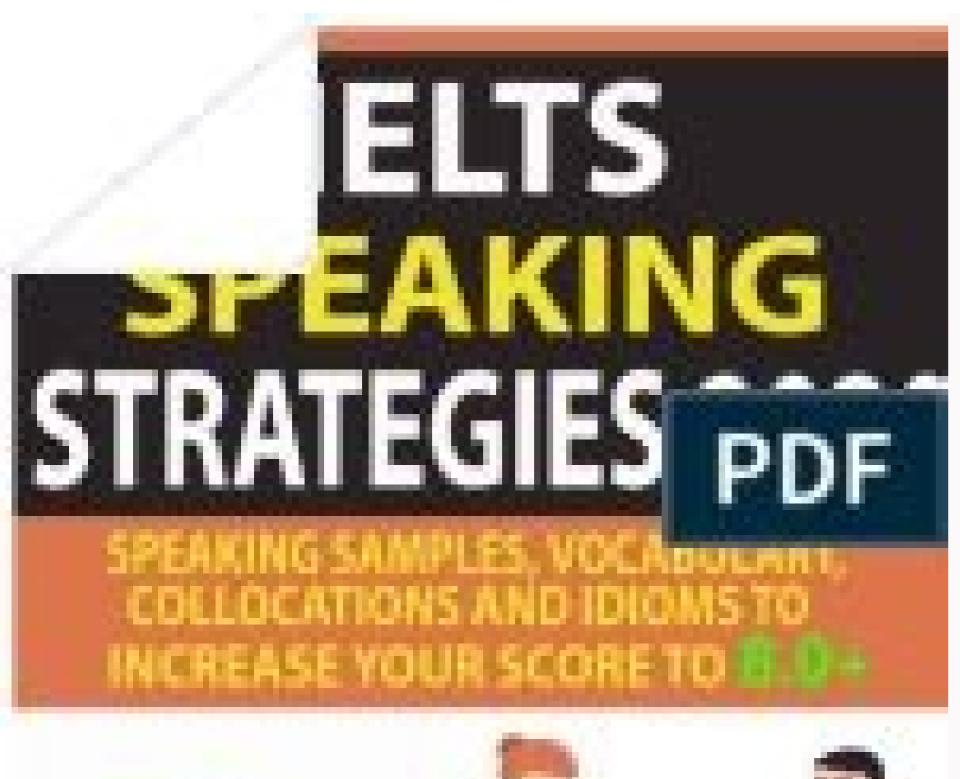
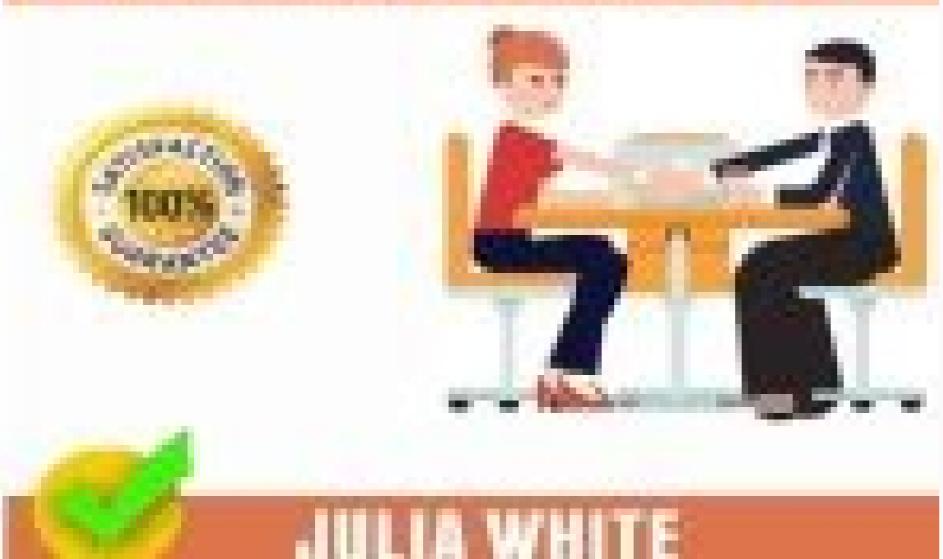
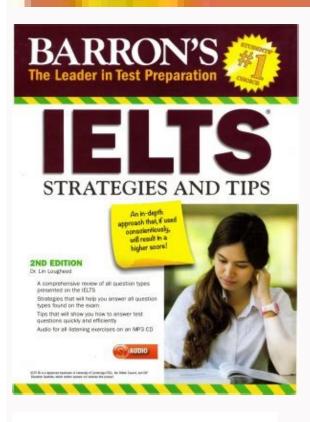
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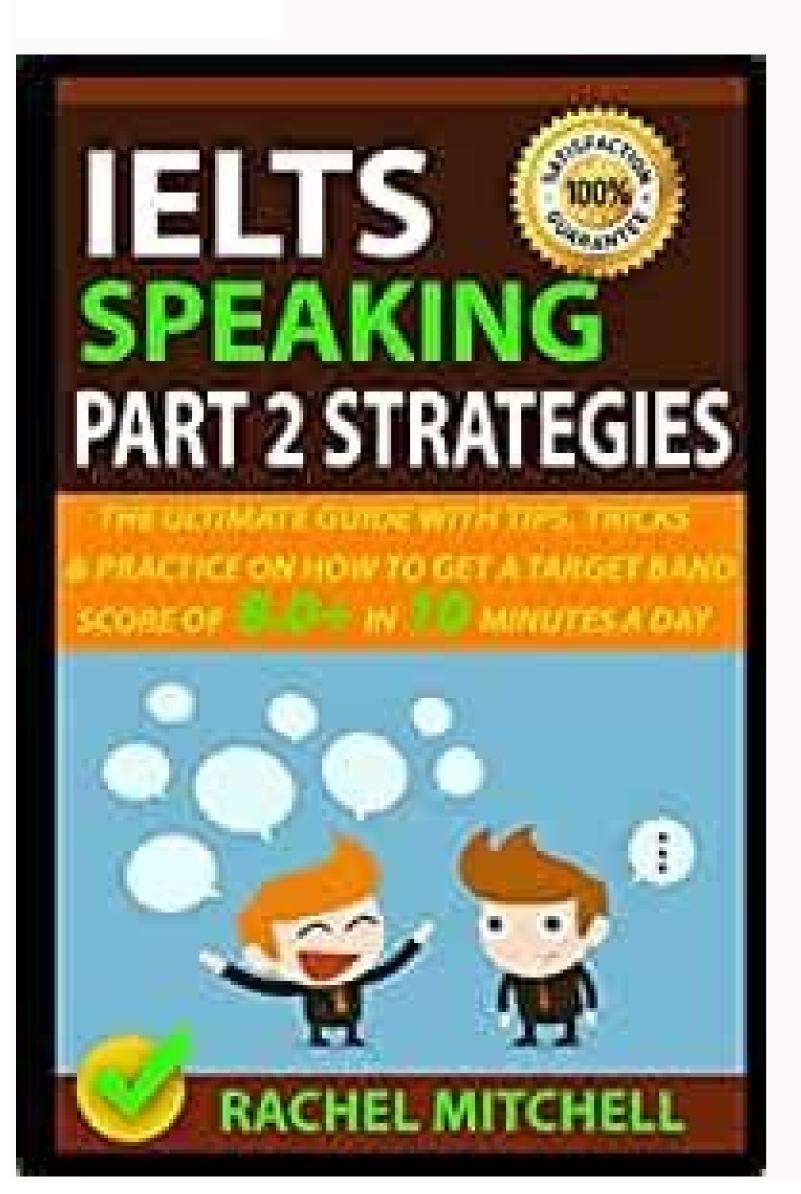
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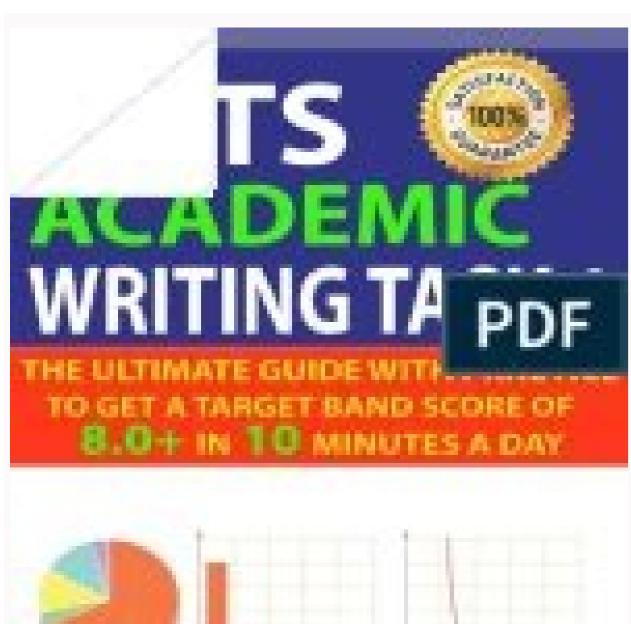






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You agree that by continuing to read this book, where appropriate and/or necessary, you shall consult a professional (including but not limited to your doctor, attorney, or financial advisor or such other advisor as needed) before using any of the suggested remedies, techniques, or information in this book. Table of Contents Introduction Ielts Speaking Introduction Part 1 Speaking Topics What Will Give You A High Score In The Speaking Part 1? How Does The Examiner Mark Your Speaking Part 1 Speaking Practice Preference Questions Part 1 Speaking Model Answers List Of Part 1. Speaking Questions To Practice At Home Part 2 Speaking Introduction Part 2 Speaking Tips People Description Adjectives For People Description Adjectives For Description Model Answer Model Sentences For Place Description Object Description Useful Adjectives For Description Model Answer Model Sentences For Object Description Past Event Descr Advantages And Disadvantages Hypotheticals Practice Questions Proposing Solutions To Problem Practice Questions Model Sentences For Part 3 Speaking Part 3 Spe People Advertisement Teaching Advice Adventurous People Animals Cell Phones Computers Fashion & Shopping Gifts Transportation Newspapers And Magazines Parties Travelling Noise Reading Festivals Parks Conclusion Check Out Other Books INTRODUCTION Thank you and congratulate you for downloading the book "IELTS Speaking Strategies: The Ultimate Guide with Tips, Tricks and Practice on How to Get a Target Band Score of 8.0+ in 10 Minutes a Day." This book is well designed and written by an experienced native teacher from the USA who has been teaching IELTS for over 10 years. She really is the expert in training IELTS for students at each level. In this book, she will provide you all proven Formulas, Tips, Tricks, Strategies, Explanations, Structures, Part 1 + Part 2 + Part 3 Answers to help you easily achieve an 8.0+ in the IELTS Speaking, even if your speaking is not excellent. This book will also walk you through step-by-step on how to develop your well-organized answers for the Part 1 + Part 2 + Part 3 Speaking; clearly analyze and explain the different types of question excellently. As the author of this book, Rachel Mitchell believes that this book will be an indispensable reference and trusted guide for you who may want to maximize your band score in IELTS Speaking. Once you read this book, I guarantee you that you will have learned an extraordinarily wide range of useful, and practical IELTS Part 1 + Part 2 + Part 3 Speaking strategies and formulas that will help you become a successful IELTS taker as well as you will even become a successful English user in work and in life within a short period of time only. Take action today and start getting better scores tomorrow! Thank you again for purchasing this book, and I hope you enjoy it. IELTS SPEAKING INTRODUCTION The IELTS speaking test lasts about 11 to 14 minutes. It has 3 parts, and it's worth 25% of your IELTS score. However, the speaking test is shorter but it gives you more opportunities to practice more basic skills. Let's talk about the three parts of the speaking are exactly the skills in part 1 speaking is we need to focus on building basic skills. There are two purposes to part 1 speaking. The first purpose is to calm you down. They know that you are nervous, so they're going to ask you simple questions that get you settle down and prepare for part 2 & part 3 speaking (the more difficult parts). The second purpose of part 1 speaking is of course for you to show the examiner your ability to speak English. They want you to calm down and they want you to show the most you can do with your English. In part 1 speaking, the questions are about you, your home, your family, or your country, which are things that you have the answer to. They are not asking you questions like "who wants to be a billionaire?", "who was the 15 th president of the United States?". Normally, in part 1 speaking, they will be giving you 3 topics: The 1 st topic: The first topic will always be "do you work or do you study?" or "where you are living?" If you answer that you are studying, then they will ask you about your study. The next 2 nd and 3 rd topics: The next 2nd and 3rd topics can be about anything, but it is not going to be a sensitive topic; they are not going to ask you something about general topics that you have ideas to answer. These things might be about rain, for example, how often does it rain in your country? Or how do you feel when it rains? 2: you need to show the examiner something about your English ability, and that can be something about your grammar, something about your grammar gr what they mark. So, show the examiner your English ability. Note that never give a one-word answer, always use complete sentences or at least complete phrases, and extend your answer: "yes" Well, if you just give a one-word answer like this, you've got nothing with your pronunciation, nothing with your pronunciation, nothing with your deed to do is you need to extend your answer. The big mistake of part 1 speaking that a lot of people make is that they lose sight over how important it is. In fact, speaking part 1 is quite easy. However, most people tend to expect something more difficult in part 1 speaking such as, "please get me the good questions?" . But no , the questions in part 1 speaking are already the good stuff, and you will see that the way you answer questions in part 1 speaking are already the good stuff, and you will see that the way you answer questions?" . But no , the questions in part 1 speaking are already the good stuff, and you will see that the way you answer questions?" . But no , the questions? Or "please get me the good stuff, and you will see that the way you answer questions?" and part 1 speaking are already the good stuff, and you will see that the way you answer questions?" and part 1 speaking are already the good stuff, and you will see that the way you answer questions? speaking. Therefore, you need to be willing to practice questions for part 1 speaking. HOW DOES THE EXAMINER MARK YOUR SPEAKING TEST? You need to know and understand the four categories. Let's take a look at the IELTS speaking band descriptors as below: 1. FLUENCY AND COHESION: The first category that the examiner is marking should be fluent not only in part 1 speaking, but also in part 2 and part 3 speaking. Note that fluency is not speed (not too fast because their mouth is going too fast to their brain. 2. LEXICAL RESOURCE (VOCABULARY): The second category that we should think about is Lexical Resource. You will be doing a lot of vocabulary : vocabulary that we will use for particular topics, for example, topics about television, movies and books, technology, etc. + You should use a range of words. You don't just want to say "it's really good", or "everything is good". You should make your answer better by using a range of synonym words of "good". You can use "fantastic/ spectacular/awesome/tremendous, etc." + You will not get a high score unless you use a wide range of vocabulary accurately, and you do some simple things like " paraphrasing is when you like to read?" You should not say "yes, I love to read." Although your grammar is ok, but if you want to get a better score you should say "yes, I love reading". Certainly, you will get a better score because you have changed the verb form. Or you can say "yes, I love doing that". but you don't have to sit down and try to study about 20 vocabulary words. Instead of doing that, it's better if you try to only learn a list of 10 words, and then think "oh, I've just learnt the 10 words". You shouldn't do that. What you should do is to learn 2 words a day and start using those words right away by using those words often in sentences, then you will find that you learn words more deeply, and the more you do it, the quicker your brain processes new vocabulary. Idioms: The other thing you should do if you want to get a higher score (7.0+) is that you need to be able to use a range of idioms. are phrases that don't mean exactly what they sound what they sound what they mean, for example, "raining cats and dogs", "become green with envy", "cost an arm and a leg", "sleep like a baby". Idioms are very challenging, and this is the one thing that almost students do not use in the final test. Why? Remember that when the examiner asks you certain have to create the opportunity to use idioms. You have to be confident enough in your English, quick enough with your vocabulary to be able to use idioms properly. Use idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs for accurate collocations. The best way to learn phrases is reading will help you learn idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs for accurate collocations. accurate collocations effectively. Reading will help you improve your writing score, and even your speaking score, and even you to learn all of English idioms. I only expect you to learn all of English idioms. I only expect you to learn all of English idioms. I only expect you to learn all of English idioms. I only expect you to learn all of English idioms. I only expect you to learn all of English idioms. I only expect you to learn all of English idioms. I only expect you to learn all of English idioms. I only expect you to learn all of English idioms. I only expect you to learn all of English idioms. I only expect you to learn all of English idioms. I only expect you to learn all of English idioms. I only expect you to learn all of English idioms. I only expect you to learn all of English idioms. I only expect you to learn all of English idioms. I only expect you to learn all of English idioms. I only expect you to learn all of English idioms. I only expect you to learn all of English idioms. with your pronunciation in 3 months if you practice your pronunciation every day. LIST OF USEFUL IDIOMS: It's as easy as pie = it's a piece of cake to drive this car. Cost an arm and a leg: to be very expensive. The movie is interesting, but the tickets cost an arm and a leg. The car cost him an arm and a leg. Pay through the nose to get the car fixed. Make someone blue = bump someone out: to make someone sad or sick. It made him blue to have to stay home with his wife all day. He made his girlfriend blue yesterday. Freak out: to become very angry or lose control of your mind because of somebody or something. I freaked out when I saw her with another man. Snakes really freaked me out. In the nick of time: just before it's too late/ at the last possible moment. We got to the airport just in the nick of time. I arrived at the train station in the nick of time. She finished her English essay just in the nick of time airport just in the nick of time. It's raining cats and dogs. appearance. Peter and his brother are like two peas in a pod. (As) sly as a fox. Poke around a place, typically in search of something (you can poke around on the internet, you can poke around on the streets, etc. to look for/search for something). Just poke around the Internet, you'll find a lot of dating websites. He poked around in his desk to see if the wallet was there. Mean business: to be very, very serious. I thought he was joking at first, but then I saw that he really meant business. Just looking at him, knew he meant business. Hit the hay = hit the sack : to go to bed. I'm pretty tired. I think it's time for me to hit the sack early since I've got to get up early tomorrow. Sleep like a baby: to sleep very well; to sleep deeply. After a long, hard day at work, I slept like a baby last night. He was very tired, so he went to bed, and slept like a baby . Once in a blue moon: very rarely/very seldom/almost never. My son lives in Canada and he only comes to see us once in a blue moon . Ace a test: to do very well in a test/ to get a very high score on a test. You need to study hard to ace a test . She had actually aced a test in Math, a subject that had never come easily for her. Ring a bell: to sound familiar. The name Lucy doesn't ring a bell . I've never met Sarah, but her name rings a bell . Green with envy: to be jealous/ to be envious. Tom was green with envy when he saw that I got a new car for my birthday. My expensive house makes him green with envy. Drive someone crazy: to make him or her upset or annoyed. Tom quit his job because his boss drove him crazy every time he went to work. The cant that ate the canary: to look very happy/ very pleased. He was smiling like the cat that ate the canary: to look very happy/ very pleased. He was smiling like the cat that ate the canary: to look very happy/ very pleased. He was smiling like the cat that ate the canary is a constant noise drove me crazy: to look very happy/ very pleased. He was smiling like the cat that ate the canary is a constant noise drove me crazy: to look very happy/ very pleased. He was smiling like the cat that ate the canary is a constant noise drove me crazy: to look very happy/ very pleased. He was smiling like the cat that ate the canary is a constant noise drove me crazy is a co GRAMMAR: Pay attention to a grammatical range of accuracy. Are those mistakes? How many mistakes are you making? Are those mistakes reducing the examiner's ability to be able to understand you? That's the key. Forget about being perfect, you're not going to be perfect. Don't chase perfection, you never get it. So, what can you do? Well, I would say that you should focus on the big mistakes that you are making usually. Those are verb tenses, article and adjectives like "I felt so bored (not boring). Something like that. Another thing you need to pay your attention to is that subject-verb agreement. My father has (not have) a motorbike. 4. PRONUNCIATION Pronunciation is probably the thing you use the most. The fact about pronunciation is that a lot of you need to know how badly it destroys your band score even though your grammar and vocabulary are good. It really does. It kills. So you need to spend time practicing your pronunciation is by far the easiest thing for you to fix in your English. Note that pronunciation? One of the reasons my pronunciation is so clear by being designed because I am extremely precise with every sounds (like, because I). My pronunciation is not accidentally clear, my pronunciation is clear by being designed because I am extremely precise with every sounds (like, because I). intelligent, it's just focused, focused and focused an speaking are 100% the foundation of part 2 and part 3 speaking. If you do a poor job in part 1 speaking, I would say that you need to remember these things: Number 1: Never answer with only one word. Always use complete sentences or phrases . If they ask you "do you like to read?" If you just say: yes Well, your answer of "do you like to read?" Answer: Yes, I would love to... Or: no, reading is boring. I think that people who read are quite stupid. Frankly, I think they should be doing more fun things like motorbike racing or knife fighting.. This answer is better. You might disagree because the answer sounds a bit rude, and it talks a lot about a bad lifestyle (motorbike racing, knife fighting). However, the examiner is not going to give you a band score based on how nice a person you are, they about your pronunciation. For example, if they ask you "do you like watching TV?" And you say: of course, I love watching TV. When you say: of course, I love watching TV?" And you say: of course, I love watching TV. When you say "I love..." you stressed the word "love". That means you've shown something about your pronunciation. about your English ability. For each question, try to produce your answer in different things about your speaking. There are some basic things you can do right away. First of all, you add details by using those basic questions in English: "who", "when", "when", "when", "when", "how often", "how often", "how much", etc. So if they ask you "do you like watching TV?" You can say: Yes, I love watching TV. I really love Mr. Bean. He is my favorite TV character. I often watch TV with my family in the living room on the weekend. Or if they ask you "do you like reading books?" You can say: Yes, I really love matching TV? You can say: Yes, I really love Mr. Bean. He is my favorite TV character. I often watch TV with my family in the living room on the weekend. Or if they ask you "do you like reading books?" You can say: Yes, I really love matching TV?" You can say: Yes, I really love matching TV?" You can say: Yes, I love watching TV. I really love Mr. Bean. He is my favorite TV character. I often watch TV with my family in the living room on the weekend. Or if they ask you "do you like reading books?" You can say: Yes, I really love matching TV?" You can say: Yes, I really love matching TV?" You can say: Yes, I love watching TV. I really love matching TV. I reall school, my teacher gave me a really good book and inspired me to read?" or "did you like to read?" or "did you like to read?" or "did you like to read?" or "what book would you like to read?"). Be careful about this. For example: "Do you like reading books?" What's the verb tense of this question? Yes, I really love reading books mainly because it's so relaxing. I remember when I was in high school, my teacher gave me a really good book and inspired me to read more and more and more and then I switched from present tense to past tense That is something else you can do. You can do a lot of things when it comes to extending your answer; you can use non-defining relative clauses to add extra information about this. I can say "I really enjoy reading comic books. These books are very entertaining." (2 sentences) But I can combine them and make relative clauses to add extra information about this. I can say "I really enjoy reading comic books. These books are very entertaining." 1 sentence by using a non-defining relative clause. "I really love reading books, which are very entertaining." Like I said, you can change the verb tense of this question? Past tense, right? So, be sure you answer the question, but go ahead and switch the verb tense if you want. You can say: To be honest, I didn't really like reading so much when I was a kid. But nowadays, I'm pretty keen on reading mystery novels. So I just gave the examiner the answer using past tense, present tense and future tense You can use the adverbs of frequency . You can talk about how often or how rarely you do something. Use a range adverbs of frequency and be careful not just giving the adverb back to the examiner. For example, if they ask you "what do you usually do on the weekend?" You shouldn't say: on the weekend, I usually . That's fine, proper grammar, but if you want to get a high score, you should change "usually" into "frequently" or "often". You should paraphrase it. Stay away from using 100% and 0% statement like always, never, etc. Example 1: "What do you do on the weekend?" Answer: I always go to the mall and talk to everyone "Always go to the mall?" does this sound like accurate communication? Is it possible to always go the mall every weekend?" Answer: I always do my homework? That doesn't sound like accurate. Example 3: "do you like fast food?' Answer: To be honest, it's disgusting, I never eat it. Never eat fast food? That doesn't sound like accurate . So I would say that you should be very careful of using these adverbs of frequency always and never in your answer. For example, if they ask you "what did you like to read as a child?" It's very easy to get into the bad habit if you say "As a child, I like to read as a child?" It's very easy to get into the bad habit if you like to read as a child?" It's very easy to get into the bad habit if you like to read as a child?" It's very easy to get into the bad habit if you say "As a child, I like to read as a child?" It's very easy to get into the bad habit if you say "As a child, I like to read as a child?" It's very easy to get into the bad habit if you say "As a child, I like to read as a child?" It's very easy to get into the bad habit if you say "As a child, I like to read as a child?" It's very easy to get into the bad habit if you say "As a child, I like to read as a child?" It's very easy to get into the bad habit if you say "As a child, I like to read as a child?" It's very easy to get into the bad habit if you say "As a child, I like to read as a child?" It's very easy to get into the bad habit if you say "As a child, I like to read as a child?" It's very easy to get into the bad habit if you say "As a child, I like to read as a child?" It's very easy to get into the bad habit if you say "As a child, I like to read as a child, I like to read as a child?" It's very easy to get into the bad habit if you say "As a child, I like to read as a child, I like to read as a child." teenager. (I used present, present perfect, present perfect continuous in my answer). Let me give you another example here. If they ask you "what do you do in your free time," You should paraphrase your answer by saying: "In my leisure time, I love to play games..." Or you can say "when I am not working, I like to read books." Or you can say "well, one of my hobbies is fishing." Paraphrasing statements about favorite things/people If they ask you "What's your favorite food to eat?" If you answer like this "My favorite food definitely is X because...", you will not get a high score because you don't paraphrase. Instead, you can use this structure "The X I love the most is..." to answer this question "what's your favorite X...?" Example: what's your favorite TV show? You can say: The city I love the most is ... What is your favorite place to visit? You can say: The examiner gives you a "favorite" question, then you know how to answer it excellently. On the other hand, if they ask you "What's your least favorite food to eat? You would say: The X I love the least is... or I really dislike... "What's your least favorite food to eat? You can say: Well, the food I love the least is Kimchi, I generally don't like Korean food.... Synonyms for Like and Dislike to paraphrase the questions: LIKE: Like, to be keen on, to be fond of, to be captivated by, to be fascinated by, to be tempted by, fancy, to be attracted to, to be not keen on, to be not captivated by. Summary: You will not get a high score (7.0+) if you don't paraphrase your answer. You have to do it. You might be going to be slow at first. I know this, but the more you practice your paraphrasing, the easier it will get. You will be programmed like a computer. Comparison language is so useful. This is something the examiner is expecting you to be able to do. They want you to be able to compare things. What to compare what you want, many things you can compare what you like to read now with what you like to read? Compare what you like to read now with what you like to read now with what you like to read now with what you like to read? to read in the future. Compare what you like to read with what your friends/your parents/people in your country like to read. If the examiner gives you a question with one to two choices. They are inviting you to do something, they are hoping that you will be giving them a certain kind of language. Would you rather own a dog or a cat as a bet? Do you prefer reading books or magazines? Do you like eating fast food or traditional food? First of all, you are going to answer "I would prefer to..." Example: Would you rather own a dog or a cat as a pet? Your answer should be "I would prefer to own a dog/ I would prefer to own a cat." If they ask you "Would you prefer to own a dog or a cat as a bet?" Your answer should be "I would rather own a dog/ I would rather own a dog/ I would rather own a cat." Always note that comparison language is the thing that the examiner really wants you to do in your speaking. I promise to you that if you want to get a high score in the exam, you need to be able to compare. They want you to be able to compare a purpose. If this, then... However if the how Friday night? STEP 1: You can start your answer by saying something that I really like to do. Well, both of them are fun activities are things that my friends and I really love. STEP 2: Then you can start describing more details (positive and negative) about the two things using comparison structures: Would you rather own a dog or a cat as a pet? Both of them are really fun. However (now you start talking about one of them) dogs have more personality and are very loyal (positive). But, they can require more time and a bigger home to take care of them properly (negative). Cats, on the other hand do not need as much space as dogs (positive). Also, they are much more independent (positive). However, they can be less friendly than dogs (negative). STEP 3: Making your choice: Given the option (what I am doing here is signaling that I am making my choice) I would prefer to have a dog because they are easier to have a strong relationship with. Adjectives: you can use adjectives in your answer to describe things or people. Be sure to use adjective : is used for the thing doing a feeling. V-ING adjective : is used for the person or the thing doing a feeling . Example 1: You are at the theater. When you are watching the movie, someone who is sitting next to you is talking. They are annoying. That's why you feel annoyed. Example 3: I was very excited because the movie was so exciting a Example 4: I wasn't bored because the movie was so exciting a Example 3: I was very excited because the movie was so exciting a Example 4: I wasn't bored because the movie was so exciting a Example 3: I wasn't bored because the movie was so exciting a Example 3: I wasn't bored because the movie was so exciting a Example 3: I wasn't bored because the movie was so exciting a Example 3: I wasn't bored because the movie was so exciting a Example 3: I wasn't bored because the movie was so exciting a Example 3: I wasn't bored because the movie was so exciting a Example 3: I wasn't bored because the movie was so exciting a Example 3: I wasn't bored because the movie was so exciting a Example 3: I wasn't bored because the movie was so exciting a Example 3: I wasn't bored because the movie was so exciting a Example 3: I wasn't bored because the movie wasn't bored becaus Remember to explain your adjectives. Don't leave these adjectives unclear. You should explain them by answering the question "why?" and giving examples . Why A better than B? Why was the movie so interesting? Relative Clauses/ Relative Pronouns: you can use relative pronouns and past participle to add specific details in your answer. For example: "I really like jumping into the river. This is a lot of fun." I like people who give me money. I like jumping into the river, which is a lot of fun." I like people who give me money. These people are very friendly and I love them. Of all his friends, I am the one who he knows he can rely on. Try to give extra information by using relative clauses for part 1, part 2, part 3 speaking and even for task 1 and task 2 writing. Number 3: Is the question about other people? If the examiner asks you "do you like to read?" or "do you enjoy shopping?" they are asking about you. If the examiner asks you "why do people enjoy reading?" or "why do people enjoy shopping?" they are asking about you, they are asking about the people enjoy shopping?" they are asking about you, they are asking about the people enjoy shopping?" they are asking about you, they are asking about the people enjoy shopping?" they are asking about you. If the examiner asks you "do you like to read?" Again, you shouldn't say like this: yes, reading is very popular, a lot of people like to read because it's so relaxing and helps them build their knowledge, so people read in their free time quite a lot.... How is the grammar in the answer? The grammar in the g ability to answer in a proper way because you lack English skills. The examiner asked the question about you, and you answered the question about people in general. That's a problem. Be sure you got it. Number 4: Is the question about people in general. That's a problem or closed? + Closed question about people in general. That's a problem. you enjoy watching television? + Open question are the ones that you do not answer with "yes" or "no" or "it depends" Example: Why do people like watching television? This is a big difference because if they ask you about a closed question, you will give a yes/no answer. Number 5: Start and end your answer with confidence: answer the question, you will give a yes/no answer. show something or some things about your English ability and stop talking and let them ask you another question. Do not make your part 1 speaking answers too long. Don't do it, the examiner will get frustrated. They have questions that are designed to get different responses from you. If they ask you "do you like to read?" Don't answer the question too long like this "yes, I love reading and I really love to reading mystery novels. A lot of people don't like mystery novels. A lot of people don't like mystery novels. But I really love to read bad man." So please well prepare and focus on how to answer different types of IELTS questions. Plan and practice ways to answer questions clearly and fluently . Be specific about what you are studying, focus on something and practice regularly . Then, in the exam, be disciplined and stick with your plan. Know what you want to say and how you want to say it. Then you will easily get a high score in your part 1 speaking. Number 7: Develop good habits. You should study many times a week, but only for 5-10 minutes for each time. Research has proved that this is the best way to master vocabulary and phrases. Try to avoid long study sessions only once a week. Practice whenever you have some free time, set small goals, and, if you do this regularly, you will make great improvements. Number 8: There are some essential topics you must be prepared to discuss: your favorites (food, books, films, TV shows, personal item, website, etc.)... people in your life (family, friends, teachers, neighbors)...activities (hobbies, exercise, what you do on holidays, memories of past and plans for future), places (where you live, where you might like to live, places to visit, etc.). and things (devices and gadgets you use every day, presents you have given or received, valuable and cherished objects). Number 9: Relax and be natural . FLUENCY MARKERS What are fluency markers (discourse markers)? Fluency markers are words or phrases that native speakers use to make their speaking sound more natural, smoother and clearer. We use these words or phrases to signal information. You will not get a high score in the speaking test, part 1, part 2, or part 3 if you don't learn how to signal your answers, how to combine and link your sentences together. well as different verb forms. I don't just use past simple, I use past simple, I use past continuous, and present perfect that we will need to do in the speaking test. One of the fluency markers we've already talked about is "however". When you hear "however" , you know that will be signaling, changing about something. For example: Vietnam is really hot, and sometimes it rains which is very convenient. However ... (now what I am saying about Vietnam, something positive or something about something different. My friends really love to go to the movie on Friday night However, ... (I could be talking something they don't like to do like "My friends really love to go to the movie on Friday night. However, they hate singing karaoke." So we can use these words to signal a lot of information. Practice using these fluency markers, then it will become your habit. Let's talk about other fluency markers. 1. To be honest/I'm afraid/ honestly: these are what we call softening phrases. We use these phrases to be more polite when we get a negative answer, or to signal that we are going to give a negative answer or you are not proud of what you will say. Examples: Do you enjoy reading? • To be honest, I don't really like reading. • Honestly, I don't like reading very much. I'm afraid, I don't like it very much. You are Japanese. How do you like Japanese food?" and they say "I don't like it very much. You are not proud of something. So it will sound better if you say "honestly, I don't like Japanese food very much" However, what if I ask you "do you smoke cigarettes?" Can you should be proud that you are not a smoker. Something like that, even though the answer is no, you don't really need to get the fluency marker "To be honest, I'm afraid/ honestly" in this case. 2. Fortunately/ unfortunately unfortunately. negative, and then, fortunately, a positive, unfortunately, a negative is rained heavily that day (a negative). Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative). Example 2: My mother cooks for me every day (a positive). Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative). Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative). Example 2: My mother cooks for me every day (a negative). Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative). Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative). Example 2: My mother cooks for me every day (a negative). Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative). Example 2: My mother cooks for me every day (a negative). Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative). Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative). Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative). Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative) is not a negative. Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative) is not a negative. Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative) is not a negative. Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative) is not a negative. Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative) is not a negative. Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative) is not a negative. Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative) is not a negative. Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative) is not a negative. Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative) is not a negative. Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative) is not a negative. Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative) is not a negative. Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative) is not a negative. Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative) is not a negative. Example 1: I remember it rained heavily that day (a negative) is not a negative. E combination. You should practice using fluency markers in a combination with one another. Example 3: Do you enjoy reading? To be honest, I'm not really keen on reading books. Unfortunately, I'm in university and my professor requires a lot of reading. So I just answer the question and I use two fluency markers. It's really helpful to make your speaking become more organized. 3. Actually/ In fact /As a matter of fact: We use these words to add details. Example: Do you enjoy reading? To be honest, I don't like to read very much. Unfortunately, I'm in university right now, and my professor gives me a lot of reading assignments. In fact, tonight I will have to read about 40 pages... Ok. That works. Again, you should use all these fluency markers in a combination because that will help you get a better speaking score. Actually, you are not handsome, so I don't love you." 4. However/ but: these words are used to signal a different idea or opinion. That could be a difference between now and in the past; or a difference between now and the future. Example 1: Do you enjoy traveling? Well, I love travel to Thailand during Tet holiday. Example 2: Going to the beach is a lot of fun. However, I would rather explore a big city. 5. I suppose or I guess. These words are used to indicate a speculation by using phrases "I suppose or I guess," what you are showing the listener is that you do not know the exact answer, but you are trying very hard to give the best guess. Example 1: What's the population of Ho Chi Minh City? You can say something like: that's a good question, I really don't know, but I guess/suppose it's the Harvard University. 6. Supposedly/ supposed to be: These words are called stereotype language. What is a stereotype? A stereotype is something that you have never been to America, you should not say "America is a violent country" because you have never been to America. If you have never been to America, you should not say "America is a violent country" because you have never been to America. If you have never been to America, you should not say "America is a violent country" because you have never been to America. been there. Instead, you should say: America is supposed to be a very violent country. Or: some people say (that) Use to express what you have heard to be true, but do not know by yourself, because you have not experienced it. Vietnamese food is supposed to be delicious. I've heard (that) Vietnamese food is delicious. TIME AND FREQUENCY EXPRESSIONS 1. Nowadays, these days: We use these words for current actions and habits. Example: Do you enjoy watching television? Yes, I love watching television. Unfortunately, I don't have a lot of free time. Nowadays, I am doing a lot of studying at the university and I don't have a chance to watch my favorite programs. Or: Nowadays, I often watch cartoons. I especially like Tom & Jerry. 2. Used to + Verb: We use this structure to talk about past actions and habits. When I was a university student, I used to meet my friends for coffee every morning before class. I used to go to the library when I was a teenager. 4. Adverbs of frequency: We use adverbs of frequency Never... Seldom/ rarely/ hardly ever... Sometimes... Often/ Frequently/ Nearly always ... Usually/ typically/ normally ... Always to tell how often something is done I never feel bored when I talk with him. I seldom/rarely/hardly ever go swimming on Sunday morning . I often go to the university canteen to eat with my friends. I usually go to bed by 11 p.m. 5. Adverbs of Infrequency: Every once in a while / Every so often / Every now and then / Every now and then we stay in bed all day and watch cartoons. 6. Concession and contrast: something else is true; however, something else is true. We use this a lot. This is a massively useful structure because we use this structure a lot for part 1, part 2, part 3 speaking and task 2 writing. Is watching TV popular in your country? Teenagers and little children really enjoy watching television. However, the elderly prefer reading the newspaper. Do you like food from other countries? Well, food from other places is very delicious. However, the prefer eating food from Vietnam, ADVERBIALS FOR GIVING OPINIONS 1, Personally; you are only giving your own opinion about something, Personally; to be frank; you are saving something direct and honest. Frankly/to be frank. I don't think organized social events are very important, 2. Frankly/to be frank in don't think organized social events are very important. is usually true or this is what usually happens. 4. Obviously/ clearly: a fact can be easily noticed or understood. Obviously/ inevitably: this situation was expected or certain to happen. Predictably, most people find exams are stressful. 6. Inevitably/surprisingly: this situation was unexpected. Surprisingly, ability is usually judged by exam results. QUESTIONS ABOUT OTHER PEOPLE: Quantities of people, a large percentage of + types of people, some + types of people, a large percentage of + types of people, a large people people, a large people peop types of people. Phrases of habit (showing that you are talking about a group): as a rule, tend to, generally speaking. Types of people who love animals, people who are sad, people who are sad, people with a sense of humor, lazy people, sporty people, religious people... Adjectives of evaluation (what we think about something): thrilling, relaxing, interesting, fascinating, exciting, inspiring, etc. USEFUL STRUCTURES: S + believe/find something + Adjective They find comic books boring. I find it exciting/wonderful. I find it delicious . As a rule, most teenage boys find videos games very exciting. Is watching cartoon a popular hobby in your country? Yes, most children tend to watch animation. They are really keen on Tom & Jerry. Personally, I don't really like these shows. I find them a bit boring. Why do some people enjoy horror films? adjectives:they find horror films really thrilling. However, not many elderly like this genre because they tend to find them really disgusting. Do people in your country enjoy fast food? (Teenagers, young adults) Why do they enjoy fast food? HIGH-SCORE VOCABULARY Instead of saying "I was very afraid", you can say "I was terrified ". It's much better when it comes to vocabulary. Instead of saying "my neighbor's cat is immense" Instead of saying "his car is speedy". PART 1 SPEAKING PRACTICE QUESTIONS ABOUT WHERE YOU ARE LIVING What kind of town or city are you living in at the moment? You might say: I live in a residential area in a highly populated city. Extend your answer: I live in a south side of Ho Chi Minh City. It's a residential area in a highly populated city. Extend your answer: I live in a south side of Ho Chi Minh City. It's a residential area in a highly populated city. Extend your answer: I live in a south side of Ho Chi Minh City. It's a residential area in a highly populated city. Extend your answer: I live in a south side of Ho Chi Minh City. It's a residential area in a highly populated city. Extend your answer: I live in a south side of Ho Chi Minh City. It's a residential area in a highly populated city. Extend your answer: I live in a south side of Ho Chi Minh City. It's a residential area in a highly populated city. Extend your answer: I live in a south side of Ho Chi Minh City. It's a residential area in a highly populated city. Extend your answer: I live in a south side of Ho Chi Minh City. It's a residential area in a highly populated city. Extend your answer: I live in a south side of Ho Chi Minh City. It's a residential area in a highly populated city. Extend your answer: I live in a south side of Ho Chi Minh City. 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How would you describe the people who live there? (Using superlatives) They are nice, friendly, supportive ... What you like most about living there? (Using adjectives) They are nice, friendly, supportive ... I really love... What I really love is... What is your least favorite thing? (Using superlatives) The thing I dislike the most is.... Well, I really hate is... ADJECTIVES THAT ARE USED TO DESCRIBE PLACES: Wild = remote My home is in the middle of nowhere (idiom) = very rural. It's off the beaten track: a place where people don't normally hate... The thing I really hate is... ADJECTIVES THAT ARE USED TO DESCRIBE PLACES: Wild = remote My home is in the middle of nowhere (idiom) = very rural. It's off the beaten track: a place where people don't normally hate... The thing I dislike the most is.... ADJECTIVES THAT ARE USED TO DESCRIBE PLACES: Wild = remote My home is in the middle of nowhere (idiom) = very rural. It's off the beaten track: a place where people don't normally hate... 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Two weeks from now, I will be flying home for Tet holiday. We use future perfect to talk about a completed action in the future. Luckily, by the end of the summer, my favorite band will have played. I am a huge fan of Vietnamese food. We can use various verb tenses in the answer: Last night, I felt asleep (paste tense) while I was listening (paste continuous) to music on my ear phones (two verb forms in one sentence) How often did you play sports when you were young? Back then, I used to meet my friends (who) for football matches (why) a few times a month (how often). What do you do on the weekend? Answer 1: My favorite type of music is Jazz. In fact, I love playing quitar (what) with my friends (who) in my bedroom (where) on the weekends (when). Sadly, I'm terrible (how), but I find it relaxing (why) (why I play guitar). Answer 2: In fact, my father who shares his collection on my headphone (how). Answer 3: Honestly, my friends are very keen on playing sports but I prefer to play guitar s Do people in your country enjoy eating fast food? Note: This is a question not about you, it's about other people and the people in your country enjoy eating fast food? Note: This is a question not about you, it's about other people in your country enjoy eating fast food? Note: This is a question not about you, it's about other people in your country enjoy eating fast food? Note: This is a question not about you, it's about other people in your country enjoy eating fast food? Note: This is a question not about you, it's about other people in your country enjoy eating fast food? Note: This is a question not about you, it's about other people in your country enjoy eating fast food? Note: This is a question not about you, it's about other people in your country enjoy eating fast food? Note: This is a question not about you, it's about other people in your country enjoy eating fast food? Note: This is a question not about you in the people in your country enjoy eating fast food? Note: This is a question not about you in the people in your country enjoy entong in the people in your country enjoy eating fast food? Note: This is a question not about you in the people in your country enjoy entong in your enjoy endong in your not a lot of them like KFC (something they do, something they do that? do you like to do that? do you like to do that? do you like to do that? Example: Would you rather do that? rather see a romantic film or comedy? As a rule, with these questions, the examiner wants you to talk about both things, they want you to compare by using comparison structures. You should do a couple of things here: Would you rather own a dog or a cat as a pet? STEP 1: You can start describing more details (positive and negative) about the two things using comparison structures: However (now you start talking about one of them) dogs have more personality and are very loyal (positive). But, they can be less friendly than dogs (negative). STEP 3: Making your choice: Given the option (what I am doing here is signaling that I am making my choice) I would prefer to have a dog because they are easier to have a strong relationship with. Note: in order to get a high score in the speaking test, you have to paraphrase the question. If they say "would you rather eat bananas or apples?" You should say: I' d prefer to eat

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apples or I' d prefer to eat bananas. If they say "would you rather", you should say "I would prefer" If they ask you "would you prefer to eat bananas or apples?" You should say "I would rather eat apples" PART 1 SPEAKING MODEL ANSWERS "WORK" TOPIC Do you work or are you a student? Answer: I am studying and working at the same time
Before I came to France, I was working as an engineer, but at the moment I'm studying French because I hope to do a Master's here. Do you like your job? Answer: well, generally speaking, I really enjoy my job simply because it's very rewarding to be able to help people every day. It also helps me boost my people skills, expand my social network and
give me a financial security. Do you like your study? Answer: Yes, I really love studying law, but my real aim is to do a Master's and then look for a job in an international law firm. What do you like about your job? Answer: Frankly, I love everything about my current job. But, I think the best part of it is that I could travel and discover places that I have
never been to. Is there anything you don't like about your job? Answer: Generally speaking, I enjoy my life. I wish my boss would give me a pay rise next month. Would you like to change your job in the future? Answer: I don't want to get stuck at the job that I
am working now. I am still young, so 1 want to learn as much as I can. Moreover, I would like to be my own boss, so I'm planning to run my own business next year. "HOME TOWN" TOPI C Where are you from? Where is your home town? (Why?)
Answer: Yes, I like living in Ho Chi Minh City mainly because it's where most of my friends and family members live, and because there are a lot of activities to do here. The only thing I don't like is the traffic; it's nearly always crowded and noisy. Would you prefer to live somewhere else? (Why?) Answer: For now, I'm happy living here. But at some
point when I get old, I'd probably like to live in a place with a warmer climate, and many beautiful natural landscapes including beaches. Is your hometown suitable for young people to live in a place with a warmer climate, and many beautiful natural landscapes including beaches. Is your hometown suitable for young people to live in a place with a warmer climate, and many beautiful natural landscapes including beaches. Is your hometown suitable for young people to live in a place with a warmer climate, and many beautiful natural landscapes including beaches. Is your hometown suitable for young people to live in a place with a warmer climate, and many beautiful natural landscapes including beaches. Is your hometown suitable for young people to live in a place with a warmer climate, and many beautiful natural landscapes including beaches. Is your hometown suitable for young people to live in a place with a warmer climate, and many beautiful natural landscapes including beaches.
sports facilities, gyms, schools, hospitals, public transport, and even leisure facilities. MUSIC TOPIC Do you like music? Answer: Definitely yes. Music is my cup of tea. I love pop, hip hop, rock, and classical music from my earphones when I'm traveling from
place to place. Somebody's cup of tea: means what somebody likes or is interested in. How often do you usually listen to music? Answer: Almost every day. Normally, I listen to music whenever I feel down. Also, I like listening to music
when I can't go to sleep, I like to listen to some light music to calm myself down. What kinds of music do you like? Answer: When it comes to music, yes, I am a big fan of all types of films, such as pop, hip hop, rock, and classical music. I love listening to music simply because it can cheer myself up/ amuse myself/ release my pressure
"FILM TOPIC" Do you like watching films? Answer: Absolutely yes, I enjoy watching all types of films, such as romance, action, comedy, sci-fi, and cartoon. Normally when I want to relax, or have some fun I am really keen on watching films at cinemas since it has a better atmosphere with better sounds and visual effects. What kinds of films do you
like best?/ What's your favorite film? Answer: Comedies are my favorite kinds of films. I love this genre simply because it can make me laugh and amuse myself when I feel bored. How often do you watch films? Answer: Normally, I enjoy watching films at cinemas when I am available during weekends. I like to watch a film with my friends so we could
share a good time together, and afterward we will talk about the movie, whether we enjoyed it or not. Do you prefer to watch films in the cinema or at home? Answer 1: I prefer to watch movies at the cinema simply because it offers me an exciting atmosphere with better sound system and visual effects, so I could be more deeply involved in the film
Answer 2: Mostly, I have a fancy for watching films at home simply because I can choose any movie I want to enjoy and I can watch it in my leisure time. Moreover, I can switch it off or switch it off or switch it off or switch it in my leisure time. Moreover, I can switch it off or switch it in my leisure time. Moreover, I can switch it off or switch it off or switch it in my leisure time.
day at work, I often dance in a dance studio/ gym. I love dancing mainly because it is a great way to exercise my body and that keeps my body fit. Do you like traveling? Answer: Definitely yes, traveling is my most favorite. When I am off work, I like to travel to different places with family members or my best friends. I love
traveling simply because it brings me a lot of benefits. Particularly I can broaden my horizon. For example, I can meet different places, try different places, try different food, and even learn different languages and cultures. Do You Prefer To Travel Alone Or With Others? Answer 1: Well, I definitely would rather travel with a group of friends simply
because I would like to share many things, such as accommodation, transport and even laughter with my mates during the trip. It is much more fun and enjoyable. We can discover new things, try different foods, meet different people, and explore different people, and explore different places together. If I travel alone, I suppose I will be lonely and I may be even helpless when I
am into trouble. So traveling in a group of friends is my preference. Answer 2: I would prefer to travel alone. If I travel with a group, I may waste a lot time to meet and make friends with different people when we eat and sightsee together. However,
when I travel alone, I can plan the trip by myself, I will have more opportunities to discover new places, people and customs by myself. I can spend more time looking for and making friends with either other tourists or locals during my trip. Particularly, I will be able to decide to do whatever I like without depending on others. What is your favourites or locals during my trip.
transport? Answer: Although there is a variety of transport choices such as buses, taxies, trains, subways, so on, my favorite way to travel is by plane, because it's quick and convenient, it is more punctual than other means of transport. How do you like to travel for a long-distance trip? Answer: Personally speaking, I would choose airplane as my
priority for a long-distance trip simply because then it doesn't take me so long to get to my destination. Obviously, the airplane is the fastest way of transport, and I don't want to waste my valuable time on the trip. Do you have a driving license? Answer: Yes, I got my driving license since I was 20 years old, and I am planning to buy a new car for my
travel next month. Do you prefer to be a driver or a passenger ? Answer: Generally speaking, I would rather be a passenger mainly because it makes me less stressful and nervous. I don't need to pay my attention to the traffic, and I can spend time doing something like reading books or listening to music on my phone. What do you usually do on your
holiday? Answer: I live far away from my parents so whenever it is time for holidays, normally I go back home to have a get-together with my family and best friends to celebrate holidays? Answer: Well, since I am a
college student, so normally I enjoy two main periods when holidays last long, which are the summer holiday and Lunar new year holiday. Is it important to have holidays? Answer: Absolutely yes, holidays are really necessary for us to rest and give us a chance to do whatever we want to. For example, we can travel to different places to recharge our
battery, or spend time with our loved ones so we could be revitalized and refreshed for study or work. What kind of places do you like to travel to? Answer: I love traveling to many places with beautiful natural landscapes and mountains that I've never explored before. However, I don't often have the opportunity to go to places like that due to lack of
funds. So instead I would love to go to places where I can enjoy myself and do fun things together with my friends. Do you like doing sports? Answer: Certainly yes, I am a big fan of all sorts of sport, including football, badminton, jogging, cycling, and swimming. I find sports very beneficial in a variety of ways; for example, playing a sport can help me
relax myself, lose weight and build my body. Playing sports is also a great way for me to socialize and strengthen teamwork spirit with my friends. Do you like reading ? Answer: Absolutely yes, reading is really my cup of tea. I love to read all kinds of book including novels, newspapers, magazines, and textbooks. Obviously, reading is really my cup of tea. I love to read all kinds of book including novels, newspapers, magazines, and textbooks.
life simply because reading can help me broaden my horizon and keep up with the latest news and information. Do you read the newspaper? Answer: Certainly yes, but I prefer to read news online instead of paper form because it can help save the natural resources. Also, reading news on the website is totally free of charge. I can read news on my
smart phone anytime, anywhere. It's very convenient. How often do you read books? Answer: Honestly, I'm a complete bookworm. I read all the time. I can read up to 20 books a week. I usually read comic books simply because
they are great way for me to relax myself and escape from my daily life routines, but I also enjoy science and nature books since they help me enrich my knowledge about the world I live in. Do you like shopping? Answer: Definitely yes, when talking about shopping, I must say that I am a really shopping? Answer: Definitely yes, when talking about sh
supermarket for daily necessities, like cosmetics, skin care products, fashion stuff, and foods. I love shopping for a variety of reasons; for example, I can relax myself, meet my requirements on a daily basis and have an opportunity to catch up with the latest trend and fashion. Do you like collecting things? Answer: Yes, I'm really keen on collecting
things. I have been collecting stamps and coins since I was a child, and I find this activity quite interesting. Collecting stamps and coins is very beneficial in a variety of ways for example it can help me acquire the knowledge of the world and cheer me up greatly when I feed bored. Is your family important to you? Answer: Absolutely yes, my family is
the most important thing in my life. My parents gave me life, brought me up, and always supported me whenever I had difficulties. Without my family, I could not survive for more than three days and I don't think my life would be meaningful. Obviously, my family means everything to me. Are computers important to you? Answer: Certainly yes,
computers are extremely necessary in my work and my study. Without computers, it would be inconvenient for me to computer games, listening to music, and chatting with my friends on computers every day. Do you prefer swimming in
the sea or in a swimming pool? Answer: As a matter of fact, I would rather swim in a swimming pool than in the ocean simply because it's much safer, and I can avoid being attacked by a shark. Do you prefer to travel by bike or by bus? Answer: I would rather ride bicycle than travel by bus simply because it's much more comfortable, convenient
and even faster if I'm travelling during the rush hours and particularly I won't get stuck in traffic jams. Besides, cycling also provides me a great way to stay healthier as compared to other means of transport, including buses. Do you prefer to eat out or eat at home? Answer 1: To be honest, I don't know and particularly I won't get stuck in traffic jams. Besides, cycling also provides me a great way to stay healthier as compared to other means of transport, including buses. Do you prefer to eat out or eat at home? Answer 1: To be honest, I don't know and particularly I won't get stuck in traffic jams. Besides, cycling also provides me a great way to stay healthier as compared to other means of transport, including buses.
how to cook and don't have someone to cook for me, so I would rather eat at restaurants than eat at home simply because restaurants usually offer me a more comfortable environment to eat and get together with my friends. In addition, I can also try a wider range of food that tastes more delicious than home-cooked meals like sushi, sashimi, and
udon noodles. Furthermore, I don't need to worry about washing dishes when I finish eating. So, given the option, eating our relationships while we are preparing our meals and enjoying food together. What I mean is during our
meals, we can talk, tell jokes and exchange feelings on our current affairs with each other so that we who are parents and children would have a chance to communicate with each other so that we are thinking and doing. In addition, eating at home is much cheaper than eating at restaurants, and certainly helps us save a lot of money
Furthermore, foods cooked at home will be more hygienic and guaranteed. So, given the option, I would prefer to eat at home . Which Do You Prefer, Saturday Or Sunday? Answer: Personally speaking, I prefer to eat at home will be more hygienic and I can do freely what exactly I want to do. To
be specific, I can have some drinks and stay out late at night with my friends without worrying about waking up early for work the next morning. In addition, that is also a great opportunity for us to relax, release pressure and strengthen our relationship after a hard week at work. Do You Prefer Watching Sports Events On TV Or Live? Answer:
Personally speaking, I would rather watch sports on TV than attend a live game simply because it is more time-saving, convenient, enjoyable and less costly than watching sports live. To be specific, I can stay home and enjoy my favorite sports on TV without traveling a long distance from my home to the stadium and might face the congestion of the
traffic of the stadiums. It's more comfortable and safer. More importantly, I may be able to see the game, the view of the players or the goal situations from all angles due to the close distance. Furthermore, when watching sports events on Tv, I can share my ideas and feelings with my family and friends; we can cheer our team up with a cup of beer,
and enjoy our satisfaction and happiness. So, given the option, I would prefer to watch sports on TV. Do You Prefer Reading An Electronic books mainly because it is more convenient. What I mean is electronic books are portable, easy to manage, and particularly free of charge.
don't have to carry a pile of books in my bag pack. What I need to do is just to turn on my kindle device and then start reading whatever I have in my mobile library. Do you prefer shopping online saves me a lot of
time as well as money since I tend to have the opportunity to search for specific items with better prices and quality. In addition, I can order things online and get them delivered within the same day. Do you prefer relaxing at home or outside? Answer: It depends, during the day I would rather be out of the house; therefore, I would like to go
shopping or meet up with friends for playing sports or getting something to eat. However, in the evenings I tend to prefer to relax myself at home by surfing the internet or watching action films. Do you prefer writing letters or e-mails? Answer: Personally, I prefer communication by email simply because it is more economical, easier, cheaper and a lot
quicker to communicate rather than writing a letter. For example, I am going to apply for a job at a Korean company overseas; if I sent a letter to the employer, it might take several weeks to arrive, and all my applications might be delayed. Furthermore, writing letters is more convenient since I can write to more than one person at the same time.
Also, it's easy to attach photographs and documents to an email. All in all, I would rather write emails rather than write letters. What do you like to do in your spare time? Answer: Well, there are a lot of activities I enjoy doing in my leisure time. I love swimming and I'm also quite into cycling. From time to time, I'm keen on reading books and taking
photos. However, what I particularly enjoy doing is listening to classical music - it's so relaxing. What do you like to do in the evening? Answer: During the day I work really keen on watching films, listening to rock music or reading books. From time to
time, I prefer to go for a walk in the park with my wife. What do you like most about student life? Answer: The thing I particularly love about my major,
but I can also make lots of new friends. What is the best thing about your hometown? Answer: My hometown is its amazing history, architecture, local food and people. Ha Noi is the biggest city in Vietnam that is famous for many
beautiful natural landscapes, tourist attractions and friendly people. But what I particularly value about my hometown is its local food. There are various types of food which are very delicious and friendly people. But what I particularly value about my hometown is its local food. There are various types of food which are very delicious and friendly people. But what I particularly value about my hometown is its local food. There are various types of food which are very delicious and easy to find out around the city. LIST OF PART 1 SPEAKING QUESTIONS TO PRACTICE AT HOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOU: 1. What do you dislike about my hometown is its local food.
X? 2. How often do you do X? 3. What do you like most about X? 4. Do you prefer X to Y? 5. What do you like to do (in the future)? QUESTIONS ABOUT
OTHER PEOPLE: 1. How has X changed? 2. How important is X? 3. Do people do/get enough X? 4. How can people find out about X? 5. Is X suitable for (types of people)? 9. What is the best time (of year) to do X? 10. Should people be given X? WORK 1. What's
your job? 2. Why did you choose that kind of work? 3. How long have you been doing it? 4. What is a typical day like at your work ? 5. Are there things you don't like about it? What are they? STUDYING 1. What subjects are you studying? 2. Why did you choose those subjects? 3. How long have you been studying them? 4. Do you enjoy them? Why? 5.
What is the best thing about studying? MOVIES 1. Do you enjoy going to see movies? 2. What is your favorite type of film? 3. When was the last time you went to the cinema? What did you see? 4. What do you think of people who talk during movies? 5. Are horror films popular in your country? 6. Are there any actors or actresses you admire? 7. On a
date, would you rather see a romantic film or a comedy? 8. Do you download films from the Internet? 9. When would you prefer to watch a film at home rather than at a cinema? 10. What is the next film you want to see? READING 1. Do you enjoy reading? 2. What do you usually like to read? 3. Do you prefer to read the news in print or online? 4.
What did you like to read as child? 5. Do people in your country enjoy reading? 6. Do you often read comics? Why? 7. When was the last time you recommend your friends read? SPORTS 1. Do you often read a book? 8. What sports do you like to watch on TV? 3. Which sports are popular in your country?
4. Are there any sports you don't like? 5. Is it important for a child to learn a sport? 6. Do you admire any famous athletes? Who? TELEVISION 1. Do you like to watch TV? 5. Is watching TV a popular hobby for people in
your country? 6. Why do people like watching TV? 7. How does watching a film on TV different from going to the cinema? 8. How do you feel about advertisements? 9. Do you use the TV to help you learn English? How? 10. What TV show from your country would you recommend to a foreigner? FOOD AND COOKING 1. Do you enjoy cooking? 2. How
often do you eat at restaurants? 3. What is your favorite food to eat? 4. What is a typical breakfast for you like food from other countries? 6. Did you eat breakfast this morning? 7. In your culture, are their special foods served during holidays? 8. What foods would you like to try but never have? 9. Is there a type of food you don't like or
would never try? 10. Do you prefer to eat at home or at restaurants? 11. Are there foods you used to like, but no longer do? TRAVELLING 1. Do you enjoy travelling? Why? 2. Where have you travelled? 3. Would you rather travel alone or with friends and family? 4. What do you dislike about travelling? 5. Describe how you prepare for a trip. 6. Do you
prefer using a train or plane when you travel? Why? 7. Do people in your country enjoy travelling? Where do they usually go? 8. When do you like music? 4. What kind of music did you like when you were younger? What kind of
music is popular in your country? 5. Do you play any musical instruments? 6. Do you wish you could play any musical instruments? 7. Which is your favorite instruments? 8. Can music change a person's mood? 9. How is music you listen to different from the music your parents listened to when they were young? 10. What makes a song "good"? 11. Do
you prefer music that relaxes you or gives you energy? 12. Why do people like going to concerts? OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES 1. What kind of outdoor activities do you enjoy? 2. Would you rather go camping in the woods or go to the beach? 3. Where do people in your country go to enjoy nature? 4. How important is it to enjoy natural beauty? 5. When was
the last time you went to the beach or the mountains? 6. Describe how you prepare for a trip to the outdoors. CITY AND COUNTRYSIDE QUESTIONS 1. Do you like living in a big city? 2. What do children in your country do for fun in the countryside? 3. What is your least favorite thing about living in a big city? 4. What do you like living in a big city? 3. What is your least favorite thing about living in a city? 4. What do you like living in a big city? 4. What do you like living in a big city? 3. What is your least favorite thing about living in a big city? 4. What do you like living in a big city? 4. What do you like living in a big city? 4. What do you like living in a big city? 4. What do you like living in a big city? 4. What do you like living in a big city? 4. What do you like living in a big city? 4. What do you like living in a big city? 4. What do you like living in a big city? 4. What do you like living in a big city? 4. What do you like living in a big city? 4. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 4. What do you like living in a big city? 4. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you like living in a big city? 5. What do you
5. How does a vacation in a rural area different from one in the city? 6. What types of amenities are commonly found in small towns and village? Why? 8. What social problems improved or gotten worse? LIFESTYLE
AND LEISURE QUESTIONS 1. What do you do in your free time? 2. Can you describe your typical day? 3. What do you like to do on holidays? 4. How often do visitors come to your free time? 2. Can you describe your typical day? 3. What do you like to read" books? 6. What is your favorite type of music? 7. Do you prefer warm or cool weather? 8. Is going to a gym popular in your country? 9. What
is the best time of day for you to study? 10. Do you enjoy working in the garden? 11. When was the last time you cooked a meal? 12. Did you learn to play a musical instrument when you were younger? 13. How would you like to improve your lifestyle? 14. Do people in your country appreciate art? PREFERENCES 1. Do you prefer watching TV or
reading books? 2. Would you rather eat at home or in a restaurant? 3. How popular are comedies compared to horror films in your country? 4. Do you prefer giving presentations or writing essays for school? 7. Would you like to visit
Europe or the United States? 8. In your country, how popular are computer games compared to playing cards? 9. What is your favorite animal when you were a child? 3. Do you have a pet? 4. What animals do people keep as pets in
your country? 5. Why do people keep pets? 6. Are there any animals which are symbols in your culture? 7. When was the last time you went to the zoo? 8. What are zoos like in your country? 9. Have you ever gone hunting? 10. Is hunting an important part of your country? 9. Have you ever gone hunting? 11. Would you rather have a dog or a cat as a pet? 12. Would you like
to own an exotic pet such as a snake or a tarantula? CELL PHONES 1. How often do you use a cell phone every day? 2. Would your life be better or worse without a cell phone? 5. What are the worst things about cell phones? 6. What features
do you look for in a cell phone? 7. Do you plan to buy a new phone? 8. How did you feel when you bought your first cell phone? COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGE 1. How long have you been studying English? 2. Have you studied any other languages ? 3. Do you often practice another language with your friends? 4. What is the most difficult thing
about learning a new language? 5. Would you rather use the Internet or a book to study a language? 6. Is your native language easy for a foreigner to learn? EDUCATION 1. Are you currently in school? What do you study? 2. When do you usually do homework? 3. Do you enjoy studying in groups or alone? Why? 4. Is there a subject you have never
studied but are interested in? 5. Who was your favorite teacher when you were a child? 6. What is your least favorite teacher when you are studying? 9. Describe your routine for doing homework. 10. Is a high-level of education valued in your country? 11. Were you
involved in non-academic activities at school? 12. If you could go back to high school, what would you do differently? 13. How often do you ask a teacher for extra help? 14. What is the study environment like at your favorite food
to eat? 4. What is a typical breakfast for you like? 5. Do you like food from other countries? 6. Did you eat breakfast this morning? 7. In your culture, are their special foods served during holidays? 8. What foods would never try? 10. Do you prefer to eat at home or at
restaurants? 11. Are there foods you used to like, but no longer do? GAMES 1. Do you enjoy playing games? 2. What sorts of games do you enjoy playing? 3. Do you enjoy play
often do you play computer games? 7. When was the last time you played a computer games? 8. What do you dislike? FAMILIES 1. Do you come from a large family? 2. When do you often spend time together? 3. Does your family prefer to stay home on the weekends or go out? 4. Would people in your country
What are some things that cause people to feel stress? What are some ways to deal with stress? 6. When was the last time you ate fast food? 7. Do you know someone who smokes? Do they plan on quitting? 8. Have you ever smoked cigarettes? 9. What disease frightens you the most? Why? 10. If you were ill, what would you do to feel healthy again?
11. What do you think of cosmetic surgery? Would you ever consider it? FREE TIME AND HOBBIES 1. What do you like to do in your free time? 2. What hobbies did you have as a child? 3. Did your enjoy relaxing hobbies or exciting ones? 6.
Do you have a special talent? What have you done to practice this special talent? 7. Is it better to do hobbies alone or with other people? 8. Why are hobbies important? HOLIDAYS/ VACATIONS 1. When was the last time you went on a vacation? 2. Do you prefer to visit familiar or new places when on a holiday? 3. Is travelling alone enjoyable for you?
4. Have you ever visited a foreign country? Where? 5. Where will you go on your next vacation? 6. If you could go anywhere, where would you go? 7. What are some popular tourist attractions in your country? HOMETOWN 1. Where do you come from? 2. Can you tell me something about your hometown? 3. Is your hometown famous for anything? 4.
What places should foreigners visit in your hometown? Why? 5. Is there anything you would like to change in your hometown? 6. What amenities does your town provide? 9. What are the main crops in your region? 10. What other industries
are important for your hometown's economy? 1. 11 .When is the best time of year to visit your hometown? HOUSEWORK 1. What types of household chores do you do? 2. Do you ever help with the cooking? 3. Is there a certain time that you do housework? 4. Are you good at any particular household task? 5. What is your least favorite chore to do? 6.
If you could avoid doing a specific chore, what would it be? THE INTERNET 1. How often do you use the Internet? 2. What was your first experience with the Internet? 6. What is your least favorite thing about the Internet? 7. Would you
rather watch films online or at the cinema? 8. Do you like to access the Internet on your money on? 3. How often do you go shopping? 4. Do you ever use a credit
card? 5. Would you rather shop at a mall or a small market? 6. What do you 4hink about online shopping? 7. When was the last time you shopped for clothing? 8. Is fashion important to you? 9. What is the most expensive thing you have ever bought? 10. How is shopping alone different from shopping with friends? 11. Tell me about your favorite shop.
12. Are there some shops that you refuse to spend money at? Why? DESCRIBING HABITS 1. What do you like to watch on TV when you were a child? 3. Where do you ever do charity work? 6. How often do you read the newspaper? 7.
When do you usually do housework? 8. What sports did you play when you were growing up? 9. Who do you practice English with? 10. Do you enjoy singing karaoke? 11. Which foods don't you like? 12. Did you help your mother with household tasks when you were a teenager? COMPUTERS 1. How often do you use a computer? 2. What are your
favorite things to do on a computer? 3. Do you enjoy playing computer ever distract you from computer ever distract you from computer ever distract you from computer? 5. Does the computer ever distract you from computer ev
study English? How? FUTURE PLANS 1. Why are you ever made a journey by boat? 2. What are you planning to do in the next five years? 3. What are you planning to do in the next ten years? 4. What is the first thing you will do when you arrive at the new place? THE SEA 1. Have you ever made a journey by boat? 2. Is the seaside a popular destination for
people in your country? 3. What do you think should be done to prevent pollution of the oceans? 4. Do you enjoy going to the beach, what do you normally do? MODERN LIFE 1. Is life in your country at the
moment? Do you think modern life is healthy? 3. Where do people from your country like to go on vacation? 4. Have you ever been abroad? Did you enjoy it? WEATHER AND SEASONS 1. What season do you like the most? Why?
PART 2 SPEAKING INTRODUCTION When part 1 speaking is finished; this means after the examiner has asked you a series of questions on three different topics (work, study, where are you living, and the two other topics), they are doing,
everything is very clear in part 2 speaking. The examiner will be giving you a card, and the card will have a task on it. They want you to talk about? That will be NOUNS: people, places, things like objects that you own, objects that you would like to own, events (things that you did in the past, for
example, graduation ceremony, grandpa's birthday, etc. ) The examiner will give you a card and sk you to describe something, someone, a place, or an event, and your job is to take this card and you are going to talk about the card for 2 minutes. Another word is that you are going to talk about the card for 2 minutes. Another word is that you are going to talk about the card for 2 minutes.
speaking. It's different from part 1 speaking (questions and answers). In part 2 speaking, just has answer, no question. When the examiner gives you a piece of paper and a pencil or a pen to take notes in that 1
minute. Remember that you can use the notes to read and look at while you are speaking. You must talk about the topic on the card, but you can freely talk about your favorite city in Egypt ", so it's never so specific. Instead, they
just ask you to "talk about your favorite city". Everyone can think about their favorite city. It's very general. It's a good idea to talk about something is challenging on the card because part 2 will offer some unique challenging points, I want you to start thinking about simple
points on the card first. These are basic questions because you can add a question mark to these, change the words around and these are all questions. These are actually part 1 speaking questions. Example: Do you have a favorite book? Yes, I really love Harry Porter Who wrote it? This book was written by J. K. Rowling. She is a British author who is
now very famous for writing this book. What happens in the book? Well, a lot of things are happening in the book. Basically, it's about a boy, Harry, who discovers he has a magical power... When did you read it? I first read this book since I was 14 years old... What I am doing here is I am trying to produce extended answers to part 1 speaking
questions. That's a key here. Do not think of this as a 2-minute speech; that's too much. Instead, think of it as 10 seconds, 20 seconds, 
they are going to give you on a card . It could be anything. Some things are easy to prepare for, other things are weird. For example: Are you ready to talk about this topic, and in order to choose a good thing to talk about is also a challenge. The other
thing is taking notes and using them. The only purpose of these notes is for you. You don't receive a band score for taking notes at the notes have is for you to be using while you are speaking. You don't have to write sentences on your piece of paper because
you have very limited time. Instead, you should write keywords, and 1, 2 or 3 phrases that when you look at the words, they give you ideas for other things to talk about. So if you are going to answer "why is it your favorite book?" You could say: it's exciting, and then explain why it is exciting by looking at your notes and start talking. Looking at
keywords will allow you to talk a lot of things about your favorite book. Sample answer: Today I'm gonna tell you about Harry porter, one of my favorite books. This novel is written by J. K. Rowling . She is now a famous British author. In fact , this was the first book that she ever wrote. In this book, I meet my hero Harry Porter, he is a young boy who
finds out that he has a magical power, therefore he goes to school to develop his power and learn skills that using poison..... I first read this book for Christmas, my friend had recommended it to me because he had read it and really enjoyed it... I love this
book because it's so exciting. What I mean is there are a lot of amazing adventures and powers...it's really like Harry, he is a really friendly and charming boy.... actually, I really like to read this book. Answer structure: Explaining — adding ideas — explaining — examples
Another challenge in part 2 speaking is a lack of question. In part 2 speaking, there is no question, so what you are talking? Signal and pause can allow you to be a lot more organized, take a breath and allow the examiner to easily find you while you are speaking. How the
examiner marks you in part 2 speaking: Coherence and cohesion: are you speaking smoothly (not too quickly and in an organized way that is easy to understand. Vocabulary: are you speaking of words, verb forms? Are you being descriptive? Are you paraphrasing? Is your vocabulary: accurate? Grammar: sentence structures;
concession & contrast; conditionals (it depends...); verb tenses (using a range of verb tenses); verb forms; adjectives); referencing & pronouns... Pronunciation (focus on the final sounds, intonation, word stress)
speech. Introduction: I'm going to describe... The X I would like to describe... It's a very famous X not only within my country but also abroad. It's a very famous X not only within my country but also abroad. It's such a special X because... Continuation: If you find yourself having nothing to say including.
the middle of your talk, take a moment to refocus by using one of the useful phrases like: Let me think... Vell,... Actually,... I can't quite remember the ... I think ... I mean... Basically,... Anyway, ... Do you need eye contact in IELTS speaking? There is nothing in the IELTS exam that has anything about eye contact. Of course, you want to
keep some eye contact with the examiner. This is polite but you're got some notes in front of you that you took, you're reading the notes, and you're thinking about more things to say. You've got took, you're got took, you're reading the notes, and you're thinking about more things to say. You've got took, you've got took, you're got took, you're got alot of things going on. In the exam, this is quite more important. Looking at the examiner and keeping
some eye contact with him is NOT important . I would say if you worry about it, you should stay focused , stay focused and look at the examiner every once in a while . When the examiner gives you a minute to take notes and say " can I have more
time?" - It never happens. Likewise, when your 1 minute is up, the examiner will say "your time is up", and now you can start your speaking is being organized and being organized so the examiner can follow what you are talking about and try to be influent, try to produce a lot of English for 2
minutes . Be strict with your time when you practice, don't ever give your short speech for over 2 minutes. Most common things we usually do in part 2 speaking is a place, a person, an event, an experience, or an object . If you are describing a place , you should provide some details like where is it located? When did you first go there? What does it
look like? What happened there? Why you were there? Why you were there? Why do you feel about this place so well? What do you remember the most about this place so well? What do you remember the most about this place? Why did you remember the most about this place? Why do you feel about this place? Why do you f
describe a person, you should try to use adjectives of evaluation and adjectives of personality . . Who the person is? (Relatives or friend...) I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk about my favorite history teacher . I would like to talk 
do in society?) · How do you know them? · What they are like (using adjectives of personality & explain the adjectives and hardworking "I admire my father, but sometimes he is quite strict. What I mean is if I am 5 minutes late for dinner, he
makes me give him a dollar". So what you should do is you need to have an explanation because if you don't, it makes the listener naturally feel like that they are missing something. Imagine that you have a conversation with your friend. He is very polite, and he asks you "how was your holiday?" and you say "well, I had a lot of fun. I went to Londoner naturally feel like that they are missing something.
It's very interesting". Then, certainly, your friend will be asking to himself "interesting? How?" what do you mean for "interesting? So, you must explain your adjectives but you must explain them. If you just throw out the adjectives "Oh, I love my father because he
is so humorous, friendly, hardworking, thrifty..." that means you are just listing and certainly that's not impressive; that doesn't sound natural. What they have achieved (using phrases of achievement). These are used a lot in part 2 speaking, we usually talk about people that we like or we admire and we have relationship
with) PHRASES THAT TALK ABOUT WORKING HARD: Through sheer hard work, he has built up his company My mother was not very successful in high school, but she persevered and graduated from university. Now she is a doctor. PHRASES THAT TALK ABOUT SUCCESS: He has the will to succeed. Something I admire about Barack Obama is
he earned a respect of people who met him. PHRASES THAT TALK ABOUT ADMIRATION: I really appreciate what my father did for me. I will always look up to/ admire/ respect him for his work. I think highly
of/ proud of my father and his work. EXPRESSIONS HOPING TO IMITATE SOMEBODY: I hope I am as + adjective + as + person I hope I am as successful as my father is when I grow up. I hope I am as successful as my father is when I grow up. I hope I am as successful as my father is when I grow up. I hope I am as + adjective + as + person I hope I am as successful as my father is when I grow up. I hope I am as successful as my father is when I grow up. I hope I am as successful as my father is when I grow up. I hope I am as successful as my father is when I grow up. I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as successful as my father is when I grow up. I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjective + as + person I hope I am as hadjecti
IMITATION: I would like to be as intelligent as my grandfather. I would like to be as beautiful as my grandfather. I would like to be as wealthy as Bill Gates. ADJECTIVES OF PERSONALITY NEGATIVE PERSONALITY ADJECTIVES LIST Aggressive: He has a real passive aggressive personality/ he had a very aggressive attitude. Arrogant: He was so
arrogant that he thought he could tell everyone what to do. That girl is arrogant because of her beauty. Bitchy: She can be really bitchy sometimes. Boastful: Peter was too boastful when describing his new bike. Boring: I don't like Tom because he is boring and unfriendly. Bossy: I dislike her because she is bossy. Careless: Although he is brave, he is
Quick-tempered: My brother is quick-tempered and impatient. Resentful: She is resentful about being demoted . Others: Rude, selfish, silly, stingy, sneaky, stubborn, timid, unkind, unreliable, unkind, immature, short-temper = irritable, frugal = thrifty, cruel, deceitful, dishonest, evil, flirtatious, foolish, fussy, greedy, grumpy, impatient, impolite, impolite, impolite, and impatient in the contraction of 
inconsiderate, intolerant, inflexible, indecisive, lazy, jealous, materialistic, mean, moody, narrow-minded, naughty, nasty, etc. POSITIVE PERSONALITY ADJECTIVES LIST Affectionate: She is affectionate to her animals. Ambitious: He is ambitious to succeed. Friendly: Tom is friendly to everyone. Amiable: He is amiable and gracious. Funny: Joe is
funny . Generous: My father is generous with his money. Gentle: She is a very intelligent and hardworking student. Charming: She is charming and beautiful. Humorous: I think
Tom is humorous. Sociable: He is a sociable man. Others: communicative, compassionate, impartial, passionate, patient, persistent, polite, powerful, practical, pro-active, reliable, romantic, self-disciplined, sincere, sociable, straightforward, sympathetic, thoughtful, tidy, tough, understanding, versatile, warmhearted, willing,
witty, adaptable, fair-minded, passionate, adventurous, faithful, persistent, independent, romantic, considerate, intelligent, supportive, charitable, approachable. PEOPLE DESCRIPTION MODEL ANSWER SAMPLE 1: Describe a person (you know), much older than you, who you admire. You should say: Who this person is How
you know this person How this person has influenced you And explain why you admire this person. MODEL ANSWER: Today I'm gonna talk about one of my favorite teachers who taught me at high school. Her name is Taylor. She had a great influence on me and was the most well-mannered person whom I look up to very much. Ms. Taylor taught me
English for 3 years of high school. She was in her 40s, and she had a lot of teaching experience. In fact, we met each other almost every day since she was also my form teacher. She was always brought some kinds of medicines so
that whenever any student had a cold, cough or something like that, she would give them the medicines immediately. Above all, the way she taught us in class influenced me the most. Her thoroughness and dedication in teaching inspired me to study English, even though I had not been interested in this foreign language before. Thanks to her
inspiring teaching method, I was able to pass the university entrance exam with a high English grade. Moreover, she was very friendly and approachable, far more than I expected, in fact. She was willing to share her ideas and answer to all my questions. I was also influenced by her lifestyle, which was so worthy of respect and simple that I really
wanted to imitate her. As she is a kind person, she always gave us the best advice and solutions about any problems we faced. From time to time, I felt that she was like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close friend who I could comfortably share everything with a like my close frie
the weekends to share with her about our daily life at college. SAMPLE 2: Describe your good friend. You should say: Who this person is a good friend MODEL ANSWER: Speaking of a good friend, I would like to talk
about Lucy, whom I have known for roughly 5 years. I first met her at university when she was my classmate. She was smart, confident, thoughtful, and always a straight A student who used to be nominated as the president of the student union because of her excellent academic performance. Moreover, she can always give me a helping hand and
the most sincere advice whenever I am in need. For example, I remember when I didn't pass the mock university entrance exam, she consoled me, found the best ways to inspire me and made me more motivated in study and then we studied together until the official exam took place. Finally, with our effort we passed the entrance examination and
studied at our favorite college. At present, despite the fact that we have different plans and goals to pursue, I strongly believe that we will be best friends for good. Indeed, Lucy is a real friend of mine. MODEL SENTENCES FOR PEOPLE DESCRIPTION ... I admire him/her from the bottom of my
heart not only because of the person himself/her words ... ... His/her words influenced me a lot/very much ... ... His/her words influenced me a lot/very much ... ... His/her words influenced me a lot/very much ... ... His/her words influenced me a lot/very much ... ... His/her words influenced me a lot/very much ... ... His/her words influenced me a lot/very much ... ... His/her words influenced me a lot/very much ... ... His/her words influenced me a lot/very much ... ... His/her words influenced me a lot/very much ... ... His/her words influenced me a lot/very much ... ... His/her words influenced me a lot/very much ... ... His/her words influenced me a lot/very much ... ... His/her words influenced me a lot/very much ... ... His/her words influenced me a lot/very much ... ... His/her words influenced me a lot/very much ... ... His/her words influenced me a lot/very much ... ... His/her words ... ... His/her
hope that I will be able to become an inspirational person like him one day ... ... He/she is a well-known investor/businessman... ... He/she is of medium build and medium height .... ... My father/grandpa/uncle is a very modern and
interesting person .......He/she is really into taking pictures, collecting antiques, and travelling around the world......He/she left me a lot of beautiful childhood memories ......He/she is really into taking pictures, collecting antiques, and travelling around the world......He/she left me a lot of beautiful childhood memories ......He/she is really into taking pictures, collecting antiques, and travelling around the world......He/she left me a lot of beautiful childhood memories ......He/she is really into taking pictures, collecting antiques, and travelling around the world......He/she left me a lot of beautiful childhood memories ......He/she is really into taking pictures, collecting antiques, and travelling around the world......He/she left me a lot of beautiful childhood memories .......He/she is really into taking pictures, collecting antiques, and travelling around the world......He/she left me a lot of beautiful childhood memories .......He/she is really into taking pictures, and travelling around the world......He/she left me a lot of beautiful childhood memories ......He/she is really into taking pictures, and travelling around the world......He/she is really into taking pictures, and travelling around the world......He/she is really into taking pictures, and travelling around the world......He/she is really into taking pictures.
grandma/grandpa is a really nice person .... .... We have a lot in common and are like peas and carrots (get along very well together)..... .... He/she has been a real friend to me ..... I felt much better after talking to her/him...
of humour ... ... He/she has a good sense of orientation/ direction .... ... He/she is also good at ... ... He/she is a knowledgeable person .... ... He/she is a knowledgeable person .... ... He/she is able to explain something
complicated in an easy and simple way .......He/she is always nice and gentle to people around him... ....She dresses up nicely, does a gorgeous hairstyle, wears beautiful makeup and high heels. ...I really admire and appreciate her/his diligence and responsibility... ...He/she is also known as a charitable person ... ...He/she is really a role model for
me to learn from ... ... He/she is able to get along well with all types of people... ... My mother has an eye for fashion ... ... He/she became successful after many years of writing songs/books... ... He/she tried to keep me entertained and find interesting things for us to do together... ... He/she has always taught
me to be more patient and understanding towards other people... PLACE DESCRIPTION ANSWER ORDER: 1. What it is (a shopping mall that/which is) 2. Where it is (near, close to, next to, across from, behind, on the corner of, at the end of the street, on X Street). 3. When you first go there (I first went there 10 years ago) 4. What it looks like (a
crowded place — being descriptive ) 5. What is it famous for (this place is famous for/ this place is renowned for seafood, noodle, clean streets) 6. Why do you visit this place (because it provided me with something (delicious food, information, advice, etc./ I love going to the zoo because this gives me a chance to relax and see animals ( "this" refers to
"going to the zoo") / ... because it reminds me of.../ because it lets me escape from daily life routines..../.... because it makes me feel...) 7. How do you feel about this place very beautiful because it's so relaxing/ The sounds that you hear
coming from the ocean are very soothing/ In fact, when I was there I watched two birds singing to each other....). ADJECTIVES FOR DESCRIBING PLACES · Enchanting: El Nido has been the most enchanting place I have ever visited. · Attractive and enjoyable: We want to make the town a more attractive and enjoyable place for visitors. · Stimulating
The swimming is stimulating . · Cozy = inviting # uncomfortable: This coffee shop is cozy . · Quiet = peaceful # bustling: Sometimes I need a quiet place to escape from my daily life routines. · Vibrant = lively # boring: Art gallery is a lively place. · Hectic: The restaurant is hectic . · Boring = dull # fascinating · Traditional = old-fashioned # modern
Exhilarating · Charming · Impressive QUESTION ANALYSE: Describe a place that your parent took you to What sort of place it was (a recreational area, a shopping mall, a restaurant, a cinema, a park, a religious building, a temple, etc.) How you got there (my family and I took a bus...) Why your parents took you there (what is the reason: vacation, to
visit my uncle; attend my cousin's wedding...) Why you would or would not take your own children to this place (if I had children, I'd take them here because I think they would have as much fun as I did.) PLACE DESCRIPTION MODEL ANSWER SAMPLE 1: Describe a place with a lot of water
(such as a river, a lake or the ocean) that you enjoyed visiting. You should say: Where this place was What you went there with And explain why you liked this place. ANSWER: I would like to talk about a place where my family went on a vacation last summer. It's called Binh Ba Island, which is located in Nha
 Trang city and I was really impressed with the beach there. The scenery along the coast was just breathtaking. When we arrived at this destination, we had to take a ferry from the mainland, a journey which lasted roughly one hour. Fortunately, I was not seasick. When we reached there, surprisingly, the scenery appealed to me a lot, particularly the
beach. The beach itself was absolutely breathtaking and the crystal clear water seemed to stretch endlessly to the horizon. Moreover, from a distance, huge waves were crashing onto the sea immediately. On the beach, many people were enjoying the scenery,
and some were swimming while their children were making sandcastles . My family quickly checked into the hotel, we changed our clothes and joined the people there a long hard time at work. Personally, I hope that I will have more
holidays like this in the future. SAMPLE 2: Describe a quiet place. Where it is How often you visit there What you do there And explain the reason why you like or dislike the place. ANSWER: To me, quiet places mean libraries . But I'm not going to describe is the
library at my high school in Sydney. My school is very large and it consists of four big blocks named A, B, C, and D. The library occupies a small space on the highest floor in block D, and it's perhaps just about three or nearly four times as large as a normal classroom. There's a room used to store books and another for students to read books and self-
study. I spent most of my time in the library when I was in grade 10. The next two years were filled completely with competitions and extracurricular activities so I couldn't go to the library as often as before. I had my own favorite spot in the self-study section; it was the cubicle on the outermost row that is near the window, and whenever I visited
the library to study or to read some borrowed books, I would choose that spot without any hesitation. I even wrote some words or symbols that I liked on the table; don't know whether they're still there now though. I specifically chose this library to describe because it's really quiet, compared with some other libraries in Sydney that I've been to. It
was really suitable for studying, and some students even went there to sleep! I had a great time selfstudying in this library back then, I seriously would visit it again if I ever had a chance. MODEL SENTENCES FOR PLACE DESCRIPTION .... Decoration style is classy and upscale .... .... Atmosphere is cozy and comfy .... .... Food is tasty and flavourful
such an environment........The restaurant is spacious. We can have different options when choosing a seat, and it also leaves some privacy for talking; it is pretty customer-oriented ........The most impressive part about this spectacular building is its distinctive shape, which gives everyone an impression that a boat is sailing on the sea.........What
impressed me most was the hotel we stayed at.........The hotel is definitely a unique symbol for Dubai........The hotel gave us an impression that a boat was sailing on the sea.........The hotel iconic and unique ........The library is situated in the center of the campus.........The
house is located on a guiet street with a lot of trees planted on both sides.......... There is a cozy cafe on the top floor. It is great to sit down, enjoy the lovely campus view, and taste my
favourite cappuccino while reading the book .... .....When I was little, the room I loved the most was my bedroom... ....My parents even hung a lot of photos of my family on the walls .... .....This park is also a popular place for walking, jogging , flying a kite,
and private parties are held in this place as well........The restaurant I would like to talk about is called Pizza Hut, which is a western-style restaurant, specializing in pizza and spaghetti. It is one of the most popular and famous restaurant, specializing in pizza and spaghetti.
most attractive and fascinating travelling destinations for many backpackers, and I am no exception .........It is also an ideal place for me to meet and chat with my relatives.... OBJECT DESCRIPTION Something that comes up in part 2 speaking is talking about objects, talking about things that you own like a watch, a smartphone, a motorbike, etc.
When we talk about an object, we need to describe its appearance. How do we describe its appearance. How do we describe its appearance. We can talk about what we think about it. Is it beautiful? Is it lovely? Is it ugly? ... We can talk about its size, we can be general, we can say big,
small, tiny ... we can be specific (3 centimeter long, 2 feet long...). We can talk about its material (wood, bamboo, metal..) Made of & made from: these
prepositions are very important. We use made of when we can still recognize the material that is used to make the object. For example: the house is made from when we don't know what material is used to make the object. For example: the house is made from oil. When we are talking about the description about where we got
something, or how we found something, we are going to talk about the past, but we don't just stick with past simple. We should be saying something like "I was visiting my family when my brother surprised me with a new watch" or sorts of reasons (ways to talk about why or what was your object is used by using infinitive of purpose
"to; in order to; so as to"), and then we can talk about when was the first time , when was the last time I saw the watch is when I was at my parents' home"; "the last time I played the video game was with my brother at Christmas 4
vears ago", and then we will talk about the birthday present you gave. Either way, there will be interested how you feel about giving it or how the other feels about what the object made us or other people feel? You might talk about the birthday present you gave. Either way, there will be interested how you feel about the birthday present you gave. Either way, there will be interested how you feel about giving it. In this case, you should talk about the birthday present you gave.
looks like, but you also talk about what other people feel, and why other people do things by using adjectives of evaluation "people watch TV because it's relaxing", "people like to read because it's enjoyable" we use adjectives of evaluation to talk about what we feel. USEFUL ADJECTIVES FOR DESCRIBING OBJECTS Opinion:
good, wonderful, splendid, pretty, fantastic, awful, ugly, dirty, comfortable, wasteful, valuable, worthless, worthy, useful, useless, important, scarce, rare, lovely, disgusting, amazing, loathsome, surprising, usual, unusual, etc. Touch: hard, silky, soft, smooth, polished, grainy, rough, glossy, etc. Size, weight: heavy, small, tiny, comfortable, uncomfortable, uncomfortable, worthless, worthy, useful, useless, important, scarce, rare, lovely, disgusting, amazing, loathsome, surprising, usual, unusual, etc. Touch: hard, silky, soft, smooth, polished, grainy, rough, glossy, etc. Size, weight: heavy, small, tiny, comfortable, uncomfortable, u
little, light, big, tall, fat, short, slender, thin, underweight, wide, enormous, vast, giant, huge, great, slim, etc. Smell: perfumed, smelly, noxious, aromatic, fragrant, scented, etc. Temperature: hot, cold, icy, freezing, frigid, etc. Age: old, young, baby, teenage, adolescent, antique, ancient, youthful, oldfashioned, elderly, mature, modern, recent, etc.
Shape: round, circular, triangular, square, oval, spherical, sleek, straight, wavy, etc. Brightness: light, bright, dark, shining, dull, pale, glowing, gleaming, luminous, etc. Color: blue, black, purple, white, red, pink, orange, dark green, yellowish, gray, silver, brown, transparent, colorless, etc. Material: cloth, fabric, concrete, ceramic, metal, china,
cotton, glass, plastic, wooden, steel, leather, silicon,... OBJECT DESCRIPTION MODEL ANSWER 1: I would like to talk about a household
appliance which plays an integral part of my daily life, and makes me very satisfied with; that is a washing machine is very easy to use, my family members and I use it every day to wash our laundries such as clothing or sheets. Personally, I think this machine is quite beneficial to me due to its
convenience. To be specific, instead of spending nearly an hour on cleaning clothing by hand, it takes me only 5 minutes to put all the clothing through it at one time in order to save both water and time. As a result, I can save a huge
amount of time in order to do other household chores or even learn new things that I'm interested in; for example, I can learn foreign languages or cooking. In addition, a washing machine can dry clothing automatically; therefore, I don't have to worry about my clothing will be wet in the rainy season or winter. As a final point, I would say that the
washing machine is one of the greatest inventions of the industrial revolution that brings various benefits for me and other people using it. MODEL ANSWER 2: I would like to talk about a Samsung smart phone which I bought last summer and I was really satisfied with it. This cell phone was the latest product from Samsung, so there were various
useful applications such as video calling, camera, Zalo chat, emails, games, music players, and so on. I would use this smart phone to listen to music, make phone calls, send messages and check emails. I must say that this portable device helps me a lot no matter where I am. There were various reasons why I loved this product. Firstly, I would use it
for entertainment purposes. What I mean is I could refresh myself after a long hard day at work by listening to my favorite music or enjoying action movies online. Moreover, thanks to this smart phone, I was able to keep in touch with my old friends whom I didn't often have a chance to meet in person. In addition, this mobile phone helped me to
handle my workload effectively. For example, I could check and send emails or write my essays when waiting for the bus, which saved a huge amount of my time. At present, I still use this smart phone every day for my work, study, and entertainment purposes. I think that this is an indispensable product in my daily life routines. MODEL
SENTENCES FOR OBJECT DESCRIPTION .... I love it because it can release my stress, relieve my pressure and put me in a good mood .... .... It is a photo of my whole family sitting around the table having New Year's Dinner.... .... The photo always reminds me of the meal my
mom cooked and the words my father said before the dinner......... love it not only because of the toy itself, but also the sentimental value it has to me ........ It remember that the first time I read the book was around October 2010........ am interested in this vehicle for a
number of reasons ........This vehicle is quite fashionable and trendy .........The one I choose is my baby girl doll, which was one of my favorite toys as a child......... didn't actually buy this smartphone because it would be too expensive for me to afford. It was a gift from my
            ....The church is made of red brick, and the architecture, as I said before, is in the old French style.... ....It has various applications
like video chat, digital camera, wireless Internet, and games. It's easy to share photos and music .........This smartphone is an essential part of my life. I couldn't live without it .........This Lego car was a birthday present from my parents....
....Last summer I bought a new smartphone and I am very satisfied with it ........The most important thing is that this smartphone is very easy to use.......This household appliance plays an important role in my daily
life .... ....The coat is made of cotton only and by a Japanese clothes brand.... PAST EVENT DESCRIPTION ANSWER ORDER: 1. What it was (a historic event, a party, a ceremony, a wedding, a bicycle tour, a family holiday, a vacation, a kind of weather, a TV program, a football match, summer camp, school trip etc.) 2. When it happened (last week, last
month, last year, in December, since I was a teenager, 2 years ago, on my parents' 20 th wedding anniversary, at Christmas, etc.) 3. Where it happened (dancing, singing, drinking, playing games, telling jokes, cooking, etc.) 5. Who was
there (my family, friends, teachers, neighbors, classmates, farmers, my cousin, etc.) 6. How you feel/felt about it (relaxing, enjoyable, valuable, special, embarrassed, moved, delighted, thrilled, enthusiastic, satisfied etc.) PAST EVENT DESCRIPTION MODEL ANSWER SAMPLE 1: Describe a sporting event that you have attended. You should say: What
kind of sporting event it was When the event took place What you did there & who was with you And explain how you felt about it. MODEL ANSWER: I'm gonna talk about an absurd boxing match that I along with my best friend went to watch last week. To be honest, since I realized that I was quite physically unfit, and I thought that I should take up
regular exercise, so I have taken up boxing to get into shape. This has led me to develop my fondness for this kind of sport, and I decided to go and watch a real bout. As it was the final of the local competition, the two contestants were both extremely competent. While we were waiting for the boxers to come into the ring, crowds of spectators
started to cheer and chant enthusiastically to show their support for the two fighters, which created an exciting atmosphere of participation . 15 minutes later, the boxers appeared. They looked incredibly muscular, and this made me green with envy of their athletic physique. Since boxing involves a high possibility of injury, on safety grounds both
athletes were sufficiently equipped with essential sports gear for their protection, which may be one reason why the sport continues to thrive, despite the dangers. After the introduction and rules reminder, the contest started. It was interesting that the two participants were equally talented, so they had to really exert themselves to win . However,
just at the height of the contest, one boxer got a cramp and tripped unexpectedly. The fall was so sudden that he couldn't react and ended up spraining his wrist. Although it was not a life-threatening injury, it did prevent him from continuing the fight. The other fighter was then declared the winner. Everybody was at a loss for words, and I have to
say that was the most interesting match I've ever seen! It was a little disappointing, but also funny and fascinating in a way. Personally, this match was quite entertaining and valuable for me. I learnt a lot of remarkable skills from the boxers; they were so professional. I hope I will be as skillful as they are, and I will definitely practice my skills
regularly from now. SAMPLE 2: Describe a time you had good experience in the countryside You should say Where it was What you did And explain why you liked/disliked the experience MODEL ANSWER: Although I live in a very hectic city, I also feel connected to the countryside. Life in the rural areas always brings me a sense of
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tranquility. Last summer, I got away from the overcrowded city by spending all the time with my grandparents in the country. This experience has been a great memory for me to look back on with fondness. Well, as you can imagine, country life is quite different from that of the city, and living in the countryside is sometimes really challenging. While

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in my city apartment, all I have to do is just some light housework like washing dishes or cleaning the bathroom, but in the countryside, I have to do this because it will help to develop self-reliance. Although there are some hardships involved me to do this because it will help to develop self-reliance.
finishing these tasks brings me closer to nature and I have gradually become more adaptable to changes. Besides, without the distraction of the Internet, I found myself more open to people around me and understand them better. I have come to realize that alienation between humans nowadays is partly caused by the dominance of technology
Despite getting back to my normal life in the city, I still find the time spent in the countryside very memorable. I believe that thanks to the precious time spent in my grandparents' country home, I have become more mature and dependable. SAMPLE 3: Describe a time you talked to a stranger You should say: Who the person was Where the
conversation took place What the conversation was about And explain why you found the conversation about And explain why you found the conversation on the flight to Tokyo, I had a chance to talk to a British environmentalist, and I have to say that it was a very memorable conversation. During the conversation on the flight to Tokyo, I had a chance to talk to a British environmentalist, and I have to say that it was a very memorable conversation.
our environmental problems. Practically, she said that the relentless exploitation of human beings has depleted a lot of natural resources, such as forests, water, plants and, of course, fossil fuels. Moreover, problems like global warming also stem from various kinds of pollution, the most severe of which is air pollution. Undoubtedly, these
environmental problems would be extremely detrimental to our health, and affect overall standards of living and quality of life. When I asked her about how to alleviate such environmental problems, she said the decisive factor is our awareness. People should bear in mind that every action they take will directly affect the overall environment, in
either positive or negative ways. She advised me to reduce my personal carbon footprint by cutting down on car emissions if I have access to public transport. She also gave me tips on saving energy as an essential way to put a stop to environmental degradation. Although we had just met, she was really helpful and friendly towards me, and I think
that my talk with her was really informative. MODEL SENTENCES FOR PAST EVENT DESCRIPTION .....The occasion when I was about to board a flight at the airport..... .....Our flight would be delayed due to the snowstorm/lightning/dense fog ..... .....The telephone conversation I would like to talk about
is..... At first, I felt extremely nervous since it was my first interviewer. I lacked confidence ..... I felt that she was satisfied with my performance ..... I started to skip class because I found it was boring ..... ......My mom was
experience I would like to tell you about happened several years ago when I was a college student ..... I would like to talk about an occasion when I got up extremely early ..... would like to
tell you about the first paid job that I really enjoyed in my life..... I really enjoyed in my life..... I learnt to swim when I was a small child because my parents believed that it would be useful for me ..... Swimming improves the health and helps me to
avoid illness ..... I would like to tell you about a special meal on my 18th birthday party, which was cooked at home by my mother..... for me, this was the most special meal in my life ..... I'm going to talk about my brother's wedding day.
which took place several years ago in the town where I grew up ..... PART 3 SPEAKING INTRODUCTION Remember that in part 1 speaking, the examiner will sit you down. They are going to check your ID, they are going to introduce themselves and
they are going to ask you a series of questions in part 1 speaking about different topics. The first topic will either be "do you work or study?" or "where are you living?", then it's followed up by two more topics; and those 2 topics could be about anything, but they won't be sensitive, and they won't be trick questions. Then you know that the examiner
will move on part 2 speaking, and in part 2 speaking, and in part 2 speaking, they will give you a card, and they tell you that you are going to say about the card, and you may take notes if you wish and you can use those notes while you are going to say about the card, and they tell you that you are going to say about the card, and you may take notes if you wish and you can use those notes while you are going to say about the card, and you may take notes if you wish and you can use those notes while you are going to say about the card, and you may take notes if you wish and you can use those notes while you are going to say about the card, and you may take notes if you wish and you can use those notes while you are going to say about the card, and you may take notes if you wish and you can use those notes while you are going to say about the card, and you may take notes if you wish and you can use those notes while you are going to say about the card, and you may take notes if you wish and you can use those notes while you are going to say about the card, and you can use those notes while you are going to say about the card, and you may take notes if you wish and you can use those notes while you are going to say about the card, and you can use those notes while you are going to say about the card, and you can use those notes while you are going to say about the card, and you can use the card, and 
2 follow-up questions. Those questions will be ridiculously simple, si
card in part 2 speaking, then they might ask you 2 follow-up questions about the card like "do you go to other places like this?" and you just answer "no, this is the only place that I have been to" or if they ask you "do your friends enjoy these kinds of places?" and you just answer "some friends of mine do, but most of them prefer something else". Just
give a one-sentence answer. Another example, if the examiner give you the card with the topic on it about a beautiful natural environment, they might ask you some follow-up questions like "do you often go places like this?" Just answer the
question, no need to extent. If the examiner asks you follow-up questions, don't panic. It's not because you don't give it wrong. The examiner is simply trying to get more English from you. That's it. Answer the questions and then stop. Then what
will happen? After the examiner ask you the follow-up questions, they are going to signal that they are moving to part 3 speaking is a lot like part 1 speaking involves questions, they are simple, and they are moving to part 3 speaking is a lot like part 1 speaking involves questions, they are going to signal that they are moving to part 3 speaking involves questions, they are about you, and other people.
ideas, looking for your opinion, looking for your explanation. When I tell in your part 1 speaking that you to have a lot more explanations about your English ability. That's totally different from part 3 speaking. In part 3 speaking, the examiner wants you to answer the questions, but they also want you to have a lot more explanations
. Your answers for part 3 questions should be 5-6 sentences long, NOT 1-2 sentences. The thing about part 3 speaking is simpler than part 1 is that the examiner will ask you questions written down exactly. The questions will be in front of them, and they just ask you the
questions exactly as they are written for part 1 speaking . The examiner is not allowed to change part 1 speaking questions, he must read as exactly what they are; no changes. If you ask him "what the word means?" in part 1 speaking, they are not going to answer, they just can repeat the question, but they cannot reword the question. They can't turn
the question into different words so you could understand that more. For example, if the examiner ask you "do you find foreign food delicious" means, you can say "what does "delicious" means, you can say "what does "delicious" means, you find foreign food delicious" means, you can say "what does "delicious" means, you find foreign food delicious for you can say "what does "delicious" means, you can say "w
not really have problems with like "what do you mean by "how often"? Well, if you don't know what "how often" means, that's a real problem. It's different from part 3 speaking. In part 3 speaking, the examiner does not have questions written down exactly in front of him, they just have basic ideas for the questions, and they will create the question
for you based on how well you are doing in part 1 and part 2 speaking. In fact, by the time you are done with your part 2 speaking, the examiner has a very clear idea about what your band score is (5.0, 6.0, or 7.0+), so they will create the part 3 speaking questions based on how well you have done in part 1, and part 2 speaking. If you are about at
6.0 as they are feeling, they might ask you questions and words in a simpler way. If you are doing really well, they might ask you the same question but words in a more difficult way to invite a higher level in English from you. But here is what's important; in part 3 speaking if you don't understand the question, you can ask the examiner, and then they
Do not try to impress the examiner by answering the question you are not quite sure about . That's a problem. The examiner won't know how to communicate your answer. So, if you are not sure about the question, ask the examiner to rephrase . The examiner is going
to create the questions in part 3 speaking. Also, the examiner is going to follow up your answers with questions. If the examiner says "what are the benefits of growing up in the city?", and you say "well, one of the huge advantages is being able to ride your motorbike around the city center", then they might ask you another questions "what are the benefits of growing up in the city?", and you say "well, one of the huge advantages is being able to ride your motorbike around the city?"
disadvantages of riding motorbikes in city areas?" if you talk about motorbike, then they might start asking the question about motorbike. Note that the topic for part 3 speaking, part 3 speaking might be about the
environment, might be about nature, might be about travel, and might be about travel, and might be about pollution, whatever. If they give you a part 2 topic about something, you can think about what part 3 speaking does require a lot more explanation, more opinions and they
will require that you have some knowledge about things. This is where they start deciding if you can get a 7.0 because in part 3 speaking, you not only need to be organized to over 5, 6 even 7 sentences, and you have to be prepared for the examiner to
ask you follow-up questions that you might not expect. Now, what is important in part 3 speaking? The important is that you do the best that you do the best that you about
"the environment", they might ask you about "pollution", they might ask you about "employment" but you should not be under pressure to come up with some original brilliant ideas. One of the big things about part 3 speaking is more important than the huge range of grammar and vocabulary that is your ORGANIZATION. Organization is how you
answer the question. Without organization, perfect grammar and vocabulary go out the window. You need organization if you want to get a high band score in speaking and task 2 writing and the method is the one I call the "party scenario method". It's easy, let me show you how it works. This is
what allows you to comfortably answer part 3 speaking questions. We will be working in details on the language that you need, but the basics. The basic thing that you need is what I am going to show you right now: STEP 1: First of all, just answer the question . If you have problems with grammar, part 3 speaking is not the time for you to try using
big vocabulary words that you don't know what they mean and long complicated sentences. If you have problems with grammar, you should be giving short sentences that are well linked. I am going to show you what I mean by this. Let's try this "should parents limit the amount of fast food their children eat?" Just like part 1 speaking question, don't
forget to recognize that is an open or closed question. A lot of part 3 speaking questions will look like part 1 speaking questions will look like part 1 speaking questions. The only difference that the examiner wants more in part 3 speaking is they want you to have more explanations and more details. So "should parents limit the amount of fast food their children eat?" Step 1: Just answer
the question Yes, they should Yes, they should Yes, that's a good idea Yes, I think so Certainly, parents should limit the amount of fast food their children eat. STEP 2: Answer why do you think that? Note that don't get too
specific; don't do what we call "don't jump to conclusion" The benefit of the method "party scenario" is that if you just ask and answer some simple, 
Start your answer in a general way, then move towards specific. + What is the 1 st general reason? Why is it unhealthy? It contains a lotter who is it unhea
of fat, calories, sugar, and high cholesterol. + What is the 3 rd general reason? Why are these things problems? As a result (linking phrase), when children eat fast food too much, they may become overweight. In fact, it may lead to obesity. + What is the 4 th general reason? Why is obesity a problem? This may leads to (linking phrase) serious
diseases such as diabetes, cancer or heart diseases. Why do we care about obesity? Because it could cause obesity and heart disease. It may kill people. + What is the conclusion? Therefore (linking phrase), it's a good idea for parents to make sure that their kids eat healthy food instead of fast food. Well, all what I am doing here is that I am ending
with a concluding statement. And what is my concluding statement? A paraphrase of what I've said already. That works. Overall, all I am doing to answer the question is that I am taking these simple sentences and I am linking them with phrases like "as a result", "for example", "this may lead to". So, this is the general idea of what I organize here. It
gets a little bit more complicated. However, I will say most of what we have learnt for part 1 speaking is going to serve you here. You are going to need comparisons, types of people, these kinds of adjectives (healthy, unhealthy,...) Let me tell you that being organized this way will help you overcome your grammar problems. Organization overcomes
grammar, and the good news is this is exactly the same method that you are going to need for task 2 writing. Answer the question, and then give the examiner an explanation. Example: what are the advantages of studying abroad? Better education (great facilities like libraries, laboratory, and comfortable dormitory) - why are they helpful? (To
 prepare people for the future careers) Answer: there are a lot of advantages when studying abroad, for example, they offer better facilities. To be specific, the university offers high tech laboratory, modern library...as a result, students may be better prepared for their future career. Example: what kind of gifts do people typically give in your country?
Answer: We give presents for different national holidays. To be specific, during this national holiday (Mid-autumn festival), boys and girls usually give their parents, grandparents X (flowers and cakes). However, in this holiday (Lunar New Year) at the end of the year, parents give their children lucky money. On the other hand/meanwhile, we may
give presents for private celebrations such as birthday, wedding or even graduation party. Nice, well-organized answer and your sentences are short. In addition, I'm linking those sentences with certain phrases such as "for example", "to be specific", "as a result", "this may lead to", "however", "on the other hand/meanwhile". Remember, you must
 have the main idea before explaining. So, what we have here is a range of questions, and some of them do look a lot like part 1 speaking. However, understand that in part 3 speaking, the examiner wants more explanation, they want more comparison and you are going to use the same structures that you use in part 1 speaking so you could build
your answer. LANGUAGE FOR GIVING AND SUPPORTING OPINIONS To express your opinions like a native, you must: 1. Introduce and give your opinions with reasons or examples. It's very easy to learn a variety of different ways to express your opinions with reasons or examples. It's very easy to learn a variety of different ways to express your opinions with reasons or examples. It's very easy to learn a variety of different ways to express your opinions with reasons or examples. It's very easy to learn a variety of different ways to express your opinions with reasons or examples. It's very easy to learn a variety of different ways to express your opinions with reasons or examples. It's very easy to learn a variety of different ways to express your opinions with reasons or examples. It's very easy to learn a variety of different ways to express your opinions with reasons or examples.
that (I think that Apple makes the best phone.) I don't think that (I don't think that (I don't believe that (
should limit the amount of fast food that their children eat) As far as I am concerned (As far as I am concerned, parents should limit the amount of fast food that their children eat) When it comes to native speaker expressions for giving and supporting opinions, I want you to be thinking about 2 things: one is that I want you to keep it simple. The
language that I gave you above is meant to supplement your ideas, and it will not replace your organization as well. The other thing I want you to be always thinking about and remember is the "party scenario method", you should always be asking simple follow-up questions. Should people use public transportation?
Yes, I think they should mainly because the traffic here is so dangerous for example the traffic jam can cause impolite behaviors and because some people don't follow the rules, then that causes a lot of collisions. As a result, ..... To support your opinion, you can also use common sense language, general statistics, or expert and opinions in your
 speaking. COMMON SENSE LANGUAGE: Everyone knows that driving a car without a seat belt is very dangerous. It's common knowledge that food can cause obesity. It's common knowledge that obesity may lead to diabetes
GENERAL STATISTICS: Thousands of people who suffer from diabetes. Increasing numbers of people who suffer from diabetes is growing. There are thousands of chemicals in fast food There are thousands of chemicals in fast food there are thousands of people who suffer from diabetes. The number of people who suffer from diabetes is growing. There are thousands of chemicals in fast food there are thousands of people who suffer from diabetes. The number of people who suffer from diabetes is growing.
investing money in space travel? 3. Is city life suitable for children? 4. Are films showing too much sex and violence these days? 5. Should people be concerned about the increasing population? 6. Has fast food had any positive effects on society? 7. Do you feel parents should limit their children's time spent using technology? 8. Do celebrities make too
much money? 9. Should teenagers have to learn life skills such as sewing, cooking, and basic repairs in school? 10. Is it a good idea for governments to issue heavy fines to people who litter? TALKING ABOUT ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES The nice thing about advantages and disadvantages questions is the fact that you can change a lot of
part 3 speaking questions into advantages and disadvantages and disadvantages questions. Example: Should parents limit the amount of fast food their children eat? You can say: Yes, they should because fast food has a lot of disadvantages. Great, you have just switched the question into disadvantages question. Moreover, this kind of language is something that comes
up in task 2 writing. Example: What are the advantages of X is.... One of the main advantages of X is.... One of the main benefits of X is.... One of X is.... One of the main benefits of X is.... One of X is...
of owning a car is that it is convenient (long distance travel) Another good thing about owning a car is weather protection. One more great thing about transportation/ carry more people. 2. Then you simply signal something like "in contrast/however/on the other hand" and tell the
listener that you have done talking about the advantages, now you are talking about the environment) One drawback of X is: One drawback of owning a car is that it's very expensive. (About finance) One disadvantage of X is: One
disadvantage of owning a car is being able to find a parking space in major cities. "A car offers a lot of convenient." "It can be inconvenient too." "Although a car is very convenient, for example, in many cities, owing a car could cause
you to get stuck in the traffic jam because cars are not as moveable as motorbikes. Moreover, trend to find parking can be a problem because there are not a lot of money (taxes, gas, parking, services...)" Does fast food have any positive effect on
Something is true at the same time something else is true. Something else is true. Something else is true. However, women are more likely to be interested in aerobic exercises like yoga... Elderly people are more likely to shop at
open markets, or second-hand markets. They love buying stuff on sale and bargaining; however, young guys tend to shop at big shopping malls, department stores and fancy boutiques. Hypothetical question, they are signaling that
they want a certain kind of answer. They are signaling that they want a certain type of grammar here. That's very important that we understand hypotheticals. What is a hypothetical is an imaginary situation. What you need to pay attention to hypotheticals will be dealing
with the modal verbs "would/could/should" . You might hear these questions in part 1 speaking "would/could/should" like "would you ever ride your motorbike without your helmet?" It is a hypothetical questions in the past? We talk about things that we
would do. When we talk about things that we would do, we need to signal that we are talking about things in the past; and you're talking about things that you did a lot in the past. For example, you might say: I had a lot of fun when I was a kid. My friends and I would often go to the beach, and sometimes we played football. Occasionally, we would go
to the movie. So what I am saying "we would often go to the beach"; "we would go to the movie" I'm using that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I am talking in the past. I'm signaling that I
in the past. When it comes to the part 2 speaking, if the examiner gives you a hypothetical question, they are going to ask you to talk about the future. Do you live in an apartment or a house? I live in an apartment or a hous
better). I've been living in a big apartment with three friends on the corner of .... Which is the best room? My favorite room is living room, so I am a lot less bored when I spend time there (comparison). What would you like to change? (Pay attention to the modal "would") I would
change the color of my walls I'd paint my walls I'd build a bookshelf. I'd buy a big Television. PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1. What are the advantages of owning and using a car? What are the disadvantages of city life? 4. Compare
the advantages of working from home with the disadvantages 5. What are some disadvantages of travelling alone? What are the advantages of travelling alone? What are the advantages of travelling alone? What are some of the advantages of travelling alone? What are the disadvantages of travelling alone? What are the advantages of travelling alone?
examiner ask you a question about problems, they are not going to ask you questions about problems. They are not going to ask you questions about problems in your hometown, or problems in your personal problems. They are not going to ask you questions about problems in your personal problems.
 . Or they might ask you about problems , then you answer blah..blah.., and then they will ask you about solutions because understand if they ask you questions about the disadvantages of whatever, for example the disadvantages of owning a car , and you start
 talking about problems, they might ask you some follow up questions about what you just said "what are solutions to these problems you are talking about?" It doesn't matter because like I said, what you need to say is really quite clear. If they ask you questions about problems "what types of environmental problems exist in your country?" Answer
order: 1. First of all, answer the question by identifying the problem or problems "air pollution?" ...due to private vehicles, factories, loss of trees. 3. Talk about the effects of these causes (very important). You should tell the examiner "why we
should care?", "why is this a problem?" 4. Suggest solutions. 5. Suggest definite actions that should be taken. Language to identify problems: One major concern with the environment is air pollution. The biggest problem with the environment is air pollution. The biggest problem with the environment is air pollution.
production from factories to meet customers' demands. This (paraphrasing for air pollution) is caused by Y and Z. Language to explain effects: This pollution leads to global warming in a long term this is because.... As a result of this, global warming and health issues have increased
Language to suggest solutions: You need to tell the examiner: 1. Who should do something? and be specific. Don't just say "people", instead you should use modal verbs (people should, government ought
to, businesses need to / must / could; they should be encouraged to) 2. What should they do? Give the examiner some explanations, and then your prediction (if the government invest in public transportation, then I think it's very probable that pollution level will have decreased in the next 20 years) 3. Why do you think these solutions will work?
When it comes to the language of "problem/solution", something you should pay attention to is the fact you have some really good verbs here: could spend more money on/ ought to spend mor
"solutions". We have an example here: COULD/ SHOULD/ OUGHT TO/ CAN/ MUST/ NEED TO + VERB/ PHRASE · People should use more public transportation. The government could make an effort to reduce
taxes for people who use public transportation. In my opinion, the government ought to take steps to improve the public transportation. In my opinion, parents ought to provide instructions on how to budget their children's
money. The government ought to provide health insurance for people who don't have a lot of money. The police need to take measures to teach their children about cycling. BY + VERB-ING · The government could improve the situation by imposing
tighter regulations on... The government could improve things by cleaning up the most polluted areas of... We could fix this problem by spending more money on education and less on arms... We can make it a lot better by repairing the damage and by
renovating the building... Example: What type of education problems does your country face? Lack of quality - what are the causes of "lack of quality" — lack of funding . Less practical experience/skills - therefore, when they attend university, they might not be as prepared as students from other countries. These are very good structures
comparisons, conditionals, cause and effect language and linking them together is the series of simple things that makes a good answer. Example: What are problems with children may develop the bad habits of their idols. What I mean
is children might watch their favorite movie stars drinking alcohol or smoking cigarettes, and then the child try these behaviors themselves. The main reasons behind this are that children know that people admire celebrities, so they feel like they will be worshipped if they smoke cigarettes and drink beer just like celebrities do. This can cause a lot of
a book.... This is a good answer because I have just said something about the problem. What are the effects of the problem? And the very simple solutions that involve who should do something about the problem. What are the effects of the problem? And the very simple solutions that involve who should do? PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1. What types of education problems does your country face? Can you suggest any solutions? 2. What
challenges does a young married couple typically deal with? 3. What are the drawbacks of living in the countryside? 4. What problems with the environment does your country face? What do you propose done to reduce the problems with children idolizing
celebrities? 7. How does using electronic gadgets hurt relationships? Can anything be done to improve this situation? 8. How can we get children to read more books? 9. Do farmers in your country face any major challenges? What are they? AGREEING AND DISAGREEING The examiner will give you questions about your OPINION, not a FACT and
then they will ask you "do you agree with this opinion?" They won't ask you questions like "Japan is in Asia. How much do you agree or disagree?" These questions must be opinions. They cannot ask you agree or disagree with a fact. It doesn't make sense if they give you a fact. Of course, when
they ask you "do you agree?" Or "do you disagree?" What kind of question they are asking you? Open or closed question: Yes, I agree No, I disagree So that is the first thing you need to think about it. Go back to part 1 speaking, answer "yes/no" to show your
answer to the question. Is it ok for us to say that we kind of disagree with that up to a point, but... (I disagree with other things — talk about what you disagree
with ). I kind of agree with that... (I disagree with other things — talk about what you disagree with ). You can just give them a basic general statement like "well, I agree with that... (I disagree with other things — talk about what you are giving a clear first opinion so the examiner could know what you are
talking about. Are you talking about one side (agree or disagree) or are you talking about both sides (agree and disagree) . It makes a big difference because you may have grammar problem, vocabulary problem and pronunciation problem, vocabulary problem and pronunciation problem.
answering?", "Will you be explaining something?" because your main idea is not clear. TOTAL DISAGREEMENT PHRASES: Honestly, I totally disagree with you because... I'm sorry, but I can't possibly agree with that because... The reason why you agree
leads them to have obesity. LANGUAGE FOR EXPRESSING LIKELIHOOD Certain, fairly certain: it is likely/ probable/ possible. Uncertain: it's quite unlikely/ highly unlikely/ very unlikely/ very unlikely/ extremely likely/ extremely likely/ probable/ possible. Uncertain: it's quite unlikely/ highly unlikely/ very unlikely/ very unlikely/
extremely unlikely. THE FUTURE PERFECT & THE FUTURE PERFECT STRUCTURE: WILL + HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE By next week, I will have climbed the mountain. All of them are finished actions by a certain time in the future. In
order to use the future perfect, you will need Will + have + past participle + a time . We can't have a finished action in the future if we don't tell when we finish. So you need to be able to say "I will have climbed the mountain by next Saturday." Or "I will have taken the exam by Tuesday." THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS STRUCTURE: WILL + BE + V-
train in the middle of the city. I think it is very likely that a train will have been built in the next decade. And now you are going to explain by using maybe conditionals, cause and effect ... "What I mean is we have a lot of pollution in my city and one way to reduce this is to build more public transportation. So, the government has invested in the train
and they are planning to finish in the next 10 years." Explain by giving some details about "why we need a train?", "what the effect will be?", You can make prediction: in my opinion, I believe the train?", "what the effect will be?", You can make prediction: in my opinion, I believe the train?", "who would use the train?", "who would u
the train. Example: Will robots become common in people are so busy at the job these days. I think it's highly probable that people are so busy at the job, they could use a robot to help clean
house or send the robot to the market to buy vegetables, and I think this is very helpful and I hope that I will have a robot of my own someday. I would really like one. PRACTICE QUESTIONS 1. Will people live on another planet someday in your lifetime? 2. In your lifetime, will there be any significant changes to the way people travel? 3. Do you think
going to the cinema will be more or less popular in the future? 4. Do you think the traditional duties of men and women will change in the future? 5. In the next few decades, do you think traditional food in your country will change in the future? 7. What effect will Facebook and Twitter have on
 cultural exchange as increasing numbers of people in the world use the Internet? 8. What role might environmental problems play in where people live in the future? 9. What do you think it is likely that robots will replace humans in common tasks in your lifetime? MODEI
SENTENCES FOR PART 3 SPEAKING What are the differences between X and Y? Answer structure: Well, although they look quite similar and they do share a lot in common, there are many significant differences between them. For example, X is...... Another difference is that X is...... However, Y is...... Besides,.....
differences between a lawyer and a police officer? Well, although they look quite similar and they do share a lot in common, there are many significant differences between them. For example, a lawyer is someone whose job is to advise people about laws, or represent people in court, while a police officer is someone who works for an official
organization and their job is to catch criminals and make sure that people obey the law. Another difference is that their looks are quite different as well. A lawyer normally wears a decent suit or a smart dress; however, a police officer usually wears a police officer usually wears a police officer usually wears a decent suit or a smart dress; however, a police officer usually wears a decent suit or a smart dress; however is more quick-responsive, logical and
articulate while a police officer has to be physically strong and mentally agile. What do you think a good....should be like? Answer structure: I think it takes a lot of things to.... For example,...should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good ......should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good ......should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how someone can be a good .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how some .....should be ...It is very hard to imagine how some .....should be ...
good ...has to be ... What do you think a good teacher should be like? I think it takes a lot of things to be a good teacher should be responsibility . Another qualification a good teacher should have is knowledgeable. The most
important thing is that, a good teacher has to be inspiring. I mean, they should encourage and inspire students to show their initiative to learn rather than force them to study.... PART 3 SPEAKING QUESTIONS FOR PRACTIC E FRIENDSHIP. Is it easy to make friends? What is the
importance of friendship? · What should a real friend be like? · Do people love to make friends of different ages? Explain why. · What do you usually say when you meet someone for the first time? · Where and when do you usually meet your friends? · How do computer and
mobile phone affect friendship? · Do you think common interest is important in making friends? · Where and when do you usually hang out with foreign friends? · Where and when do you usually hang out with foreign friends? · Where can you meet foreign friends? · Where and when do you usually hang out with foreign friends? · Where can you meet foreign friends? · Where can you meet foreign friends? · Where can you have difficulties when you
talk about culture with foreigners? · Do you think the immigration may affect another country? SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE · What do you think a successful person should have? · How to become a leader? · How to become a star? · Are there any
differences between a successful person and a celebrity? What are the disadvantages of being a celebrity? Oo you want to become a person like that?
How to become a person like that? ADVERTISEMENT · How do you feel about advertisements? · What are the different types of advertisements? · What are the effects that advertisements? · What are the functions and the problems of advertisements? · What are the functions and the problems of advertisements? · What are the different types of advertisements? · What are the functions and the problems of advertisements? · What are the functions and the problems of advertisements? · What are the different types of advertisements? · What are the functions and the problems of advertisements? · What are the functions and the problems of advertisements? · What are the functions are the functions and the problems of advertisements? · What are the functions are the functions are the functions and the problems of advertisements? · What are the functions are the f
about those false advertisements? · What influences do false advertisements? · What do you think of people are splashing out on the luxurious stuff? · What should a good advertisement be like? · What kind of advertisement attracts people
most? · Do you think there are too many advertisements? · Should government restrict the advertisements? · EACHING · Do you think it is good if children advertise ments? TEACHING · Do you think teaching
is a very important job? · What qualifications does a great teacher should have? · Please talk about the advantages of being a teacher? · Do you think teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country? · How to improve the teachers are well-paid in your country?
schools and private schools? What are the differences of education compare the old days with today? Which way do you prefer to study, self-study or having lectures? ADVICE What do you think of peer pressure?
Should a successful person be able to make his own decision or listen to others' advice? What do you think an adventurous person should be like? What are the differences between adventurous and reckless? Which kind of people do you like more, adventurous people or
cautious people? ANIMALS · What is your favourite animal? · What do you think of pets? · Do you think of the ecological environment? · What do you think of the ecosystem? · What do you think of pets? · What do you think of the ecological environment? · What do you think of the ecosystem? · What do you think of the ecosystem? · What do you think of the ecological environment? · What do you think of the ecosystem? · What do you think of the ecosyst
prevent more endangered species from extinction? Does the law on the wildlife protection need to be improved further? CELL PHONES On you usually talk on the phone? How often do you usually use cell phones? Whom do you usually call?
buddies? · Have cell phones become a "must-have" for people today? · Which ones do you prefer, cell phones influencing the students' school life? In what way? COMPUTERS · How do you feel about computers? · What influence do you think
computers have on kids? · Which ones do you prefer, desktops or laptops? · What are the differences between desktops and laptops? · Which brand of the laptops? · Which brand of the laptops? · What are the differences between desktops and laptops? · Which brand of the laptops?
fashion? Do you think different people have different people have different opinions about fashion? Why? In terms of fashion? Why or why not? Where and when do you usually like to go shopping? Why or why not? Where do you usually like to go shopping? Why or why not?
to go shopping, online or big shopping malls? • Do you think online shopping malls ore day? • What are the disadvantages of online shopping? • Why the prices of the goods in big shopping malls are much higher than the prices of goods online? • Why do you think
girls like windowing shopping? Don't you think it is a waste of time and energy? · What are the differences of shopping habits comparing the clothes the youngsters wear? What are the differences of shopping habits comparing the clothes the youngsters wear? What are the differences of shopping habits comparing the clothes the youngsters wear? What are the differences of shopping habits comparing the clothes the youngsters wear? What are the differences of shopping habits comparing the clothes the youngsters wear? What are the differences of shopping habits comparing the clothes the youngsters wear? What are the differences of shopping habits comparing the clothes the youngsters wear? What are the differences of shopping habits comparing the clothes the youngsters wear? What are the differences of shopping habits comparing the clothes the youngsters wear? What are the differences of shopping habits comparing the clothes the youngsters wear?
 · What colors do you love most when you choose clothes? · Which is more important when you choose clothes, the quality, the design, the pattern or the price? Why? · Do you think we can judge people by what they wear? · What role do you think clothes play in your life?
GIFTS · When do you usually send others gifts? · When do people in your country usually send gifts to each other? · Are festivals the only occasion when people always send gifts to each other? · Are festivals the only occasion when people always send gifts on ther? · Are festivals the only occasion when people always send gifts on ther? · Are festivals the only occasion when people always send gifts on ther? · Are festivals the only occasion when people always send gifts on ther? · Are festivals the only occasion when people always send gifts on the only occasion when people always send gifts on the only occasion when people always send gifts on the only occasion when people always send gifts on the only occasion when people always send gifts on the only occasion when people always send gifts on the only occasion when people always send gifts on the only occasion when people always send gifts on the only occasion when people always send gifts on the occasion when people alw
some occasions? What is it for? · What gifts did you usually get? · From whom did you usually get gifts? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the things you don't love about transport in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the things you don't love about transport in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your sound you usually get? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your sound you usually get? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public transports in your country? · What are the popular public tra
do you think causes the serious traffic problems? · Since there are some problems involved in transport in your country, how do you feel about the future of the public traffic system in your country. How do you feel about the future of the public traffic system in your country? · How do you feel about the future of the public traffic system in your country.
think the public transportations in the future would be like? · What differences between taxis and private cars? · What are the advantages of riding bicycles? PHOTOGRAPHY · How do you feel about being a professional photography? · How do you feel about
photography? · What are the difference between a photographer and a painter? · How to become a professional photographer? · What kind of pictures do you love taking? · What are the differences between photos? · What are the differences between photos and videotapes? · What kind of pictures do you love taking? · What are the difference between photos? · What kind of pictures do you love taking? · What are the difference between photos and videotapes? · What kind of pictures do you love taking? · What are the difference between photos and videotapes? · What kind of pictures do you love taking? · What are the difference between photos? · What kind of pictures do you love taking? · What are the difference between photos and videotapes? · What are the difference between photos? · What are the difference between photos and videotapes? · What are the difference between photos and videotapes? · What are the difference between photos and videotapes? · What are the difference between photos? · What are the difference between photos?
are the differences between photographers and cameramen? MUSIC · Do you love? Why? · Have you ever learned to play any instrument before? · What kind of music? · What kind of m
 effects? · Where do you usually get news, TV, magazines, newspapers or internet? · What do you think a highly qualified journalist should be like? · Are there any things that photographers, journalists and the cameramen share in common? SPORTS · Do you love doing sports? · What kinds of sports do you love doing? · What are the differences of
favourite sports compare women and men? · What are the differences of favourite sports compare before and today? · Which way do you prefer to enjoy matches, watch by TV or actually be a
western food and eastern food? · Why are there more and more people dying to eat out rather than at home? · Where do you like to eat, five-star restaurant? · How do you think a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · How do you think a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you think a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you think a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a restaurant? · What do you usually consider when you choose a
never tried before? Can you name any food unhealth? What is the relation between food and health? What are the differences compare the TV programmes in old days and today? What are the differences compare the TV programmes in old days and today?
 · Do you like to have fun alone or hang out with your friends? · What kinds of relaxation methods are popular? · What are the differences compare the way people get relaxed? · Do you think people should work at weekends? · Do you think people who
are working at weekends should get double paid? NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES · What are the differences between magazines and TVs? · What are the differences between magazines today and in the past? · What are the differences compare the magazines that women like and
men like? · What are the differences compare the magazines the elderly people like and youngster love? · Which ones do you love more, international newspapers? PARTIES · Do you like a small get-together or a big party? · What do you usually do when you party?
Besides singing karaoke and eating out, what are the differences compare the parties? · What are the differences between formal parties and informal ones? · What are the differences compare the parties with friends with the one with family members? · What are the differences compare the parties and informal ones? · What are the differences compare the parties with friends with friends with friends with family members? · What are the differences compare the parties and informal ones? · What are the differences compare the parties are the differences compare the parties with friends with friends with friends with friends with friends with family members? · What are the differences compare the parties are the differences compared to the difference compared to
TRAVELLING · Which way do you prefer to travel, by group or alone? · What are the advantages and disadvantages of traveling? What are the advantages of traveling? What are the advantages of traveling? · Wha
 advantages and disadvantages of tourism industry? · How can a place benefit from the local tourism industry? · How can government encourage and sponsor the development of tourism in your country? · Do you think the advantages of tourism industry? · How can government encourage and sponsor the local tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourists to visit? · How do you feel about the development of tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? · How can a place attract more tourism industry? 
development outweigh the disadvantages? Why? · Do you think overdevelopment of tourism industry caused too much pollution? · Are there any good solutions to improve this situation? NOISE · Do you want to travel around the world? · What is the cause of noise? · How do you feel about noise? · What consequences will noise cause? · How to reduce
noise? · Are there any good solutions that government and individuals should do to deal with it? · Besides noise pollution, is that any other kinds of books? · What kinds of books are popular in your country.
Do you love reading books or novels online? Do you think online books will replace the real books some day? Are you into reading those academic books, text books and reference books? FESTIVALS How do people in your country celebrate the festivals? What do people usually do on festivals? What are the differences compare the way people
celebrated the festivals in the past with today? · How do you feel about the festivals in your country? · What should the government do to remain the traditional festivals' features and signatures? • · Can you name some of the
tradition-featured festivals? And tell me what people usually do in these festivals? PARKS · How often do you usually go to parks? · What influence do you think parks have on people usually do in parks? · What influence do you think parks have on people usually go for a walk, walk dogs and birds in the park? CONCLUSION
Thank you again for downloading this book on "IELTS Speaking Strategies: The Ultimate Guide with Tips, Tricks and Practice on How to Get a Target Band Score of 8.0+ in 10 Minutes a Day." and reading all the way to the end. I'm extremely grateful. If you know of anyone else who may benefit from the useful strategies, structures, tips, Part 1 +
Part 2 + Part 3 Speaking language in this book, please help me inform them of this book, please take a couple of minutes to share your thoughts and post a REVIEW on Amazon. Your feedback will help me to continue to
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