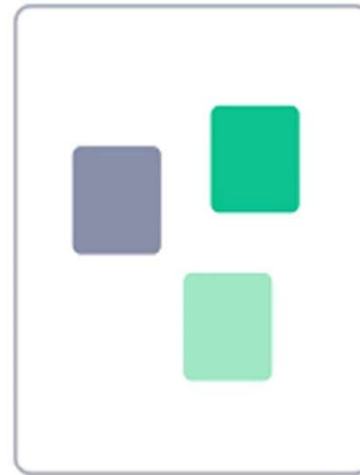


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IELTS Starter Pack



Last Minute **English**



Welcome

Hello! Welcome to the IELTS Starter Pack from Last Minute English.

In the Starter Pack, you'll find:

- IELTS Study Plan (4, 8, 16 weeks)
- Advanced English Vocabulary list – 5 common topics
- IELTS Argument booklet – 3 common topics
- Updated Question List - IELTS Speaking test

If you want to continue learning Advanced English Vocabulary, click the link below to take you directly to the video course.

<https://www.udemy.com/course/advanced-english-vocabulary/?referralCode=8BDA01F35E53912C094F>

If you want to take the IELTS Complete Guide, it's this link below.

<https://www.udemy.com/course/complete-ielts-guide/?referralCode=96ADA1374FADF8C0D6D3>

And if you are interested in the full IELTS Premium Package, you can send me an email at: francis@lastminuteenglish.org

Thanks again for joining. It's great to have you with me on this English journey!

Francis and the Last Minute English team



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Study Journey

4-week



Week	Writing (6 hours per week)	Speaking (6 hours per week)	Reading (6 hours per week)	Listening (6 hours per week)
1	Grammar Review: tenses, complex sentence, etc. Please check IELTS Complete Guide - IELTS Writing	Mock Test with IELTS Examiner: understand Band Descriptors, your predicted score and areas for improvement	Reading tips and skills. Get familiar with question types: True/False/Not Given, Multiple Choice, Matching, Note Completion, etc. For more details, please check IELTS Complete Guide - IELTS Reading	Listening tips and skills. Get familiar with question types: Completion, Short Answer, Multiple Choice, Matching, etc. For more details, please check IELTS Complete Guide - IELTS Listening
	Task 1 Method Review: Bar chart, line graph, pie chart, table, map and process map Please check IELTS Complete Guide - IELTS Writing *Make sure you write 6 x Task 1 essays before your test and have IELTS teacher correct it for you.	Part 1 Practice: refer to latest season question list (included in this IELTS Starter Pack) For full IELTS examiner-written answers, please check IELTS Complete Guide .	Practise each question types using Cambridge Book 1-16. Start working from the latest books (16, 15), and work backwards to Book 1. Pay attention to synonyms and vocabulary learning.	Practise each question types using Cambridge Book 1-16. Start working from the latest books (16, 15), and work backwards to Book 1. Read the transcript carefully after checking your answers.
2	Task 2 Method Review: understand Band Descriptors, types of essay (e.g. Advantages/Disadvantages, Agree/Disagree) and essay structure. Please check IELTS Complete Guide - IELTS Writing *Make sure you write 6 x Task 1 essays before your test and have IELTS teacher correct it for you.	Part 2&3 Practice: refer to latest season question list (included in this IELTS Starter Pack) For Part 2, you should time yourself and try your best to get familiar with all topics in the question list.		
3	Intensive writing practices, argument and vocabulary learning.	For all parts, you could record your answer and then play the recording and mark yourself (grammar, fluency, etc.).	Full Test. Make sure you time yourself and allocate time well. Mark your answers and check your score afterwards. Complete at least 8 full tests before the real exam. Pay attention to synonyms and vocabulary learning.	Full Test Mark your answers and check your score afterwards. Complete at least 8 full tests before the real exam.
4	For high-level arguments (20 main IELTS writing topics) and vocabulary (50 topics), please check IELTS Arguments and Advanced English Vocabulary courses.	If you need help with high level vocabulary, please check IELTS Complete Guide and Advanced English Vocabulary courses.		



8-week



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Week	Writing (4 hours per week)	Speaking (4 hours per week)	Reading (4 hours per week)	Listening (4 hours per week)
1	Grammar Review: tenses, complex sentence, etc. Please check IELTS Complete Guide - IELTS Writing	Mock Test with IELTS Examiner: understand Band Descriptors, your predicted score and areas for improvement	Reading tips and skills. Get familiar with question types: True/False/Not Given, Multiple Choice, Matching, Note Completion, etc. For more details, please check IELTS Complete Guide - IELTS Reading	Listening tips and skills. Get familiar with question types: Completion, Short Answer, Multiple Choice, Matching, etc. For more details, please check IELTS Complete Guide - IELTS Listening
2	Task 1 Method Review: Bar chart, line graph, pie chart, table, map and process map Please check IELTS Complete Guide - IELTS Writing *Make sure you write 8 x Task 1 essays before your test and have IELTS teacher correct it for you.	Part 1 Practice: refer to latest season question list (included in this IELTS Starter Pack) For full IELTS examiner-written answers, please check IELTS Complete Guide .	Practise each question types using Cambridge Book 1-16. Start working from the latest books (16, 15), and work backwards to Book 1. Pay attention to synonyms and vocabulary learning.	Practise each question types using Cambridge Book 1-16. Start working from the latest books (16, 15), and work backwards to Book 1. Read the transcript carefully after checking your answers.
3	Task 2 Method Review: understand Band Descriptors, types of essay (e.g. Advantages/Disadvantages, Agree/Disagree) and essay structure. Please check IELTS Complete Guide - IELTS Writing *Make sure you write 8 x Task 2 essays before your test and have IELTS teacher correct it for you.	Part 2&3 Practice: refer to latest season question list (included in this IELTS Starter Pack) For Part 2, you should time yourself and try your best to get familiar with all topics in the question list.		
4	Intensive writing practices, argument and vocabulary learning. For high-level arguments (20 main IELTS writing topics) and vocabulary (50 topics), please check IELTS Arguments and Advanced English Vocabulary courses.	For all parts, you could record your answer and then play the recording and mark yourself (grammar, fluency, etc.). If you need help with high level vocabulary, please check IELTS Complete Guide and Advanced English Vocabulary courses.	Full Test. Make sure you time yourself and allocate time well. Mark your answers and check your score afterwards. Complete at least 12 full tests before the real exam. Pay attention to synonyms and vocabulary learning.	Full Test Mark your answers and check your score afterwards. Complete at least 12 full tests before the real exam.
5				
6				
7				
8	Recap of Week 1-7		Recap of Week 1-7	Recap of Week 1-7



16-week



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Week	Writing (3 hours per week)	Speaking (3 hours per week)	Reading (3 hours per week)	Listening (3 hours per week)
1	Grammar Review: tenses, complex sentence, etc. Please check IELTS Complete Guide - IELTS Writing	Mock Test with IELTS Examiner: understand Band Descriptors, your predicted score and areas for improvement	Reading tips and skills. Get familiar with question types: True/False/Not Given, Multiple Choice, Matching, Note Completion, etc. For more details, please check IELTS Complete Guide - IELTS Reading	Listening tips and skills. Get familiar with question types: Completion, Short Answer, Multiple Choice, Matching, etc. For more details, please check IELTS Complete Guide - IELTS Listening
2	Task 1 Method Review: Bar chart, line graph, pie chart, table, map and process map Please check IELTS Complete Guide - IELTS Writing *Make sure you write 8 x Task 1 essays before your test and have IELTS teacher correct it for you.	Part 1 Practice: refer to latest season question list (included in this IELTS Starter Pack) For full IELTS examiner-written answers, please check IELTS Complete Guide .	Practise each question types using Cambridge Book 1-16. Start working from the latest books (16, 15), and work backwards to Book 1. Pay attention to synonyms and vocabulary learning.	Practise each question types using Cambridge Book 1-16. Start working from the latest books (16, 15), and work backwards to Book 1. Read the transcript carefully after checking your answers.
3	Task 2 Method Review: understand Band Descriptors, types of essay (e.g. Advantages/Disadvantages, Agree/Disagree) and essay structure. Please check IELTS Complete Guide - IELTS Writing *Make sure you write 8 x Task 1 essays before your test and have IELTS teacher correct it for you.			
4-15	Intensive writing practices, argument and vocabulary learning. For high-level arguments (20 main IELTS writing topics) and vocabulary (50 topics), please check IELTS Arguments and Advanced English Vocabulary courses .	Part 2&3 Practice: refer to latest season question list (included in this IELTS Starter Pack) For Part 2, you should time yourself and try your best to get familiar with all topics in the question list. For all parts, you could record your answer and then play the recording and mark yourself (grammar, fluency, etc.). If you need help with high level vocabulary, please check IELTS Complete Guide and	Full Test. Make sure you time yourself and allocate time well. Mark your answers and check your score afterwards. Complete at least 20 full tests before the real exam. Pay attention to synonyms and vocabulary learning.	Full Test Mark your answers and check your score afterwards. Complete at least 20 full tests before the real exam.
16	Recap of Week 1-15		Recap of Week 1-15	Recap of Week 1-15



Advanced English Vocabulary

Advertising

Word 1: Manipulate (verb)

Meaning: Control someone without them knowing they are being controlled.

Synonyms: Control; Exploit; Influence - (all verbs used in the same way)

Word Family: Manipulation (noun); Manipulative (adj)

Collocations: To be easily manipulated; The ability to manipulate; Manipulated into doing something

Example Sentence: Children can be easily manipulated into desiring certain products.

Word 2: Brand awareness (noun)

Meaning: Whether people know a brand, how famous a brand is.

Synonyms: Brand recognition; Name recognition; Brand recall - (all nouns used in the same way)

Collocations: To promote/to raise one's brand awareness; To create brand awareness; To focus on brand awareness

Example Sentence: This advertising campaign is designed to raise our brand awareness by 50%.

Word 3: Target audience (noun)

Meaning: The group of people a company wants as its customers.



Synonyms: Target market; Target customers; Target demographic; Core audience - (all nouns used in the same way)

Collocations: Identify one's target audience; Reach one's target audience; A specific target audience

Example Sentence: Once a company identifies their target audience, they can design more specific advertisements for them.

Word 4: A call to action (noun)

Meaning: A message in an advertisement that encourages the viewer to do something e.g. make a purchase.

Synonyms: Exhortation (noun, used in same way)

Collocations: An effective call to action; To issue a call to action

Example Sentence: Advertisements that include an effective call to action are much more likely to attract new customers.

Word 5: Commercial break (noun)

Meaning: The 2-3 minutes of TV advertisements before/during a TV show.

Synonyms: Ad break; Advertising break (both nouns, used in the same way)

Collocations: During a commercial break; After a commercial break

Example Sentence: Many people change channels during the commercial break.

Word 6: Word of mouth (noun)

Meaning: A type of natural advertising where people recommend things they like to their friends, without any hope of reward.

Synonyms: Recommendation (noun); To recommend (verb).

Antonyms: Paid advertisement (noun)



Collocations: To (be) spread by word of mouth; To rely on word of mouth; To promote something by word of mouth

Example Sentence: Smaller companies like family restaurants often rely on word of mouth to bring in new customers.

Word 7: Product placement (noun)

Meaning: Type of advertising showing products being used in media (movies, TV shows, videos)

Collocations: Blatant/Obvious product placement; Subtle product placement; To be full of product placement

Example Sentence: Many movies supplement their budgets by allowing subtle, or in some cases blatant, product placement.

Word 8: Jingle (noun)

Meaning: The short song or piece of music included in an advertisement to make it catchy.

Synonyms: Song; Ditty; Tune (all are more general music words but can be used in place of jingle).

Collocations: A catchy jingle; A memorable jingle

Example Sentence: Memorable jingles, like the one featured by McDonald's, are an important part of making an advertisement effective.

Word 9: Slogan (noun)

Meaning: The short set of words used by a company in its advertisement. For example, 'Just do it' from Nike.

Synonyms: Catchphrase; Motto (both nouns, used in advertising and other areas e.g. by politicians).

Collocations: An effective slogan; A distinctive slogan; A catchy slogan; A meaningless slogan

Example Sentence: While an effective or distinctive slogan can set a company apart, a meaningless slogan can actively damage the brand.



Word 10: (Celebrity) endorsement (noun)

Meaning: Getting public approval of a product, usually from a famous person.

Word Family: To endorse something (verb); To be endorsed by someone (passive verb)

Synonyms: The seal of approval; A recommendation (both nouns)

Example Sentence: Using a celebrity endorsement can be a very powerful form of advertising.



Wild Animals

Word 1: Carnivore (noun)

Meaning: Animal that eats meat

Word Family: Carnivorous (adj)

Synonyms: Meat-eater; Hunter; Predator

Antonyms: Herbivore; Prey

Example Sentence: Tigers are known as fearsome carnivores.

Word 2: Herbivore (noun)

Meaning: Animal that eats plants

Word Family: Herbivorous (adj)

Synonyms: Beast of prey; Prey

Antonyms: Carnivore, Omnivore

Example Sentence: Herbivores, like zebra, tend to move in large groups for safety.

Word 3: Domesticated (adjective / passive verb)

Meaning: Changed over time from being wild animal to human service animal e.g. pig, dog.

Word Family: Domestication (noun); to Domesticate (verb)

Synonyms: Tame; Trained; Broken in



Antonyms: Wild; Feral

Example Sentence: Domesticated animals, such as dogs, have completely different behaviour patterns to wild animals.

Word 4: Poach (verb)

Meaning: 1) Illegally hunt wild animals, 2) Take something from a rival/competitor

Word Family: Poacher (noun, person); Poaching (noun, activity)

Synonyms: Hunt; Prey on; Cattle Rustling

Antonyms: Protect

Collocations: Illegal poaching; To poach an idea; To be poached by a rival company

Example Sentence: Illegal poaching remains a huge threat to endangered animals like rhinos.

Word 5: Territory (noun)

Meaning: An animal's area of control

Word Family: Territorial (adjective); Territorially (adverb)

Synonyms: Habitat; Region; Kingdom

Collocations: Act/behave territorially, Mark one's territory, Enemy territory, Familiar territory, Defend one's territory

Example Sentence: Wild animals can be aggressive when defending their territory.

Word 6: Reproduce (verb)

Meaning: Having children, continuing the generations of animal (or person).



Word Family: Reproduction (noun); Reproductive (adj)

Synonyms: Breed; Procreate; Spawn; Give birth (all verbs)

Antonyms: Die; Go extinct (both verbs)

Collocations: Be able to reproduce; Fail to reproduce; The ability to reproduce; Reproduce by + action (e.g. laying eggs/dividing/spreading seeds); Reproduce in the wild; Reproduce in captivity.

Example Sentence: It is often hard for wild animals like pandas to reproduce in captivity.

Word 7: Apex Predator (noun)

Meaning: A carnivore at the top of its food chain, without natural predators of its own. Examples: Brown bears; Polar bears; Great white sharks; Tigers; Lions

Synonyms: Top predator; Alpha predator (both nouns)

Antonyms: Prey; Quarry; Herbivore (all nouns)

Collocations: To encounter an apex predator; The absence of an apex predator; An unchallenged apex predator

Example Sentence: Apex predators like great white sharks are an important part of maintaining a balanced ecosystem.

Word 8: Migrate (verb)

Meaning: Travel long distances on a regular basis (e.g. yearly) for a specific purpose, often at a fixed time of the year.

Word Family: Migration (noun, action); Migrating, Migratory (both adj)

Synonyms: To range; To journey; To roam (all verbs, can all replace migrate but can also be normal daily activities for animals, not necessarily a journey at a fixed time).

Antonyms: To remain; To stay (both verbs)



Collocations: To migrate southwards/northwards; To migrate from somewhere to somewhere else; To migrate annually; Seasonal migration

Example Sentence: Many types of birds in the northern hemisphere migrate southwards in the winter.

Word 9: Endangered (adjective)

Meaning: Few of this animal left, in danger of going extinct.

Word Family: To endanger (verb); Endangerment (noun)

Synonyms: At-risk; Imperilled; Threatened (all adjectives)

Antonyms: Plentiful (adjective, e.g. sheep); Protected (adjective, e.g. pandas)

Collocations: Endangered species; To be endangered; Highly endangered

Example Sentence: The protection of endangered species is one reason why we should keep zoos open.

Word 10: Aggressive (adjective)

Meaning: Dangerous, willing to fight or attack.

Word Family: Aggression (noun); Aggressively (adverb)

Synonyms: Hostile; Belligerent; Violent (all adjectives)

Antonyms: Tranquil; Docile; Friendly (all adjectives)

Collocations: Extremely/highly aggressive; Openly aggressive; Aggressive towards someone

Example Sentence: Sometimes pet dogs can be aggressive towards strangers, but mostly they are fairly docile and even friendly.



Architecture

Word 1: Architect (noun)

Meaning: The person (or job title of someone) who designs buildings.

Word Family: Architecturally (adverb)

Synonyms: Designer (noun)

Collocations: Chief architect; Contemporary architect; Popular architect; Famous architect; Prominent architect; Noted architect; Local architect

Example Sentence: I am more interested in the work of classical architecture rather than the work of contemporary architects.

Word 2: Controversial (adjective)

Meaning: Something that causes strong feelings in both positive and negative ways. For example, a building that some people love but other people hate.

Word Family: Controversy (noun); Controversially (adverb)

Synonyms: Contentious; Emotive (both adjectives)

Antonyms: Anodyne; Uncontroversial (both adjectives)

Collocations: Very/highly/extremely controversial; Rather/somewhat controversial; Artistically/politically/socially/economically controversial (*many more choices here*); A controversial monument; A controversial piece of work; A controversial sculpture; A controversial restoration; A controversial building; A controversial plan; A controversial proposal; (To do something) Would be controversial

Example Sentence: The decision to demolish the original town hall and replace it with a steel and glass alternative was highly controversial.



Word 3: Eyesore (noun)

Meaning: A building, piece of art or something else visual that is considered very unattractive.

Synonyms: A mess; A scar; A blemish; A disfigurement; A monstrosity (all nouns); Unsightly (adjective)

Antonyms: A visual delight; A vision (both nouns)

Collocations: (Something is) A real eyesore; Something was/will be an eyesore

Example Sentence: The new steel and glass town hall is a real eyesore!

Word 4: Demolish (verb)

Meaning: To tear down a building, either for safety, to replace it or just because it is old.

Word Family: Demolition (noun); Demolished (adjective/passive verb)

Synonyms: Tear down; Pull down; Knock down; Flatten; Raze (all verbs)

Antonyms: Maintain; Preserve; Protect (all verbs)

Example Sentence: When the old, unsightly prison on the outskirts of the city was demolished, a great cheer went up amongst the local residents.

Word 5: Planning Permission (noun)

Meaning: The right, usually given by the local government, to construct a building in a specific location.

Synonyms: Building permit (noun)

Collocations: To get planning permission; To apply for planning permission; To be refused planning permission; To seek planning permission; To submit an application for planning permission; To require planning permission



Example Sentence: Now that property developers have to apply for planning permission before beginning construction, the local government can better control the appearance of the local area.

Word 6: Gothic (adjective)

Meaning: A classic, elaborate style of architecture from Europe, most popular between the 12th and 16th Century. Examples include Notre Dame cathedral in Paris.

Collocations: Gothic architecture; A gothic cathedral; A gothic building; A gothic church; A gothic castle; (Something was built) In the gothic style

Example Sentence: I loved exploring the gothic cathedrals when I went to Paris.

Word 7: Modernist (adjective)

Meaning: A type of architecture with heavy use of geometric shapes. A famous example is the Sydney Opera House.

Collocations: Modernist architecture; A modernist design; Modernist architects; Modernist artists

Example Sentence: While I do enjoy some modernist architecture, I find some of it a bit unsightly.

Word 8: Sticks out like a sore thumb (idiom, verb)

Meaning: Something that is very obviously different, often in a bad way, compared to the things around it.

Synonyms: To look out of place; To not match the/its surroundings (both verbs)

Antonyms: To match the/its surroundings; To blend in (both verbs)

Collocations: Something sticks out like a sore thumb; I stuck out like a sore thumb at + event

Example Sentence: I can't believe the government gave them planning permission. That futuristic building sticks out like a sore thumb amongst the gothic architecture all around it.



Word 9: Futuristic (noun)

Meaning: A type of architecture that tries to do something new, either visually or functionally (or both). Examples are 'vertical forests' or the Jeddah tower in Saudi Arabia.

Collocations: Futuristic buildings; Futuristic architecture; A futuristic feeling; A futuristic concept

Example Sentence: I prefer classical architecture in general, although I must admit that I find some futuristic buildings quite inspiring.

Word 10: Iconic (adjective)

Meaning: Something widely recognized or famous, and usually admired by people. Often is an example of a particular style.

Word Family: Icon (noun, usually person)

Synonyms: Famous; Respected; Noted; Recognisable; Archetypal (all adjectives)

Antonyms: Unknown; Unimportant (both adjectives)

Collocations: Iconic status; To achieve/gain iconic status; An iconic image; An iconic building; An iconic piece of work; An iconic representation of + style of architecture

Example Sentence: Part of my plan for visiting any city is to check out any iconic buildings they have.



Art

Word 1: Abstract (adjective)

Meaning: Type of art that doesn't show the literal object. It uses shapes, colors and other techniques to achieve an effect.

Synonyms: Conceptual (adjective)

Antonyms: Realistic; Representational; Photorealistic (all adjectives)

Collocations: Abstract art; Abstract concepts; An abstract painter; Abstract paintings

Example Sentence: I'm more interested in abstract art than more photorealistic work.

Word 2: (A) Watercolour (adjective/noun)

Meaning: A type of paint or painting style that is based in water rather than oil.

Antonyms: Oil Painting; Sketch; Ink Painting

Collocations: Watercolour painting; A watercolour of a + subject of painting (e.g. sunset)

Example Sentence (Noun): I saw some beautiful watercolours of old buildings in the art gallery in Amsterdam.

Example Sentence (Adj): I would love to learn how to create watercolour paintings.

Word 3: Sculpture (noun)

Meaning: A work of art produced by shaping a material e.g. clay, stone, wood, metal.

Word Family: Sculptor (noun, person who sculpts); To sculpt (verb); Sculptured (adj)



Synonyms: Statue (but only of people/animal and made with metal or stone – so more limited).

Example Sentence: I took sculpture classes in college but I never sculpt these days.

Word 4: A still life (noun)

Meaning: A type of painting depicting an inanimate object e.g. flowers, books

Antonyms: Portrait; Landscape (both nouns)

Example Sentence: The guide at the art gallery showed me an amazing still life called *Vase with Fifteen Sunflowers* by Van Gogh.

Word 5: Masterpiece (noun)

Meaning: A very high-quality piece of art that is praised by the public, and/or usually is an artist's best work.

Synonyms: Magnum opus; Masterwork; A wonder; A triumph (all nouns)

Antonym: A failure; A dud; A turkey (all nouns)

Collocations: (Something is) An absolute masterpiece; (Something is) his/her masterpiece; To be hailed as a masterpiece; (Something is) a real masterpiece.

Example Sentence: Although the Mona Lisa has been hailed as a masterpiece, Leonardo da Vinci didn't consider it his finest piece of work.

Word 6: To depict (verb)

Meaning: Represent a person/animal/object in a piece of art.



Word Family: Depiction (noun); To be depicted (adjective/passive verb)

Synonyms: Portray; Render; Represent; Display (all verbs)

Example Sentence: In her paintings, she often depicts scenes of strong human emotion.

Word 7: Impenetrable (adjective)

Meaning: Very hard to understand or enjoy.

Synonyms: Inaccessible; Baffling; Unclear; Opaque (all adjectives)

Antonyms: Accessible; Approachable (all adjectives)

Collocations: Somewhat impenetrable; Completely impenetrable; (To be) impenetrable to someone

Example Sentence: I must admit that I find a lot of abstract art completely impenetrable.

Word 8: Interpretation (noun)

Meaning: The meaning that a person gets from something e.g. a piece of art.

Word Family: To interpret (verb); Interpreter (person, usually used for translation)

Synonyms: A reading of something; An understanding of something; A take on something

Collocations: My interpretation of something is...; (Something is) Open to interpretation; A literal interpretation; More than one interpretation.

Example Sentence: While I agree that there can be more than one interpretation of this piece of work, my interpretation of it is that it shows the struggles of life.



Word 9: Motor skills (noun)

Meaning: Skills related to using hands and fingers in a specific way.

Synonyms: (Manual) Dexterity; Nimbleness (both nouns)

Collocations: Fine motor skills; The development of motor skills

Example Sentence: Studying art is a great way for children to develop fine motor skills.

Word 10: Innovative (adjective)

Meaning: To be creative and try to create new things/ideas.

Word Family: Innovation (noun, the new thing); Innovator (noun, person); To innovate (verb)

Synonyms: Creative; Inventive; Original; Ingenious (all adjs)

Antonyms: Repetitive; Monotonous (both adjs)

Collocations: Innovative design; To be/Being innovative

Example Sentence: Parents should offer praise to children when they are being innovative, in order to encourage the same behaviour in the future.



Birthdays

Word 1: The center of attention (noun)

Meaning: A situation when lots of people are paying attention to one person.

Synonyms: The focus of attention (also noun)

Antonyms: Unimportant; Ignored; Overlooked (all adjectives)

Collocations: To like being the center of attention; To want to be the center of attention; To hate being the center of attention; To avoid being the center of attention; To try to be the center of attention

Example Sentence: I liked being the center of attention at my birthday parties, because everyone had to do what I wanted!

Word 2: To turn + age (verb)

Meaning: To reach or pass a certain age.

Synonym: To reach + age; To pass + age

Collocations: Someone is going to turn (+ age) tomorrow/next week/next month; Someone turned (+ age) yesterday/last week/last month; When I turn + age, I want to ...

Example Sentence: I remember having a great birthday party when I turned 11.

Word 3: The birthday boy/girl (noun)

Meaning: The person (usually child) who is celebrating their birthday.

Collocations: It's up to the birthday boy; It's the birthday boy's decision; To let the birthday boy decide; To say hello to the



birthday boy; To wish the birthday boy a happy birthday

Example Sentence: These days, the birthday girl or boy will receive all kinds of gifts from different people.

Word 4: Low-key (adjective)

Meaning: Describes an event that has few people or a low level of noise, excitement or expense.

Synonyms: Restrained; Modest; Understated; Low-profile; Discreet (all adjectives)

Antonyms: Ostentatious; Extravagant; Loud; Flamboyant; Fancy (all adjectives)

Collocations: To keep it/something low-key; A low-key event; A low-key affair; A low-key approach to something

Example Sentence: These days, I still celebrate my birthday but I prefer to keep it a bit more low-key than when I was in my 20s!

Word 5: To wrap (verb)

Meaning: To cover something (usually a gift) in paper. Often brightly coloured or attractive paper.

Word Family: Wrapping/Wrapping paper (noun); Wrapped / Wrapped up (adjective)

Antonym: To unwrap something; To open something (both verbs)

Collocations: Beautifully wrapped; To wrap a present/gift; To tear off the wrapping paper

Example Sentence: My parents always gave me a gift that was beautifully wrapped in bright blue wrapping paper, and I found it so exciting!

Word 6: A surprise party (noun)



Meaning: A party that the centre of attention (e.g. the birthday girl) didn't know was happening.

Antonyms: A planned party (noun)

Collocations: To organize a surprise party; To plan a surprise party; To hold a surprise party; To find out about a surprise party; To be invited / to invite someone to a surprise party; To keep a surprise party secret (from someone); To celebrate something with a surprise party

Example Sentence: My friends organized a surprise party for me when I turned 18.

Word 7: Get-together (noun)

Meaning: A small party or event where several people (usually less than 20) come together to celebrate something.

Synonyms: Gathering; Small party (both nouns); Reunion (noun, but with feeling of being after a long time without seeing someone)

Antonyms: A blowout; A huge birthday bash (both nouns)

Collocations: A small/little get-together; A quiet get-together; To have a get-together; To organise a get-together; A family get-together; A get-together of/with old friends

Example Sentence: These days, I tend to have a little get-together with some close friends to celebrate my birthday.

Word 8: Decorate (verb)

Meaning: To make something (a cake, a house) look attractive by adding some extra items.

Word Family: Decorations (noun); Decorative (adjective)

Collocations: Decorate the house; Decorate a cake with something (e.g. icing/frosting); To be in charge of decorating (somewhere/something)



Example Sentence: For my birthday, my parents would always decorate the apartment with balloons and a huge banner saying 'Happy Birthday!'

Word 9: Make a birthday wish (phrasal verb)

Meaning: A tradition where the birthday boy/girl makes a secret wish in their head before blowing out the candles on the birthday cake.

Synonyms: To wish for something (verb)

Collocations: (To make) A special birthday wish; (To make) A secret birthday wish; To make a birthday wish about something

Example Sentence: I remember that my parents could always guess what I had made my birthday wish about. I don't know how they always knew!

Word 10: Blow out the candles (phrasal verb)

Meaning: A tradition where the birthday boy/girl is the only person who can use their mouth to blow out the candles on top of a birthday cake.

Antonyms: To light the candles (verb)

Collocations: Blow out all the candles in one go; To blow out half the candles; To blow out one candle

Example Sentence: Blowing out the candles was always my favorite part of my birthday when I was young.



IELTS Arguments

Advertising

Past IELTS Writing Task 2 Questions

- Many famous sports players advertise sports products. Do the advantages of this outweigh the disadvantages?
- Some people think that there should be a complete ban on all forms of advertising. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- In their advertising, businesses nowadays usually emphasise that their products are new in some way. Why is this? Do you think it is a positive or negative development?
- If a product is good and meets customer needs, then people will buy it and advertising is unnecessary. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- Some feel that the effects of advertising are positive for individuals, while others think they are negative. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion.
- Some people say that advertising is extremely successful at persuading us to buy things. Other people think that advertising is so common that we no longer pay attention to it. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.
- Some parents claim that advertisements are misleading for children while others allege that they provide useful information. Discuss both views and give your opinion.



Arguments

1. Advertising vs Young Children

Against:

- Advertising that is aimed at children should be banned because children are easily manipulated and their minds aren't able to recognize when they are being sold to.
- Advertising that is directed at children indirectly puts too much pressure on parents to buy unnecessary things, as children see the adverts and want the product.
- Children are not financially knowledgeable, and as such, are easily led astray by exciting colors and sounds that lead them to demand unreasonably expensive items.

For:

- Freedom of speech is important and so any form of advertising should be allowed, even if it is advertising towards children.
- Advertising is an art form that should be respected the same as other art forms and allowed in any situation.
- Children over the age of fourteen, while still children, are far more mature and are able to make their own decisions, so advertising to them is perfectly acceptable.
- Companies need to make money to pay their employees and pay tax, and advertising helps them to generate the necessary revenue.
- Advertising is the best way to let kids know about the products that are available on the market for them.



2. Goals of Advertising

- Advertising makes potential customers aware about a new product or service so that they are able to make an informed decision when making a purchase.
- Advertising lets customers know about a short-term special offer or discounted price that they can take advantage of.
- Advertising is often designed to build brand awareness in the customer's mind, leading to the customer favouring that brand when making their next buying decision.
- Advertising helps to show customers what is special about a particular company, and why that company is worth their attention and money.
- Advertising, in its most basic form, can increase a company's sales revenue and allow the company to grow.

3. Advertising Effectiveness

- Advertisements need to be straightforward and say exactly what the product or service is in order to be effective
- Advertisements can be unclear and just show a series of images, as long as they give the customer the right feeling about the brand
- Advertisements should have a catchy song that sticks in the mind of the customer in order to achieve a sale
- The primary goal of advertising is to increase sales revenue in the short-term
- The primary goal of advertising is to increase brand awareness so that revenue grows consistently in the medium and long-term

4. Celebrity Endorsements Opinions

- Customers lose respect for celebrities who endorse brands with negative reputations, such as fossil fuel companies
- High-level celebrities can provide additional prestige to a brand, which can in turn help sales to increase



- Having the familiar face of a celebrity in an advertisement attracts the attention of people, and as such, is effective
- Having a celebrity in an advertisement distracts from the main message of the advertisement, leading to decreased effectiveness.

5. Online Advertising Pros & Cons

Pros:

- Companies can use data to identify their target market in a very detailed way. The companies then can use online advertising to show their advertisements to potential customers
- Online advertising based on data collection allows companies to both save money on advertising to irrelevant people, and increase revenue by focusing on the most useful customers
- People are always online and so this is the best way to reach them, far more than older methods like TV adverts

Cons:

- Online tracking methods like cookies are too invasive and threaten the privacy of users.

Thus, the government should control how much data a company can collect on its customers, in order to protect the customer

- Companies often use old-fashioned and ineffective online methods, like email campaigns, as they don't understand more modern techniques.
- People don't always trust websites that don't have a big reputation, whereas a small physical shop is usually considered trustworthy

6. Alternatives to Paid Advertising

- Word of mouth is a much better way of advertising, as people trust their friends and acquaintances more than companies
- Online reviews of a product or service are generally considered reliable and trustworthy, so companies should aim to have their products



or services reviewed by lots of influencers

- Group-purchasing methods where people share with their friends in order to get a discount are the quickest and best way of advertising for free
- The best way of advertising is to ensure high-quality at all times, and allow the reputation of a company to do the work

Answer Structures

Question 1: If a product is good and meets customer needs, then people will buy it and advertising is unnecessary. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Opinion: Disagree – advertising has many benefits and is necessary.

Introduction

- Background sentence – Some people claim that advertising is unnecessary because a quality product is all that is needed to ensure sales.
- Thesis statement – Disagree – advertising is very important
- Main Points – Awareness; Uniqueness

Body Paragraph 1: Awareness

- Advertising makes potential customers aware about a new product or service so that they are able to make an informed decision when making a purchase.

Body Paragraph 2: Uniqueness



- Advertising helps to show customers what is special about a particular company, and why that company is worth their attention and money.

Conclusion:

- Restate opinion: Disagree – advertising has many benefits and is necessary
- Restate main points: Awareness; Uniqueness

Question 2: Some parents claim that advertisements are misleading for children while others allege that they provide useful information. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Opinion: Some benefits but overall, the effect is misleading and therefore negative

Introduction

- Background sentence – Advertising to children has long been controversial.
- Thesis statement – This essay will discuss both sides.

Body Paragraph 1: Useful (Neutral Voice)

- Advertising is the best way to let kids know about the products that are available on the market for them

Body Paragraph 2: Misleading (Neutral Voice)

- Advertising that is aimed at children should be banned because children are easily manipulated and their minds aren't able to recognize when they are being sold to



Conclusion + Opinion:

- Opinion: Advertising to young children under 14 is negative because its misleading.
- Advertising to over 14s can have some value.



Business & Money

Past IELTS Writing Task 2 Questions

- Some people say that individuals who make a lot of money are the most successful. Others think that those who contribute to society like scientists and teachers are more successful. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion.
- Many believe that success in life mainly depends on hard work and determination while others believe that factors like money and personal appearance are important. Discuss both views and give your opinion.
- There are different methods businesses use to increase their sales. What are the different ways companies use to increase sales? Which one is the most effective?
- To succeed in a business, one needs to know maths. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- As well as making money, businesses also have a responsibility towards society. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- Large companies should pay higher salaries to CEOs and executives compared to other workers. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Arguments

1. Money as Measure of Success

Pro

- People who work hard tend to receive higher salaries as a result of their hard work.
- Money and salary reflect a person's contribution to society, and anyone who contributes a lot to society can be considered successful.
- Money by itself is meaningless, but it facilitates many things that can be construed as success, such as the absence of hunger and the ability to pay for experiences that most people will never have.



Cons

- Money can come from many sources, such as inheritance, and as such deeply unsuccessful people can still be wealthy.
- Success can be measured in a multitude of ways, including personal happiness, and money is just one of those many ways.
- It is very often seen that people who have more money but work hectic schedules have less satisfaction in life than those who have learned to live within their means and take more time doing what they love.

2. Money as Source of Happiness Pros

- Money can represent a person's personal or professional success, which in turn can give that person a great deal of satisfaction.
- A large sum of money represents the ability of someone to relax in the knowledge that they will never be in a financially precarious situation in the future.

Cons

- Money is more often a source of unhappiness, as people try to keep up with the Joneses and are never satisfied with the amount of money that they have.
- Money can cause ill-feeling amongst friends and family, if it is not handled appropriately. There are countless examples of families who have fallen out spectacularly over a disputed inheritance.

3. Social Responsibilities of Companies Pros

- Companies exist as part of society, using the benefits that society provides, and as such, they have a responsibility to give back to society whenever possible.



- Companies can improve their financial performance by undertaking certain socially valuable activities, as long as those activities are sufficiently promoted in order to let the general population know about them.
- Large companies in some countries have more ability to influence society than governments do, and it would be an abuse of their privileged position to shirk the responsibility of supporting and improving society.

Cons

- Companies are created and exist solely to make profit for their shareholders, not to solve the problems caused by governments or other actors in society.
- Large companies employ thousands of people, giving them job security, financial independence and often pension provisions. That by itself is a huge social good, and to ask any more of companies is unreasonable.
- A CEO who focused entirely on doing good in society would cause financial difficulties for his company, putting employees' jobs and shareholders' investments in jeopardy.

4. Keys to Business Success

- Companies have to have a unique selling point in order to differentiate themselves from their competitors in a marketplace.
- Companies need to be based on a unique or groundbreaking idea in order to be successful in the long-term.
- Companies that are able to secure funding from high net-worth individuals in their early days of operating are more likely to be able to grow quicker and as such stand a greater chance of being successful.
- Companies that have mediocre ideas but execute those ideas in a world-class way will always beat companies that have outstanding ideas but poor execution.
- Companies are nothing more than groups of individuals, and so the success of a company is entirely based on finding, hiring and managing the best employees.



5. Business Hiring Policies – Government vs Company

Pro-Government

- The government should dictate the percentage of certain historically disadvantaged groups, such as women, minorities or disabled people, that companies should employ.
- Companies cannot be trusted to make the necessary changes to their employee pool, so it is left to the government to make sure the correct outcomes are reached.
- Companies, if left unchecked, will discriminate when hiring new employees. This is most obvious in areas such as race or gender, particularly when it comes to pregnant or newly married women.
- Companies have been proven over generations to give pay raises and promotions to favoured groups in an unfair manner, so it behoves the government to step in and ensure parity of pay and opportunity.

Pro-Company

- The government of any country has a lot on its plate, and cannot be expected to know what is best for an individual company. As such, it is not realistic to expect companies to listen to the government on employment matters.
- Companies pay their employees based on their performance in the job, not on their background. Forcing companies to pay equally regardless of performance will vastly reduce a company's efficiency.
- Some companies and roles are more suited to certain groups of people, and obliging companies to hire in an arbitrary fashion risks filling jobs with people unable to fulfil them.

6. Large vs Small Companies

Large

- Larger companies are more established financially, allowing them to weather economic downturns more easily than small companies.



- Larger companies have the financial muscle to invest in promising new areas, as seen during the global pandemic when large pharmaceutical companies were able to quickly develop vaccines and contribute massively to society.
- Larger companies are able to work across multiple countries, allowing them to learn from different markets and provide more learning opportunities to their employees.
- Larger companies have more established human resource departments, meaning that they are more likely to have equitable recruiting policies and can offer clear career paths to employees.

Small

- Small companies tend to be nimbler in responding to market changes, and as such, bring greater benefit to customers.
- Small companies are able to offer a far more personal service to their customers, from the sales process through to the delivery of the product or service.
- Employees are able to take on a variety of responsibilities earlier when working in small companies, which leads to faster and wider personal development.

Answer Structures

Question 1: As well as making money, businesses also have a responsibility towards society. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Opinion: Completely agree – there are strong reasons why companies should exercise social responsibility.

Introduction

- Background sentence – Common debate over whether companies should have social responsibilities
- Thesis statement – They should, because it's beneficial to society and themselves



- Main Points – Helping Society; Helping Themselves

Body Paragraph 1: Helping Society

- Companies exist as part of society, using the benefits that society provides, and as such, they have a responsibility to give back to society whenever possible.

Body Paragraph 2: Helping Themselves

- Companies can improve their financial performance by undertaking certain socially valuable activities, as long as those activities are sufficiently promoted in order to let the general population know about them.

Conclusion:

- Restate opinion: Completely agree – there are strong reasons why companies should exercise social responsibility
- Restate main points: Helping Society; Helping Themselves

Question 2: Some people say that individuals who make a lot of money are the most successful. Others think that those who contribute to society like scientists and teachers are more successful. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion.

Opinion: Money is one way to measure success, but not the only way.

Introduction

- Background sentence – People have always seen the rich as successful, but are others more successful?
- Thesis statement – Essay will discuss both sides.



Body Paragraph 1: Pro-Money (Neutral Voice)

- Money by itself is meaningless, but it facilitates many things that can be construed as success, such as the absence of hunger and the ability to pay for experiences that most people will never have

Body Paragraph 2: Pro-Other Measures (Neutral Voice)

- Success can be measured in a multitude of ways, including personal happiness, and money is just one of those many ways.

Conclusion + Opinion:

- Restate opinion: Money is one way to measure success, but not the only way



Environment & Nature

Past IELTS Writing Task 2 Questions

- Governments should make people responsible for looking after their own local environment. To what extent do you agree?
- Some think the current generation should take steps to protect the environment for the next generation. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- Governments should spend more money on medical research and less on researching the environment. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- The increase in the production of consumer goods results in damage to the natural environment. What are the causes of this? What can be done to solve this problem?
- Many believe that individuals can do little to improve the environment. Only governments and large companies can make a real difference. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
- Despite clear warnings from climate scientists, few people are changing their habits. Why is this the case? What can be done to encourage people to protect the environment?
- Today, many people do not realise the importance of the natural world. Why is this? How can people be encouraged to learn more about how important the natural world is?

Arguments

1. Who is responsible for protecting the environment
- The ultimate responsibility for protecting the environment lies with individuals, as we are the ones who drive cars, buy plastic bottles,



and use excess electricity.

- The government of each country is the only actor that can effectively protect the environment, through legislation and regulation.
- Large companies are responsible for the vast majority of the environmental damage that has been caused over the past hundred years, and thus they should take the responsibility of protecting the environment as a form of penance.
- No individual government has the ability to reverse the affects of climate change, so the United Nations must step up and affect change across the world by bringing countries together to act.

2. Things that are damaging the environment

- People using excess plastic products, notably plastic bottles and plastic food packaging, is a big cause of pollution and environmental damage.
- The fossil fuel industry is a big culprit when it comes to climate change and environmental damage, as they are continuing to allow the release carbon into the atmosphere through their sale of fossil fuels.
- Individuals driving private gas-burning cars are the number one cause of environmental damage, in particular air pollution.
- Coal power plants are deeply guilty of environmental crimes, as they both pollute the air with smoke and release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, increasing the rate of climate change.
- The meat industry, particularly beef producers, are major polluters, through the carbon dioxide and methane emissions that they cause.

3. How to protect the environment

- Governments and private companies should invest in green technology like renewable energy in order to reduce human dependence on fossil fuels.
- Buying electric cars from companies like Tesla is a great way for humanity to protect the environment.
- Individuals should shop in a more environmentally-conscious way, for example by taking their own long-life bags to shops rather than



asking for plastic bags each time they visit.

- The single biggest reduction that a meat-eater can make to their carbon footprint is to stop eating meat, or at least reduce their intake of meat as much as possible.
- Individuals should choose to go on holiday domestically rather than traveling to other countries, as the emissions released by a train journey are far less than that of a plane ride.

4. Environment vs Economy

Environment

- There is no sense in protecting the wealth of a few rich individuals at the expense of destroying the planet.
- A world with an unstable climate is the biggest possible threat to economic development, as the economy depends in large part on stability. As such, it makes sense to protect the environment in order to protect the economy.
- A strong world economy is no comfort to low-lying countries like Bangladesh whose coasts will be devastated by rising sea levels.

Economy

- A country's first priority should be to protect its economy, as a poor economy risks social instability and potentially serious consequences like violent uprisings or even civil war.
- The best way to encourage green technology to develop well is through normal market competition, rather than letting the companies become reliant on government funding.
- Climate change will affect some countries more seriously than others, and those countries that won't be seriously affected should focus on improving their economic outlook rather than worrying about the affairs of other countries on the other side of the world.



Answer Structures

Question 1: Governments should make people responsible for looking after their own local environment. To what extent do you agree?

Opinion: Partially agree – people should be responsible, but also companies

Introduction

- Background sentence – Climate change is increasingly serious.
- Thesis statement – People should be responsible, but also companies.
- Main Points – People; Companies

Body Paragraph 1: People

- The ultimate responsibility for protecting the environment lies with individuals, as we are the ones who drive cars, buy plastic bottles, and use excess electricity.

Body Paragraph 2: Companies

- Large companies are responsible for the vast majority of the environmental damage that has been caused over the past hundred years, and thus they should take the responsibility of protecting the environment as a form of penance.

Conclusion:

- Restate opinion: People should be responsible, but also companies.
- Restate main points: People; Companies



Question 2: Some think the current generation should take steps to protect the environment for the next generation. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Opinion: Agree – it's our responsibility and in our interest

Introduction

- Background sentence – Action needs to be taken now on climate change
- Thesis statement – It's our responsibility and it's in our interest
- Main Points: Responsibility; Economy

Body Paragraph 1: Responsibility

- The ultimate responsibility for protecting the environment lies with individuals, as we are the ones who drive cars, buy plastic bottles, and use excess electricity.

Body Paragraph 2: Economy

- A world with an unstable climate is the biggest possible threat to economic development, as the economy depends in large part on stability. As such, it makes sense to protect the environment in order to protect the economy.

Conclusion:

- Restate opinion: It's our responsibility and it's in our interest
- Restate main points: Responsibility; Economy



IELTS Speaking New Questions (May-August 2022)

Part 1

Topic: Advertisement (2022.5)

Questions

Are you more interested in watching TV advertisements or internet advertisements?
What kinds of advertisements do you dislike?
Do you share advertisements with others?
Do you want to work in advertising in the future?

Topic: Books (2022.5)

Questions

Do you often read books?
Are your reading habits now different to before?
Have you ever read a novel that has been adapted into a film?
Which do you prefer – reading books or watching movies?

Topic: Boring Things (2022.5)

Questions:

What kind of things are boring to you?
What will you do when you feel bored?
What was the most boring thing you did when you were young?
Do you think school is boring?



Topic: Collecting Things (2022.5)

Questions:

Do you collect things?

Have you kept anything from your childhood?

Do you usually keep old things for a long time?

Where do you usually keep the things you need?

Topic: Computers (2022.5)

Questions:

In what situations do you use a computer?

When was the first time you used a computer?

What would your life be like without computers?

In what conditions would it be difficult for you to use a computer?

Topic: Evening (2022.5)

Questions

Do you prefer the morning or the evening?

What do you usually do in the evening?

What did you do in the evening when you were young?

Are there any differences between what you do in the evening now and what you did in the past?

Topic: Collecting Things (2022.5)

Questions:

Do you collect things?

Have you kept anything from your childhood?

Do you usually keep old things for a long time?

Where do you usually keep the things you need?



Topic: Computers (2022.5)

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In what situations do you use a computer?

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Topic: Evening (2022.5)

Questions:

Do you prefer the morning or the evening?

What do you usually do in the evening?

What did you do in the evening when you were young?

Are there any differences between what you do in the evening now and what you did in the past?

Topic: Meeting Places (2022.5)

Questions:

What is your favourite place to meet your friends?

What are some suitable places to meet your friends?

Are there any differences between your favourite meetings places in your childhood and now?

Why are some meeting places better than others?

Topic: Old Buildings (2022.5)

Questions:

Have you ever seen old buildings in your city?

Do you think we should preserve old buildings in cities?

Would you prefer to live in an old or a new building?

Are there any old buildings you would like to see in the future?



Topic: Sitting Down (2022.5)

Questions:

What is your favourite place to sit?

Do you feel sleepy when you are sitting down?

Do you always sit down for a long time?

When you were a kid, did you usually sit on the floor?

Topic: Sports (2022.5)

Questions:

What sports do you like?

Where did you learn how to do that sport?

Did you play sports when you were young?

Do you think students need more exercise?

Topic: Talents (2022.5)

Questions:

Do you have a talent or something you are good at?

Did you master that talent recently, or when you were younger?

Do you think your talent can be useful for your future work?

Does anyone in your family have the same talent?

Topic: Watches (2022.5)

Questions:

Do you wear a watch?

Why do some people wear expensive watches?

Have you ever received a watch as a gift?

Do you think it's important to wear a watch?



Topic: Art (2022.1)

Questions:

Do you like drawing?

Do you like to go to art galleries?

Do you enjoy learning artistic things?

Did you learn to draw when you were a child?

Topic: Cars (2022.1)

Questions:

Did you enjoy traveling by car when you were a kid?

What kinds of cars do you like?

Do you prefer to be the driver or the passenger?

What do you usually do if there is a traffic jam?

Topic: Cinemas (2022.1)

Questions:

Did you usually go to the cinema when you were a kid?

Do you usually go to the cinema with your friends?

Do you still like watching the movies which you liked when you were a kid?

Do you prefer watching movies at home or at the cinema?

Topic: Daily Routine (2022.1)

Questions:

What is your daily routine?

Have you ever changed your daily routine?

Do you think it is important to have a daily routine for your studies?

What part of your day do you like best?



Topic: Dreams (2022.1)

Questions:

Do you often remember your dreams?

Do you share your dreams with others?

Do you want to make your dreams come true?

Do you think dreams have special meanings?

Topic: Emails (2022.1)

Questions:

Do you often send emails?

When would you send emails to others?

Is sending emails popular in your country?

Do you think sending emails will be more or less popular in the future?

Topic: Lost and Found (2022.1)

Questions:

Have you ever lost anything?

What would you do if you found something lost by others?

Would you post on social media if you lost something?

When you find things lost by others, do you report it to the police?

Topic: Memory (2022.1)

Questions:

Are you good at memorizing things?

Have you ever forgotten something important?

Why do some people have good memories while others don't?

Why do many people rely on cell phones to remember things?



Topic: Mirrors (2022.1)

Questions:

Do you like looking at yourself in the mirror?

Have you ever bought a mirror?

Do you usually carry a mirror with you?

Would you use mirrors to decorate your room?

Topic: Mobile Phone (2022.1)

Questions:

What was your first mobile phone?

Do you often use your mobile phone for texting or for calls?

Will you buy a new phone in the future?

How has your mobile phone changed your life?

Topic: Sports (2022.1)

Questions:

Do you usually watch sports programs on TV?

Do you watch live sports?

Who do you like to watch sports games with?

What kinds of games do you expect to watch in the future?

Topic: Street Market (2022.1)

Questions:

What do people usually buy in street markets?

Do you prefer to shop in malls or in street markets?

When was the last time you went to a street market?

Are there many street markets in your country?



Topic: Taking Photos (2022.1)

Questions:

Do you like taking photos? Do you like taking selfies?

What is your favorite family photo?

Do you want to improve your picture taking skills?

Topic: Time Management (2022.1)

Questions:

How do you plan your time in a day?

Is it easy to manage time?

When do you find it hard to allocate time?

Do you like being busy?

Topic: TV Programs (2022.1)

Questions:

What kinds of TV programs do you usually watch?

Do you think children today watch too much television?

What is the impact of watching TV on kids?

What kinds of TV shows would you like to see broadcast more?

Topic: Websites (2022.1)

Questions:

What kind of websites do you usually visit?

Are there any changes on the websites you usually visit?

What is your favorite website?

What kinds of websites are popular in your country?



Part 2

Topic: A time you were busy (2022.5)

Question:

Describe a time you were very busy.

You should say:

When it happened

Where you were

What you did

And explain why you were busy

Topic: A popular person in your country (2022.5)

Question:

Describe a popular/well-known person in your country.

You should say:

Who this person is

What he/she has done

Why he/she is popular

And explain how you feel about this person

Topic: An invention that changed the world (2022.5)

Question:

Describe an invention that has changed the world in a positive way.

You should say:

What it is

What benefits it has brought

How it influences people of different ages

And explain how it changed people's lives



Topic: When you lost something (2022.5)

Question:

Describe an occasion that you lost something.

You should say:

What you lost

When and where you lost it

What you did to find it

And explain how you felt about it

Topic: A family member you want to work with (2022.5)

Question:

Describe a family member who you want to work with in the future.

You should say:

Who he/she is

Whether you have worked together before

What kind of work you would like to do with him/her

And explain how you feel about this family member

Topic: Helping a Child (2022.5)

Question:

Describe a time that you helped a child.

You should say:

When it was

How you helped him/her

Why you helped him/her

And how you felt about it



Topic: Something That Helps You Concentrate (2022.5)

Question:

Describe something that can help you concentrate on work/study.

You should say:

What it is

How it helps you concentrate

When you do it

And explain how you feel about it

Topic: Positive Suggestions about Work/Study (2022.5)

Question:

Describe an occasion when someone gave you positive advice about your work or study.

You should say:

Who the person is

What he/she said

How the advice affected you

And explain how you felt about the advice

Topic: An Interesting Neighbour (2022.5)

Question:

Describe an interesting neighbour. You should say:

Who he/she is

How you know him/her

What you do together

And explain why he/she is interesting

Topic: A Contest You'd Like to Participate in (2022.5)

Question:

Describe a content/competition you would like to participate in.



You should say:

What the contest/competition is about

Where the content/competition will be held

When it will be held

And explain why you would like to participate in it

Topic: Something You Do to Keep Healthy (2022.5)

Question:

Describe something you do to keep fit and healthy.

You should say:

What it is

When you do it

Why it is important to keep fit and healthy

And explain why it can help you keep fit and healthy

Topic: A Positive Change in Your Life (2022.5)

Question:

Describe a positive change you made in your life.

You should say:

What it is

Why you did it

Who you did it with

And explain how you feel about the change

Topic: A Traditional Product (2022.5)

Question:

Describe a traditional product in your country.

You should say:

What it is

When you tried this product for the first time



What it is made of
And explain how you feel about it

Topic: Something That Helped You Learn a Language (2022.1)

Question:
Describe something that helped you learn a language.
You should say:
What it is
What language you learned
How it helped you learn the language
And how you felt about it

Topic: A Course That Impressed You (2022.1)

Question: Describe a course that impressed you a lot
You should say:
What the course was about
Where you took the course
What you did during the course
And explain why it impressed you a lot

Topic: Someone You Like to Spend Time With (2022.1)

Question: Describe someone you really like to spend time with
You should say:
Who this person is
How you knew him/her
What you usually do together
And explain why you like to spend time with him/her

Topic: A Person You Met Once (2022.1)



Question: Describe a person you only met once and want to know more about
You should say:
Who he/she is
When you met him/her
Why you want to know more about him/her
And explain how you feel about him/her

Topic: An Interesting Conversation You Had (2022.1)

Question: Describe an interesting conversation you had
You should say:
Who you spoke with
Where you were
What the conversation was about
And explain why you think it was interesting

Topic: A Person Whose Work is Useful to Society (2022.1)

Describe a person whose work is useful to society
You should say:
Who this person is
How you know about him/her
What type of work he/she does
And explain why you think his/her work is useful to society

Topic: Someone You Follow on Social Media (2022.1)

Describe a person who you follow on social media
You should say:
Who he/she is
How you found out about him/her
What he/she posts on social media



And explain why you follow him/her on social media

Topic: A Lesson You Remember (2022.1)

Question: Describe a lesson you remember

You should say:

What the lesson was about

Where you had it

Why you remember it

And explain how you feel about the lesson

Topic: A Story You Remember (2022.1)

Question: Describe a story someone told you and you remember

You should say:

What the story was about

Who told you this story

Why you remember it

And how you feel about it

Topic: A Special Cake You Received (2022.1)

Question: Describe a special cake you received from others

You should say:

When it happened

Where it happened

Who you got the cake from

And explain why it's a special cake

Topic: A Long Walk (2022.1)

Question: Describe a long walk you went on



You should say:
When this happened
Where you walked
Who you were with
And explain how you felt about this long walk

Topic: An Interesting City (2022.1)

Question: Describe a city that you think is interesting
You should say:
Where it is
What the city is famous for
Why it is interesting
And explain how you feel about it

Topic: A New Place You Visited (2022.1)

Question: Describe a new place you visited
You should say:
Where it is
When you went there
Why you went there
And explain how you feel about the place

Topic: A Place You Visited but Won't Visit Again (2022.1)

Question: Describe a place that you visited but don't want to visit ever again
You should say:
What the place is
Why you went there
Why you don't want to go there again
And explain how you feel about the place



Topic: Skill to Learn from Older People (2022.1)

Question: Describe a skill that you can learn from older people

You should say:

What it is

Why the skill can be learned from older people

How you will learn the skill from older people

And explain how you will feel if you master the skill

Topic: Something Important You Prepared For (2022.1)

Question: Describe something important you prepared for You should say:

What it was

When you prepared for it

What you did

And explain why you prepared for it

Topic: An Interesting Car/Bike Trip (2022.1)

Question: Describe an interesting car/bike trip you went on

You should say:

Where you went

When you went there

Who you went with

And explain why you think it was an interesting trip

Topic: A Piece of Clothing (2022.1)

Question: Describe a piece of clothing that someone gave you

You should say:

What the clothing is

Who gave it to you



When you got it
And explain why this person gave you the clothing

Topic: A Happy Event You Organised (2022.1)

Question: Describe a happy event you organized
You should say:
What the event was
Where you had it
Who helped you to organize it
And how you feel about it

Topic: A Gift You Gave to a Friend (2022.1)

Question: Describe a gift you gave to a friend
You should say:
When it happened
What gift it was
Who you gave it to
And explain why you chose that gift

Topic: A Rule You Don't Like (2022.1)

Question: Describe a rule that you don't like
You should say:
What it is
Why you don't like it
How others feel about the rule
And explain whether you've followed the rule



Topic: An Unachieved Ambition (2022.1)

Question: Describe an ambition that you haven't achieved yet.

You should say: What it is

Why you haven't achieved it

What you have done to achieve it

And how you feel about the ambition

Topic: Something You Received for Free (2022.1)

Question: Describe something you received for free.

You should say:

What it was

Who you received it from

Where you received it

And how you felt about it

Topic: A House or Apartment You Would Like to Live In (2022.1)

Question: Describe a house or apartment you would like to live in.

You should say:

What it is like

Where it would be

Why you would like to live in this house/apartment

And how you feel about this house/apartment

Topic: Something You Broke and Repaired (2022.1)

Question: Describe something in your home that you broke and then repaired.

You should say:

What it is

How you broke it



How you repaired it
And how you felt about it



Part 3

Topic: Being Busy (2022.5)

Questions

What kind of pressure can people experience in their lives?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of being busy?

Topic: Popularity (2022.5)

Questions

What kinds of people are popular at work?

Which is more important – keeping a good relationship with people, or telling them the truth?

Topic: Inventions (2022.5)

Questions

What are some inventions that have made life convenient in the home?

Do you believe that AI will one day replace human teachers?

Topic: Losing Things (2022.5)

Questions

What kind of things do people sometimes lose?

Are rewards an effective way of finding things that are lost?

Topic: Quiet Places (2022.5)

Questions



Is it easy to find quiet places in your country?
Why do old people prefer to live in quiet places?

Topic: Working with Family (2022.5)

Questions
What kinds of family businesses are common in your country?
What are the advantages and disadvantages of working for family companies?

Topic: Happiness (2022.5)

Questions
How do people express happiness in your culture?
Is it good for people to be unhappy?

Topic: Rivers/Lakes (2022.5)

Questions
How can rivers and lakes benefit local people?
Are rivers and lakes good for transport?

Topic: Important Events (2022.5)

Questions
What kinds of events do people usually celebrate?
In your country, do people usually celebrate in large groups or with just a few people?

Topic: Helping and Volunteering (2022.5)

Questions
What can schools do to develop students' awareness of the importance of volunteering?



Who benefits more from volunteering – the people being helped, or the volunteers?

Topic: Concentration (2022.5)

Questions

Why is it more difficult for children to concentrate nowadays?

What kinds of jobs require high levels of concentration?

Topic: Neighbours (2022.5)

Questions

How can people improve the relationship with neighbours in their community?

Is it important to get on well with your neighbours?

Topic: Encouragement (2022.5)

Questions

Should parents always encourage their children?

Is negative feedback or positive feedback more important?

Topic: Competition (2022.5)

Questions

What kind of industries need competition?

Is it necessary for managers to encourage their employees to compete with each other?

Topic: Leisure Time (2022.5)

Questions

How do people spend their leisure time in your country?

Is it true that only older people have time for leisure activities?



Topic: Positive Change (2022.5)

Questions

Is it easy for older people to change?

How can people change their daily routine if they want to?

Topic: Traditional Products (2022.5)

Questions

Why is it important for children to learn about traditional products?

What are some traditional products in your country?

Topic: Gifts (2022.1)

Questions:

When do people normally send gifts to each other?

What are some common gifts that people in your country receive in their childhood?

Topic: Interesting City (2022.1)

Questions:

What advantages can tourism bring to a city?

Why are cities popular with young people as a place to live?

Topic: Social Media (2022.1)

Questions:

Do older people in your country spend much time on social media?

What are the disadvantages of using social media?



Topic: New Place You Visited (2022.1)

Questions:

What are some popular tourist attractions that people like to visit in your country?

What is the best way to get to know a new place?

Topic: A Lesson You Remember (2022.1)

Questions:

Why do some people have better memories than other people?

Is remembering things important in the modern world?

Topic: A Rule You Don't Like (2022.1)

Questions:

What are some typical rules that parents give to their children?

Should people always follow the rules of society?

Topic: A Story You Remember (2022.1)

Questions:

How has technology changed the art of storytelling?

Why do children enjoy stories?

Topic: An Item of Clothing (2022.1)

Questions:

Why do people from different countries wear different styles of clothing?

Topic: Someone You Like to Spend Time With (2022.1)



Questions:

What characteristics makes someone easy to get along with?

How do leaders or managers in your country interact with their subordinates?

Topic: A Skill You Can Learn from Older People (2022.1)

Questions:

What kind of help do older people usually need?

What are some important skills that children need to master?

Topic: A Long Walk (2022.1)

Questions:

Is it better to go on walks with others or alone?

Is the city you live in a good place to go for long walks?

Topic: Something That Helped You Learn a Language (2022.1)

Questions:

What are some reasons that people learn a foreign language?

What is the most difficult part of learning a foreign language?

Topic: A Special Cake (2022.1)

Questions:

What are some special foods that people eat in your country?

What is the importance of sharing a special food on special days?

Topic: An Interesting Conversation (2022.1)



Questions:

Do children usually hold strong opinions?

In what industries or positions is communication an important skill?

Topic: A Happy Event You Organised (2022.1)

Questions:

What are some occasions in which organisation is very important?

What can make people in your country happy?

Topic: A Place in A Village You Visited (2022.1)

Questions:

For what reasons do people in your country visit villages?

What are the benefits of living in the countryside?

Topic: A Person Whose Work Is Useful to Society (2022.1)

Questions:

What impact has the global pandemic had on work?

What kind of jobs receive high salaries in your country?

Topic: An Unachieved Ambition (2022.1)

Questions:

What kind of ambitions do children usually have?

Why are some people more ambitious than others in their work?

Topic: Something You Received for Free (2022.1)



Questions:

What free gifts do companies usually give to their customers?

Do you think people should pay for higher education?

Topic: Something Broken and Repaired (2022.1)

Questions:

Is the quality of products better or worse than before?

What kinds of things do people like to repair by themselves?

Topic: Something You Can't Live Without (2022.1)

Questions:

Why do some people hate throwing out old things?

Do children and adults feel differently about buying new things?

Topic: A Person You Met Once (2022.1)

Questions:

What qualities make true friends?

In what ways do people make friends in your country?

Topic: Toys (2022.1)

Questions:

How are modern toys different from traditional toys?

Should advertising aimed at kids be banned?

Topic: House or Apartment (2022.1)

Questions:



What are the differences between the apartments that old and young people like?
Do people prefer to buy or rent apartments in your country?

Topic: Interesting Song (2022.1)

Questions:

What is the difference between watching a concert in person and watching it online?
Why are singing competitions popular on TV in many countries?