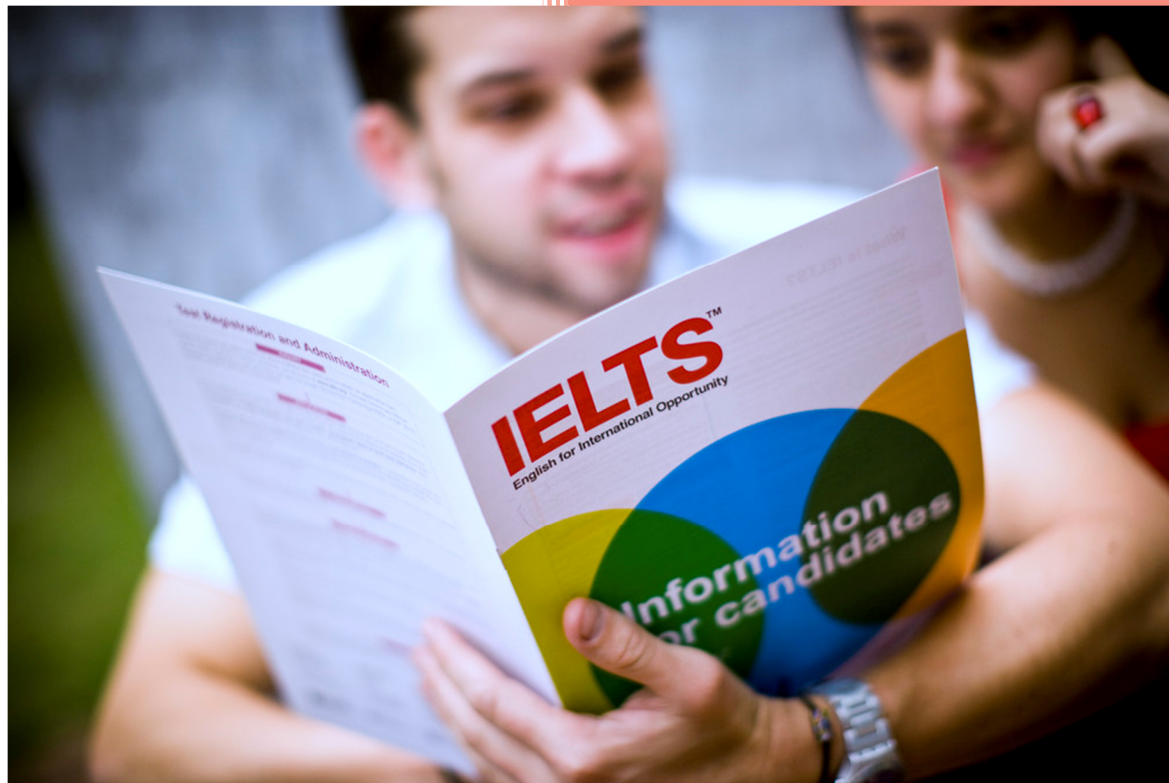


“ALL THE BEST”

Crack the IELTS exam



- Useful “Linkers”
- Important Topics
- Tips for Essay
- Ideas for Essay
- Sample Essays
- Tips for Report
- Sample Reports
- Important Cue Cards

Nikunj P. Patel

Most important “LINKERS”

➤ **EXPRESSING “SEQUENCE”**

Firstly
 To initiate with
 First of all
 In the first place
 To begin with
 The first reason is
 Initially
 Next
 Afterwards
 Then
 After this / that
 Earlier / Later
 Following this / that
 Finally / Lastly

➤ **SHOWING “SIMILARITY”**

In the same way
 Accordingly
 Likewise
 Equally important
 Similarly

➤ **EXPRESS THE “CONDITION”**

If
 Unless
 Whether
 So that
 Provided that
 For
 Depending on

➤ **EXPRESSING “TIME”**

When
 Whenever
 Since
 Before
 After
 Ago
 Until
 While
 Meanwhile
 As soon as
 No sooner than
 Just as

➤ **SHOWING “RESULTS”**

Hence
 Thus
 Therefore
 So
 As a result
 On this / that account
 It follows that
 Eventually
 Consequently
 As a consequence
 Thereby
 In that case
 Admittedly

➤ **EXPRESSING “EXAMPLE”**

For examples
 Particularly
 For instance
 Namely
 To illustrate
 A case in point
 In particular
 Such as
 To exemplify
 Just as
 That is to say

➤ **SHOWING “REASON”**

Due to
 Owing to
 The reason why
 Cause
 Leads to
 As
 So
 Since
 In other words

➤ **EXPRESSING “DEFINITION”**

Means
 Consist of
 Contains
 That is
 Refers to

<p>➤ “POSITIVE LINKERS” (ADDITION)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also And In addition To add Moreover Furthermore Likewise Similarly As well as And then Too Not only ... but Besides this / that That is not all <p>➤ “NEGATIVE LINKERS” (CONTRAST)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> However Rather On the other hand On the contrary But Otherwise On spite of Though Although Even though In contrast Alternatively Whereas Whilst While 	<p>➤ EXPRESS THE “SUMMERY”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conclude In conclusion To sum up In summery To summarise Finally In a nut shell In short To recapitulate All in all In closing Lastly <p>➤ SHOWING “CERTAINTY”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of course Undoubtedly Obvious Plainly Certainly Unquestionably Assuredly Without question Beyond question Indisputably Irrefutably
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“IMPORTANT TOPICS”

Science & Technology	Art & Culture	History
Religion	Economy	Politics
Society	Geography	Trade & Business
Globalization	Entertainment	Media
Education	Professional life + Work culture	Moral values
Transport	Tourism	Sports & Health
Environment	Crime	Personal
Psychology		

Topic wise “Vocabulary”

<p><u>ART & CULTURE</u></p> <p>Cultural Heritage Historical Monuments Buildings Manuscripts Extraordinary Matchless Craftsmanship Artists Sculptures Craft piece Art piece Magnificent Marvellous Breathless beauty Customs Traditions Festivals Religion Beliefs Thoughts Society National International Adaptation Antique Unique Excavation Art galleries Museums Attraction Tourists Collections Carvings Engraving Painting Dance Music Handicrafts Cottage Industries Local Regional Dynasties Kingdoms Emperors Embossed Living styles Architecture</p>	<p>Designer Well designed Enchanting Incomparable Ugly Pleasing Elegant Traditional Modern Forward Backward Open minded Eye catching Marble Stones Gems Caves Bricks Cement Archaeological Protect Follow Cultural tourism Fear Terrorist attack Constant Restrictions Government Security Visiting hours Scrutiny Checks Ancient Prehistoric Awareness Media Motivate</p> <p><u>CHILDREN & PARENTS & FAMILY</u></p> <p>Family Upbringing Feeling Sibling Personal Life Rich Poor Middle</p>	<p>Income Expenditure Responsibility Individual Duty Caring Understanding Love Care Behaviour Teach Experienced Advice Guide Support Financially Education Moral support Thick and Thins Sorrow Happiness Holidays Fun Party Celebrations Enjoy Company Suggest Obey Scold Annoyed Angry Rude Comfort Standard of living Money Free minded Strict Open minded Orthodox Obedient Welfare Health Customs Culture Values Members Infants Teenagers Adults Senior citizens</p>	<p>Grandparents Heredity Genetic</p> <p><u>CRIME AND LAW</u></p> <p>Penalty Punishment Judge Court Solicitor Government Police Rules Regulation Safety Culprit Criminal Rape Kidnapping Guilty Capital Punishment Judgment Bail Fine Rehabilitation Terrorist Murder Serious Society Security Education Awareness Follow Enforce Abide Indulge Killing Weapons Plans Team work Preventive Precautions Serial Condemn Responsible Sir</p>
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Offense Family Friends Direct Feelings Emotions Violent Aggressive Sympathy Harsh Heartless Pity Mercy Isolated Unlawful Leader Money Ruthless Merciless Convicted Regulation Corruption Society Upbringing Surrounding Circumstances <u>DEVELOPING</u> <u>WORLD</u> Infrastructure Economy Funds Resources Technology Budget Amount Expenditure Trade Export Imports Profits Losses GDP Inflation Transport Communication Urbanization Rural Areas Development	Zones Subsidies Agriculture Remote Integrity UN Peace Refugees Camps Sympathy World Bank Loans Backward MNG Regional Weak Strong Business Revenues Tourism Planning Literacy Responsibility Citizens Duty Aware Promote Situation Promote Education Healthcare Defence Transport Safeguard Wealthy Poor Happy Superpower Government Corruption Investment Foreign Income Employment Recession Prosperous Growth Needs Demands Fulfil Poverty Poor	Wars National Weapons Collectively Wastage Unity Revolt Necessities Supply Stocks Food Shelter Clothes Prosperity Financial Aid <u>EDUCATION</u> Friends Faculty Schools Coordinator Students Administration Pupils Campus Teachers Internship Tests Evaluation Exams Assessment Results Convocation Interest Certificate Boring Full time Monotonous Regular Interesting Part time Informative PHD Books Masters Lectures Post Graduate Understanding Graduate	Queries Science Solved History Tutor Accounts Principal Philosophy Colleague Arts University Classes Education Punctual System Primary Percentages Grades Sports Music Arts Dance Extracurricular Studies Theory Practical Laboratory Library Encourage Physical Education Games Competition Assembly Discipline Manners Relations Respect Obey Subjects Electives Fields Specialization Knowledge Quality Polish Support Encourage Group study Isolated Nursery
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Secondary Board Online Correspondence Fees Affordable Public Schools Private Schools <u>ENVIRONMENT</u> Global warming Protection Preservation Deterioration Eco friendly Bio friendly Renewable Non renewable Ozone layer Temperature Calamities Weather Climatic changes Polar ice Forests Jungles Deforestation Vast Plantation Habitat Flora & fauna Alternative Sources Energy Abundant Solar Wind Oceanic tides Responsibility Accountable Judicial Careful Future Resources High & low tides Utilize Efficiently Effectively Soil Avoid Waste	Duty Quality Results Causes Effects Consequence Vehicles Pollution Fossil pads Smoke Green belts CFCs CO2 emissions Gases Hole in Ozone Harmful UV radiations Atmosphere Biochemical Icebergs Submerge Coastal Sea levels Typhoons Hurricanes Upset Seasonal cycle Severely Unexpected Unpredictable Decay Degeneration Decomposition Fertilizer Artificial Save Pesticide Insecticides Epidemic Acid Rains International levels Emission Standards Species Endangered Extinct Ecosystem Food chain Recyclable Erosion Organic Resources Wastelands Urbanization Industrialization Contaminated Legislation	<u>HEALTH & FITNESS</u> Food Diet Nutritional value Calories Fats Vitamins Minerals Blood Energy Stamina Hygienic Responsible Mental Physical Stress Relax Pressure Enjoy Pollution Disease Curable Incurable Epidemic Endemic Acute Chronic Medicines Allopath Ayurveda Homeopathy Gym Aerobic Exercise Jogging Running Walking Pharmacy Pharmaceutical Clinical studies Prescription Anaesthesia Communicable Cancer AIDS Cure Treatment Complications Deficiency Malnutrition	Mortality Infant Maternal Hospital Doctors Nurses Critical car Emergency Ambulance Helpline Poisonous Insurance Operation Boost Blood circulation Brain Thinking Disorders Laser Technology Scanning Diagnosis Medication Long term Therapy Short term Harmful Reliable Recovery Fit Regular check-up Camps Blood Banks Donations Fractures Transplant Surgery Heart attack <u>LANGUAGE</u> linguistic vernacular communication skill proficiency accent dialect fluency spoken
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<p>written listening reading skills vocabulary multilingual bilingual lingua franca usage regional colloquial cultural script expression grammar proverb idioms phrases words letters sentences alphabets phonetics pneumonic formal informal media dominance verbal critical comprehensive poetic description explain opinion debate oration orator audience extempore elocution public speaking personality trait knowledge books various medias history literature authors novelists pen name</p>	<p>punctuation school curriculum aptitude command scholar layman native speaker TOELT pronunciation story telling narration Question answers article interrogative exclamatory dramatic influence conversant conversation monologues dialogues monosyllables text vowels consonants rhymes sign languages folk song slangs stress pause intonation rhythm vocal chords speech spellings translation interpretation Ambidextrous</p> <p><u>LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION</u></p> <p>Communicate Interact Translate</p>	<p>Local Vernacular Mother tongue Teacher Learner Barriers Cultures Multi linguistic Spoken Written Understand Convenient Peace Harmony Libraries Advanced Literature National International Culture Relations Different Message Convey Travel Interpret Reply Dialects Minority Diversity Mobile Phones Telephones Transport Roads Rails Books Internet Technology Learning Easy Difficult Good Bad Advantages Benefits Merits Positives Demerits Negatives Drawbacks</p>	<p>Harmful Detrimental Useful One way Two ways Mother tongue Speech Converse Facial expression Fluency Coordination Conversation Monolingual Ascent Body language Emotions Native Traditional Interaction Satellite Culture Gestures Attitude Traditions Manuscripts</p> <p><u>LEISURE & ENTERTAINMENT</u></p> <p>Hobbies Fun Happy Relax Enjoy Movie Theatre Music Reading Free time Active Healthy Stress Excitement Group Family Friends Indoor Outdoor Picnic</p>
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Holidays	Newsroom	Targeting	Fusion
Dancing	Newspaper	Nation	Medical therapy
Singing	Columns	International	Remix
Learning	Front page	Local	Solo
Long drives	Pass message	Communicating	Chorus
Relatives	Internet	Correspondent	Choir
Adventure	Radio	Internet	Orchestra
Arrangement	Broadcast	Risky	Band
Planning	Fearless	Influence	DJs
Travelling	Essential	Direct mass	Instruments
Gardening	Crucial	Convince	Mythology
Satisfaction	Laws	Transmit	Media
Diverse	Attitude	Live	Promotion
Interesting	Peace	Current affairs	Competition
Socializing	Integrity	Remote	Nature
Isolated	Blogs	Weather	Smile
Lonely	Internet	Polities	Radio
Shopping	Print	Sports	Audio
Knowledge	Magazines	Legal	Video
Television	Truth	Justice	Cinema
Radio	Fact	Approach	Youth
Games	Transparent	Channels	Feeling of heart
Concerts	Readership	<u>MUSIC</u>	Expression
Plays	Information	Music	Communication
Dramas	television	Relax	Emotion
Tours	Telecasting	Entertainment	Live performance
Favourite	Stressed	Enjoy	Concert
Popular	Generating	Sing	Outstanding
Preferred	Dominant	Harmony	Family gathering
Society	Puzzles	Hobby	Festival
Masses	Rules	Pastime	Ceremonies
Cities	Masses	Listen	Name & fame
Rural areas	Interests	Leisure	Lullaby culture
National beauty	Harmony	Professional	Performance
Activities	Global	Traditional	Passion
Like	Daily	Western	Talent
Technology	Weakly	Pop	Learn
Youth	Monthly	Rock	Expert
Senior citizens	News	Jazz	Maestro
Adults	Documentary	Classical	Artist
Pressure	News reader	Folk	Performer
Tensions	Exploiting	Mood elevator	Applause
	Delivering	Good company	Standing ovation
	Instant	Blues	Stage
	Censorship	Gospel	Platform
<u>MEDIA</u>	Coverage	Hymns	Host
Press	Awareness	Chants	Competitor
Broadcasting	Role		Participant
Journalist	Privacy		Judge
Reporter	Responsible		Motivation
	Interviews		Contestant

<p>Aerobics Prayer Beats Notes Rhythm Happy</p> <p><u>MONEY</u></p> <p>Cash Funds Profit Loss Benefit Bank Account Passbook Transaction Currency Foreign exchange Pay Withdraw Credit Debit Bargain Loan Deposit Interest Price Over priced Under priced Estimated Sale Offers Options Self-dependent Afford Debt Equity Shareholders Stock markets Gambling Waste of money Power Bribes Politics Buy Expenditure Expenses Paid Payment Refund</p>	<p>Shares Stocks Bankrupt Excise duty Customs duty Taxes Income tax House tax Salary Wages Income Earning Spend Precious Borrow Donate Value Save Discount Figures Millions Trillions Thousands Inflation Deflation Lend Lease Economy Demand Supply Capacity Capable Exchange Worth Status Standard of living Growth Progress Nation Country International Investment Sale Booking Necessity Survive Education Life Rich Poor Middle income Affluent Family</p>	<p>Average Democracy Government</p> <p><u>PARTS OF A NEWS PAPER</u></p> <p>Headline Subhead line Advertisement Business International Colour supplements Letters Journal Announcements Sports Health Stories Overseas Appointments Stock Astrology Women's TV guide Cartoons Tenders Notices Queries National Matrimonial Puzzles Short stories Classifieds Entertainment What is on? Regional Bid / Issue</p> <p><u>POLITICS</u></p> <p>Democracy Government Majority Minority Parties Conservative</p>	<p>President Prime Minister Coalition Boycott Support Opposition Election Leaders Corrupt Corruption Trust Cabinet Parliament Headquarters Constitution Laws House Chamber Oath Ideology Mentality Candidates Promotions Masses Choice Elect Representative Religion Riots Benefits Selfish goals Money oriented Influence Strength Policies Monarchy Communist Republic Sanctions Bills Law Power Public gatherings Vote Voting machines Voters Duty Responsibility National Integrity</p>
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Peace	Chemistry	Computerized	Rich
Security	Physics	Processes	Affluent
Violence	Logical	Electronic	Poor
Rights	Advanced	Appliances	Imbalance
Weak	Convenient	Gadgets	Bridge
Strong	Safe	Nation	Persuade
Message	Easy	Society contribution	Awareness
Well being	Life style	Techniques	Literacy
Society	Changes	Modern	Educated
Citizens	Inventions	Machines	Advanced
Stand for	Breakthrough	Tools	Culture
Safety	Essential	Communication	Traditions
Succeed	Principles	Reliable	Personal
Growth	Adventurous	Accurate	Group
Goals	Significant	Time saving	Isolated
Genders	Self-dependent	Load	Lonely
Revolutions	Confusion		Masses
Scandal	Designing		Chaos
Assembly	Software	<u>SOCIETY & SOCIAL</u>	Revolt
States	Programmes	Issue	Strikes
Regions	Automatic	Behaviour	Rights
Collector	Robots	Up bringing	Freedom
Services	Controlled	Childhood	Speech
Seats	Misuse	Adults	Expression
Dictatorship	Cost	Youth	Relations
Embassy	Expensive	Generation	Manners
Ambassador	Improve	Family	Community
International	Quality	Friends	Imitations
Bureaucracy	Quantity	Advice	Pressures
Promises	Every aspect	Guides	Modern
Fulfil	Share of	Discipline	Past
	Life	Decisions	Present
	Revolution	Career	Future
	Information	Influence	Outlook
<u>SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY</u>	Banking	Mature	Thoughts
Man made	Universe	Immature	Orthodox
Experiments	Education	Addition	Evils
Research	Medicine	Crimes	Systems
Knowledge	Agriculture	Law & order	Dowry
Proof	Defence	Follow	Child labour
Phenomenon	Terrorism	Abide	Child marriage
Natural	Combat	Break	Segment
Applied	Demerits	law	SC / ST
Pure	Merits	Punishment	Synergy
Results	Productive	Sentence	Integrity
Theories	Positives	Court	Secular
Practical	Influence	Justice	Sovereignty
Original	Hectic	Equity	Peace
Biology	Flexibility	Poverty	Harmony
	Convenient		Idols
	Man made		Leaders

Follow up Expression Dependent Independent Rely Self-reliable Innocent Aggressive Inhuman act Merciless Dominating Stubborn Robbery Murder Laws strict Quarrels Fights Backward Offense Court Judge Imprisonment Criminals Rape Harassment Racism Elderly people Respect Care Orphans Old age home Women's rights <u>TRAVEL, TOURISM & TRANSPORT</u> Holidays Fun Enjoy Adventures Historical Places Foreigners Tourist Last country Visa Passport Hotel Avenues Restaurants	Travellers Visitors Culture Package Guide Tour Booking Hospitality Arrangements Destination Harmony Courtesy Polite Welcomed Greeted Online Museums Influence Impact Experience International National Maps Information Online Language Advice Hamper Rain Damage Preserve Protect Helpful Rail Road Air Aviation Infrastructure Traffic Accidents Driving Foreign exchange Concentration Stress Maintenance Technology Flyovers Over bridges Rules Regulation Strict Vigilant Abide Every Individual	Duty Responsibility Food Goods Truck Lorries Containers Ship Subways Metro Underground Railways Stations Police Security License Public Easy Fast Speed Public comfort Private Greeted Online Museums Influence Impact Experience International National Maps Information Online Language Advice Hamper Rain Damage Preserve Protect Helpful Rail Road Air Aviation Traffic Accidents Driving Safety Concentration Stress Maintenance Technology Flyovers	<u>TYPES OF TV PROGRAMMES</u> Documentary Reality shows Soaps Movies Suspense Fiction Live concerts Opera Puzzles Quiz Drama Religious Chat show Competition Weather forecast Reality shows Art Health Celebrity Talk Games cartoons Commercials Thriller Science Music shows <u>WORK & BUSINESS</u> Employers Employees Labour White collar Blue collar Department Workplace Vacancy Job profile Application Job seeker Interview Personal CV / Resume Education Qualification Experience Recruitment
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Hiring	Workshops		
Probation	Incentives		
Training	Resources		
Development	Personality		
Culture	Wages		
Human resources	Skills		
Financials	Enhance		
Funds	Practical		
Raw materials	Knowledge		
Professionals	Performance		
Authority	Stress		
Productivity	Job security		
Efficiency	Long term		
Punctuality	Employment		
Discipline	Pension		
Accountable	Taxes		
Communication	Provident fund		
Interaction	Promotion		
Team works	Demotion		
Competition	Laid off		
Peons	Recession		
Colleagues	Job loss		
Interpersonal	Economy boom		
Superior	Industry		
Junior	Commerce		
Subordinates	Shares		
Managers	Stock market		
Directors			
Traded			
Shares			
Processes			
Methods			
Automation			
Behaviour			
Flexible hours			
Timings			
Hierarchy			
Position			
Leaders			
Appraisals			
Salary			
Income			
Pay & conditions			
Contracts Bonus			
Leaves			
Holidays			
Policies			
Mission			
Vision			
Goals			
Achievement			

ESSAY FORMATS

(1) Do you Agree or Disagree ? [100 %]

Introduction	Indicate the writer's position clearly
Body 1	Agree or Disagree
Body 2	Agree or Disagree
Body 3	Disagree or Agree (Some other people opinion)
Conclusion	

(2) To what extent do you Agree or Disagree ? [80 % - 20 %]

Introduction	Indicate the writer's position to large extent 80 %
Body 1	80 % Agree or Disagree
Body 2	80 % Agree or Disagree
Body 3	20 % Disagree or Agree (I may not overlook the fact that)
Conclusion	

(3) Discuss both the view and give your opinion. [50 % - 50 %]

Introduction	
Body 1	Arguments for view 1
Body 2	Arguments for view 2
Body 3	Give your opinion
Conclusion	

(4) What is your opinion ?

(a) Clear opinion [100 %]

Introduction	
Body 1	100 % Yes or No
Body 2	100 % Yes or No
Conclusion	

(b) Clear opinion [80 % - 20 %]

Introduction	Indicate the writer's position to large extent 80 %
Body 1	80 % Yes or No
Body 2	80 % Yes or No
Body 3	20 % No or Yes
Conclusion	

(5) What are the Advantages and the Disadvantages ?

Introduction	You need to mention that there are both +ve and -ve
Body 1	Only Advantages
Body 2	Only Disadvantages
Conclusion	

(6) Discuss Causes and Effects or Solution.

Introduction	
Body 1	Causes
Body 2	Effects or Solution
Conclusion	

Crack the IELTS

COMMON OUTLINE FOR ESSAY

(1) Essay sample for “Causes and Effects”.

It is a fact that _____. There are several reasons for such a situation and also few visible influences too. Both the aspects are explained in the ensuing paragraphs.

Discussing the reasons, the most common one is _____. This is because _____. The other cause is _____. By this I mean that _____. Furthermore, _____.

The mentioned causes have some impacts too. The foremost effect is seen on _____. The other repercussion is _____. Moreover, _____ is also true.

Thus, to conclude the topic, it can be finally commented that _____ (talk about cause) and has good / bad effects. So, we should _____ (give a suggestion) _____.

(2) Essay sample for “Discuss both the view and give your opinion”.

There are split opinions regarding / about _____ (topic) _____. Some believes that _____, whereas / while another group of thinkers support _____. However, both has its own pros and cons. Therefore, before commenting on my decision, both the opinion would be discussed.

Examining the former opinion, the primary arguments the supporters would put forward is _____. This is because _____. In addition, they also believe that _____. The reason is _____.

On the contrary, the latter view suggest that _____ because _____. Besides this, _____. In fact, _____.

To conclude and give my opinion, I would say that _____ is the most ideal / appropriate way to deal with this situation. In a big picture, this would _____.

(3) Essay sample for “Do you Agree or Disagree ?”.

Although, many people believe that _____ is good / acceptable / convincing, I think in a reverse manner and agree / disagree to the given statement. My inclination is justified in the following paragraphs.

Out of all the arguments, the strongest one to prove my view is _____. This is to say _____. A good example for this is _____. Besides this, it is also true that _____. By this I mean _____.

The other reason to prove my point is _____ because _____.
In addition, the fact that _____ is also logical.

On the contrary, some people counter claim the mentioned support. The foremost argument they do is _____. Also, _____.

Thus, to wrap up the discussion, it can be said that despite _____ (B3 point) and _____ (B3 point), my reasons that _____ (B1 point) as well as _____ (B2 point) are logically acceptable.

(4) Essay sample for "To what extent do you Agree or Disagree ?".

Although, many people believe that _____. I support / differ to this statement to a large extent for some reasons. My position is argued further with explanation.

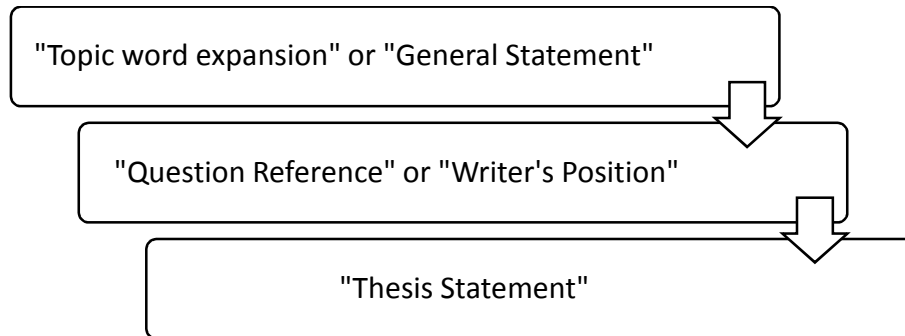
Out of all the reasons, the foremost one is _____. This is due to _____.
To add to this, _____.

Additionally, _____. This is because _____. Moreover, _____.
For instance, _____.

However, I would not overlook the other side too. To begin with, _____.
Also, _____.

Thus, to conclude the discussion, it can be finally said that although / despite the fact / issue of _____, I believe _____ is rational.

How to write “INTRODUCTION” of Essay ?



(1) Topic word expansion or General Statement :

Music : Music is the language of souls. It is a fact that music has no barriers of language. It plays an integral role in our day to day life.

Films : Films are the most popular media for entertainment and it is a best way for refreshment in modern world.

Education : Education is the fundamental right of a child. It leads to an individual progress.

Sport : Sport is utmost essential for the mental as well as the physical development of an individual.

Tourism : Tourism plays a vital role in the progress and earning a revenue for any nation.

Technology : Technology dominates the human life today. It has been inter woven in our routine life.

Population : Population, that which is increasing rapidly, is the most threatening issue the world faces today.

Language : Language is the vehicle for communication. Therefore, an effective and proficient usage of it is very much necessary.

Architecture : Architecture is the face of any culture. It is indeed the reflection of the skills, art, craft, creativity, climate, interest as well as the need of common man.

Culture : Culture is the blend of language, custom, rituals, ceremonies even food habits and also aspects such as music and literature too.

Holidays : Holidays means relaxation from the daily routine and enjoying with family and friends.

Pollution : Pollution, that which is increasing rapidly, is the most threatening issue the world faces today.

(2) Writer's position :

- (a) I strongly support the laid statement.
- (b) I certainly agree / disagree to the given statement.
- (c) I tend to think on the same line of opinion.
- (d) I think in a reverse manner and agree / disagree to the given statement
- (e) I support / differ to this statement to a large extent for some reasons.

(3) Thesis Statement :

1) Advantage and disadvantage :

There are some pros and cons to this... which i will examine in this further essay.

2) Agree or Disagree essay :

I strongly agree with this statement that yes (your opinion) and i will examine in this further essay.

3) to what extent do you Agree or Disagree ? :

I largely agree/disagree to this statement as (your opinion) and i will examine in this further essay.

4) some people say this discuss both and give your opinion ...? :

Some opinion go for _____ and some opinion counter argue with saying that _____ there is strong argument on both side hence, before coming down to my opinion i will discuss both the arguments in this further essay.

Some opinion go for _____ some opinion go against _____, it is not an easy question to answer but i will discuss both side of argument and will elaborate my view point in this further essay.

There is an ongoing debate about whether to kill animal or not as there is flip side of opinion to this but before coming down to my opinion i will discuss both side of the argument in this essay.

5) some people say this what your opinion ? :

Some opinion go for and some opinion go against _____ but i am of the former or later opinion (which ever opinion you prefer) which i will elaborate/discuss/ examine in this further essay.

6) causes and solution ? :

In this 21th century this is a major issues _____ but first of all we need to understand what is leading to such an issues there some several steps which can be taken to tackle this problem which i will examine in this further essay.

Ideas for different Topics of Essay

1. Advertising

➤ Positives of Advertising

- (a) Advertising is a key part of modern business
- (b) Companies need to tell customers about their products
- (c) Advertisements inform us about the choices we have
- (d) Advertising is a creative industry that employs many people
- (e) Without advertising we would have less choice
- (f) Without advertising there would be higher unemployment
- (g) Advertising is a form of modern art
- (h) People enjoy adverts

➤ Negatives of Advertising

- (a) Advertising manipulates people
- (b) It aims to persuade people that buying a product will make them happier
- (c) Advertisers focus on selling a brand image
- (d) They use glamorous, successful people
- (e) We now live in a consumer culture
- (f) We are persuaded to follow the latest trend
- (g) We are encouraged to associate certain brands with a higher status
- (h) Advertisers often aim their marketing at children
- (i) Children can easily be influenced by advertisements.
- (j) Children put pressure on parents to buy them things

➤ Opinions about Advertising

- (a) Advertising should be regulated
- (b) Advertising aimed at children should be controlled or even banned
- (c) Unhealthy foods should not be marketed in a way that attracts children
- (d) Products that can be risk to healthy should display warnings
- (e) In some countries it is illegal to advertise cigarettes on television
- (f) Warnings must be displayed on cigarette packets
- (g) However, advertising is necessary in free market economies
- (h) It creates demand for products
- (i) Governments should only censor false information or products that are harmful

2. Animal rights

➤ Arguments for Animal Testing

- (a) Animals are used in important scientific research
- (b) It is necessary to do medical tests on new drugs
- (c) Animal testing helps to advance medical and scientific knowledge
- (d) Many important medical discoveries involved experimentation on animals
- (e) Testing for the cosmetics industry is now banned in many countries

➤ **Arguments against Animal Testing**

- (a) The benefits of research using animals do not justify the suffering caused
- (b) There are alternative methods of research
- (c) The lives of animals should be respected
- (d) Humans have no moral right to do experiments on animals

➤ **Arguments for Vegetarianism**

- (a) Vegetarians do not eat foods that are produced by killing animals
- (b) Many people choose a vegetarian diet for moral or health reasons
- (c) A healthy diet is possible without eating meat
- (d) It is unnecessary to kill animal for food
- (e) A vegetarian diet may reduce the risk of disease like cancer
- (f) Many people question the treatment of animals in factory farms

➤ **Arguments against Vegetarianism**

- (a) Vegetarians do not eat a balanced diet
- (b) In many cultures, meat is the main ingredient in traditional meals
- (c) Meat-eaters argue that animals are below humans in the food chain
- (d) It is completely natural for us to kill them for food
- (e) Our aim should be improve farming methods
- (f) Farms should produce organic food

➤ **Positives of Zoos**

- (a) Zoos play an important role in wildlife conservation
- (b) They can help to protect endangered species
- (c) Zoos allow scientists to study animals and their behaviour
- (d) Zoos are educational, interesting and fun
- (e) Children, in particular, enjoy learning about animals
- (f) Zoos provide job opportunities.

➤ **Negatives of Zoos**

- (a) Zoo animals are kept in artificial environments
- (b) They are kept in cages or have limited space
- (c) Zoo animals rely on humans
- (d) They lose the freedom to hunt for food
- (e) They best way to save endangered species is by protecting natural habitats.
- (f) Some people believe that zoos are unethical
- (g) Zoos exhibits animals with the aim of making money
- (h) We have no right to use animals for entertainment and profit.

3. Cities

➤ Reasons for Urbanization

- (a) People move to cities in search of job opportunities
- (b) Cities offer greater employment possibilities and a higher standard of living
- (c) People migrate to cities from the countryside
- (d) Traditional activities like farming need fewer workers nowadays

➤ Negatives of City Life

- (a) Life in cities has its drawbacks
- (b) The cost of living is higher than in rural areas
- (c) Some people do not manage to find work
- (d) Housing is usually much more expensive
- (e) Homelessness and poverty are common on cities
- (f) There is a gap between rich and poor
- (g) Life in cities can be extremely stressful
- (h) There are problems like traffic congestion and crime
- (i) Cities lack a sense of community
- (j) People do not even know their neighbour
- (k) Cities are sometimes described as “concrete jungles”.

➤ Pedestrian Areas

- (a) Pedestrian zones in city centre can improve the local environment
- (b) Banning cars encourages people to walk or cycle
- (c) Many European cities have built bicycle lanes
- (d) Dependence on cars is linked to health problems like obesity
- (e) People who walk or cycle regularly are generally healthier
- (f) Pedestrian areas are safer and more attractive for both residents and tourists

4. Crime

➤ Police and Crime Prevention

- (a) The job of the polices is to catch criminals
- (b) They must also prevent crime and make communities safer
- (c) There should be an increase in the number of police officers on the streets
- (d) Police officers should be seen as part of the community
- (e) They should be involved with education and prevention
- (f) The police should be in close contact with schools
- (g) They should focus on young people who have dropped out of school.
- (h) These teenagers may become involved with gangs

➤ Punishments/Prisons

- (a) Fines are used as punishment for minor crimes
- (b) If the crime is more serious, prison is the most common punishment
- (c) Some criminals pose a threat to society

- (d) They are put in prison to ensure the safety of other citizens
- **Negatives of Prisons**
 - (a) Criminals are put together
 - (b) They make friends with other offenders
 - (c) Many prisoners re-offend when they are released
 - (d) A criminal record makes finding a job more difficult
- **Rehabilitation**
 - (a) Another aim of prisons is rehabilitation
 - (b) Prisoners receive education or vocational training
 - (c) Prisoners should learn personal skills and specific job skills
 - (d) Punishment could make prisoners' behaviour worse
 - (e) Rehabilitation aims to make them better citizens
 - (f) Rehabilitated prisoners are less likely to re-offend
- **Capital punishment**
 - (a) Supporters say that capital punishment deters crime
 - (b) Fear of the death penalty stops people from committing offences
 - (c) The death penalty shows that crime is not tolerated
 - (d) It is a form of revenge
 - (e) The cost of imprisonment is avoided
 - (f) The offender cannot pose a threat to others
- **Against Capital Punishment**
 - (a) Innocent people could be wrongly convicted and executed
 - (b) Crime rates are not necessarily reduced
 - (c) Many criminals do not think they will be caught
 - (d) Capital punishment is not a good deterrent
 - (e) Executing prisoners creates a violent culture and encourages revenge
 - (f) We have no right to take another human life
- **Community service**
 - (a) Community service is a way to reform offenders
 - (b) It could be a solution to prison overcrowding
 - (c) It avoids the cost of imprisonment
 - (d) It makes offenders useful in their local communities
 - (e) They are required to clean streets or talk to school groups
 - (f) Offenders repay their community
 - (g) They avoid the negative influence that prison can have
- **Against community service**
 - (a) Community service is not a sufficient punishment
 - (b) Criminals should be locked up, away from their victims

➤ **Crime in the Media**

- (a) Crime is one of the main subjects of most news programs.
- (b) The mass media focus on violent and sensational crimes
- (c) This lead to fear of crime among the public
- (d) Sensational stories attract more viewers or readers
- (e) The media report crime stories in order to increase their audience

5. Education

➤ **Benefits of education**

- (a) Education gives people knowledge and skills
- (b) People with qualification are more likely to find work
- (c) They can earn a higher salary
- (d) They can contribute positively to society
- (e) Schools aim to teach young people moral values such as tolerance and sharing
- (f) Schools prepare children to be members of a society

➤ **Benefits of Studying Abroad**

- (a) Foreign institutions may offer better courses
- (b) Many students want to attend a prestigious university
- (c) The best universities employ teachers who are experts in their fields
- (d) Qualifications gained abroad can open the door to better job opportunities
- (e) Living abroad can broaden students' horizons
- (f) Overseas students are exposed to different cultures and customs.
- (g) They become more independent
- (h) They are responsible for cooking, cleaning and paying bills
- (i) They will learn a foreign language

➤ **Drawback of studying abroad**

- (a) Living and studying abroad can be difficult
- (b) Students have problems with paperwork such as visa applications
- (c) The language barrier can be a problem
- (d) Students have to find accommodation and pay bills
- (e) Studying in a foreign language is challenging
- (f) Living alone in an unfamiliar culture can cause homesickness

➤ **Technology in Education: Advantages**

- (a) Technology is a powerful tool to engage students
- (b) Technology can make lessons much more interesting
- (c) Students can do research using online resources
- (d) Students can study at their own place
- (e) Adults can take distance learning courses
- (f) Students can study whenever and wherever they want
- (g) Students also learn skills which are useful for their future jobs
- (h) For example, they learn to write reports using a word processor

➤ **Technology in Education: Disadvantages**

- (a) People rely too much on computers
- (b) Young learners do not become proficient in some basic skills
- (c) They use word processors and spelling may suffer
- (d) People should be able to write a letter by hand
- (e) Technology is no substitute for a real teacher
- (f) Learners need a structured course
- (g) An experienced teacher knows what materials to choose
- (h) Computers are expensive to maintain and can be unreliable

➤ **Technology in Education: Opinion**

- (a) Institutions should supplement traditional teaching with the use of technology
- (b) Technology is part of everyday life
- (c) It can enhance a teacher's lessons
- (d) Students can use online resources to help with homework
- (e) Students must still learn to write by hand
- (f) They should still use traditional sources of information such as books

➤ **Education in Developing countries: Problems**

- (a) Children often have to work from an early age
- (b) There are no schools in many areas
- (c) Families do not have access to books or computers
- (d) Literacy rates are often low
- (e) People in developing countries need knowledge and skills
- (f) Education is the key to improving the economy of these countries

➤ **Education in developing countries: solutions**

- (a) Developed countries could help developing nations by providing money
- (b) They could invest in schools and technology
- (c) They could supply the funds to build schools and pay for teachers
- (d) Children need to have access to free schooling
- (e) Computer equipment could be donated
- (f) The Internet can expose students to a world of knowledge and information
- (g) Governments should make education compulsory for all children
- (h) They should encourage parents to send their children to school
- (i) Governments of developed and developing countries must work together

➤ **Higher education: Advantages (also see "benefits of education")**

- (a) There are many benefits to going to university
- (b) A degree can open the door to better employment prospects
- (c) Economies are becoming increasingly knowledge-based
- (d) Most jobs require specific knowledge and skills
- (e) Skilled workers are needed for sectors such as information technology and engineering

- (f) Repetitive manual jobs are now done by machine
- (g) Many factories have moved to developing countries

- **Higher education: Disadvantages**
 - (a) A healthy economy needs a wide range of workers
 - (b) Some manual workers will always be needed
 - (c) A university degree is not necessary for many service professions
 - (d) Practical training is more important in some industries
 - (e) In the UK, for example, there is currently a shortage of plumbers
 - (f) Their services are therefore becoming more and more expensive

- **Advantage of Home-schooling**
 - (a) Some parents decide to educate their children at home
 - (b) Some families live in isolated areas with poor transport
 - (c) Other parents are not satisfied with local schools
 - (d) Parents can respond to what their children need and how they learn best
 - (e) One-to-one lessons allow much faster progress
 - (f) The child can work at his or her own pace
 - (g) Discipline problems are avoided by home-schooling

- **Disadvantages of home-schooling**
 - (a) Most parents do not have the time to educate their children at home
 - (b) One parent would need to give up work
 - (c) School subjects are normally taught by up to ten different teachers
 - (d) Most parents do not have the necessary knowledge or resources
 - (e) Private tutors are expensive
 - (f) Children will miss out on the social experience that school offers
 - (g) At school, children learn how to get on with each other
 - (h) Home-schooled children may lack social skills
 - (i) Schools offer a better overall educational experience

- **Bad behaviour in schools: causes**
 - (a) Bad behaviour is due to a lack of structure and discipline
 - (b) There are too many children in some classes
 - (c) Large classes are difficult to manage
 - (d) Many disruptive students come from an unstable family background
 - (e) Other parents are too lenient and spoil their children
 - (f) Some children are used to getting whatever they want
 - (g) Schools can do very little if they are not supported by parents

- **Bad behaviour in schools: solutions**
 - (a) Schools need a clear code of conduct
 - (b) Schools need a clear set of rules about behaviour
 - (c) They need to create a positive working atmosphere
 - (d) Teachers must have the power to punish disruptive students

- (e) Schools should remove difficult children from lessons
 - (f) Schools need to work closely with parents
 - (g) Discipline could be lacking at home
 - (h) Parents must support the school rules
 - (i) They should take responsibility for their children's behaviour
- **Corporal Punishment: Opinion**
- (a) Corporal Punishment is not a good idea
 - (b) Physical punishment is a way of controlling children using fear
 - (c) This does not promote trust between adults and children
 - (d) Children who are punished physically may become shy or resentful
 - (e) Corporal punishment creates an atmosphere of fear and anger
- **Single Sex Education: Advantages**
- (a) Some people believe that male and female students should go to separate schools
 - (b) This is often for religious or cultural reasons
 - (c) Discipline problems might be avoided by separating boys and girls
 - (d) Boys and girls may learn in different ways and have different needs
 - (e) Student at single-sex schools often get better exam grades.
- **Single-sex Education: Disadvantages**
- (a) Separating boys and girls is unnecessary
 - (b) It is unhealthy in terms of children's social development
 - (c) Many coeducational schools are extremely successful
 - (d) A mixed-sex environment is more representative of real life
 - (e) Coeducational schools provide children with better social skills for adult life
- **Advantages of Streaming (grouping children according to ability)**
- (a) Some schools separate students according to their academic ability
 - (b) Teachers can work at the right speed for their students
 - (c) Teachers can plan more suitable lessons
 - (d) High-level groups may progress faster
 - (e) Lower level groups can benefit from a slower pace
 - (f) Some teachers and parents support streaming for these reasons
- **Disadvantages of Streaming**
- (a) Grouping by ability may have a negative impact on students
 - (b) Children do not want to be seen as less intelligent than others
 - (c) Streaming could damage students' self esteem
 - (d) They may lose motivation
 - (e) Students from wealthier families tend to be better prepared
 - (f) Children from poorer families may receive less support from parents
 - (g) Mixed ability classes encourage everyone to achieve their potential.

6. Environment

➤ Global warming

- (a) Gases such as carbon dioxide trap heat from the sun
- (b) This causes global temperatures to rise
- (c) This process is known as the greenhouse effect
- (d) Human activity is a major factor in the rise of the greenhouse gases
- (e) Factories and vehicles produce emissions and exhaust fumes
- (f) Many developing countries are becoming industrialized
- (g) The number of cars on our streets is growing
- (h) Cheap air travel is allowing more people to fly

➤ Effects of Global Warming

- (a) Global warming will have a significant impact on our planet
- (b) Rising temperature will cause melting of the polar ice caps
- (c) Sea levels will rise
- (d) We can expect more extreme weather conditions
- (e) Flooding and droughts may become more common

➤ Impacts of humans on the environment

- (a) The increasing world population is putting pressure on natural resources
- (b) Fossil fuels like oil and gas are running out
- (c) We are destroying wildlife habitats
- (d) We have cut down enormous areas of rainforest
- (e) This has led to the extinction of many species of animals and plants

➤ Solutions to environment problems

- (a) Governments could introduce laws to limit emissions from factories
- (b) They should invest in renewable energy from solar, wind or water power
- (c) They could impose "green taxes" on drivers and airlines companies
- (d) Government campaigns should promote recycling
- (e) Natural areas and wild animals should be protected
- (f) Individuals should also try to be greener
- (g) We should take fewer flights abroad for holidays
- (h) We should take public transport rather than driving
- (i) We should choose products with less packaging
- (j) We should recycle as much as possible

➤ Waste/rubbish

- (a) The amount of waster we produce has increased
- (b) This problem is a result of our consumer culture
- (c) Products are not made to last
- (d) If something breaks, we throw it away and buy a new one
- (e) Advertisers encourage is to buy the newest fashions
- (f) Packaging is an important part of selling
- (g) Most foods are sold in non-biodegradable plastics packaging

- (h) The amount of household waste is growing
 - (i) This waste ends up in landfill sites
- **Litter**
- (a) People do not think about the consequences of dropping rubbish
 - (b) They assume that somebody is paid to clean the streets
 - (c) Plastic packaging does not break down easily
 - (d) Most of the litter seen on streets is fast food packaging
- **Recycling and other solutions**
- (a) Companies should make goods that last longer
 - (b) They should not use so much packaging
 - (c) Governments should be stricter, about waste produced by companies
 - (d) They should put legal limits on packaging
 - (e) Consumers should avoid buying over-packaged products
 - (f) We should recycle and reuse useful materials.
 - (g) There are collection banks for glass, paper and plastic bottles
 - (h) Households can use several rubbish bins to separate waste
 - (i) Recycling saves energy and raw materials.
- **Nuclear Power: Positives**
- (a) There are several benefits to build more nuclear power stations
 - (b) Fossil fuel like oil and gas are running out
 - (c) Nuclear power is a sustainable energy source
 - (d) It can be used to produce electricity without wasting natural resources
 - (e) It could be replace the use of natural resources like coal, oil or gas
 - (f) Nuclear power stations are cleaner than fossil fuel power stations
 - (g) They could help to reduce carbon emissions that cause global warming
 - (h) The risks of accidents are being reduced
- **Nuclear Power: negatives**
- (a) Opponents of nuclear power worry about the safety of power stations
 - (b) The building of new nuclear power stations is unpopular
 - (c) Nobody wants to live near one
 - (d) Nuclear waste disposal is a significant problem
 - (e) There is currently no way to decontaminate radioactive material
 - (f) People worry that terrorists could steal radioactive materials
 - (g) It is safer to produce energy from solar, wind or water power.

7. Family

- **Family size**
- (a) Families in many countries are not as large as they used to be
 - (b) We tend to live in small nuclear families rather than large extended families
 - (c) Parents tend to have fewer children

- (d) Young children are no longer expected to work
 - (e) Nowadays both parents often work
 - (f) It costs so much to bring children up
 - (g) It is more difficult to raise a large family
- **Working parents (also see “gender” topic)**
- (a) Children and their parents seem to be less close nowadays
 - (b) Parents spend less time with their children
 - (c) Women traditionally stayed at home to cook, clean and look after children
 - (d) Nowadays both parents often work full time
 - (e) Children may be left alone, or with nannies or babysitters
 - (f) Busy parents have less contact with their children
 - (g) Many families no longer eat meals together
 - (h) Children spend more time with friends or surfing the Internet
- **Negative effects on Children**
- (a) The lack of closeness in families can have a negative effect on children
 - (b) Many parents have no idea how their children spend their time
 - (c) Friends, television and the Internet become the main influence on children’s behaviour
 - (d) Teenagers are influenced by peer pressure
 - (e) Some of them join gangs
 - (f) Juvenile delinquency is on the increase
 - (g) Parents should be more involved with their children’s upbringing
 - (h) Young people need positive role models
- **Divorce**
- (a) In the past, divorce was unacceptable
 - (b) It was considered to be embarrassing for a family
 - (c) People stayed together for religious or family reasons
 - (d) Divorce is more socially acceptable nowadays
 - (e) It has become much more common
 - (f) Divorce can be extremely stressful
 - (g) Lone parents may face financial difficulties
 - (h) Many single parents have to rely on benefits paid by the state
 - (i) Divorce can have a negative effect on children
 - (j) Children from single-parent families are more likely to get lower grades or drop out of school.
 - (k) The rise in divorce rates may be connected to some social problems
- **Care for Old people**
- (a) Caring for elderly people was traditionally the responsibility of families
 - (b) Adults had to look after their elderly parents
 - (c) A woman’s job was to stay at home taking care of her family
 - (d) Nowadays, fewer elderly people are looked after by their relatives

- (e) Residential homes provide care for large number of elderly people
- (f) Some families are unable to look after elderly relatives
- (g) Families tend to be smaller these days, and women often have full-time jobs
- (h) Care homes provide a professional service for senior citizens
- (i) Nurses are better trained than family members

➤ **Care for Old people: Opinion**

- (a) The best form of care for the elderly depends on the family situation
- (b) It depends on whether family members have the time resources
- (c) We all have a responsibility towards the older people in our society
- (d) Governments should invest money in facilities and training for care workers.

8. Gender

➤ **Gender and education**

- (a) Men and women should have access to the same educational opportunities
- (b) Males and females should be accepted onto courses according to their abilities
- (c) It is wrong to discriminate against students because of their gender
- (d) Gender should be irrelevant in education
- (e) Student's achievements should depend on hard work and individual merit
- (f) In the UK, there are similar numbers of male and female students in higher education

➤ **Gender and work**

- (a) Men and women should have access to the same professional opportunities
- (b) Both men and women should be able to pursue a career
- (c) They should earn equal salaries
- (d) They should be employed according to their abilities, qualifications and experience
- (e) Traditionally women have been restricted to certain roles
- (f) They were often employed as secretaries or receptionists
- (g) Nowadays, a range of occupations is available to both sexes
- (h) Career success depends on individual merit

➤ **Women's and Men's roles in the Family**

- (a) Some people argue that a mother should not work
- (b) She should stay at home and bring up her children
- (c) The father should be the breadwinner of the family
- (d) Others believe that both parents should share these responsibilities
- (e) Working women can take maternity leave during and after pregnancy
- (f) Many mothers continue to work after this period
- (g) Many fathers and mothers share their parenting and domestic responsibilities
- (h) They contribute equally to childcare, cooking and cleaning
- (i) Some women may have better career prospects than their husbands.
- (j) Paternity leave and "househusbands" are becoming more common
- (k) Traditional gender roles are gradually changing
- (l) Families can divide roles and responsibilities in the most convenient way.

9. Genetic Engineering

➤ Positives of genetic engineering

- (a) Genetic engineering is the practice of manipulating the genes of an organism
- (b) It is used to produce crops that are more resistant to insects and diseases
- (c) Some genetically modified crops grow more quickly
- (d) Some drugs and vaccines are produced by genetic engineering
- (e) It may become possible to change human's genetic characteristics.
- (f) Scientists may use genetic engineering to cure diseases.
- (g) Inherited illnesses would no longer exist
- (h) Genes could be changed before a baby is born
- (i) It could also be possible to clone human organs
- (j) We could all have replacement body part
- (k) Humans could live longer, healthier lives

➤ Negatives of genetic engineering

- (a) There are ethical concerns about human genetic engineering
- (b) Parents might want to choose their children's characteristics
- (c) This would be unnatural
- (d) It would be unacceptable in most religions
- (e) Soldiers could be cloned from the genes of the strongest people
- (f) Clones might be used like robots to do certain jobs
- (g) Clones might even be developed just for organ replacements
- (h) Society and human evolution would change completely
- (i) Currently, human genetic engineering is prohibited

➤ Genetically-Modified (GM) foods: Advantages

- (a) Farmers can produce crops that grow bigger and faster
- (b) Some GM crops are more resistant to disease or insects
- (c) This could be important for food production in developing countries
- (d) Faster growing cereals, fruit and vegetables will mean more profit
- (e) GM foods can be modified to look perfect
- (f) They may be more attractive to customers

➤ Genetically-Modified (GM) Foods: Disadvantages

- (a) There may be risks involved in the genetic engineering of foods.
- (b) GM crops might change whole ecosystems
- (c) Food chains could be broken if crops are resistant to predators
- (d) Organic foods are produced without chemicals or genetic modification
- (e) Organic farming may be slower and more expensive
- (f) However, the environment is not damaged by fertilizers or pesticides.

10. Global issues

➤ Problems in developing countries

- (a) Developing countries face a range of problems
- (b) Standards of healthcare and education are low
- (c) Life expectancy is usually lower than in developed countries
- (d) There is a lack of infrastructure, employment and good quality housing
- (e) Many people are forced to live in poverty
- (f) Food, drinking water and basic medicines are in short supply

➤ How to help developing countries

- (a) The best form of help for developing countries is development aid
- (b) Richer nations can help by investing in long-term projects
- (c) Governments and charities can help by building new houses and schools
- (d) Globalization may also help developing countries
- (e) Multi-national companies can create jobs in developing countries
- (f) On the other hand, many people emigrate to find work in richer countries
- (g) They often send money back home to their families
- (h) This money helps to improve the standard of living in developing countries

➤ Immigration

- (a) Some people move to another country in search of a better life
- (b) Many immigrants come from less developed countries
- (c) Richer, industrialized countries may offer opportunities for employment
- (d) Free healthcare and schooling are available in some developed countries
- (e) Other people migrate to a foreign country to improve their academic qualifications

➤ Positives of immigration and Multi-cultural societies

- (a) From an economic perspective, immigration can be extremely positive
- (b) Many immigrants have skills that are needed in the country they move to
- (c) Immigrants who find work contribute to the economy of their new country
- (d) Many immigrants send money home to help family members
- (e) Immigration also creates cultural diversity
- (f) People of many different nationalities learn to live together
- (g) This can help people to become more open-minded and tolerant

➤ Negatives of Immigration

- (a) Some people believe that immigrants take jobs that should go to local people
- (b) Some immigrant workers work longer hours for less money
- (c) Companies might pay lower salaries to immigrant workers
- (d) Unemployment rates could rise if there are too many immigrants

➤ Opinions about Immigration

- (a) Immigration can help the economy of a country
- (b) It can create multi-cultural societies
- (c) However, immigration needs to be controlled

- (d) In many countries, immigrants need visas or work permit
 - (e) Governments should stop companies from exploiting immigrant workers
 - (f) Foreign and local workers should have the right to equal pay and conditions
- **Positives of Globalization**
- (a) Business of becoming increasingly international
 - (b) Multi-national companies do business across the world
 - (c) Companies like MacDonald's can be seen on high streets in most cities
 - (d) Goods are produced in one country and sold in many others
 - (e) A global economy means free trade between countries
 - (f) This can strengthen political relationships
 - (g) Globalization can also create opportunities for employment
 - (h) It encourages investment in less developed countries
 - (i) It could reduce poverty in the developing world
- **Negatives of Globalization**
- (a) Globalization is not always beneficial to everyone
 - (b) Companies can move to countries where labour is cheap
 - (c) This creates redundancies, or job losses
 - (d) Employees cannot be confident that they have stable jobs
 - (e) Companies sometimes exploit their employees in developing countries
 - (f) Global trade creates more waste and pollution
- **The future of Globalization**
- (a) There should be global regulations for salaries and working conditions
 - (b) Governments should impose laws to protect the environment

11. Government and Society

- **What governments can do**
- (a) Governments provide public services like healthcare and education
 - (b) They support people who are living in poverty or unable to work
 - (c) Governments raise money by taxing working people
 - (d) They can spend money on resources and campaigns
 - (e) They can introduce new laws
 - (f) They can impose taxes
 - (g) They can raise people's awareness of issues (e.g climate change/healthy eating)
 - (h) They can influence people's habits and opinions
 - (i) They can create jobs
 - (j) They can regulate the activities of companies such as banks
 - (k) They can provide resources for schools
 - (l) They are also responsible for the security and well-being of their citizens
 - (m) They control armed forces and police forces

➤ **Public services**

- (a) Governments pay the salaries of public sector workers like police officers and teachers
- (b) The necessary money is raised by taxing people's income
- (c) Free education and healthcare may be provided by the state
- (d) Some governments control public transport systems and even TV channels
- (e) In other countries, these services are provided by private companies
- (f) Some people believe that competition between private companies is good
- (g) It helps to improve quality while bringing prices down
- (h) Other people think that essential services should be free
- (i) Governments should pay for them

➤ **Censorship: Opinion**

- (a) Governments can censor what public sees or reads in the media
- (b) To a certain extent censorship is necessary
- (c) We should use censorship to protect children from violent images
- (d) Some computer games involve killing people or committing crimes
- (e) The Internet also needs to be controlled
- (f) Many websites show pornography and violence
- (g) There should be age limits for websites and computers games
- (h) Parents need to take responsibility for checking what their children watch
- (i) It is impossible for governments to control everything we see

➤ **Video cameras in public places**

- (a) The use of CCTV is becoming widespread
- (b) Video cameras have been installed in many public places
- (c) They are supposed to protect us and deter criminals
- (d) Many people think that this surveillance violates our privacy
- (e) The authorities could build databases with our pictures and identities
- (f) We should not be treated like criminals

➤ **Smart cards: Positives**

- (a) Governments will probably introduce a digital identification card system
- (b) Smart cards will have benefits and drawbacks
- (c) They could help to reduce crime
- (d) They could hold personal information, such as DNA
- (e) Digital bank cards could contain fingerprint information
- (f) It would be very difficult for criminals to use a stolen card
- (g) It would be easier for police to identify people and catch criminals

➤ **Smart cards: Negatives**

- (a) Many people are worried about losing their privacy
- (b) Governments could store all our personal and medical information
- (c) This information could be used by insurance companies
- (d) Employers could check our health records

➤ **People with Disabilities**

- (a) People with disabilities should be treated the same as everybody else
- (b) They should have the same rights as other people
- (c) They should have access to the same jobs as other citizens
- (d) Discriminations against disabled people is illegal in many countries
- (e) Ramps and lifts for wheelchairs should be installed in public buildings
- (f) Support teacher can be employed to help children with learning difficulties

12. Guns and Weapons

➤ **Why guns should be legal**

- (a) In some countries, people are allowed to own firearms
- (b) Individuals have the right to protect themselves
- (c) People can use guns in self defence
- (d) This deters criminals

➤ **Why gun ownership should be illegal**

- (a) There is a risk of accidents with guns
- (b) The number of violent crimes increases when guns are available
- (c) Criminals may be armed
- (d) The police then need to use guns
- (e) Suicide rates have been shown to rise when guns are available
- (f) Guns create violent societies with high murder rates

➤ **Why polices should use guns**

- (a) Many criminals use weapons
- (b) The threat of a gun can deter criminals
- (c) Police officers can force a criminal to surrender
- (d) It is easier to arrest someone and avoid physical violence
- (e) The police may shoot violent criminals in self defence
- (f) They can protect the public
- (g) They can shoot an escaping criminal who poses a serious danger to the public

➤ **Why police should not carry guns**

- (a) There is a risk of accidents and mistakes
- (b) The police might shoot an unarmed criminal or an innocent person
- (c) Accidents can happen in public places
- (d) There are several alternatives to guns (e.g tear gas, sprays and electric shock weapons)
- (e) Only special police units should use guns

➤ **Arm Trade: Positives**

- (a) The export of arms, or weapons, is an extremely controversial issue
- (b) Governments of rich, industrialized countries sell arms to each other
- (c) This industry creates jobs and wealth

- (d) The trade of weapons may improve relationships between governments
- **Arms Trade: Negatives**
 - (a) Weapons may be used in conflicts and wars
 - (b) The supply of arms could be responsible for deaths
 - (c) Governments are promoting war in order to make a profit
 - (d) Rich countries can influence the politics of other nations
- **Nuclear weapons**
 - (a) Nuclear weapons are capable of destroying whole cities
 - (b) A nuclear war between two countries would destroy both countries
 - (c) Nuclear weapons are used as a deterrent
 - (d) They prevent wars from starting
- **Nuclear weapons: Opinion**
 - (a) Nuclear weapons should be prohibited
 - (b) Governments should limit the production of nuclear weapons
 - (c) There is a danger of nuclear weapons being obtained by terrorists
 - (d) Nuclear weapons cannot be used against terrorist organizations
- **Armed Forces: Positives**
 - (a) Armed forces provide security and protection
 - (b) They deter military attack by another country
 - (c) They can also be sued to maintain peace within countries
 - (d) They can be sued to give the police extra support
 - (e) Soldiers are also used to help in emergency situations, such as after a natural disaster
- **Armed forces: negatives**
 - (a) Armies require a lot of funding from governments
 - (b) Too much money is spent on weapons and military technology
 - (c) This money could be spent on schools, hospitals and other public services

13. Health

- **Diet**
 - (a) The human body requires a balanced diet
 - (b) An unhealthy diet can cause various health problems
 - (c) Obesity, diabetes and heart disease are on the increase
 - (d) Many people nowadays rely on fast food or pre-prepared meals
 - (e) These foods often contain too much fat, salt and sugar
 - (f) They are cheap to buy and very easy to prepare
 - (g) Many young people have grown up on a diet of convenience foods
 - (h) Populations in developed countries are increasingly overweight

➤ **Exercise**

- (a) Regular exercise is essential in maintaining a healthy body
- (b) Exercise burns calories and helps to build healthy bones and muscles
- (c) Doctors advise exercising at least three times a week for 20 minutes
- (d) Most people nowadays lead a sedentary lifestyle
- (e) We tend to walk less and do desk jobs
- (f) Most adults relax by watching television
- (g) Children play video games rather than doing outdoor sports
- (h) In the past, people were more active in their jobs and at home

➤ **Government's Role**

- (a) Governments have a significant role to play in reducing obesity
- (b) More and more people, including young children are seriously overweight
- (c) They are at risk of heart disease and diabetes
- (d) This situation will increase the burden on hospitals and taxpayers
- (e) Hospitals rely on the government for money and resources
- (f) Governments should promote a healthy diet and regular exercise
- (g) There should be more time for sports on school timetables
- (h) Unhealthy junk food should be banned from school menus
- (i) People need information about what foods contain
- (j) Food packaging must show the food's nutritional content
- (k) The British Government recommends eating five portions of fruit and vegetables per day

➤ **State Health system: advantages**

- (a) Good healthcare should be available to everyone for free
- (b) State healthcare is paid by the government using money from taxes
- (c) Everyone has access to the same quality of care and treatment
- (d) Private healthcare is unfair because only wealthy people can afford it
- (e) The National Health Service in the UK provides free healthcare for every resident

➤ **Private Healthcare: advantages**

- (a) State hospitals are often very large and difficult to run
- (b) Private hospitals have shorter waiting lists for operations and appointments
- (c) Patients can benefit from faster treatment
- (d) Many people prefer to pay for more a personal service
- (e) Patients have their own room and more comfortable facilities

➤ **Alternative medicine: Positives**

- (a) People are increasingly using alternative medicines to treat illnesses.
- (b) For example, acupuncture can be used to treat backache
- (c) Herbal medicines can be used to treat allergies or viruses
- (d) Many patients report positive experiences with these treatments
- (e) Some traditional cures have been used for hundreds of years

➤ **Alternative medicine: Negatives**

- (a) Many alternative medicines have not been tested scientifically
- (b) They may have no beneficial effect at all
- (c) They may cause unknown side effects
- (d) People should trust the opinions of qualified doctors
- (e) An illness could get worse without treatment from a doctor

➤ **Stress**

- (a) Modern lifestyles are increasingly stressful
- (b) People work long hours with strict deadlines
- (c) Our busy lifestyles mean we have less time to relax
- (d) Unemployment is a major cause of stress
- (e) Children may be affected by their parents' relationship problems
- (f) Tests and exams can also cause stress

➤ **How to reduce stress**

- (a) Stress can be reduced by taking regular exercise and eating a healthy diet
- (b) It is also important to get sufficient sleep and make leisure time a priority
- (c) People should work less overtime and take regular holidays
- (d) Schools have started to employ psychologists
- (e) They can offer emotional support to students
- (f) They can help students to cope with exam stress

14. Housing and Architecture

➤ **State/council housing**

- (a) In some countries the government provides state or council housing
- (b) This helps people who cannot afford to buy their own house
- (c) It can be argued that state housing creates dependence on the government
- (d) People should be rely on the government to look after them
- (e) People have no incentive to earn money and buy their own home
- (f) Council properties are often made with cheap, poor-quality materials.

➤ **Old Buildings**

- (a) Historic buildings are part of a country's heritage
- (b) They should be protected
- (c) Old buildings are often considered to be works of art
- (d) They give character to cities and attract tourists
- (e) They show us how people lived in the past
- (f) We identify countries by architectural symbols like the pyramids in Egypt
- (g) Governments should spend money on looking after historic buildings
- (h) They need regular repairs and maintenance
- (i) New buildings should be designed to complement them

➤ **Modern/green buildings**

- (a) Modern buildings should be designed to be environmentally friendly
- (b) They should use less energy and produce less waste
- (c) Modern insulation can make houses more energy-efficient
- (d) Solar and wind power can be used to generate electricity
- (e) Rainwater and waste water can be recycled and used to flush toilets.
- (f) Modern glass buildings take advantage if natural light

15. Language

➤ **English as an international language**

- (a) English is widely used around the world
- (b) It is becoming a global second language
- (c) It is the dominant language of technology, science and international business
- (d) International business meetings are regularly held in English
- (e) The most important textbooks and journals are published in English
- (f) The ability to speak English is a necessary skill in the modern world

➤ **Negative of English as an International Language**

- (a) If one language is dominant, other languages may disappear
- (b) The dominant language brings its own culture
- (c) American culture has become popular around the world
- (d) Other cultures may be damaged
- (e) As an alternative to English, a new global language could be invented
- (f) It would have no nationality or culture attached to it
- (g) This could help to promote international peace and understanding
- (h) Esperanto is an example of a language that was invented with this aim

16. Money

➤ **Money and Society**

- (a) Society has become increasingly materialistic
- (b) People aspire to earn more money
- (c) They want a bigger house or a better car
- (d) We connect wealth and material possessions with happiness and success
- (e) Brands like “Armani” or “Mercedes” are status symbols
- (f) Advertising creates new desires and needs
- (g) It persuades us to buy the latest styles

➤ **Positives of Consumerism**

- (a) Consumerism creates employment
- (b) It helps to reduce poverty
- (c) It encourages innovation and creativity in business
- (d) We live in a global economy

(e) We have a better quality of life

➤ **Negatives of Consumerism**

- (a) Consumerist societies create more waste
- (b) They use more natural resources
- (c) They cause damage to the environment
- (d) Consumerism creates a “throw-away” culture
- (e) Advertisers tell us who we are and what we want
- (f) Wealth does not lead to happiness
- (g) Materialism causes greed and crime
- (h) We should return to traditional values like sharing

17. Personality

➤ **Happiness**

- (a) Happiness means different things to different people
- (b) It can be described as a feeling of pleasure or enjoyment
- (c) People enjoy spending time with family and friends
- (d) Hobbies, sports and games can be a source of fun and enjoyment
- (e) Some people see money as a source of happiness
- (f) Other people define happiness as something deeper
- (g) In order to be truly happy it is necessary to live a good life
- (h) We need to feel that we are doing something useful with our lives
- (i) Some people get a sense of achievement from their work
- (j) Others find happiness in bringing up their children
- (k) Religion or a sense of purpose can also be a source of happiness

➤ **Success**

- (a) People define success in different ways
- (b) Some people get a sense of achievement from raising a family
- (c) For others, success is defined by wealth or status
- (d) We often think of rich and famous people as being successful in life
- (e) Millionaires like Bill Gates are considered to be successful
- (f) They have risen to the top in their chosen professions
- (g) For some, being successful means achieving personal or professional goals
- (h) They see success as the result of hard work
- (i) Success in any field requires long-term planning and effort

➤ **Nature or Nurture**

- (a) Some people believe that our personalities are determined mainly by genetics
- (b) We inherit our abilities and talents from our parents
- (c) Others think that our education and upbringing are more important
- (d) We develop according to the influences around us
- (e) Our personalities and achievements depend more on nurture than nature
- (f) Many people argue that we control our own destinies

- (g) We can shape our own personalities
- (h) By working hard we can achieve and goal that we put our minds to
- (i) Many successful people are “self-made”
- (j) We are not limited by our genetic characteristic or upbringing

18. Sport and Leisure

➤ Arguments against Professional/competitive sport

- (a) Sport has become a business
- (b) Professional sport encourages people to compete for money
- (c) Many sports stars are only concerned about money and fame
- (d) Some athletes take drugs in order to win at any cost
- (e) Competitors are often selfish and rude
- (f) They are not good role models for children
- (g) All sports should be amateur
- (h) Sports should be leisure activities rather than jobs
- (i) People should do sporting activities for enjoyment and health reasons
- (j) Taking part is more important than winning

➤ Arguments for Professional sport

- (a) Professional sports are the same as any other business
- (b) Many people are employed in the sports industry
- (c) People should be able to use their talents to earn a salary
- (d) Sports stars entertain millions of people
- (e) Money is necessary to improve facilities and train athletes
- (f) The level of professional sport is much higher than that of amateur sport

➤ Arguments for Competitive sport

- (a) Competition is a natural instinct in humans
- (b) In daily life we compete to get jobs or the highest grades
- (c) Sports are a safe form of competition
- (d) Competition is healthy because it pushes us to give our best
- (e) Competitors and fans can release energy and aggression
- (f) Supporters of teams feel a sense of belonging to a community

➤ Opinion: professional sport salaries are too high

- (a) Sports professionals earn too much money
- (b) They do not provide a vital service
- (c) Football players, for example, earn enormous salaries by simply kicking a ball
- (d) We could all live happily without professional football
- (e) Life would be difficult without doctors, engineers and other vital professionals.
- (f) Society does not seem to value these professions as highly as professional sport
- (g) Sports salaries should be compatible with the wages most people earn

➤ **Opinion: professional sport salaries are fair**

- (a) It is fair that the best professional earn a lot of money
- (b) Sport is a multi-million-pound industry
- (c) There is a large audience of sports fans
- (d) Sports on television attract many viewers
- (e) Sports stars have dedicated hours of practice to developing their fitness and skills
- (f) Only the most talented among them will reach the top
- (g) A sports career many only last 10 years
- (h) Sports fans are willing to pay to support their teams

➤ **Sports and Politics**

- (a) Some people think that sport and politics should remain separate
- (b) Governments are involved in the hosting of sporting events such as the Olympics.
- (c) These events attract investment and create jobs.
- (d) The Olympic Games are an advertisement for the host nation
- (e) They attract huge numbers of visitors and sports fans
- (f) Wealthy countries tend to hold these events
- (g) Developing countries should be given the chance to become hosts

19. Television, Internet, Phones

➤ **Positives of television**

- (a) Watching television is a good way to relax
- (b) It is many people's favourite way to wind down after a hard day at work
- (c) Television programs can be entertaining and enjoyable
- (d) Viewers have access to a huge variety of entertainment channels
- (e) Television brings the best comedians, musicians and actors into our homes
- (f) Programmers can also be informative and educational
- (g) News coverage makes the public aware of events around the world
- (h) Documentaries can make learning more interesting

➤ **Negatives of Television**

- (a) Television is having a negative impact on society
- (b) Some people link violence on television with crime rates in the real world
- (c) Children copy the behaviour they see on the screen
- (d) Children are less healthy because they spend less time playing
- (e) Advertisers direct their marketing at children
- (f) Most programs do not require much thought
- (g) Watching TV is a waste of time

➤ **Opinions about Television**

- (a) Television has many benefits
- (b) However, it can be addictive
- (c) Children should play outside rather than sit in front of a screen all day
- (d) Behaviour shown on TV can influence people

- (e) Parents should choose carefully what their children watch
 - (f) Children should not be exposed to violence, swearing or sexual images
 - (g) Advertising during children's programs should be strictly controlled
 - (h) TV companies should make more positive, educational programs
- **Positives of the Internet**
- (a) There are many advantages to using the Internet
 - (b) It gives us instant access to information on almost any subject
 - (c) Shops and other services are now available online
 - (d) People can buy goods and services from the comfort of their homes
 - (e) The Internet is starting to replace other forms of entertainment
 - (f) It has revolutionized communication
 - (g) We can keep in touch by email or instant messenger services
 - (h) Video messaging is becoming common for business meetings
- **Negatives of the internet**
- (a) Many websites contain offensive content
 - (b) Some sites show violent or sexual images
 - (c) Parents find it difficult to control what their children see online
 - (d) They do not always know who their children are chatting to
 - (e) With so many websites it is difficult to search for good information
 - (f) Criminals increasingly use the Internet to steal people's money
- **Internet compared to newspaper and books**
- (a) Newspapers and books are now published online as well as in print
 - (b) We can read the news in any language from any country in the world
 - (c) It costs nothing to publish or access information on the Internet
 - (d) The Internet allows anybody to publish their own writing
 - (e) Newspaper articles and books are written by professionals
 - (f) Professionals produce better quality writing than amateur
 - (g) People still buy newspapers and books because they are portable
 - (h) People do not like reading from a screen
- **Positives of Mobile Phones**
- (a) The mobile phone is the most popular gadget in today's world
 - (b) Mobile phones have revolutionized the way we communicate
 - (c) We can stay in touch with family, friends and colleagues wherever we are
 - (d) Users can send text messages, surf the Internet, take photos and listen to music
 - (e) Mobiles have also become fashion accessories
- **Negatives of Mobile Phones**
- (a) Mobiles phones can be a problem in some public places
 - (b) Ringing phones cause disturbance in cinemas and school lessons
 - (c) Some people are not aware that others can hear their conversations
 - (d) Mobile phones may also interfere with electronic equipment

- (e) Their waves could cause damage to our brains
- (f) Mobile phones can also be a dangerous distraction
- (g) Using a phone while driving reduces the driver's concentration
- (h) Mobile phones are a popular target for thieves

➤ **Opinion about Mobile Phones**

- (a) The benefits of mobile phones outweigh the drawbacks
- (b) We need to use these phones with care

20. Tourism

➤ **Positives of Tourism**

- (a) Tourism is a popular leisure activity
- (b) People go on holiday to relax and have fun
- (c) Tourists can experience different cultures
- (d) They can sunbathe on beaches or go sight-seeing
- (e) Travelling abroad opens our minds
- (f) We can learn to speak other languages
- (g) The tourist trade is vital for some economies
- (h) It creates employment in services like accommodation, transport and entertainment
- (i) Some areas rely on tourism for their income
- (j) Tourists spend money
- (k) Tourism attracts investment from multi-national companies
- (l) It helps to improve the standard of living
- (m) Low-cost airlines are making it cheaper to travel abroad

➤ **Negative effects of tourism**

- (a) Tourism can have a negative effect on the natural environment
- (b) The building of facilities and infrastructure can destroy the habitat of wild animals
- (c) Beautiful beaches are spoilt by the building of hotels
- (d) Tourism creates pollution and waste
- (e) It puts pressure on local resources
- (f) Local traditional and cultures may be endangered
- (g) A rise in the cost of living affects local people
- (h) The price of goods, services and housing may increase significantly

➤ **The future of tourism**

- (a) Government should introduce laws to protect natural environments and local cultures
- (b) Tourism should have a low impact on wildlife
- (c) Renewable resources like solar or water power should be used
- (d) Waste should be recycled
- (e) Local businesses such as farms should be supported

21. Traditional vs. Modern

➤ Losing traditional skills

- (a) Because of industrialization and global trade, many traditions have disappeared
- (b) Global advertising encourages everyone to buy the same products
- (c) Most products are now made in factories
- (d) Machinery has replaced skilled human labour
- (e) Factory work is boring and leaves people feeling unfulfilled
- (f) Goods are produced very quickly and in large numbers
- (g) Products are cheaper, which means that more people can buy them

➤ Examples

- (a) Clothes are mass produced in standard sizes
- (b) People wear similar clothes, rather than traditional costumes
- (c) Jeans and T-shirt are now worn throughout the world
- (d) Historic buildings took skilled craftsmen years to build
- (e) Modern concrete, steel and glass buildings are built in only weeks or months
- (f) There are fewer people who can create hand-made goods

➤ Traditional customs

- (a) Traditional customs are still important during weddings and religious festivals
- (b) People wear traditional costumes and eat special foods
- (c) It is important to maintain our different cultural identities
- (d) We should celebrate festivals, teach traditional skills and protect historic places

22. Transport

➤ Traffic problems

- (a) Traffic congestion is caused by commuters travelling to work
- (b) Most people live in the suburbs outside city centre
- (c) Commuters tend to travel at the same time of day
- (d) They tend to travel alone
- (e) Cars and road space are not used efficiently
- (f) This causes traffic jams during the rush hour

➤ Traffic solutions

- (a) In order to reduce traffic we should change our working habits
- (b) The internet can now be used to connect people
- (c) More people could work from home
- (d) Meetings can be held as video conferences
- (e) Workers could be given flexible timetables
- (f) Another solution would be to tax drivers
- (g) Workers should share their cars and travel together
- (h) In London, for example, there is a congestion charge
- (i) This helps to raise money for better public transport

- (j) Public transport needs to be reliable and efficient
- **Positives of Public transport**
 - (a) We need to reduce our dependence on cars
 - (b) Parking a car can be extremely difficult in big cities
 - (c) Well-designed transport systems are comfortable and convenient
 - (d) Modern public transport can be fast and cheap
 - (e) Public transport can help to reduce pollution in cities
 - (f) Investment in buses and trains will ease traffic congestion
 - (g) Buses can be given special lanes to avoid traffic
- **Negatives of public transport**
 - (a) Public transport is often slow and unreliable
 - (b) Metro systems and trains are often dirty and crowded
 - (c) People feel like “sardines in a car”
 - (d) Cars are much more comfortable
- **Road safety**
 - (a) Driving while tired or drunk is extremely dangerous
 - (b) Mobile phones can be a dangerous distraction for drivers
 - (c) They draw the driver’s attention away from the road
 - (d) The use of phones while driving has been banned in many countries
 - (e) Punishments are becoming stricter
 - (f) Television campaigns are used to remind people to drive safely
 - (g) Speed cameras have become more common
 - (h) Speed bumps are another form of traffic calming
 - (i) Many streets are designed with the aim of slowing traffic down

23. Water

- **Importance of clean water**
 - (a) Water is as necessary a natural resource
 - (b) Humans need access to clean, safe drinking water in order to live
 - (c) Poor water quality is a major cause of disease and death in some countries
 - (d) Water usually needs to be treated before we can drink it
 - (e) Developing countries often lack the means to treat and supply water to citizens
 - (f) Developed countries tend to have much better sanitation
 - (g) Citizens have access to clean tap water
 - (h) Drinking water is not contaminated by sewage or waste water
 - (i) The supply of clean water would improve public health in many developing countries
- **Water supply**
 - (a) Urban life would be impossible without water supply systems
 - (b) These systems are massive engineering projects
 - (c) Many professionals are involved in their planning, construction and maintenance

- (d) The supply and distribution of water are major concerns
 - (e) Water is becoming scarce in some countries
 - (f) Areas that suffer droughts often need to import water
 - (g) As populations grow, there is more pressure on water supplies
 - (h) This could lead to a water crisis
- **Water and politics**
- (a) The supply of water is also an important political issue
 - (b) Huge amount of water are needed for agriculture and industry
 - (c) The irrigation of crops accounts for a large proportions of water use
 - (d) A water crisis could lead to political conflicts or even wars
- **Argument: water should be free**
- (a) Some people believe that water should be free for everyone
 - (b) Governments should supply water to all homes at no cost
 - (c) Private companies should not be allowed to profit from this natural resource
 - (d) Money from taxes can be used to pay for water supply systems
- **Argument: water should not be free**
- (a) If water is free, people take it for granted
 - (b) They do not think about how much water they waste
 - (c) They leave taps running while washing or brushing their teeth
 - (d) If we have to pay for water, we will use it more responsibly
 - (e) Water supply systems are extremely expensive
 - (f) Investment is needed to maintain and improve them
 - (g) Private companies may provide a better service than governments
 - (h) If they provide an efficient service, they will make more money
 - (i) They will repair leaks to avoid losing money
- **Bottled Water: Opinions**
- (a) Some people carry bottles of water wherever they go
 - (b) For example, they take bottles of water to work or to the gym
 - (c) They believe that bottled water is healthier than tap water
 - (d) They also argue that it tastes better
 - (e) However, other people believe that we should consume less bottled water
 - (f) Plastic water bottles add to litter and waste problems
 - (g) Companies should not be able to make a profit from water
 - (h) It is unethical to make money by selling packaged water
 - (i) There is no difference in quality between bottled and tap water

24. Work

- **The benefits of staying in the same job for life**
- (a) Employees have a stable career with one employer
 - (b) They have a good pension and health insurance

- (c) Their salaries gradually increase
 - (d) They may be promoted within the organization
 - (e) They demonstrate loyalty
 - (f) Experienced staff can be trusted with more responsibility
 - (g) They become part of a team
 - (h) There is a clearly defined path for development
- **The benefits of not staying in the same job**
- (a) People often change jobs in order to further their career
 - (b) Another company may offer a promotion or a higher salary
 - (c) People who change jobs can gain experience
 - (d) They can learn different skills
 - (e) Changing jobs is interesting and challenging
 - (f) People can retrain in a different occupation
 - (g) In a fast-changing world workers need to be flexible
 - (h) People need to develop a range of experience and skills
- **Self-employment**
- (a) Nowadays, it is easy to set up a company
 - (b) The Internet provides a global marketplace
 - (c) Self-employment offers greater freedom than working for a company
 - (d) However, there are risks to starting a new business
 - (e) Self-employed people may face financial difficulties
 - (f) Many businesses fail to make a profit
 - (g) There is less stability in self-employment
 - (h) There are no benefits like pensions, sick pay and holiday pay
 - (i) Self-employment involved hard work, long hours and total responsibility
- **Unemployment**
- (a) Unemployment is a big problem for individuals, communities and society
 - (b) Some people are unable to find a job
 - (c) They may not have the sufficient level of education or qualifications
 - (d) They may find themselves homeless
 - (e) Unemployment causes frustration and stress
 - (f) Jobless people may become involved in crime as a means to get money
 - (g) The unemployed need careers advice
 - (h) Governments need to provide vocational courses and retraining
- **Unemployment benefits: positives**
- (a) Some governments pay unemployment benefits in order to help jobless people
 - (b) Unemployed people need financial support until they find a new job
 - (c) By claiming benefits they can continue to pay for their homes
 - (d) The benefits system helps to reduce poverty, homelessness and crime

➤ **Unemployment benefits: negatives**

- (a) Some people claim benefits rather than working
- (b) They become dependent on the government
- (c) They are not motivated to find a job
- (d) The benefits system is a burden on taxpayers
- (e) All citizens should work to earn a living and support themselves
- (f) Receiving benefits affects people's self esteem

➤ **Work/Life Balance**

- (a) It is important to achieve a balance between work time and leisure or family time
- (b) Too much work can result in stress and poor health
- (c) "Workaholics" may neglect their families and friends
- (d) People need to take regular holidays
- (e) Companies should be expect employees to work overtime
- (f) Nowadays, many people work part-time or have flexible working hours
- (g) Technology allow people to work from home
- (h) Many companies provide childcare facilities
- (i) A good work/ life balance can raise job satisfaction
- (j) Happy, healthy workers are more productive

➤ **Technology and work**

- (a) Internet, fax and mobile phone technologies have revolutionized working life
- (b) Workers can communicate via email, online networks and video conferencing
- (c) Technology can connect workers in different countries
- (d) It gives people more freedom
- (e) It can also save time and money
- (f) Some people believe that offices could disappear in the future
- (g) Virtual online offices may replace them

➤ **Child labour**

- (a) In some countries, children are exploited
- (b) They do repetitive jobs for very low pay
- (c) Children are often used in agriculture and factory work
- (d) The employment of children is prohibited in other countries
- (e) Many people think that children should be free to enjoy their childhood
- (f) Governments should make education a priority
- (g) They should build new schools
- (h) They should supply the resources to educate children
- (i) Children need to be given the knowledge and skills for adult life

Samples of Essay

1. In recent years, there has been a considerable rise in crimes committed by young people in cities.

What has caused this ? What solutions can you suggest ?

- It must be accepted that nowadays, there has been a significant increase in episodes of offences committed by the young especially in the urban areas. This is a fearful situation. There are many reasons for such a situation; however, a few productive suggestions can solve the situation to a large extent. The causes and the measures are discussed further.

Examining the reasons, the most common is to live up and enjoy the glamour of the big city. It has been observed that young people get easily obsessed by all the pleasures of the urban life such as the discos, the clubs and other fun attractions. For this they need money and so to earn fast bucks, they commit crime. The other prime reason is drugs and alcohol. Commit crime out of a strong desire to fulfil their habits. Poverty and unemployment in this age group are another driving forces for the offences.

However, a few measures can really help to overcome the situation. The most important step is to keep strict vigilance at public places and place of entertainment. Closed circuit cameras, more police force, special police patrolling at night, for instance, can effectively help to reduce criminal activities. Another suggestion is to try and bifurcate the youth energy constructively, by organising events such as dance competitions, treasure hunts, marathons and other fulfilled activities. Creating more part time jobs and raising education level among the young people can also help in a large way to reduce crime by the young.

All in all, it can be said that certainly there are swelling numbers of crime in the meteors and cities. To live up to the glamour and earn fast money – young people commit crime. However, strict vigilance and bifurcating youth energy can help remedy the situation. I believe, this debate must be considered on a serious note.

2. In recent years, farming practice has changed to include methods such as factory farming and use of technology to improve crops. Some people believe these developments are while others regard them as dangerous and advocate a return to more traditional farming methods.

Discuss both the points of view and give your opinion.

- We must admit that technology has infiltrated in almost all fields of life and work. This also means that there are many radical changes in the field of agriculture too. Lot of technology is used for the improvement of crops. However, this has led to divided opinions; where a group of people believe that it is essential, while a few other think that it can be damaging and so we must use the traditional ways of farming. Therefore, before commenting on my decision, both views will be analysed.

Focusing on the first view, the most important argument the supporters put forward is that of the increasing demand. Due to increase of the world population within the last

century, the traditional methods are largely insufficient to provide food to all, and so the use of technology and the concept of factory farming are welcome. Besides this, we need more efficient methods of farming. This is because several countries in Asia and Africa suffer from long spells of droughts and famines. This means that people will starve if genetically modified crops are not grown. The innovative implementations have saved many lives. Moreover, the sector of agriculture has less manpower than the past and therefore, Technology has proved a boon to make farming less labour intensive.

On the other hand, the latter view points out the risk. To begin with, some say that this can cause a serious threat to the health of the individual and the environment many fear that changes in farming methods can diminish the nutritional value of the product and can be a source of some unknown diseases. Also the land may lose its fertility gradually. The other drawback that is considered is that the original spices slowly disappear and this can change aspects such as the taste, colour, appearance and the quality of the food.

To conclude and give my opinion, I would support the former opinion more than the latter. Although, there are a few drawbacks, it is a fact that with changes in the farming method due to technology, the world has definitely become efficient to satisfy the growing demands. However, care should be taken to preserve the original spices and the nutritional value in the food.

3. In the last 20 years, there have been a significant development in the field of Information Technology, for example, the World Wide Web and communication by email. However, these developments in IT are likely to have more negative effects than positive in the future.

To what extent do you agree with this view ?

- It is unbelievable that the field of Information Technology has offered several milestone innovations in the past few years. All these have radically comforted people around the world. However, some argue that these developments can exhibit more harming influences in future than being advantageous. If asked, I would disagree to a large extent with such an opinion. My preference is argued further.

Out of all the reasons, the foremost one, I would put forward is that of increased production efficiency and time saving ability. It is a fact that businesses are hugely automated for their tasks and this would continue in future, which would not only render better quality of goods but also would be time efficient. Moreover, alike today, the coming years shall have improved communication devices such as emails, video conferencing, virtual meetings, efficient cell phones shall continue to connect people the fastest and also entertain them as unending sources.

Additionally, people would have to travel less, work lesser and worry the least regarding the professional as well as to a large extent, the personal operations. For instance, students would be able to learn on a global skill without ever having a classroom, the agriculture processes that once required dozens of human workers shall be automated, cost efficiency and work efficiency to farmers. The further medical discoveries would save many lives and the offices might shrink in the laptop and palm tops.

However, it also must be kept in thought that more advanced society may become increasingly dependent on all kinds of ITs. Technologies shall make them disabled in terms of individual thinking, creativity and analysis. There is also a fear that human workers shall retain less value in future. It is predicted that information technology shall dominate the mankind in a threatening way.

Thus, it can be finally commented that although there are a few booming dangerous due to the use and overuse of the information technology. I am sure no technologies shall emerge as the times goes and will continue to simplify the comfort our lives at work at home and everywhere.

4. People want their country to host an international sporting events. Other believes that international sporting event bring more problems than benefits. Discuss both the points of view and give your opinion.

- It is indeed true that there is often a great competition amongst the countries to host international sporting events. Many support such occurrence as they believe them advantages and so they wish their country to do so; however, a few others say that the price involved in hosting such events is not worthwhile. Therefore before attending my view, both opinions should be examined.

Discussing the views of those who desire their country to host International Sporting events, the biggest advantages is that a country would earn a good revenue in a short span of time. Due to the sporting events, local business and tourism enhances. This generates a good capital, which can be used later to fund several public works. All this can benefit of country in the long term. In addition, such events bring honor and prestige to the host country. This in turn can promote business and tourism again. A good example is Brazil. Another benefit is that sports and sporting events are directly or indirectly promoted in the host country itself. It can strengthen political relations too.

However, the supporters of the opposite view have their own arguments. The biggest protest they have is of finance. Typically it can cost several millions pounds to build the stadium and Olympic villages and other related facilities, which later would stand empty. Moreover, there is a fear that such events can increase the crime rate and other illegal movement. Many also think that the regular trade, commerce and economic activities could be disturbed due to the hustle bustle.

To conclude and give my opinion, I would surely support the former opinion than the latter. It is indeed a matter of honor and prestige for a country and also in this manner sports and games are promoted. However, the government of the host country should be ready to fight the challenges that come on their way.

5. We are becoming increasingly dependent on computer technology. It is used in business, crime detection and even to fly planes.

What will it be used for in future ? Is the dependence on technology a good thing or should we be suspicious of its benefits ?

- Today computers and its technology have become an indispensable tool in our routine life. In fact, we find it extremely difficult to get through a working day without using them and their applications. This point is out that in future, there shall be even more usage of computer technology; however, as per my opinion, this dependency may have some negative influence too. Both, the future uses and my view and discussed further.

Referring to futuristic uses, the foremost application would be to create even more sophisticated computers. They shall be working in all possible areas of life and work where artificial intelligence is needed. For instance, computer technology shall be employed for virtual tours to various destinations, DNA testing and to have super security at work and at home. Besides this, such a technologies shall be used extensively for household chores. It is predicted that domestic robots and computer systems shall manage the regular cooking, cleaning and even reminding the masters what groceries are to be bought! At schools also there would be a teacher less classes or more likely, the concept of real school may disappear. It is predicted that there would be virtual teaching techniques and outline education all over.

Considering the second question, as mentioned, I surely believe that depending on computer technology can show some serious effects. To begin with, professionals would be working in a less formal setup due to computers. This can damage the work culture and skills of the communication and being competitive. There may be a severe lack of creative ideas amongst people. At school, as there shall be no real classroom sessions, the future students may not experience the student teacher interaction, gathering peripheral knowledge while studying and almost no chance to meet different personalities. On the other hand, at home too, the art of traditional cooking and family time can vanish. To cap it all, with less physical activities may health issues may arise and people would become lazy.

Thus, to conclude, it can be said that computer technology is a boon for the mankind now I can become more useful in future; however, sincerely attention must be given that mankind should not become the slave of it and lose his health, happiness and creativity.

6. Newspapers and books are outdated. Why do some people believe this ? What is your opinion ?

- As we move into 21st-century, an increasing number of people have begun to believe that books and newspapers are not just less popular but considerably outdated. There are some valid reasons for people to think so. However, I am quite unconvinced and so disagree to the statement. The reasons for people's perception and my opinion are discussed further.

Referring to people's view, the principal reason for them to believe so is due to the technological advances in this aspect. With the advent of television and the internet, getting information or entertainment has become the quickest, easiest and in the audio visual manner. The news on the Medias are updated hourly and sometimes there is a live coverage

too. This does not happen in case of newspapers, they contain what is called yesterday's news once published. Moreover, in case of books, fewer people choose to read for pleasure nowadays. People want instant gratification and three of the modern technology rather than reading a book. People certainly prefer to watch a 3-D movie or play a video game.

Explaining my opinion, the foremost argument I shall put forward is that the newspapers would never go out of fashion completely. This is because they serves as a basic need of people and are an important part of people's lives. Newspapers or for all type of news, can be in the relational language, can be carried anywhere and are quite expensive. For books, it can be said that those for our word from friendly and want creative thinking still read books. Also, it is quite evident that books are even today used in all academic and non-academic institutions as a study material.

All in all, it can be said that though numbers of newspapers readers and book lovers have a decreased in contrast to those using technology for the same purpose, I faithfully believe that this paper based materials shall never be out of the fashion.

7. As countries have developed, there has been a trend towards smaller family size. Why does this happen ? How does this affect the society ?

- A country's development radically influences its society too. It is a fact that in the developing nations, there has been an attitude to have smaller families. There are many reasons for such a trend and also there are a few remarkable impacts on the society due to this. Both, the reasons and the consequences are discussed further.

Examining the causes, the most obvious reason is urbanization. Migration to cities and meteors has led to social disintegration that is, from extended families to nuclear families. This has driven people to bear more financial burden. Therefore, both the partners smaller families. The other valid a good standard of living. Although, the per capita income has risen, it is very expensive to maintain a good lifestyle. This is because education, entertainment, medical facilities, travel and buying good homes to live have become heavenly expensive. Also, there is a competitive work culture which hardly leaves time for people to spend with their loved once. This has added to people's belief to have smaller families.

Referring to the effects, there can be both adverse and a good impact. The most damaging influence is on the overall psychology of people. By this I mean that social experts have come up with some shocking observations saying that human virtues such as respect politeness, sharing, co-operation and acceptable public behaviour is vanishing quickly. Children form nuclear families are less social and lack good qualities. On the contrary, it is also seen that there is more health, wealth and happiness amongst people. This can certainly led to a better society.

Thus, to conclude it can be said that with the progress of any nation, there would be a visible impact on its social life and the family size. In my opinion, it is a good trend as it can make world a better place with less population.

8. Consumers are faced with increasing numbers of advertisements from competing companies.

To what extent do you think are consumers influenced by advertisement ? What measures can be taken to protect them ?

- It is true that compared to the past, the buyers are constantly encountered by the ever growing numbers of commercials. To a large extent, I also believe that the consumers are influenced by these advertisements. However, steps should be taken to shield them from any loss or damage. Both the impacts and the suggestions to protect the customers are given further.

Focussing on the resultant effects, there are both, positive as well as negative outcomes. One good aspect is that adverts creates product and service awareness. This helps in making buying decision and gives information regarding other options and product details. Besides this, confidence to switch brands. The reason is some adverts provide facts and statistics of the products which convinces and counsels the buyers so much that they are ready to change brands. For instance, a survey showed that the advert of health drink especially for women showed sharp rise in its sales because the advert gave details and explanation on the good effect on bones by drinking it. However, it also has persuasive effects especially on children and teenagers. These age groups get mesmerized by the commercials and push their parents to buy.

Considering the cautions and suggestions to protect the consumers, I believe that most importantly awareness should be created. The can be done by the government or non-government consumer forums through advertisements and documentaries. The buyers must be given knowledge about quality standardization makers, safety instructions and other legal aspects. The buyers also should be vigilant when purchasing goods. They should check the expiry dates, contents and warning instructions. Moreover, the media can also help in spreading awareness amongst general public.

Thus, to conclude, it can be finally said that it is undeniable that consumers are influenced by the sea of advertisements; however, by continuous spread of vigilance amongst people, the end users can be protected to a large extent.

9. Difference between countries between less evident each year. Nowadays, all over the world people share the same fashions, advertising, brands, eating habits and TV channels.

Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages of this ?

- It is indeed true that with the phenomenon of globalization in the recent times, the distinction in the aspects of lifestyles among the countries are also becoming lesser. If asked, I would say that to a large extent the benefits of this surpasses its drawbacks. My inclination is justifies further.

Discussing the merits, the foremost one is that such a situation has been largely successful in helping to eliminate cultural biases and making people smarter. That is living they indirectly learn other cultures and therefore understand more information. In addition, people get more quality choices. With a global trend the international companies take a positive risk to invest in any countries. Nike, star bucks, pizza hut, subway, for instance were

only talked or read about in the developing countries once, however, now, they are at their doorsteps. This is a big advantage.

Furthermore, there would be hardly any culture shocks or culture gaps when people travel too far or near destinations. They can melt and adjust to any social or professional environment faster than past. People earlier went through a bad patch while coping up with the changes in the way of living. To cap it all, I believe that all this certainly lead to progress amongst and within the countries.

On the other contrary, we must also not forget that many health issues have cropped up as a radical changes in the dietary patterns of people. Obesity, diabetes and other serious diseases are on the rise. Moreover, there is a booming danger that countries may gradually lose their rich cultures, food, language and skills due to this evenness. In the long run the domestic market may also get disturbed.

All in all, it can be finally commented that though there are a few dangers in sharing commodities and being exposed to quite a similar way of life, my reasons justify that such sharing not only improves information and understand but also makes the world a ding much better place to live.

10. Some people believe that exams are an inappropriate way of measuring students' performance and should be replaced by continuous assessment. Do you agree or disagree with this view ?

- In the recent years, many have begun to believe that the age – old method of taking examinations for the analysis of students' academic ability is not a proper manner and therefore they suggest that the method of continuous assessment should be introduced in place of exams. Although, many may readily favour this, I firmly disagree to such an opinion. My position is argued further.

Out of all the reasons, the foremost one is that exams serve as an excellent feedback mechanism for the academicians. Exams have been a part and parcel of the education system since long. It is one of the most assured way to verify the students' mastery on the knowledge imparted. In addition, exams energies the students mentally. When there are exams, students are motivated to learn, revise and understand topics which they would otherwise keep putting off.

Furthermore, exams groom students for further because exams demand effective planning, time management and skill of presentation with clarity. This means exams make us learn life skills. To cap it all, they offer a chance to gain a qualification. This means these assessment criteria are stepping stones to methodical way of learning and thus, a good professional future.

On the contrary, some people counter argue and claim in the favour of continuous assessment. To begin with, such a manner of assessment provide good learning in parts and help to indicate learning gaps to the learners. The students recognize their shortcomings in their understanding and know that re-learning and interaction for corrections is necessary. It actually enhances self-awareness for individual's strengths and weakness.

Thus, to conclude the discussion, it can be commented that though the method of continuous assessment enhances performance to a large extent, my arguments justify that exams are indeed a fair mechanism for analysing the students' ability to re-express their learning.

11. A growing number of people feel that animals should not be exploited by people and that they should have the same rights as humans while others argue that humans must employ animals to satisfy their various needs, includes uses for food and research.

Discuss both the views and give your opinion.

- There have been ongoing debates whether human being should use animals for their needs or not. There are split opinions regarding this. Some believe that it is immoral and they should be treated as equals; however, a few others claim that animals can be used for any purpose. Therefore, before arriving on a decision, both views should be examined.

Discussing the first view, the foremost arguments the animal lovers put forward is that the animals are as important as humans in nature. Though they are not superior to humans, they form a vital clue in the food chain. So, they should neither be used nor be disturbed. Besides this, to exploit animals in any manner is immoral unethical. Experts to animal rights say that all the members in the living kingdom have equal rights to survive.

On the flip side, the supporters of the latter view favours exploitation of animals for their needs and purposes. The most valid reason they give is that humans being the most superior animals in nature, they get an unsaid right to use the lower animals. Apart from this, it has been proved since ages that the relationship between the two is quite mutual. Rather than harming, man has tactfully used animals for different purpose based on the animal's physical ability or its unique skill. To illustrate, dogs are used by the police for their sense of smell, horses to travel, donkeys as least of burden and many more examples.

To conclude and give my opinion, I would certainly vote for the second opinion. The reason is that although man exploits animals for his need, the relationship has not disturbed the nature to a serious extent. However, care should be taken that this confidence should not ignore the harm that can seriously decrease their numbers or damage them in any manner.

12. In cities and town all over the world the high volume of traffic is a problem.

What are the causes of this and what actions can be taken to solve this problem ?

- In the recent two to three decades, with the technological innovations and progress in the field of automobiles, there have been swelling numbers of vehicles on the roads all around the world. This has resulted in lot of traffic and this, posing a huge problem. There are quite a few reasons for such a situation; however, some productive suggestions can resolve the problem to a large extent. Both the aspects are discussed further.

Out of all the reasons, the most common is that there are more numbers of cars and other private vehicles. This is because that cars, in the recent years, have become affordable, and so more people buy. Also, cars are more of a dire need especially in the urban areas, rather than a status symbol or a luxury as in the past. The other cause that can be pointed out is the unreliability of the public transport facility, it is always overcrowded. Therefore, instead of waiting endlessly and packed like sardines, people use their own vehicles, thus causing traffic congestion. People today, prefer to travel in comfort as per their time and with flexibility.

Discussing the remedies for the high volume of traffic, the foremost suggestion is to upgrade the public transport facilities. They should be more efficient, more flexible, comfortable and reliable. This and attract more people to commute by them. Another idea is to levy congestion tax. This can help to radically reduce traffic. A good example of this is London. Where there is a penalty for overcrowding roads, there has been a remarkable decrease seen as a result. Collecting toll taxes also can be a good suggestion. Moreover, there can be smart ways applied. For instance, traffic smart phone application suggests the most efficient time saving routes and manufacturing of smart cars.

Thus, to conclude, it can be said that indeed the traffic volume is a big issue in the world at present. However, it should be immediately addressed by the government of the nations and the vigilant citizens so as to save the world from severe environmental damage, fuel crisis and slow moving traffic.

Crack the IELTS

Tips for Report

1. Verbs and nouns for describing trends and changes

Trend	Verbs	Nouns
Upward	rise (rose-risen) [to/by] increase [to/by] go (went-gone) up [to/by] climb [to/by] grow (grew-grown) [to/by] double treble/triple boom surge rocket [to/by]	a rise [of] an increase [of] a growth [of] an upward trend a doubling in + n. a trebling in + n. a boom a surge
Downward	fall (fell-fallen) [to/by] decline [to/by] decrease [to/by] dip (dipped) [to/by] drop (dropped) [to/by] go (went-gone) down [to/by] plunge [to/by] dive [to/by] deteriorate slump [to/by]	a fall [of] a decline [of] a decrease [of] a drop [of] a reduction a slump a plunge a plummet
Constant	do (did) not change remain/stable/steady/static/unchanged [at] maintain the same level	no change
Position	stood at/was level (levelled) off [at] stabilise [at] peaked [at] reached	a levelling off [at] a plateau [at] reached a high/peak of reached a low of
Constant Change	fluctuated [around]	a fluctuation

2. Adjectives and adverbs for degree of change

Degree	Adjective	Adverb
Very extensive change	dramatic	dramatically
	huge	n/a
	enormous	enormously
	tremendous	tremendously
Extensive change	substantial	substantially
	considerable	considerably
	significant	significantly
	remarkable	remarkably

Average change	noticeable	noticeably
	marked	markedly
	moderate	moderately
Small change	slight	slightly
	small	n/a
	minimal	minimally

3. Adjectives and adverbs for speed of change

Speed	Adjective	Adverb
Quick change	rapid	rapidly
	quick	quickly
	sharp	sharply
	swift	swiftly
	steep	steeply
Slow change	steady	steadily
	gradual	gradually
	slow	slowly
Unexpected change	sudden	suddenly
	unexpected	unexpectedly
	abrupt	abruptly

4. Linking sentences :

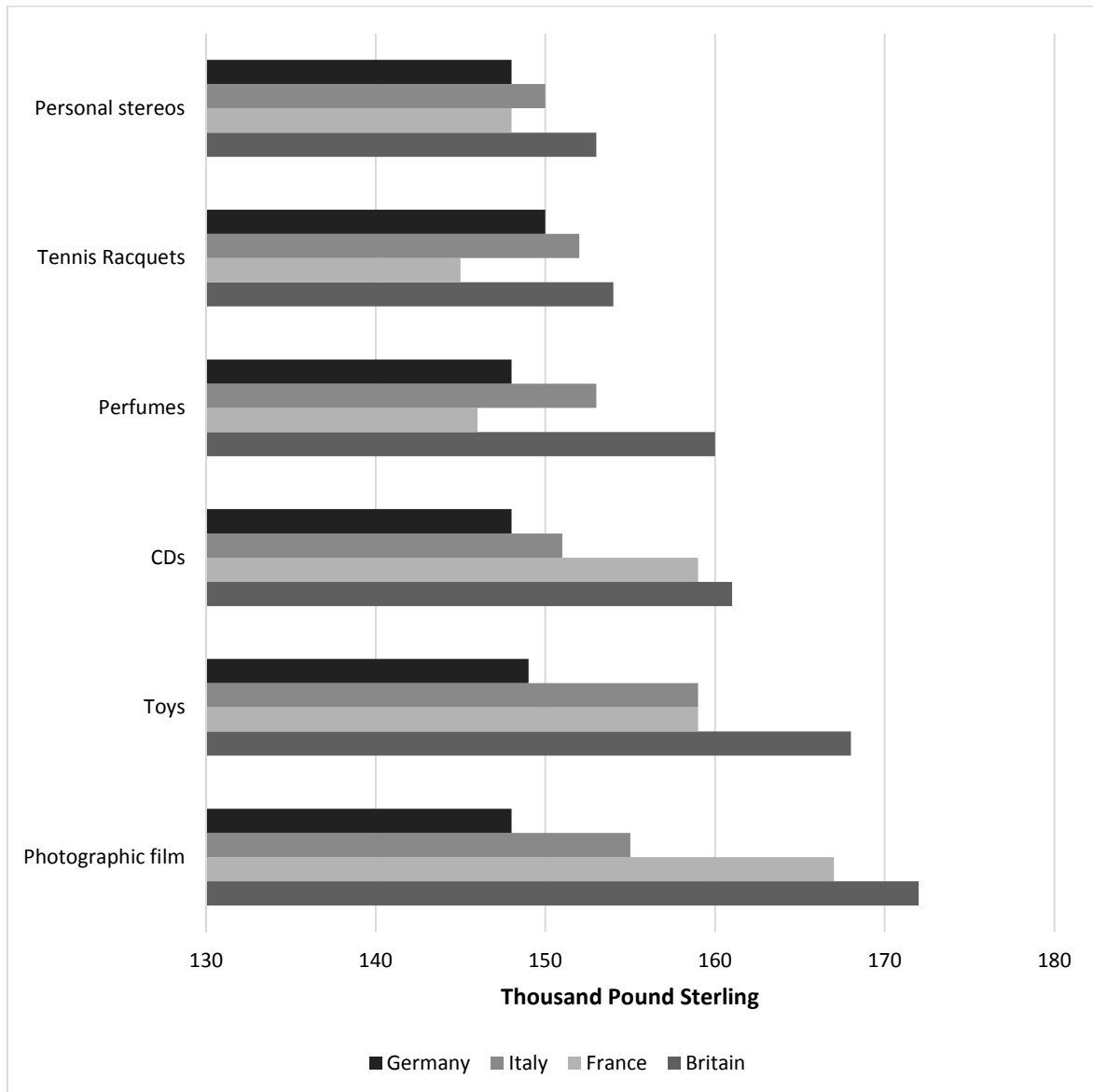
First event	Middle events	Final event
At/In the beginning At first	Then Next	Finally Ultimately
In the first year In the first month	After this/that Following this/that Afterwards	
In 1999 In January	This is followed byfollowing which... ...after which... ...which is followed by...	
In the first year, 1999 In the first year (1999)	...until...after which... ...until...following which... ...until...when... ...before... during/over the next...years ...years later	

Samples of Report

1. Bar Chart

The given graph shows the amount spent on six consumer goods in 4 countries.

Write a report for a university lecture making comparisons where relevant and reporting the main features.



The bar graph depicts the expenditure on six consumer goods in four European countries. The data has been calibrated in thousand pounds sterling.

From an overall perspective, it is noticeable that Britain was the leading country out of the 4 countries in terms of expenditure on all 6 different consumer goods. Britain's maximum expenditure was on Photographic film at approximately 172, closely followed by Toys and CDs at 168 each. It spent an equal amount on Tennis racquets and Personal stereos. France's maximum expenditure was on Photographic film and it spent an equal amount on Toys and CD's at 158. It spent the least on Tennis racquets.

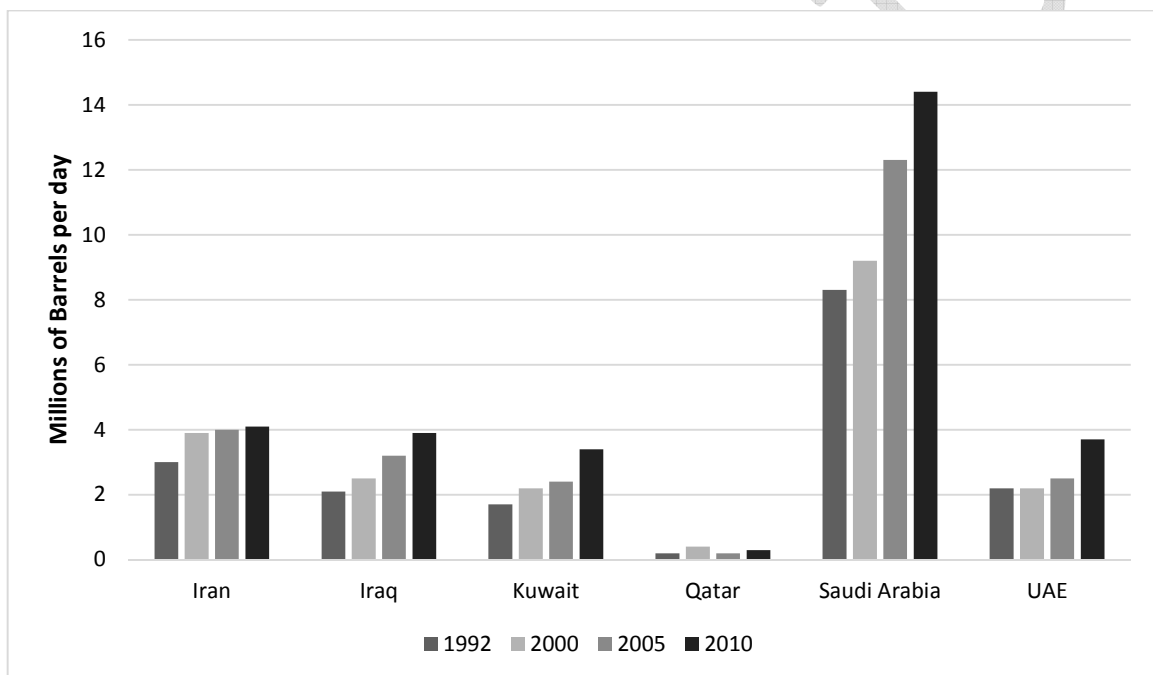
Moving further, it is observable that Italy's expenditure has always been more as compared to Germany in all consumer goods categories. Italy spent the maximum on Toys closely followed by Photographic film and the least on Personal stereos at 150. Germany spent the most on Tennis racquets and the least amounts on Photographic film and CDs.

In a nutshell, it is crystal clear that Britain has always done the maximum expenditure as compared to the other four countries.

2. Bar Chart

The given graph shows the oil production for 6 Gulf countries from '90 to '10.

Write a report for a university lecturer making comparisons where relevant and reporting the main features.



The vertical bar graph depicts the oil production in millions of barrels per day for 6 Gulf countries.

From an overall perspective, it is noticeable that almost all countries' production of oil has increased since 1990 to 2010. The biggest rise has been noticed in Saudi Arabia where the production has increased from 8.2 in 1990 to 14.2 in 2010. Out of all the six countries, Saudi Arabia's production was and still remains the highest. Iran is at the second position in terms of oil production. It's oil production in 2010 is 4.2 while the figure was 1.5 less in 1990.

Iraq and UAE have similar profiles and their production figures have been similar to each other over the 4 years. Iraq and UAE's production in 2010 is approximately 2.7.

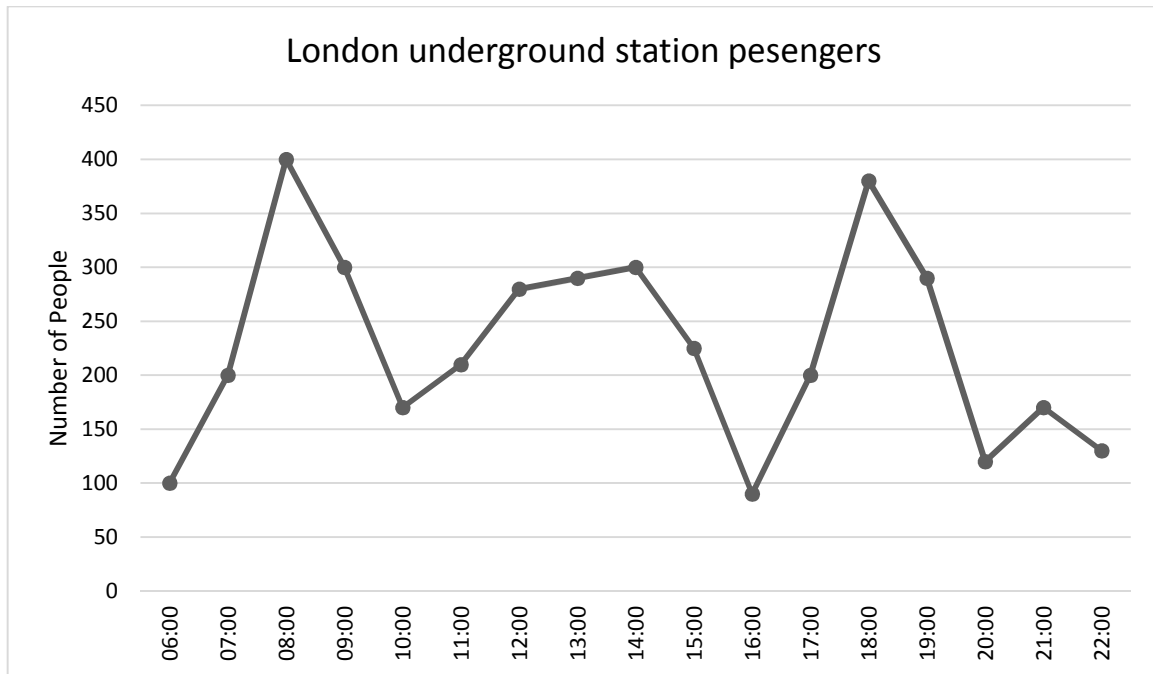
Qatar has been and still remains the lowest producer of oil with an average production of 0.2 with an exception in 2000 where the production was 0.4

In a nutshell, it is crystal clear that Saudi Arabia has always been the maximum producer of oil while Qatar has been the lowest.

3. Line graph

The given graph shows the number of people using the London underground station.

Write a report for a university lecturer making comparisons where relevant and reporting the main features.



The line graph depicts the fluctuation in the number of people at a London underground station over the course of a day.

From an overall perspective, it is crystal clear that the busiest time of the day is in the morning. There is a sharp increase between 06:00 and 08:00, with 400 people using the station at 8 o'clock. After this the numbers drop quickly to less than 200 at 10 o'clock. Between 11 am and 3 pm the number rises, with a plateau of just under 300 people using the station.

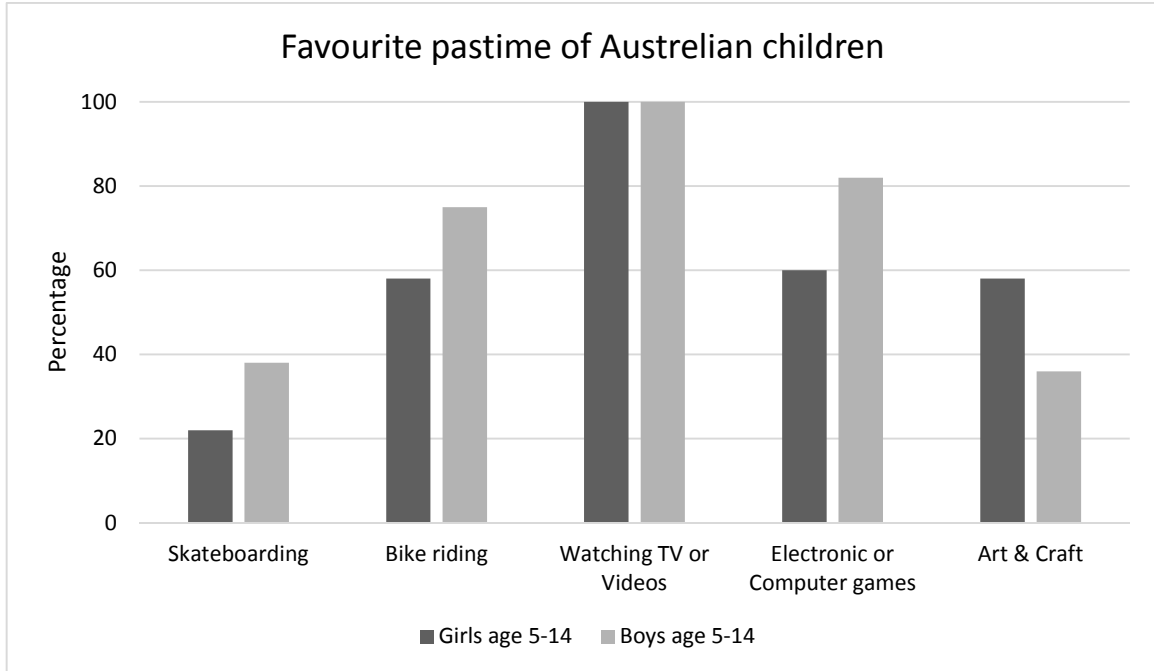
Moving further, in the afternoon, numbers decline, with less than 100 using the station at 4 pm. There is then a rapid rise to a peak of 380 at 6pm. After 7 pm, numbers fall significantly, with only a slight increase again at 8pm, tailing off after 9 pm.

Overall, it can be inferred that the station is most crowded in the early morning and early evening periods.

4. Bar Chart

The chart shows the various pastime of Australian children.

Write a report for a university lecturer making comparisons where relevant and reporting the main features.



The vertical bar graph reveals the preferred leisure activities of Australian children aged 5-14. The data is calibrated in percentage.

Out of the 10,000 children surveyed, it is apparent that Watching TV or videos was the most preferred leisure activity. In addition to it, the second most popular activity, preferred by 80% of boys and 60% of girls, was playing electronic or computer games.

Girls rated activities such as art and craft at approximately 60%, however only 35% of boys opted for creative pastimes. Bike riding, on the other hand, was almost as popular as electronic games amongst boys and for almost 60% of girls.

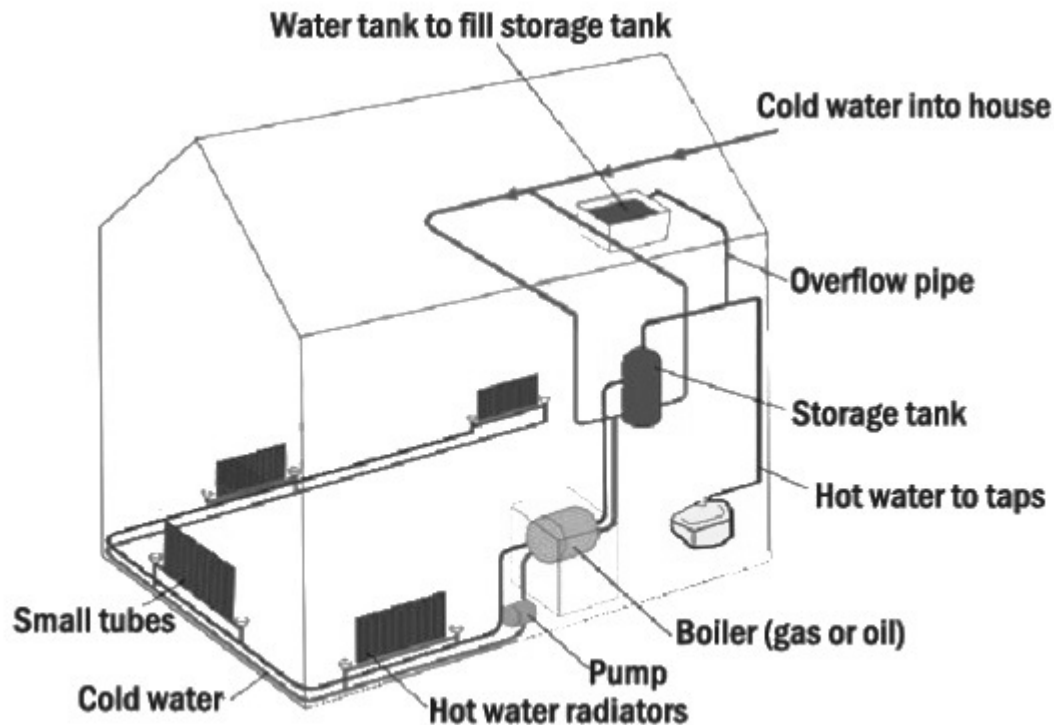
Skateboarding was relatively less popular amongst both boys and girls, although it still attracted 35% of boys and 25% of girls.

Overall, it can be clearly seen that Watching TV or Videos was the most preferred pastime for both boys and girls.

5. Pictorial graph

The chart shows how the central heating system at a house works.

Write a report for a university lecturer making comparisons where relevant and reporting the main features.



The pictorial graph illustrates an overview of a domestic central heating system. It shows how the tank, boiler and pipes ensure a constant flow of hot water to both the radiators and the taps.

The cold water enters the house and is stored in a water storage tank in the roof. From there it flows down to the boiler, located on the ground floor of the house.

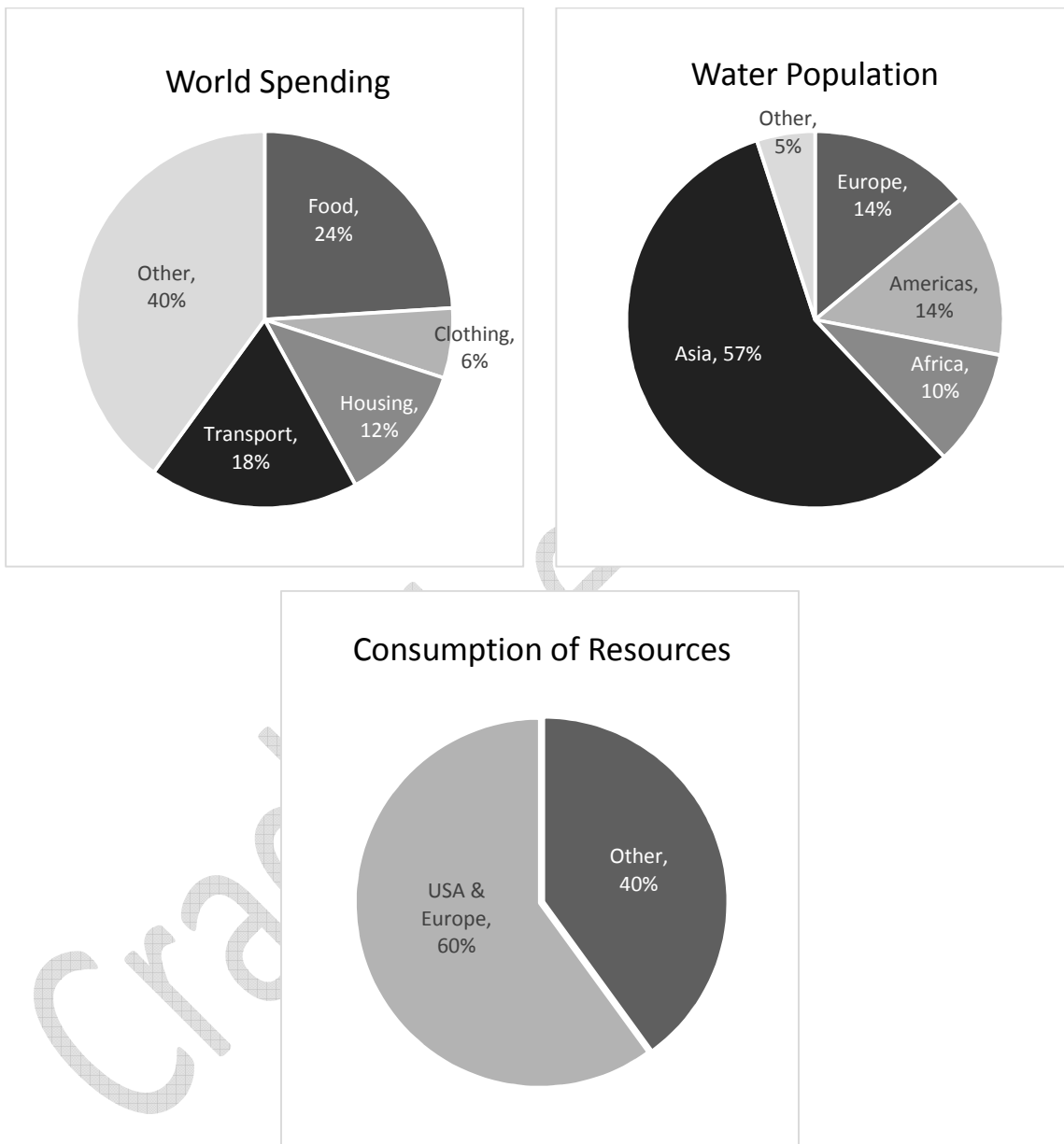
The boiler, which is fuelled by gas or oil, heats up the water as it passes through it. The hot water is then pumped round the house through a system of pipes and flows into the radiators, located in different rooms. The water circulates through the radiators, which have small tubes inside them to help distribute the heat, and this warms each of the rooms. Some of the water is directed to the taps to provide hot water for the house.

Once the water has been through the pipes and radiators, it is returned to the boiler to be re-heated and circulated round the house again.

6. Pie Charts

The chart shows the global spending and population along with the resources' consumption.

Write a report for a university lecturer making comparisons where relevant and reporting the main features.



The three pie charts illustrate the world spending, world population and the consumption of resources. The data is calibrated in percentage.

At the first glance, it is observed that people spend most of their income on other items at 40% followed by Food at 24%. Transport and housing are the next major expenses at 18% and 12% respectively. Only 6% of income is spent on clothing.

Moving further, it is evident that 57% of the world population lives in Asia. Europe and the Americans account for nearly 30% of the total, whilst 10% of people live in Africa.

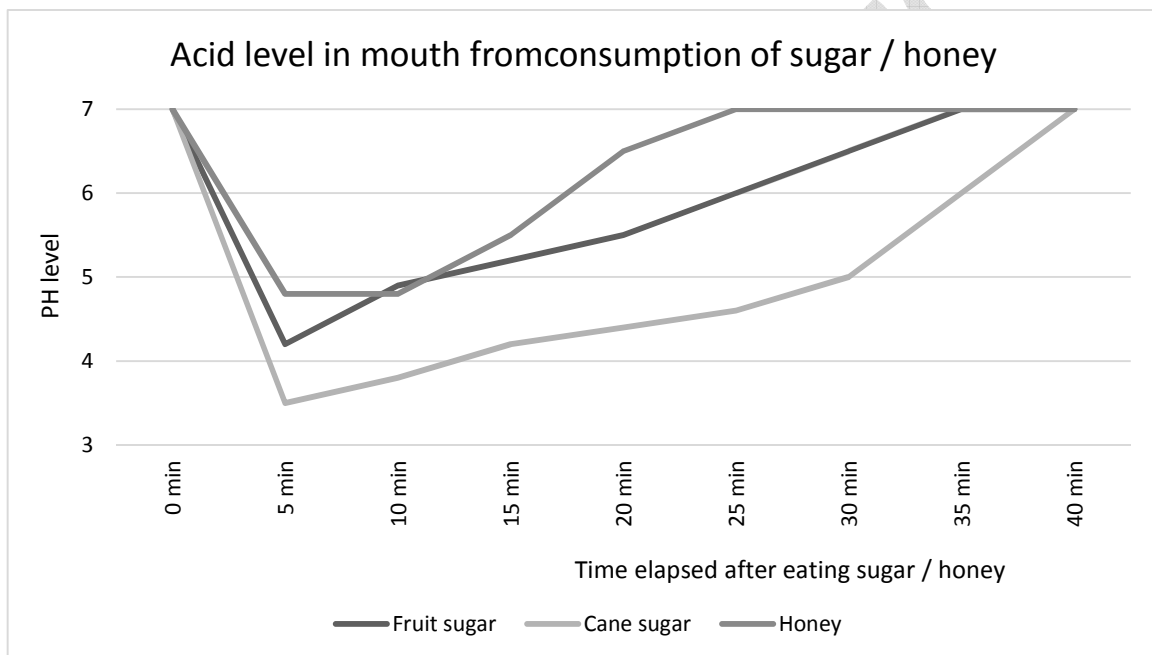
Stating further, USA and Europe consume a huge 60% of the world's resources while the others consume merely 40%.

Overall, the major expenditure is on food with Asia having the highest population. USA and Europe have the lion's share of the resources.

7. Line Graph

The chart shows the acid level in mouth from consumption of sweets.

Write a report for a university lecturer making comparisons where relevant and reporting the main features.



The polyline graph illustrates the acid level in mouth after consumption of sugars/honey. The data is calibrated from a scale ranging from the moment eaten to 40 minutes.

When the pH level in the mouth is above 5.5, acidity is such that teeth are unlikely to be in danger of decay. Sweet foods, however, cause pH in the mouth to drop for a time, and the longer pH levels remain below 5.5, the greater the opportunity for decay to occur.

By comparing fruit sugar, cane sugar and honey, which are all common ingredients of sweet foods, we find that cane sugar lowers pH levels for the longest period, thus producing the greatest risk of the three. Approximately five minutes after consuming cane sugar, pH levels drop to as little as pH 3.5. They then begin to rise slowly, but do not rise above pH 5.5 until at least 30 minutes have elapsed.

By contrast, fruit sugar, which causes the mouth's acidity to fall to just above pH 4, poses a danger for a shorter period; tooth decay is unlikely 20 minutes after consumption. Honey appears an even less risky substance. Though acidity falls to about pH 4.75 within five minutes of consumption, it returns to above pH 5.5 in under fifteen minutes.

Overall, it is apparent that fruit sugar or honey is more preferable than cane sugar.

8. Table

The chart shows the favourite pastime in different countries.

Write a report for a university lecturer making comparisons where relevant and reporting the main features.

From 30 – 50 years old							
	TV	Sport	Reading	Hobbies	Music	Beach	Sleep
Canada	60	22	15	40	3		2
France			30	20	4		
England			30	21	4		20
Australia	65	30	15	45	5	30	4
Korea	22	21	60	45	2	2	4
China	15	25	60	50		5	5
USA	60	23	15	42	23	30	2
Japan			62				

The tabular graph vividly depicts and compares the favourite pastimes in eight different countries.

From the first glance, according to totals, it is evident that Reading is the most preferred pastime for all eight countries with Japan having the highest preference. The lowest preferred pastime is sleeping.

About 60% of Canadians, Australians and Americans like watching television. On the other hand, this figure is quite low for China where only 15% of people watch television. Americans like music at 23%, however, only 2 to 5% of people in the other countries feel the same way.

20% of people in England enjoy sleeping as a pastime whereas in Canada and the USA, the figure is only 2%. The Chinese like hobbies the most at 50%, as compared to only 20% in France. The highest percentage of beach-lovers is in Australia and the USA at 30% each.

Overall, it is apparent from the graph that Japan's only favourite pastime is Reading.

Women also made gains in both the finance/banking industries and in the defence-related public sector. Whereas some 125,000 women worked in finance and banking institutions in 1975, the number increased to 450,000 by 1995. The number of men grew only marginally from 425,000 to 480,000 over the same period.

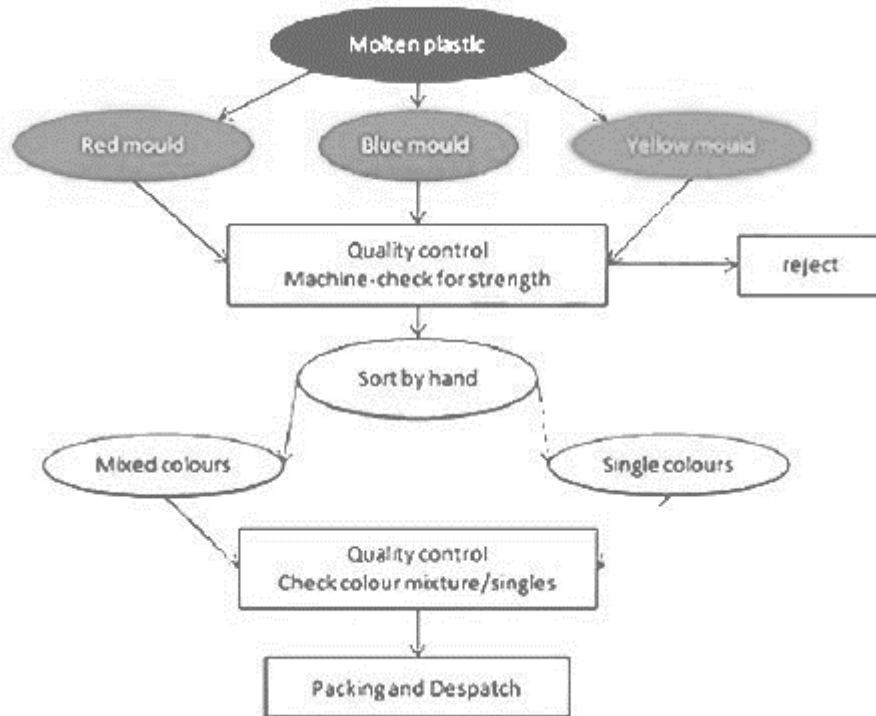
In defence, the number of men declined from 225,000 to 200,000, while the number of women rose from 25,000 to over 1 lakh. Two sectors that retained stable employment numbers for both men and women were manufacturing, which had about 3 lakh women and 6 lakh men in both surveyed years, and the public sector (non-defence), which employed 6 lakh women and 8 lakh men.

Overall, women employment rose significantly in the two decades.

9. Flow Chart

The chart shows the production of coloured plastic paper clips.

Write a report for a university lecturer making comparisons where relevant and reporting the main features.



The flowchart illustrates the process of production of plastic paper clips in red, blue and yellow colours.

There are four main stages in the production of plastic paper clips from this small factory. Two of these stages involve actual preparation of the clips, while the other two consist of quality control before the clips are sent out from the factory to the retailers to be sold to the public.

To begin with, molten plastic is poured into three different moulds depending on the colour required; the colours are red, blue and yellow. Once these clips emerge from the moulds a quality control machine checks them for strength. Unsatisfactory clips are rejected.

In the third stage in the process the clips are sorted by hand into two groups, mixed and single colours. When this stage is complete the groups are checked a second time to ensure that the colour mixtures are divided correctly into single colours and mixed colour batches.

Finally, the clips are packed and dispatched to the markets.

Important Cue Cards and Follow up Questions

1.	<p>Describe a long car journey you went on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where you went ▪ What you did at this place ▪ Who you went there with ▪ Explain why you went on that journey by car <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do people like to have private cars? 2. What are the differences between bicycles and private cars? 3. Is it a good thing that everyone has their own cars? 4. How to buy private cars in India? 5. What's the difference between men and women's preference on cars? 6. What will cars be like in the future? 7. Do many families own private cars in India?
2.	<p>Describe a foreign country you want to visit but haven't been to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where this place is ▪ What it is like ▪ What you can do in this country ▪ Explain why you want to visit this country <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do Indian people like to travel abroad? 2. What can people benefit from international travel? 3. What effects will tourism have on our environment? 4. Why do people like to travel abroad? 5. Would you travel around the world in the future? 6. What's the difference between traveling abroad and studying abroad?
3.	<p>Describe a useful thing that you once borrowed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What you borrowed ▪ Who lent this thing to you? ▪ What kinds of features this thing has ▪ Explain why you think it is useful <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What do Indian people usually borrow? 2. Does borrowing things make people uncomfortable? 3. What to do if you don't want to lend something to others? 4. Why do people dislike lending valuable items? 5. What would you do if your friends didn't give back what they borrowed from you?
4.	<p>Describe something you would like to do if you were given a day off</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What would you like to do ▪ Who would you like to be with ▪ Where would you like to do it ▪ Explain how you would feel at the end of the day

	<p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are people busy in recent years? 2. What do people in your country like to do if they are not busy? 3. Do you like short holidays or long holidays? 4. Do you think more than lifestyles give people enough time for leisure? 5. Do you think people today have more time to relax them in the past? 6. Do you think it's important for people to have a leisure time or time to relax? 7. Don't worry people and young people spend their leisure time or relax in the same way?
<p>5.</p>	<p>Describe an important conversation that influenced you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When this happened ▪ Who you were talking to ▪ What you talked about ▪ How this conversation influenced you <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do friends communicate with each other? 2. What's the difference between having a conversation with a man and having a conversation with a woman? 3. Do you think women like to chat more than men? 4. When men chat with other men do they usually talk about the same things that women do when they chat with other women? 5. What is the difference between chatting and gossiping? 6. Who do you prefer chatting with - your parents or your friends?
<p>6.</p>	<p>Describe an art or craft activity that you did at school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When this happened ▪ What you didn't activity ▪ Who you did it with ▪ Explain how you felt about this activity <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What kinds off traditional handicrafts are there in your country? 2. Short children learn more about art? 3. Why do some people think it is difficult to understand art? 4. What can we do to make young people pay more attention to traditional art? 5. Do you think it's important to cultivate an appreciation of art in children? 6. Do you think I should be included in school curriculums? Why? 7. How do you imagine that art will be taught in the future? 8. Have you attended any lessons about art? 9. What have you learned from these lessons?
<p>7.</p>	<p>Describe a time someone or something made noise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When this happened ▪ Who this person was/ what this thing was ▪ What kind of noise was ▪ Explain what you did when you heard the noise <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is noise pollution serious in India?

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Do you like to live in a noisy place? 3. Do you like to go to noisy places? 4. Where can you hear a loud noise? 5. Do you think that is more noise in people's lives today than in the past? 6. Do you think that cities will become noisier in the future? 7. Do you like to go to places where there are many people? 8. What would you do if your neighbours were noisy all the time?
<p>8.</p>	<p>Describe a situation you waited for something</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where this place was ▪ When this happened ▪ Who you were with ▪ Explain why do you have to wait for it? <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do you think patience is important? 2. Why is it difficult for children to be patient? 3. How to teach children patience? 4. Would you easily feel angry when you wait for a long time? 5. Have you ever been late for meeting someone?
<p>9.</p>	<p>Describe a law about the environment you would like to see in the future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What this law would be about ▪ How this law will take effects ▪ Why is it important to have this law ▪ What changes would happen because of this law <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do schools make rules? 2. What's the importance of obeying law? 3. What can parents and teachers do to help children follow rules? 4. Is it a good thing to break rules sometimes? 5. Why do some people say that rules are made to be broken? 6. Do you think children should follow all kinds of rules? 7. Do you think it is necessary for children to wear school uniforms?
<p>10.</p>	<p>Describe a long walk you ever had</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When this happened ▪ Where you walked ▪ Who you were with ▪ Explain how you felt about the walk <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the most popular outdoor sports in India? 2. Why do some people dislike walking? 3. Who is more suitable for walking? 4. Do Indian people like to play indoor sports or outdoor sports? 5. What are the benefits for children to play outdoor games? 6. Would you say your hometown is a suitable place for walking? 7. Did you like walking when you were a child?

	<p>8. In the future do you think you'll continue to enjoy walking or would you prefer some form of transportation?</p> <p>9. What do you think are the benefits of walking?</p>
<p>11.</p>	<p>Describe a house or apartment you want to live in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where this place is ▪ What it is like ▪ When you want to live in there ▪ Why do you want to live in such a place? <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do most Indian people live in an apartment or house? 2. Do young people in your country like to live with their parents or by themselves? 3. Do Indian people like to rent a place to live? 4. Would you live in a foreign country in the future? 5. How is modern home design in your country different to that of the past? 6. In your country what type of home do most people live in? 7. Do people prefer to live in Modern Homes or the older style homes (for example from 50 years ago) 8. How are modern homes different to older homes? 9. What do you imagine people's houses to be like in the future? 10. Why do people sometimes move to live in a different home? 11. Do you think moving to a new home can ever create or cause problems for people? 12. What are the differences between living in a city and living in a village or town (in the countryside) 13. Do people in your country prefer to live in cities or in rural environments? 14. What are the differences between livings in the countryside compared to living in the city?
<p>12.</p>	<p>Describe a person who likes to travel by plane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Who this person is ▪ How are you know this person ▪ Where this person travels to ▪ Explain why this person likes to travel by plane <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of traveling by plane? 2. Is it good to live nearby an airport? 3. Do Indian people like to travel by plane? 4. What kinds of transportation do people choose when they go on a long journey? 5. Would you like to travel by your own car in the future? 6. What kinds of people traveling by plane in India? 7. Are you happy with the service on the plane in India? 8. Why do some people just dislike air travel?
<p>13.</p>	<p>Describe a street that you like to visit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where is it ▪ How often you go there ▪ What you like to do there ▪ Explain why you like it

	<p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What kinds of street are popular in India? 2. Is traffic jam a big problem in India? 3. Why should people follow traffic rules? 4. Are there any famous streets in India? 5. Do you like big cities? 6. Many people prefer to live in the city rather than in a town or in the countryside. What do you think are the advantages of living in the city? 7. Do you think cities are more suitable for young people, or old people? Or are they equally suitable for both? 8. For old people, what do you think of the good points and bad points of living in the city? 9. In some western countries, some people move out of the city to retire in the countryside. Why do you think they choose to do that?
<p>14.</p>	<p>Describe a success in your life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When and where this happened ▪ Who you were with ▪ What did you do ▪ How you felt about the success <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How to measure a person's success? 2. Do you think the way people gain success has changed? 3. How do you define success? 4. How to reward successful people? 5. What's the most difficult thing you have ever done? 6. What qualities does a person need to have, to be successful? 7. Do you feel terrible when you fail to do something? 8. Is failure a necessary thing in people's life?
<p>15.</p>	<p>Describe a person whose job is important to the society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Who this person is ▪ What job does he or she have ▪ How you know this person ▪ Explain why his or her job is important to the society <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What jobs are well paid in India? 2. What jobs are poorly paid in your country? 3. Do people who have different levels of income feel happy about how much they earn? 4. Do you think students who just graduated should have the same income as old people? 5. What should schools do to help students survive in society well? 6. Why do people sometimes become bored with their job? 7. What do you think employers or supervisors can do to help motivate their employees to perform better at work, besides giving them a pay raise? 8. If someone is bored from their job, is it easy for them to change to a different job? 9. Do you think it's going to change jobs frequently?

<p>16.</p>	<p>Described an article that you read from a magazine or from the Internet about healthy life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What was this article about ▪ In which magazine did you read it / on which website did you read it ▪ Why did you like article <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do magazines have health related articles? 2. What do Indian people do to keep fit? 3. Do you play any sports? 4. Do you think children should learn how to live healthily? 5. How do people get information about health in India? 6. Are there any negative influences from the healthy information? 7. Do you think sports can help people improve their health? 8. How to keep a healthy diet? 9. Do most young Indians have a healthy lifestyle?
<p>17.</p>	<p>Describe a song that means something special to you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What this song is about ▪ When did you listen to this song for the first time ▪ How often do you listen to the song ▪ Explain why you think it special to you <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When do people in India sing songs together? 2. Is there a special occasion that people would sing songs together? 3. What types of songs do young children like to listen to? 4. Why are some singers so popular in the world? 5. Do people in India listen to songs from other countries? 6. Where do Indian people go singing? 7. Is music an important subject in school? 8. Why do some people say that music can help people relax?
<p>18.</p>	<p>Describe a person in the news that you want to meet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Who he or she is ▪ What did this person show up on TV for ▪ How do you know what this person ▪ Why you want to meet him <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What type of people can be seen on TV? 2. Do you think there is too much news about celebrities? 3. Do you think negative information in the news we have negative influence? 4. Why do people like negative news? 5. What is usually in the news in India? 6. Is that information always true? 7. What's the difference between broadcasting news in the past and in the present? 8. Do you believe everything said in the news? 9. What kinds of news are popular in India?

<p>19.</p>	<p>Describe a time that you forgot something important</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When this happened ▪ What you forgot to do ▪ Who you were with ▪ What consequences you faced <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What do people do to remember things? 2. Why do old people forget about things easily? 3. What types of tips do you use to keep things in mind? 4. What kinds of things people can do to prevent bad memory? 5. Do you think memory is important for language learning? 6. What kinds of jobs required good memory? 7. How can technology help human improve our memory?
<p>20.</p>	<p>Describe a recent happy event that you had</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When this happened ▪ What the event was ▪ Who was with you ▪ Explain why you fed happy about it <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How would you define happiness? 2. What kinds of things make Indian people feel happy? 3. Do you think people would be happy when they become richer? 4. Why do some people say happiness never lasts long? 5. What do you do when you feel unhappy? 6. Do you think money can make people happy? 7. Do you think rich people are always happy 8. Are Indian people happier than they were 30 years ago?
<p>21.</p>	<p>Describe a place near water (such as a river, lake or the ocean) that you enjoyed visiting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where was this place? ▪ What did you do at this place? ▪ Who went there with you? ▪ Explain why you liked this place. <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do so many people like going to places near water, such as lakes, rivers or oceans? 2. What kind of leisure activities do people like to do, in places like the ocean, at the beach, river, Lake Etc. 3. As a place to spend leisure time, do you think a beach or seaside is more suitable for children or old people? 4. Do you think children and old people do the same type of things when they go to a beach? 5. What kind of activities would you do, if you were spending leisure time at a beach or near the ocean? 6. Why do some people like water sports? 7. Do you think government should invest money in developing facilities for water sports?

	<p>8. Do you think that human activity is posing a threat to the oceans of the world?</p> <p>9. How important is water in people's everyday lives?</p> <p>10. What do you think are the advantages or disadvantages of traveling on the ocean?</p>
22.	<p>Describe a special trip you would like to go in the future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where this place is? ▪ Who would you like to go with? ▪ What would you do there? ▪ Explain why this would be a special trip? <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are there any special places for visiting in India? 2. Do Indian people like to travel abroad? 3. How can people benefit from travelling? 4. Do you like to travel on you own or with your family? 5. Do you like to visit popular places or less-known places?
23.	<p>Describe a place you visited that has been affected by pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where is it ▪ When you visited this place ▪ What kind of pollution you saw there ▪ And explain how this place was affected <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What kinds of pollution are serious in your country? 2. What can individuals do to protect our environment? 3. Do you think individuals should be responsible for pollution? 4. Why is there a need to involve government in environmental protection?
24.	<p>Describe a piece of clothes that was given by someone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ when you received the clothes ▪ what was the piece of clothes like ▪ Who gave it to you ▪ Explain how you feel about it <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What kinds of clothes do people wear after work? 2. What kind of clothes should people wear at work? 3. Do you think students need to wear school uniforms? 4. Where do Indian people buy clothes?
25.	<p>Describe a piece of local news that was interesting to you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What the news was about ▪ Where you saw or heard the news ▪ When you saw or heard the news ▪ Explain why it was interesting <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do local people like to read local news? 2. Why do people like local news more than international news? 3. How often do Indian people buy newspaper?

<p>26.</p>	<p>Describe the first time that you used a foreign language to communicate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where it happened ▪ When it happened ▪ Who you talked to ▪ How you felt about the conversation <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What do you think of children learning a foreign language? 2. Why are some language classes boring? 3. Some students hate to learn foreign languages, what can teachers do to develop their interest? 4. Some people travel for learning a foreign language, what do you think? 5. What's the best way to learn a foreign language? 6. Why can some people learn languages fast while others learn slowly? 7. Does one's age affect their language learning?
<p>27.</p>	<p>Describe an interesting story from a TV program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What it was ▪ When you watched it ▪ Who you watched it with ▪ Explain why it was interesting <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do some people dislike watching TV? 2. Do you think advertisements on TV should be banned? 3. What kinds of TV programs are popular in India? 4. What's the most interesting TV program that you have ever watched? 5. Do you think children can learn something from TV programs?
<p>28.</p>	<p>Describe a movie you want to watch in the cinema or at home</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When you want to watch this movie ▪ Who would you want to watch it with ▪ What the movie is about ▪ Why do you want to watch this movie <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What's the difference between watching a movie at home and watching it in the cinema? 2. Do young Indians like to watch foreign movies? 3. How would you define a good movie? 4. Is it important to have famous actors in the movie if the movie wants to be successful? 5. Do you prefer to watch a movie at home or in the cinema? 6. Do you think that cinemas will disappear in the future?
<p>29.</p>	<p>Describe an article that you read from a magazine or newspaper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What the article was ▪ When and where you read it ▪ What you learned from the article ▪ Explain why you think it is a good or bad article

	<p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do different people to read different magazines? 2. What kind of magazines do teenagers like to read? 3. What's the difference between news on TV and news in magazines? 4. Do people like to read news from the Internet? 5. Do people still buy magazines in your country?
<p>30.</p>	<p>Describe a short vacation that you were impressed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where you went ▪ Who you went with ▪ What you did ▪ Explain why this was an impressive vacation <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are there any special places for visiting in India? 2. Do Indian people like to travel abroad? 3. How can people benefit from travelling? 4. Do you like to travel on your own or with your family? 5. Do you like to visit popular places are less known places? 6. Do people prefer short trips on long trips? 7. What kind of problems would people have when they go on a long trip?
<p>31.</p>	<p>Describe a person you know that has made a contribution to the society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Who this person is ▪ How you know this person ▪ What kind of contribution this person has made ▪ How you feel about what the person has done <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How to be a good member in the society? 2. What kinds of jobs are well paid in your country? 3. How do University students make their career plans in your country? 4. What kinds of jobs deserve higher salaries in the future? 5. Does university education had students to find a good job in your country? 6. Do people like to talk about their salaries with their friends in your country?
<p>32.</p>	<p>Describe one of your best friends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Who this person is ▪ How are you became friends with this person ▪ What kinds of things you like to do with this person ▪ Explain why he or she is your best friend <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do people in your country make friends these days? 2. Do you trust friends that you meet on the Internet? 3. How do you get along with people you don't like? 4. Why is it hard to maintain friendships for some people? 5. Would you only make friends with people was similar to you? 6. Do you like to have many friends?

<p>33.</p>	<p>Describe a product you bought and felt happy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What it was ▪ Where you bought it ▪ What it was for ▪ Explain why it made you happy <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How often do people in your country go shopping? 2. What kinds of places are popular for shopping in India? 3. Do you think online shopping really please shopping in reality? 4. Did you ever have bad shopping experience? 5. What would you do if you bought something disappointing from the Internet? 6. How is online shopping so popular these days?
<p>34.</p>	<p>Describe a difficult decision that you once made</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What the decision was ▪ How are you made your decision ▪ What the results of the decision were ▪ Explain why it was difficult to make <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What skills are necessary when making decisions? 2. How can people improve their decision-making skills? 3. How do you think computers will change the way people make decisions? 4. Do parents in India allow their children to make important decisions about the future? 5. Do you think that parents should make important decisions for the children? 6. How can older people help young people make their own decisions wisely? 7. What do you think of the qualities of a good leader or a good decision-maker? 8. Do you think it is important for parents to encourage the development of leadership abilities in their children? 9. In what ways can parents encourage their children develop leadership abilities?
<p>35.</p>	<p>Describe a situation or a time when you helped someone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What the situation was ▪ Who the person was ▪ How you helped them ▪ Explain how your friend after helping them <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do you like helping others? 2. In your view should children be taught to help others? 3. How can we encourage children to help others? 4. Do you think people are less willing to help others these days compared to the past? 5. Do people trust others as much as they used to in the past? 6. How do people in your community help one another? 7. How do students such as high school students help each other? 8. How can charitable organizations help people? 9. What are some examples of such organizations in your country?

<p>36.</p>	<p>Describe your dream you have had</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When you had this dream ▪ What you saw in the dream ▪ What do said or did in the dream ▪ Explain why you had a dream like that <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What's the difference between dream and goal? 2. Would you separate dream from reality? 3. How do you achieve your goal? 4. What kinds of goals do young people usually have? 5. What will be the most popular jobs in the future?
<p>37.</p>	<p>Describe a perfect job you would like to have in the future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What is it ▪ How you can get this job ▪ What kinds of look you would do for this job ▪ Why do you want to have it <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What kind of jobs are unpopular in India? 2. Why do many young adults keep changing their jobs? 3. How to find a perfect job? 4. Would you ask your parents for advice about work? 5. Would you like to apply for challenging jobs or common jobs? 6. Would you like to work abroad?
<p>38.</p>	<p>Describe a special festival in your culture/country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When this festival is ▪ Who you celebrate it with ▪ What people do during this event ▪ Why this festival is special <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do you have traditional dress in your country? 2. Do you think these traditions would be lost in the future? 3. Do you think it's important to maintain traditional festivals? 4. What is the value of traditions? 5. Which do young people prefer traditional ways of doing things in new ways? 6. Should young people celebrate traditional festivals? 7. Why do more and more young people prefer to celebrate festivals with their friends rather than with the families?
<p>39.</p>	<p>Describe one time when the weather changed your plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When this happened ▪ Where you were ▪ What kind of whether it was ▪ Explain why you wouldn't finish the thing ▪ What you did at the end <p>Follow up :</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where can people get weather reports? 2. How do with the reports affect people's life? 3. What do people do on rainy days and sunny days? 4. Has climate change affected your country? 5. Does weather affect your mood?
<p>40.</p>	<p>Describe a toy that you received when you were a child</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What the toy was ▪ Who gave it to you ▪ How you used it ▪ Explain how you felt when you got this toy <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do Indian people often gave gifts? 2. What's the value of giving presents? 3. Describe some of the gifts that Indian people give each other on different occasions 4. What kinds of gifts are suitable for friends to give each other? 5. What factors do people consider when buying a gift for friends? 6. Why do people give presents? 7. Do children prefer receiving gifts or spending happy time with their parents? 8. Compare the kinds of gifts that boys like with those that girls like? 9. Compare the kinds of gifts that well educated people like with those that less educated people like?
<p>41.</p>	<p>Describe a goal you want to achieve in the future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What the goal is ▪ What would you do to achieve it ▪ When will you achieve ▪ Explain why you want to achieve it <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Should parents set goals for children? 2. When do young children start to set goals for themselves? 3. What kinds of goals are not realistic? 4. Why do people set goals? 5. What would you feel if you couldn't achieve your goals?
<p>42.</p>	<p>Describe a family not your own that you like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whose family this is ▪ Where they live ▪ Who are the family members ▪ Explain why you like this family <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In a typical Indian family who plays the leading role? 2. In India what kinds of family members usually live together? 3. Do young and middle-aged people live with old people? 4. Do grandparents educate their grandchildren in your country?

<p>43.</p>	<p>Describe a sport you would like to try for the first time</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is it 2. How you would learn it 3. What equipment would you need to play the sport 4. Explain why you want to learn this sport <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do you play any sports at night? 2. What are the benefits of playing sports? 3. What is the difference between playing sports on your own and playing sports in the group? 4. Do children need to exercise? 5. Why do people need to play sports?
<p>44.</p>	<p>Describe a person who has apologized to you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Who this person is ▪ When this happened ▪ What this person said for apologizing ▪ Explain how you felt about the apology <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is it important to say sorry? 2. What situations do people say sorry? 3. Why do some people hate to say sorry? 4. In what situations should we apologize immediately? 5. When do people say thank you? 6. When was the last time you found it hard to accept an apology?
<p>45.</p>	<p>When was the first time when you admired the sky ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What were you doing ▪ Who was with you ▪ What you saw <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do people like to study the sky? 2. Do you know any story relates to planets? 3. Do you think children should be told planet stories to improve their imagination? 4. Would children be benefited from watching stars? 5. Would you like to watch movies on planets?
<p>46.</p>	<p>Describe an interesting animal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What it looks like ▪ When you saw it ▪ Where you saw it ▪ Explain why it is interesting <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do people like to keep pets? 2. What should we do to protect endangered animals? 3. Do you support doing experiments on animals? 4. Why do some people refuse to eat animals?

	<p>5. What would happen when some species disappear on earth?</p>
47.	<p>Describe a story or a novel that was particularly interesting to you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What story or the novel was ▪ Where you came to know about it ▪ When you read it ▪ Explain how you felt about it <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What kinds of stories do children like to learn? 2. How often do people in your country read novels? 3. What kinds of novels old people like to read? 4. What are the benefits of listening to stories or reading novels? 5. Are you a good storyteller?
48.	<p>Describe an important festival in your country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What is it celebrated for ▪ When is it ▪ What kinds of things do people do ▪ Why is it important <p>Follow up:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What's the difference between Indian traditional festivals and Western festivals? 2. How do Indian people celebrate some private holidays like honeymoon? 3. Is it important to celebrate traditional festivals? 4. Do young people in your country like to celebrate foreign festivals?
49.	<p>Describe a photo of yourself you have taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When you took it ▪ Where you took it ▪ How you took it ▪ Explain how you felt about the photo <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do Indian people like to take photos of themselves? 2. What kinds of devices do people like to use for taking photos these days? 3. Why do some people like to delete photos? 4. Why do some people like to keep photos? 5. Has the way people are take photos changed?
50.	<p>Describe a family member that do are mostly close to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Who this person is ▪ What this person looks like ▪ What do you like to do with him/her ▪ Explain why you are very close to this person <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. These days' people from different generations live together, do you think this is a problem? 2. Why do some children get spoiled at home? 3. How do you get along with your parents?

	<p>4. Do young people in your country like to communicate with old people? 5. What kinds of family activities are popular in India?</p>
<p>51.</p>	<p>Describe someone who is older than you that you admire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Who this person is ▪ How are you know this person ▪ What kinds of things you like to do together ▪ How you feel about this person <p>Follow up :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What kinds of activities do old people like to do these days? 2. Why do some old people only remember happy things? 3. Why do young people like to ask about the past of old people? 4. What kinds of things can young people learn from old people? 5. Do you think old people enjoy their life more these days compared to the past?