would introduce more coursework-based assessment, so that the emphasis was on students really learning and understanding a subject; not just memorising facts to repeat in an exam. I would also introduce more life skills education, to teach children about the responsibilities that they will face as adults.

#### **IELTS Speaking Test 7**

#### PART 1

Let's talk about the environment around where you live.

Is pollution a problem in your area?

I'm lucky - pollution isn't too much of a problem where I live. I mean there is always going to be pollution - cars give off a lot - but there isn't a significant amount and we are being encouraged by the government to reduce the pollution that we do produce. For example, we are being encouraged to use more public transport instead of driving everywhere.

What do you do to help protect your local environment?

Well I walk a lot, instead of using the car unnecessarily for short journeys, and I'm very aware of not wasting resources at home by leaving the lights turned on or having the heating on when it isn't needed. Plus I try to recycle as much as possible.

What kinds of things do you recycle?

As much as I can really! Glass bottles, plastic containers and cardboard are the main items that get recycled. But I also try to avoid throwing clothes and shoes away; I take them to charity shops or clothes banks instead.

How often do you recycle?

Well, I put things to one side to be recycled every day pretty much, then when the box is full I take it to the recycling bank down the road. That's about every two weeks.

Do you ever throw rubbish on the ground?

Never! I hate it when people throw their rubbish on the ground - it's so unfair on everyone else! And someone will have to pick it up eventually. It isn't that hard to find a bin - I don't think there are any excuses!

#### Now let's talk about Art and Culture.

Do you like to visit museums and art galleries?

Yes, I really enjoy visiting museums and art galleries, especially when on holiday, as it is often a great way to learn about the local history, culture and traditions.

Are you any good at painting or making things with your hands?

I'm alright at making things with my hands. I often make Christmas and birthday cards for my family, using stencils or cutting out pictures. But I'm useless at painting! It never looks how I want it to!

Would you like to be an artist?

I would love to be more artistic. I can visualise how I want something to look in my head, but I just can't seem to make it happen. I think I have an artist's vision without the artistic skills!

Are there any national celebrations in your country?

We do have some national celebrations in my country, such as Bonfire Night on 5th November. It is to commemorate the failed attempt in 1605 to blow up the Houses of Parliament and King James I.

What is your favourite celebration?

Bonfire Night is my favourite celebration! There are always lots of community events, with big bonfires and lots of amazing fireworks. I also have some great memories of the Bonfire Night celebrations that we had at home when I was little. My Dad would set fireworks off in the garden and we ate my Grandma's special homemade toffee.

Do you know of any celebrations from other cultures?

I've heard of other countries' celebrations, but I don't really know much about why they happen. I would love to go to the Rio Carnival in Brazil one year. It looks really colourful and exciting!

#### PART 2

Describe a time you saw a rare or endangered animal You should say:

- what type of animal you saw
- where you saw the animal
- what the animal looked like and how it behaved and explain how seeing this animal made you feel.

I've never seen an endangered animal in the wild, but I have seen tigers that are kept and bred in captivity. They are such beautiful and elegant creatures! It makes me so sad that there are so few of them left in the wild. The tigers I saw were stretched out sunning themselves, and they didn't seem very bothered by all the people watching them.

Have you ever volunteered to help protect wild animals or do something for the environment? (Would you like to?)

No, I haven't ever volunteered to help protect wild animals or the environment, but I would like to be a few of the second secon vironment, but I would like to in the future. Protecting the environment is really important to me. We only have one Earth and once things are destroyed or extinct, we can't get them back.

#### What very endangered species of animals can you think of? (Do you know why they are endangered?)

Well, I know that tigers are very endangered - three types of tiger are already extinct. They are endangered for several reasons - their habitats have been destroyed due to human population growth and expansion, and they are also hunted by humans. Their body parts are used in traditional Asian medicine and their fur is sold on the black market.

#### Would you like to work with wild animals?

I think working with wild animals would be really interesting and exciting, although a little bit intimidating perhaps. But I'd love to have the opportunity!

#### Would you like to be a conservationist (someone whose job involves trying to protect the environment)?

I think that being a conservationist would be a very rewarding job. The environment needs to be protected, to ensure a healthy planet with enough resources for future generations.

#### How do human activities cause problems for wild animals?

Human activities affect wild animals in several ways. One of the main problems is the loss of natural habitats for wild animals. For example, humans cut down rainforests to make room for farmland and expand the cities into the countryside. This can either reduce the amount of prey which an animal would normally hunt, or make that animal more vulnerable to attack.

#### Why do some humans continue to illegally hunt rare and endangered wild animals?

I think that rare and endangered animals are still hunted by humans because it is tradition and there can be a lot of money in it; there more rare something is, the more money it is worth. These people aren't thinking about what the future implications will be if these animals become extinct; they are just thinking about their immediate need.

#### What problems can global warming cause for wild animals?

Global warming can cause many problems for wild animals. The warmer climate is affecting polar bears, for example, as their habitat is being reduced since the ice is thinner and melting, making it harder for them to find food. The warmer climate is changing the habitat of many wild animals, from the arctic to the mountains and to the sea. It is reducing their food or forcing them to move and adapt to a new environment.

#### Are humans to blame for global warming?

Although the temperature of the earth is naturally rising, I think that humans must be contributing to global warming as the temperature is rising so quickly. Burning fossil fuels and the emissions from cars are our main contributing factors, and something needs to be done to improve the situation.

#### Do people today care about protecting the environment or are they not really worried?

I think that a lot of people care about the environment, but the majority of people don't consider protecting the environment as their responsibility. There is a debate amongst scientists about what is actually happening to the environment (some claim that humans are causing global warming whilst others deny that global warming actually exists) and so some people probably just don't know what information to trust.

#### What measures can governments take to try to reduce the effects of global warming and help protect the environment?

One thing that governments can do to help protect the environment is to fund research into renewable sources of energy and promote them as alternatives to fossil fuels (which are limited and emit carbon dioxide, contributing to global warming). Governments can also encourage recycling and make it clear to the general public why it is essential that they all do their bit to help the environment. Another thing which all governments need to join together to discuss is reducing the amount of carbon emissions by regulating industry.

#### **IELTS Speaking Test 8**

#### PART 1

#### Let's talk about Computers.

Do you have your own computer at home? What do you use it for? Yes, I have a computer at home. Well, we have a family computer which I use. I have to use it for my coursework a lot. I research things online and type up my essays. But I also use the computer to chat to my friends - I spent quite a lot of time on Instant Messenger chatting with my friends.

#### How often do you use a/your computer?

Most days! I have a lot of coursework so that's the main reason at the moment. But even if I'm not doing coursework I still go on the computer almost every day, to catch up with my friends.

Do you have a separate games console? What sort of games do you play? Kind of - my brother has an Xbox so I play on that sometimes. I like racing games best - we have a really cool game where you can rewind in slow motion if you have a crash then keep going. It looks amazing and helps me out as I'm not very good so I crash a lot!

#### Are you good with technology?

I would say that I'm quite good with technology - I'm confident using computers and smartphones - but I'm not very technical so I don't understand how or why these things work!

#### What is your favourite piece of technology?

#### What do you use it for?

My favourite piece of technology is my iPod. I use it all the time to listen to the radio and my music. I can even watch films on it, although the screen is quite small so I only do this if I'm really bored on a long train journey.

#### Now let's talk about your friends

#### What does your best friend look like?

My best friend is very tall and slim, with short brown hair. She is a really happy person so she's always got a big smile on her face!

#### How long have you known them?

We have been friends for four years now - we met when she moved in next door to me.

#### How does your best friend behave?

She's a really happy person, always in a good mood. We have such a giggle when we're together - she's always doing funny voices and impressions!

#### Would you confide in a friend if you had a problem?

Yes, I'm lucky to have quite a few really good friends who I can talk to about just about anything. There's always someone who can listen to my problems and offer me advice - a problem shared really is a problem halved!

#### Do you and your friends share the same interests?

Yes, me and my friends have quite a few shared interests. We watch a lot of the same television programmes, so we talk about them. We also all enjoy reading and we're always recommending and lending books to each other.

#### What do you and your friends do together?

When my friends and I meet up, it usually involves food! Either we will go out to a restaurant or going round someone's house and cook up a feast. Our favourite thing to do is have long and lazy barbecues in the summer sunshine - those are the best days!

#### Describe the most expensive piece of technology you own You should say:

- what the piece of technology is
- how much it cost and where you bought it
- what you use it for and how often you use it

#### and whether or not you think it was good value for money.

The most expensive piece of technology that I own is my iPod - it cost £120 and I bought it online. It's actually an iPod Nano so it's quite small, and I got it in purple which looks really good. Whenever I have to walk somewhere, or get public transport, I always use it to listen to music or the radio - it makes the journey go much faster. I think that it was worth the money that I spent on it because I use it a lot and I really enjoy being able to listen to music on the go.

#### Would you describe yourself as a 'tech person' - someone who is very interested in technology?

I wouldn't say that I'm really a 'tech person'. Although I use quite a lot of modern technology - and I really appreciate how it makes life easier - I'm not that interested in it. I guess I just take it for granted that these technologies exist and I'm lucky enough to have access to them!

If you could buy any technological gadget, what would it be?

I would love to have an Xbox Kinnect - the one that you can play games using your body as the controller. So when you move your arms, for example, the character on screen moves too! There are some really fun sports games which are great fun to play with a big group of friends.

Do you think CD players are old-fashioned?

A little bit. I mean don't get me wrong, I do love CDs and listening to albums. It's just so much easier to have all of your music on one small MP3 player, which you can then plug into speakers to listen to your music at home. The main place that I listen to CDs nowadays is in the car.

Do your parents know much about computers, smartphones and so on? My parents both use computers quite a lot for online shopping and sending emails, so I wouldn't say that they know any less than me. Smartphones are another matter though! Neither of my parents can get the hang of them. They both have quite old-fashioned phones that they just use for phone calls and the occasional text. I'm sure they'll learn one day!

#### PART 3

Why do people often want to be one of the first to buy the latest gadgets? I think that one of the main reasons for people wanting to be the first to have a new gadget is clever marketing - there is always something new and exciting. If you don't have it then you aren't up-to-date. Technology is moving so fast it can be easy to feel like you are 'behind the times' and so I think that this creates a pressure on people to always buy the latest gadgets straight away.

Would a world without mobile phones be a better or worse place?

To be honest, I think that without mobile phones the world would probably be a worse place. They are just so convenient! However, it might be better to go back to the very first phones, where you could only make calls. I think that texting can be a bit impersonal and people often read into texts too much, which is unhealthy. And I think that having constant access to the internet is also unhealthy because it makes it harder for people to switch off and just appreciate what is happening in the real world around them (as they are constantly distracted by the online virtual world).

To what extent have computers become an important part of our lives? Computers - and in particular the internet - have become essential to our lives. Being able to type documents and edit things on the computer is much quicker and easier than writing everything by hand, for one thing. And the internet is the source of so much information and communication - I just don't think it is possible to get by in life without using computers.

## What sorts of technological advances do you think we might see in the

It's so hard to say - it feels like anything is possible! I think hologram technology will probably improve and become accessible for all - I can imagine being able to communicate with people using holograms instead on video technology like Skype in the not-too-distant future.

Could we survive without modern technology, the way our great-grandparents, for example, did?

I think that if we suddenly didn't have any of our modern technology we could still survive. But it would be a long process adapting to such a different (and more difficult) way of life, without all of our modern conveniences like telephones, washing machines, fridges and aeroplanes. It is definitely possible to survive, but it would be hard work!

How has modern technology improved our lives?

Modern technology has improved our lives by making us better connected with the rest of the world. Thanks to our technology we can communicate with and visit far away places very easily.

#### How has it made our lives worse?

Although in many ways modern technology makes it easier for us to communicate with people, I actually think that this is one of the things that is worse about our lives nowadays. It is so easy to send someone a text or an email, or follow them on a social networking site, that we forget to make the time to actually see our friends and families in person. We feel like we are talking more than ever, but we are actually forgetting the basics of how to spend time together.

#### **IELTS Speaking Test 9**

#### PART 1

Let's talk about money.

Where do you get the money you need to buy things?

I have a part-time job in a local restaurant, so that's where most of my money comes from. I usually work one evening a week but during the summer holidays there are usually extra shifts so I work at least two or three days a week.

What do you do when you need more money?

I try to be careful with my money and save as much as I can, but if I really need some money for something important (or I don't quite have enough money to do something) then I usually ask my Dad if I can borrow the money. He's happy to lend it to me as long as I remember to pay him back!

What sorts of things do you buy for yourself?

I buy quite a lot of books and DVDs. I love reading and I always end up buying books instead of borrowing them. I should probably go to the library more to save money! I also buy clothes quite regularly there always seems to be something new that I need!

Do you think you are good with money?

I think that I'm quite good with money. I try to save and budget so that I am living within my means. But I can be a bit of a reckless spender - if I really want something then I will buy it without thinking about the consequences!

What is the most expensive thing you ever bought?

My most expensive purchase was probably my coat. It's the most money that I have ever spent on an item of clothing, but it is so beautiful and so warm and cosy that I know I will get a lot of use out of it.

Now let's talk about your possessions.

What is your most important possession?

My phone is my most important possession because I live quite far away from all of my friends, so it is how I keep in touch with them and make plans to meet up. I'd be lost without my phone!

What is your most valuable possession?

My most valuable possession is my camera. It is waterproof, which is really cool, but it meant that it cost quite a lot of money. It's worth it though - it takes really good photos and makes going to the beach and to water parks a lot more fun as I can take my camera into the water!

What sorts of presents do you like to receive?

I really like being given books, especially if they are not ones that I have heard of before. If I buy books for myself I tend to go for the same authors every time. When I get books as presents, they are usually completely new to me.

What is the best present you ever got?

My best present ever was the charm bracelet that my friends bought me for my last birthday. They got me a little suitcase charm, because I enjoy travel, which was really thoughtful. It's a great present because now I am often given charms for special occasions. It is a very meaningful and special bracelet.

Have you ever taken anything that was not yours?

No, I've never stolen anything (except perhaps when I ate some of my brother's chocolate without asking, when I was a young child). I don't think I ever could take something that wasn't mine - I'd feel too guilty.

Have any of your possessions ever been lost or stolen?

I've never had anything stolen, but I have lost my bag before. It was really stressful! Luckily it didn't have my phone in it at the time, but I did lose my purse. I had to cancel my debit card and buy a new ID card which was a lot of hassle, and I had at least £20 in cash which was lost too.

#### PART 2

Describe a time when you got in trouble for something You should say:

- where you were and what you did wrong
- why you did it
- how you were punished

and whether or not you think the punishment was fair.

I don't get in trouble very often, but there is one time that sticks in my mind. I had gone to a friend's house after school and when my parents came to collect me, they were early so I didn't have time to eat the meal that my friend's mum was preparing for us. When I got into the car I had a real strop (even though I was fifteen and should have been too old for tantrums!). My parents got really angry, because they had gone out of their way to collect me and I was being really ungrateful,

so they grounded me and didn't let me go to a party at the weekend. than prison. In particular, I think it is effective to sentence someone I'm not really sure why I got so angry about it. I think part of me felt guilty that my friend's mum had gone to the effort of cooking for me and I hadn't been able to eat it. It was fair enough that my parents punished me because I was really rude to them, but it wasn't a very good punishment because even though they stopped me from going to the party, they did let me go to the same friend's house after school on another night later that week!

Do you think you would ever commit a crime?

No, I can't imagine ever committing a crime - I'm too scared of getting into trouble! I hate feeling like I have done something wrong or let someone down, so I don't think committing a crime could ever be worth it.

Have you ever been the victim of a crime (or known someone who has been)? My Dad had his car stolen last year which was really annoying. It was a group of teenagers that took the car - they went for a joy ride and completely wrecked it - and we found the remains a few days later. It was a lot of stress and hassle for my Dad as he relies on his car to get to work every day. It made me really angry because for them, it was just a bit of fun.

Have you ever been in a fight? Was it serious? Why were you fighting? I've never been in a physical fight, although I have been in a verbal fight before. It was horrible as it was someone that I used to be friends with, but they had completely turned against me. They said a lot of really hurtful things and it was so petty - they were angry at me because I had been spending time with other friends. I wasn't ignoring her in favour of these friends, and she had other friends of her own, but this didn't seem to matter to her - she decided that I was two-faced and that was that.

#### PART 3

Do you think murderers deserve the death penalty?

I don't agree with the death penalty, but it is difficult to know what to do with murderers. Keeping someone in prison costs a lot of money and it can be a relatively easy life - they might not have their freedom, but nor do they have to work and worry about money. But I'm wary of the death penalty for two reasons: firstly, because if someone has been wrongly accused then the death penalty is irreversible; and secondly, because it feels like you are lowering yourself to their level. It makes murder an acceptable form of punishment - and that is a dangerous precedent to set.

How can we help reduce the level of crime?

To reduce the level of crime, I think that we need to provide young people with a better education about the consequences of crime - for both the person committing the crime and any victims - to try to encourage a more responsible attitude from a younger age. It needs to be clear to people that there are alternatives to crime and that crime is never the solution to a problem. We need to offer people more support, so that they do not feel like they have no choice but to commit a

Is the statement, 'Once a criminal, always a criminal', true?

Not necessarily. I think that sometimes, a person just makes a mistake and commits a crime, but redemption is possible. However, once someone has committed one crime it can definitely be a downwards spiral and they are often more likely to commit more crimes. But you cannot label everyone as a criminal for life; I believe that people can change.

Is there a link between crime and poverty?

I think that there is definitely a link between crime and poverty. People who have grown up in poverty have a lot less to lose by committing a crime (or at least, that's how they feel). They are less likely to have the support which they need to make the right decisions. Crime is the obvious and easy path for their life and they don't have anything better to hope for.

What is wrong with sending a young offender to prison, if anything?

It completely depends on the situation, but sending a young offender to prison could be a bad decision as it has the potential to set them up for a life of crime. It is much more important that young offenders receive rehabilitation, to try to change their behaviour and provide them with the hope of having a more positive future. If they are sent to prison, they will be much less employable after they leave and their time there will be spent with hardened criminals; both of these factors would make a young offender more likely to reoffend.

Are there good alternatives to prison?

There are several alternatives to prison - fines, house arrest, community service - and I think that for minor offences, these are often better to community service, so that they are actually giving back to the community where they committed their crime. Hopefully they will do something which benefits others and which they can get satisfaction from - this would give them a positive community experience and therefore discourage future offences.

Do you think the same rules of law apply for rich people as for poor people? I think it is not so much the rules of law, but the application of the law, which is unequal for rich and poor people. Poor people, sadly, do not have the same access to legal support which puts them at a significant disadvantage - and the rich often have the advantage of knowing powerful people who can help them to get around the law, or help them to win complicated cases. If a poor person has a complicated case, they might not be able to get any help because a lot of legal aid has been cut. There is definitely inequality when it comes to the rules of law.

#### **IELTS Speaking Test 10**

#### PART 1

Let's talk about your eating habits.

How often do you eat fast food?

I eat fast food quite often actually - we usually get a takeaway about once a week. I eat pizza quite regularly, but I never really go to fast food restaurants like McDonalds.

What's your favourite type of fast food?

I love pizza! My favourite topping is tuna and jalapenos, and I love the garlic and herb dip that comes free with a lot of takeaway pizzas. It can be a bit greasy, but I love it - pizza is definitely a guilty pleasure!

Do you snack a lot? What kinds of snacks do you eat?

I snack quite regularly as I prefer to just eat little and often throughout the day, then have a main meal in the evening. I often have toast and marmite for a snack, or yogurt. I try not to eat crisps or chocolate bars too often.

Do you have breakfast everyday? Why / why not?

I don't have breakfast everyday; in fact, I hardly ever eat in the mornings. I know that breakfast is supposed to be the most important meal of the day, but I just don't feel hungry when I first wake up. If I do have breakfast it is usually something nice and light, like a yogurt and some

What time do you usually eat dinner at?

I eat dinner between 7pm and 8pm most evenings. I don't like eating too late as it feels like the food just sits on your stomach when you go to bed. But if I eat too early then I end up snacking before bed!

What do you eat for lunch when you are at school?

I have a sandwich for lunch most days - cheese and tomato, or tuna and cucumber. I do get a bit bored of sandwiches though, so sometimes I make pasta or rice salad which makes a nice change.

#### Now let's talk about your health.

What kinds of exercise do you do regularly?

I do a lot of walking and cycling - I love going out on my bicycle and it is really good exercise. It depends on the weather though - if it's raining then I prefer to go swimming. I try to do one or the other at least twice a week, and I walk every day for at least half an hour.

When and how often do you brush your teeth?

I brush my teeth twice a day - once in the morning after I have had a shower, then again just before I go to bed. I usually use mouthwash twice a day too as I find it makes my teeth feel a lot cleaner.

Do you play any sports competitively?

No, I'm not really good enough to play sports competitively! But I do enjoy playing basketball when I get a chance - it is one of the only sports where I get competitive and feel that real desire to win!

When was the last time you went for a check-up at the doctor's?

I hardly ever go to the doctor's. I think the last time I went was probably six months ago. I don't go for regular check-ups, I just make an appointment whenever something is wrong or if I think that it has been a bit too long since my last check-up!

Did you have any health problems?

No. I was the picture of health! Since then, I have developed hayfever, but I don't think that it's bad enough for me to need to go to the doc-

What time do you get to sleep at most nights? How many hours of sleep do you get each night?

I try to be in bed by 11pm every night, but sometimes it is closer to midnight by the time I get to bed. I usually get about seven or eight hours of sleep each night, which is probably enough but I still feel tired every morning. I think I need to start going to bed earlier!

Describe a time when you had to go to the doctor's/hospital You should say:

what was wrong with you

• how you felt at the time

what happened at the doctor's/hospital

and explain what treatment you were given to help you get better.

I've only had to go to hospital once and that was when I fell off a horse. It kicked me in the face when I fell, so I have quite a deep cut near my eye. I was quite shaken up by the whole experience, and scared that the horse had done more damage than just a cut. I had to have an xray to check that I hadn't broken any bones in my face, and luckily I was fine - it was such a relief! The doctor stitched up the cut and gave me some drops to put on it, to make sure it didn't get infected.

Do you tend to get sick often?

No, I don't tend to get ill very often. I get a cold once or twice a year, but that's about it - I don't often have symptoms other than a cough and runny nose, and they usually go after a few days, or maybe a week. I think I'm very lucky!

Have you ever been very seriously ill?

I haven't ever had a serious illness, but I can remember being very ill when I was younger. I had terrible fever and I was hallucinating a lot - my parents were really worried about me. Fortunately it wasn't too long before I recovered.

Do you like going to the dentist's?

Not really - I find it really uncomfortable having my mouth open for so long and I don't like having someone else's face that close to mine! But I don't mind the dentist - I'm not scared, like some people!

How regularly do you go for a check-up at the doctor's and dentist's? I go to the dentist every three to six months for a check up. It is easy to go quite regularly because we have family appointments, so my Dad takes me, my brother and my sister and we all get check-ups at the same time. It just makes life easier! I hardly ever go to the doctor for a check-up - once or twice a year at the most.

Why is obesity such a big problem today?

I think that obesity has become such a huge problem because there are now more processed foods than ever and these can have all sorts of hidden, fattening ingredients. Fast food is also a big part of a lot of people's diets, which is very fattening. People don't feel like they have enough time to cook a healthy meal from scratch, so they rely on preprepared food and takeaways.

What needs to be done to stop obesity levels growing?

Children need to be better educated about food and cooking - we need to create a new generation of people who care about healthy home cooking, and who can appreciate healthier foods. The problem is that a lot of the fast food is marketed towards children and the appeal of processed foods will stay with them into adulthood.

This country's health system is very good - do you agree?

Our health system has its flaws, but on the whole I do think that it is a good system as it provides everyone with free healthcare. However, the health professionals are often completely overworked, with very long and stressful shifts, and because of this patient care can suffer. This is a definite issue which needs to be addressed.

What could be done to improve the nation's health system?

One of the main improvements would be to reduce the waiting time for appointments - we need a more efficient system with more doctors and nurses. This would also improve the quality of the care given to patients, as doctors and nurses would have a more reasonable workload. The health system needs to meet the demand which exists - and the health of the individual has to be the priority.

Does everyone have a right to free healthcare?

Yes. I do think that healthcare is a right and everyone should have access to a free health service. If people have to pay for any and every medical need it would be completely unfair as those in poverty would

from ielts2.com not be able to receive the help that they need. In an emergency, health professionals would either have to refuse to help an ill or injured person because they could not afford it (which would go against the Hippocratic Oath) or the person would be treated but end up in enormous debt. The health of the individual has to be the priority.

> Do you think rich people get a better quality of healthcare than poor? Rich people have the option of paying for private healthcare and this can be of a better quality than the free service that everyone else uses. Private healthcare tends to be of a much higher quality because the staff have much more time for each individual patient.

> How can eating healthily and exercising regularly benefit your life? Regular exercise and eating healthily can benefit your life by making you much fitter, healthier and happier. If you have an active and healthy lifestyle then you are less likely to become ill and more likely to feel content and happy with your life. This is because exercise releases endorphins, which make you feel happy, and overall you should feel like you have more energy. Also, if you eat healthy foods then you are much less likely to feel uncomfortable and full after meals. It seems simple and logical to me - a healthy lifestyle is a happy lifestyle.