1. **Nowadays** at present presently

in the recent times today

these days

1. **People** human beings human race mankind

communities citizens

inhabitants

1. **Information** facts

news knowledge

notification message clue

data

1. **Newspapers** periodicals dailies

press paper

Metropolitan daily publications

1. **Journalists** columnists correspondent editors

media-person news-person

1. **Meanwhile**

in the meantime for the time being for the moment for now

1. **Uncertain** doubtful unclear unreliable unpredictable indefinite

1. **Truth** fact factualness plain talk

genuineness certainty authenticity

1. **Believe** accept admit

have faith in

consider

1. **Qualities**

*deluxe* *superior* *original* *talent* *extraordinary*        *special* feature aspect element

trait

attribute condition description

1. **Teacher**

Trainer

guide

lecturer

mentor

coach

instructor

1. **Organize** arrange Order

Sort

Set out

Lay out

1. **Study**

Cram

Major

Revise

Review research

1. **Students** pupil learner disciple registrant school-child

undergraduate sophomore

1. **Benefits** advantage gain

profit merit plus favour perk work blessing boon

benediction

1. **Effective** productive capable efficient operative valid impressive compelling striking efficacious
2. **Crime** offence

against the law antisocial atrocity lawlessness misconduct misdeed wrongdoing wickedness illegality breach the law criminality felony delinquency

1. **World** Planet Globe Cosmos Earth Creation Universe Terrene Everywhere

Every nook and corner

1. **Method** way procedure arrangement design fashion formula system routine scheme

ways and means nuts and bolts technique recipe proceedings modus operandi

1. **City** metropolis mega polis urban citified burghal non-rural Municipal

metropolitan metro

1. **Increase** grow

rise raise

surge swell upgrade upsurge

multiplication elaboration escalation enlargement hike expansion intensification maximization optimization boost

step-up

1. **Problem** issue challenge hurdle obstacle dispute trouble headache botheration complication worriment predicament hindrance matter bother

1. **Reasons** cause

sense wisdom logic

mental analysis argumentation understanding rationalization reasoning

1. **Solution** idea suggestion way remedy cure measure precaution step caution medicine path

band-aid

1. **Food** something to eat edible

eatable

nourishment fodder

feed meal grub nutrition diet

standard fare staple

bread

1. **Cheap**

not expensive affordable cost effective inexpensive nominal depreciated

easy on the pocket slashed price economical

low tariff

1. **Improved** upgrade developed refined advanced modified enhanced corrected evolved renovated mended bolstered up

1. **Machinery** machine devices apparatus gadget instruments material appliances Devices performing work paraphernalia

1. **Dangerous** risky

unsafe danger some chancy critical

fatal speculative thorny menacing precarious insecure jeopardous

1. **Health** well being wellness fitness healthfulness robustness

salubriousness

1. **Agree** be in unison

to be of the same mind

Consent

go along with permit

take upon make a deal

come to terms with support

vote for favoured eye to eye

1. **Disagree** Manner conflict vote against protest differ from

Bed is cord ant be dissimilar run countertop vary(with) disharmonize counterclaim

think in are verse

1. **Leisure** Spare moments Free time

Idle hours Relaxation Spare time Time off Vacant hours

one’s own sweet time

Sabbatical

1. **Industry enterprise** Manufacturing business production unit trade commercial manufactory mega corp.

1. **Entertainment** charm

cheer comfort delight interest divert please recreate inspirit gladden distract make merry Elate Engross Ecstasies

1. **Entertainment** amusement pleasure enjoyment recreation

treat gaiety celebration

merrymaking cheer

leisure activity

1. **Technology** mechanization electronics applied science automation computers

hi-tech mechanics robotics

scientific know-how technical knowledge

1. **Modern** up-to-the- Prevailing

Contemporary Latest

fresh

new-fashioned present-day minute modernized cutting-edge latter-day leading edge

1. **effect(s)** Follow up result consequence reaction response upshot

end product aftermath

backlash eventuality reflex repercussion corollary

1. **Individual** each

singular person self singleton unit

each individual as a unit

1. **Visitors** guest foreigner invitee visitant

out-of-towner transient

1. **Country** political territory nation

land native land region state terrain grass

roots soil

homeland kingdom

1. **Local**

of a community bounded to the immediate area confined legendary vernacular neighbourhood provincial sectional territorial

1. **Customer** buyers of goods clients consumer regular shopper purchaser patron

1. **Seller** merchant

retailer shopkeeper storekeeper storekeeper trader tradesperson vendor businessperson sales help dealer

peddler

1. **Host** person who entertains owner

person of the house proprietor

keeper manager

1. **culture/cultured** cultivation refinement civilization breeding

education sophistication manners nobility proficiency polish aestheticism

1. **opinion/view** points of view thought viewpoint judgement

mind nation estimate conception inclination impression attitude belief

1. **Animals** beast creature living thing being mammal vertebrate

1. **Science** study of material world

technique education

information

body of knowledge

1. **Organization** management company method arrangement composition configuration structure framework

1. **Secondary school** junior high

high school

college preparatory school intermediate school middle school

high school

1. **Education** learning nurture coaching training cultivation teaching tuition tutelage tutoring enlightenment pedagogy preparation

1. **Important** vital

crucial emphasized forefront decisive paramount necessary salient principal urgent chief imperative

1. **Tradition** customs heritage legend culture ethics

ritual habit

unwritten law belief

established practice

myth mythology

1. **Save** rescue defend salvage

come to rescue pull

recover

out of fire (trouble) recover

redeem bail conserve preserve out protect shield

1. **Young** budding blooming juvenile little inexperience tender childish youthful

the young youth

young people

1. **Positive** definite certain affirmative firm genuine thorough advantage irrefutable undeniable assured

1. **Negative** bad contradictory antagonistic unfavourable unwilling detrimental denying opposing pessimistic uninterested gloomy rejecting

1. **Outweigh** cancel out

outbalance eclipse exceed

counterbalance overshadow dominate override

1. **Changes** alteration remodelling correction tampering diversity mutation novelty revision adjustment differ variation

1. **Environment** surroundings atmosphere background circumstances habitat

territory terrain conditions domain context area around

1. **social/society** related to the society culture

familiar friendly community social order public civilization general public camaraderie communicative

1. 64.

**international/global** cosmopolitan

all over universal global

intercontinental world worldwide

all-embracing

1. **Transport** move transfer

conveyance passage movement transit truck age shipment freightage carting commute

1. **Resources** Possessions natural resources belongings materials supplies

savings means funds capital reserves wealth

1. **Research** study experimentation examination

fact-finding ground-work investigation

1. **Old people** elderly person oldster retired person retiree pensioner golden-ager geriatric

1. **Mobile phones** cellular phones cell phone

digital phone car phones

1. **Trend** pattern fashion flow current bent course swing tendency drift leaning inclination

progression

1. **Awareness**

alertness realization knowledge enlightenment mindfulness perception aliveness attentiveness

1. **Media** communication by publication announcement cable

radio television disclosure news publishing

1. **Fuel** combustible food nourishment incitement material means ammunition

something providing energy propellant

1. **Prison** jail lockup

penal institution reformatory confinement dungeon

keep stackable Guardhouse

Detention centre

1. **Prisoner** captive convict culprit

lifer jailbirds inmates detainee hostage offender

1. **Species** class variety category collection group kind

order type division breed

1. **Rural areas** backwoods interior outback woodland back country frontier countryside

1. **Farming** agriculture agronomics agronomy crop-raising cultivation growing harvesting landscaping soil-culture

producing crops

1. **Fast food** junk food convenience food

1. **Extinct** dead and gone gone

inactive vanished terminated abolished disappeared ended obsolete

1. **Endangered** at risk

in danger Threatened Facing extinction

82 **work** Labour Chore Job Task

Assignment Drudge Drudgery Industry Endeavour Efforts Pains obligation

1. **Advertising** Exhibiting Promo Publicity

Public notice of sale Broadcasting Screamer Promotion

1. **Future** expected approaching impending Prospective unfolding up

in the course of time just around the corner

destined forthcoming likely

1. **Suspicious** distrustful doubtful questioning cagey apprehensive sceptical quizzical wondering

1. **Government** administration management authority ministry regime

state union

jurisdiction command law

rule

1. **Internet** computer network www

cyberspace information highway hyperspace

the Net the Web online network

world wide web

1. **Sports** physical activity

recreational activity exercise

athletics games play

1. **Television** T.V

T.V. sets idiot box

small screen telly tube

1. **Architecture** design of buildings architectonics building construction engineering planning

1. **Immigration** emigration colonization crossing migration relocation settling

shift displacement relocation settling

shift displacement

re establishment trans migration

1. **Weapon** ammunition arms armament pistol

gun ballista firearm revolver missile machine gun

1. **Money** currency cash funds resources wage wealth banknote payment

medium of exchange

1. **Corporal**

bodily physical gross objective

1. **Punishment** abuse disciplinary action victimization penalty penance

trial chastening

1. **Behaviour** manner of conducting oneself action

decency morals social grace decorum ethics

way of life

1. **Waste** filth

junk muck rubbish scrap sewage trash

bits and pieces debris

wreck litter

1. **Pollution** impurity contamination corruption fouling dirtying spoliation soiling uncleanness adulteration

1. **Parent** creator guardian root source ancestor architect author cause originator
2. **Multicultural** multinational international global

universal worldwide continental

**Speaking Vocabs**

**Amazing**- incredible unbelievable improbable fabulous wonderful fantastic astonishing astounding extraordinary

**Anger**- enrage infuriate arouse nettle exasperate inflame madden

**Angry**- mad furious enraged excited wrathful indignant exasperated aroused inflamed

**Answer**- reply respond retort acknowledge

**Ask**- question inquire of seek information from put a question to demand request expect inquire query interrogate examine quiz

**Awful**- dreadful terrible abominable bad poor unpleasant **Bad**- evil immoral wicked corrupt sinful depraved rotten contaminated spoiled tainted harmful injurious unfavourable defective inferior

imperfect substandard faulty improper inappropriate unsuitable disagreeable unpleasant   cross nasty unfriendly irascible horrible atrocious outrageous scandalous infamous wrong   noxious sinister putrid snide deplorable dismal gross heinous nefarious base obnoxious detestable despicable contemptible   foul rank ghastly

execrable **Beautiful** - pretty lovely handsome

attractive gorgeous dazzling splendid magnificent comely fair ravishing graceful elegant fine exquisite aesthetic pleasing

shapely delicate stunning glorious heavenly resplendent radiant glowing blooming sparkling **Begin** - start open launch initiate commence inaugurate originate

**Big** - enormous huge immense gigantic vast colossal gargantuan large sizable grand great tall substantial mammoth astronomical ample broad expansive spacious stout tremendous titanic mountainous

**Brave** - courageous fearless dauntless intrepid   plucky daring heroic valorous audacious bold gallant valiant doughty mettlesome **Break** - fracture rupture   shatter smash wreck crash demolish atomize **Bright** - shining shiny gleaming brilliant sparkling shimmering radiant vivid colorful lustrous luminous incandescent intelligent knowing quick-witted smart intellectual

**Calm** - quiet peaceful still tranquil mild serene smooth composed collected unruffled level-headed unexcited detached aloof

**Come** - approach advance near arrive reach

**Cool** - chilly cold frosty wintry icy frigid

**Crooked** - bent twisted curved hooked zigzag **ry** - shout yell yowl scream roar bellow weep wail sob bawl **Cut** - gash slash prick nick sever slice carve cleave slit chop crop lop reduce

**Dangerous** - perilous hazardous risky uncertain unsafe **Dark** - shadowy unlit murky gloomy dim

dusky shaded sunless black dismal sad **Decide** - determine settle choose resolve **Definite** - certain sure positive determined clear distinct obvious **Delicious** - savory delectable appetizing luscious scrumptious palatable delightful enjoyable toothsome exquisite

**Describe** - portray characterize picture narrate relate recount represent report record

**Destroy** - ruin demolish raze waste kill slay end extinguish

**Difference** - disagreement inequity contrast dissimilarity incompatibility

**Do** - execute enact carry out finish conclude effect accomplish achieve attain

**Dull** - boring tiring tiresome uninteresting slow dumb stupid unimaginative lifeless dead insensible tedious wearisome listless expressionless plain monotonous humdrum dreary **Eager** - keen fervent enthusiastic involved interested alive to **End** - stop finish terminate conclude close halt cessation discontinuance

**Enjoy** - appreciate delight in be pleased indulge in luxuriate in bask in relish devour savor like

**Explain** - elaborate clarify define interpret justify account for

**Fair** - just impartial unbiased objective unprejudiced honest **Fall** - drop descend plunge topple tumble **False** - fake fraudulent counterfeit spurious untrue unfounded erroneous deceptive groundless fallacious

**Famous** - well-known renowned celebrated famed eminent illustrious distinguished noted notorious

**Fast** - quick rapid speedy fleet hasty snappy mercurial swiftly rapidly quickly snappily speedily lickety-split posthaste hastily expeditiously like a flash

**Fat** - stout corpulent fleshy beefy paunchy plump full rotund tubby pudgy chubby chunky burly bulky elephantine**Fear** - fright dread terror alarm dismay anxiety scare awe horror panic apprehension **Fly** - soar hover flit wing flee waft glide coast skim sail cruise **Funny** - humorous amusing droll comic comical   laughable silly

**Get** - acquire obtain secure procure gain fetch find score accumulate win earn rep catch net bag derive collect gather glean pick up accept come by regain salvage

**Go** - recede depart fade disappear move travel proceed

**Good** - excellent fine superior wonderful marvelous qualified suited suitable apt proper capable generous kindly friendly gracious obliging pleasant agreeable pleasurable satisfactory well- behaved obedient honorable reliable trustworthy safe favorable profitable advantageous righteous expedient helpful valid genuine ample salubrious estimable beneficial splendid great noble worthy first-rate top- notch grand sterling superb respectable edifying

**Great** - noteworthy worthy distinguished remarkable grand considerable powerful much mighty

**Gross** - improper rude coarse indecent crude vulgar outrageous extreme grievous shameful uncouth obscene low

**Happy** - pleased contented satisfied delighted elated joyful cheerful ecstatic jubilant gay tickled gratified glad blissful overjoyed

**Hate** - despise loathe detest abhor disfavor dislike disapprove abominate

**Have** - hold possess own contain acquire gain maintain believe bear beget occupy absorb fill enjoy

**Help** - aid assist support encourage back wait on attend serve relieve succor benefit befriend abet **Hide** - conceal cover mask cloak camouflage screen shroud veil

**Hurry** - rush run speed race hasten urge accelerate bustle **Hurt** - damage harm injure wound distress afflict pain

**Idea** - thought concept conception notion understanding opinion plan view belief

**Important** - necessary vital critical indispensable valuable essential significant primary principal considerable famous distinguished notable well-known **Interesting** - fascinating engaging sharp keen bright intelligent animated spirited attractive inviting intriguing provocative though- provoking challenging inspiring involving moving titillating tantalizing exciting entertaining piquant lively racy spicy

engrossing absorbing consuming gripping arresting enthralling spellbinding curious captivating enchanting bewitching appealing **Keep** - hold retain withhold preserve maintain sustain support

**Kill** - slay execute assassinate murder destroy cancel abolish **Lazy** - indolent

slothful idle inactive sluggish

**Little** - tiny small diminutive shrimp runt miniature puny exiguous dinky cramped limited itsy- bitsy microscopic slight petite minute **Look** - gaze see glance watch survey study seek search for peek peep glimpse stare contemplate examine gape ogle scrutinize inspect leer behold observe view witness perceive spy sight discover notice recognize peer eye gawk peruse explore **Love** - like admire esteem fancy care for cherish   adore treasure worship appreciate   savor **Make** - create originate invent beget form construct design fabricate manufacture produce build

develop do effect execute compose perform accomplish earn gain obtain acquire get

**Mark** - label tag price ticket impress effect trace imprint stamp brand sign note heed notice designate **Mischievous** - prankish playful naughty roguish waggish impish sportive

**Move** - plod go creep crawl inch poke drag toddle shuffle trot dawdle walk traipse mosey jog plug trudge slump lumber trail lag run sprint trip bound hotfoot high-tail streak stride

tear breeze whisk rush dash dart bolt fling scamper scurry skedaddle scoot scuttle scramble race chase hasten hurry hump gallop lope accelerate stir budge travel wander roam journey trek ride spin slip glide slide slither coast   flow   sail saunter hobble amble stagger paddle slouch prance straggle meander perambulate waddle wobble pace swagger promenade lunge

**Moody** - temperamental changeable short- tempered glum morose sullen mopes irritable testy peevish fretful spiteful sulky touchy

**Neat** - clean orderly tidy trim dapper natty smart elegant well-organized super desirable spruce shipshape well-kept shapely

**New** - fresh unique original unusual novel modern current

recent

**Old** - feeble frail ancient weak aged used worn dilapidated ragged faded broken-down former old-fashioned outmoded passé veteran mature venerable primitive traditional archaic conventional customary stale musty obsolete extinct

**Part** - portion share piece allotment section fraction fragment

**Place** - space area spot plot region location situation position residence dwelling set site station status state **Plan** - plot scheme design draw map diagram procedure

arrangement intention device contrivance method way blueprint

**Popular** - well-liked approved accepted favourite celebrated common current **Predicament** - quandary dilemma pickle problem plight spot scrape jam

**Put** - place set attach establish assign keep save set aside effect achieve do build **Quiet** - silent still soundless mute

tranquil peaceful calm restful

**Right** - correct accurate factual true good just honest upright lawful moral proper suitable apt legal fair

**Run** - race speed hurry hasten sprint dash rush escape elope flee

**Say/Tell** - inform notify advise relate recount narrate explain   reveal disclose divulge declare command order bid enlighten instruct insist teach train direct issue remark converse speak affirm suppose utter negate express verbalize voice articulate pronounce deliver convey impart assert state allege mutter mumble whisper sigh exclaim yell sing yelp snarl hiss grunt snort roar bellow thunder boom

scream shriek screech squawk whine philosophize stammer stutter lisp drawl jabber protest announce swear vow content assure deny dispute

**Scared** - afraid frightened alarmed terrified panicked fearful unnerved insecure timid shy skittish jumpy disquieted worried vexed troubled disturbed horrified terrorized shocked petrified haunted timorous shrinking tremulous stupefied

paralyzed stunned apprehensive

**Show** - display exhibit present note point to indicate explain reveal prove demonstrate expose **Slow** - unhurried gradual leisurely late behind tedious slack **Stop** - cease halt stay pause discontinue conclude end finish quit

**Story** - tale myth legend fable yarn account narrative chronicle epic sage anecdote record memoir

**Strange** - odd peculiar unusual unfamiliar uncommon queer weird outlandish curious unique exclusive irregular **Take** - hold catch seize grasp win capture acquire pick choose select prefer remove steal lift rob engage bewitch purchase buy retract recall assume occupy consume

**Tell** - disclose reveal show expose uncover relate narrate inform advise explain divulge declare command order bid recount repeat

**Think** - judge deem assume believe consider contemplate reflect mediate **Trouble** - distress anguish anxiety worry wretchedness pain danger peril disaster grief misfortune difficulty concern pains inconvenience exertion effort

**True** - accurate right proper precise exact valid genuine real actual trusty steady loyal dependable sincere staunch

**Ugly** - hideous frightful frightening shocking horrible unpleasant monstrous terrifying gross grisly ghastly horrid unsightly plain

homely evil repulsive repugnant gruesome **Unhappy** - miserable uncomfortable wretched heart- broken unfortunate poor downhearted sorrowful depressed dejected melancholy glum gloomy dismal discouraged sad

**Use** - employ utilize exhaust spend expend consume and exercise **Wrong** - incorrect inaccurate mistaken erroneous improper unsuited

**Come**

advance approach arrive near reach **Go**

disappear fade move proceed recede travel **Run**

escape elope flee hasten hurry race rush speed sprint **Hurry** — rush run speed race hasten urge accelerate bustle **Hide** — conceal cover mask cloak camouflage screen shroud veil

**Move** — plod go creep crawl inch poke drag toddle shuffle trot dawdle walk traipse mosey jog plug

trudge slump lumber trail lag run sprint trip bound hotfoot high-tail streak stride tear breeze whisk rush dash dart bolt fling scamper scurry skedaddle scoot scuttle scramble race chase hasten hurry hump gallop lope accelerate stir budge travel wander roam journey trek ride spin slip glide slide slither coast   flow   sail saunter hobble amble stagger paddle slouch prance straggle meander perambulate waddle wobble pace swagger promenade lunge

**Do** — execute enact carry out finish

conclude effect accomplish achieve attain

**Have** — hold possess own contain acquire gain maintain believe bear beget occupy absorb fill enjoy

**Use** — employ utilize exhaust spend expend consume exercise

**Get** — acquire obtain secure procure gain fetch find score accumulate win earn rep catch net bag derive collect gather glean pick up accept come by regain salvage

**Keep** — hold retain withhold preserve maintain sustain support

**Put** — place set attach establish assign keep save set aside effect achieve do build

**Take** — hold catch seize grasp win capture acquire pick choose select prefer remove steal lift rob engage bewitch purchase buy retract recall assume occupy consume

**Make** — create originate invent beget form construct design fabricate manufacture produce build

develop do effect execute compose perform accomplish earn gain obtain acquire get

**Break** — fracture rupture shatter smash wreck crash demolish atomize **Destroy** — ruin demolish raze waste kill slay end extinguish

**Kill** — slay execute assassinate murder destroy cancel abolish **Cut** — gash slash

prick nick sever slice carve cleave slit chop crop lop reduce

**Fall** — drop descend plunge topple tumble **Fly** — soar hover flit wing flee waft glide coast skim sail cruise

**Decide** — determine settle choose resolve **Help** — aid assist support encourage back wait on attend serve relieve succour benefit befriend abet **Mark** — label tag price ticket impress effect trace imprint stamp brand sign note heed notice designate

**Plan** — plot scheme design draw map diagram procedure arrangement intention device contrivance method way blueprint **Show** — display exhibit present note point to indicate explain reveal prove demonstratexpose **Begin** — start open launch initiate commence inaugurate originate

**End** — finish terminate conclude close halt cessation discontinuance cease halt stay pause discontinue conclude finish quit

**Big** enormous huge immense gigantic vast colossal gargantuan sizable grand great tall substantial mammoth astronomical ample broad expansive spacious stout tremendous titanic mountainous

**Little** — small tiny diminutive shrimp runt miniature puny exiguous dinky cramped limited itsy- Betsy microscopic slight petite minute **New** — fresh unique original unusual novel modern   current recent

**Old** — feeble frail ancient weak aged used worn dilapidated ragged faded broken-down former old-fashioned outmoded passé veteran mature venerable primitive traditional archaic conventional

customary stale musty obsolete extinct

**False** — wrong fake fraudulent counterfeit spurious untrue unfounded erroneous deceptive groundless fallacious incorrect inaccurate mistaken erroneous improper unsuitable

**True** — right accurate proper precise exact valid genuine real actual trusty steady loyal dependable sincere staunch correct accurate factual true good just honest upright lawful moral proper suitable apt legal fair

**Fast** — quick rapid speedy fleet hasty snappy mercurial swiftly rapidly quickly snappily speedily lickety-split post- haste hastily expeditiously like a flash

**Slow** — unhurried gradual leisurely late behind tedious slack **Cool** — chilly cold frosty wintry icy frigid

**Hot** — feverish warm heated sweltering torrid equatorial tropical erotic passionate spicy peppery pungent sharp tangy tart fiery flaming sizzling charged burning seared chafed´ inflamed irritated red smarting stinging **Quiet** — silent still soundless mute tranquil peaceful calm restful hushed inaudible

reticent reserved taciturn secretive uncommunicative tight lipped

**Noisy** — loudly ear- splitting stentorian strident clamorous boisterous clangourous deafening roisterers uproarious pan demoniac

**All** — complete entire full gross outright

perfect total utter whole any complete every sum totality each and every every bit of bar none every single everything everyone

**None** — nothing nobody no one zero zilch no one at all no part not a bit not a soul not a thing not any not anyone not anything not one nonexistent   null nadir nil naught void nada blank nix **Normal** — daily traditional familiar routine proper ordinary typical everyday usual commonplace natural classic standard general bona fide established habitual orthodox prevalent run-of-the-mill time- honored unvarying average conventional customary common

regular garden-variety household plain simple balanced **Strange** — abnormal aberrant anomalous bent bizarre deviant queer eccentric freakish fanatical odd eerie peculiar weird unorthodox nonstandard atypical different irregular nonconforming

offbeat unusual extraordinary insane irrational disorderly rare exceptional extreme outlandish ***Descriptive***

**Describe** — portray characterize picture narrate relate recount represent report record

**Difference** — disagreement inequity contrast dissimilarity incompatibility **Explain** — elaborate clarify   define interpret justify account for

**Idea** — thought concept conception notion understanding opinion plan view belief

**Look** — gaze see glance watch survey study seek search for peek peep glimpse stare contemplate examine gape ogle scrutinize inspect leer behold observe view witness perceive spy sight discover notice recognize peer eye gawk peruse explore **Story** — tale myth legend fable yarn account narrative chronicle epic sage anecdote record memoir

**Tell** — disclose reveal show expose uncover relate narrate inform advise explain divulge declare command order bid recount repeat

**Think** — judge deem assume believe consider contemplate reflect mediate ***Feelings***

**Anger** — enrage infuriate arouse nettle exasperate inflame madden

**Angry** — mad furious enraged excited wrathful indignant exasperated aroused inflamed

**Calm** — quiet peaceful still tranquil mild serene smooth composed collected unruffled level-headed unexcited detached aloof

**Eager** — keen fervent enthusiastic involved interested alive to **Fear** — fright dread terror alarm dismay anxiety scare awe horror panic apprehension

**Happy** — pleased contented satisfied delighted elated joyful cheerful ecstatic jubilant gay tickled gratified glad blissful overjoyed

**Hate** — despise loathe detest   abhor disfavour dislike disapprove abominate **Love** — like admire esteem fancy care for cherish adore

treasure worship appreciate savour **Moody** — temperamental changeable short- tempered glum morose sullen mopes irritable testy peevish fretful spiteful sulky touchy

**Sad** — miserable uncomfortable wretched heart- broken unfortunate poor downhearted sorrowful depressed dejected melancholy glum gloomy dismal discouraged unhappy **Scared** — afraid frightened alarmed terrified panicked fearful unnerved insecure timid shy skittish jumpy disquieted worried vexed troubled disturbed horrified terrorized shocked petrified haunted timorous shrinking tremulous stupefied paralyzed stunned apprehensive ***Negative***

**Awful** — dreadful terrible abominable bad poor unpleasant **Bad** — evil immoral wicked corrupt sinful depraved rotten contaminated spoiled tainted harmful injurious unfavourable defective inferior

imperfect substandard faulty improper inappropriate unsuitable disagreeable unpleasant   cross nasty unfriendly irascible horrible atrocious outrageousscandalous infamous wrong noxious sinister

putrid snide deplorable dismal gross heinous nefarious base obnoxious detestable despicable contemptible foul rank ghastly execrable

**Crooked** — bent twisted curved hooked zigzag **Dangerous** perilous hazardous risky uncertain unsafe

**Dark** — shadowy unlit murky gloomy dim dusky shaded sunless black dismal sad

**Dull** — boring tiring tiresome uninteresting slow dumb stupid unimaginative lifeless dead insensible tedious wearisome listless expressionless plain monotonous humdrum dreary

**Fat** — stout corpulent fleshy beefy paunchy plump full rotund tubby pudgy chubby chunky burly bulky elephantine

**Gross** — improper rude coarse indecent crude vulgar outrageous extreme grievous shameful uncouth obscene low **Hurt** — damage harm injure wound distress afflict pain

**Lazy** — indolent slothful idle inactive sluggish **Predicament** — quandary dilemma

pickle problem plight spot scrape jam **Trouble** — distress anguish anxiety worry wretchedness pain danger peril disaster grief misfortune difficulty concern pains inconvenience exertion effort

**Ugly** — hideous frightful frightening shocking horrible unpleasant monstrous terrifying gross grisly ghastly horrid unsightly plain homely evil repulsive repugnant gruesome ***Positive***

**Amazing** — incredible

unbelievable improbable fabulous wonderful fantastic astonishing astounding extraordinary

**Beautiful** — pretty lovely handsome attractive gorgeous dazzling splendid magnificent comely fair ravishing graceful elegant fine exquisite aesthetic pleasing shapely delicate stunning glorious heavenly resplendent radiant glowing blooming sparkling **Brave** — courageous fearless dauntless intrepid plucky

daring heroic valorous audacious bold gallant valiant doughty mettlesome **Bright** — shining shiny gleaming brilliant sparkling shimmering radiant

vivid colorful lustrous luminous incandescent intelligent knowing quick-witted smart intellectual

**Delicious** — savoury delectable appetizing luscious scrumptious palatable delightful enjoyable toothsome exquisite

**Enjoy** — appreciate delight in be pleased indulge in luxuriate in bask in relish devour saver like

**Famous** — well-known renowned celebrated famed eminent illustrious distinguished noted notorious

**Funny** — humorous amusing droll comic comical laughable silly

**Good** — excellent fine superior wonderful marvellous qualified suited suitable apt proper capable generous kindly friendly gracious obliging pleasant agreeable pleasurable satisfactory well- behaved obedient honourable reliable trustworthy safe favourable profitable advantageous righteous expedient helpful valid genuine

ample salubrious estimable beneficial splendid great noble worthy first-rate top- notch grand sterling superb respectable edifying

**Great** — noteworthy worthy distinguished remarkable grand considerable powerful much mighty **Mischievous** — prankish playful naughty roguish waggish impish sportive

**Neat** — clean orderly tidy trim dapper natty smart elegant well-organized super desirable spruce shipshape well-kept shapely

**Popular** — well-liked approved accepted favourite celebrated common current ***Talk / Speech* Answer** — reply respond retort acknowledge

**Ask** — question inquire of seek information from put a question to demand request expect inquire query interrogate examine quiz

**Cry** — shout yell yowl scream roar bellow weep wail sob bawl **Say/Tell** — inform notify advise relate recount narrate explain   reveal disclose divulge declare command order bid enlighten instruct insist teach train direct issue remark converse speak affirm suppose utter negate express verbalize voice articulate pronounce deliver convey impart assert state allege mutter mumble whisper sigh exclaim yell sing yelp snarl hiss grunt snort roar bellow thunder boom

scream shriek screech squawk whine philosophize stammer stutter lisp drawl

jabber protest announce swear vow content assure deny dispute

**Mean (Something)** — add up to affect be important be of value be substantive carry weight connote count denote express imply intend involve signify spell stand for suggest value weigh in ***Unsorted***

**Somewhat** — a little

sort of kind of a bit relatively slightly moderately to some extent / degree reasonably partially more or less not much rather quite fairly by a long shot by far rather significantly well

**Somehow** — in a way virtually to a certain extent in some measure to some extent to a certain degree quasi in a manner of speaking effectively

anyhow anyway anywise by hook or by crook another howsoever in any way somehow or other someway by some means

**Definite** — certain sure positive determined clear distinct obvious

**Fair** — just impartial unbiased objective unprejudiced honest **Important** — necessary vital critical indispensable

valuable essential significant primary principal considerable famous distinguished notable well-known **Interesting** — fascinating engaging sharp keen bright intelligent animated spirited attractive inviting intriguing provocative thought- provoking challenging inspiring involving moving titillating tantalizing exciting entertaining piquant lively racy spicy

engrossing absorbing consuming gripping arresting enthralling spellbinding curious captivating enchanting bewitching appealing **Part** — portion share piece   allotment section fraction fragment

**Place** — space area spot plot region location situation position residence dwelling set site station status state **Describe taste** Delicious delightful exquisite luscious reach nectarous unusual

**To describe work** Efficient neat excellent pioneering fruitful meritorious satisfying valuable

**To describe performance** Breath-taking masterful divine

stirring stunning first - rate gratifying captivating

**To describe a book** Engaging eye-opening fascinating incredible superb useful phenomenal compelling

**To describe a movie** Absorbing humorous thrilling touching world-class gripping appropriate

**Who described holiday** Enjoyable fun like able heavenly surprising impressive tantalizing **To describe an opportunity** Advantages flawless beyond description profitable indescribable terrific smashing

**Describe a change** Beneficial laudable refreshing favourable startling suitable Highly anticipated inconceivable tremendous

**Describe personality** Amiable inspiring amusing kind hearted magnetic positive

vibrant classy bewitching

**To describe smile** Dazzling fantastic perfect eternal enticing magnanimous pleasant irresistible

**To describe an idea** Appealing, brilliant compelling, exalted priceless sensational intoxicating interesting **To describe an exhibition**

Alluring, iconic ,rare unique ,not able rapturous ,well known

,outstanding ,enigmatic **To describe view** Majestic, enchanting exceptional magnificent unforgettable arresting **To describe an achievement** Astonishing astounding ,curious glorious incompatible Supreme, significant, pivotal overwhelming **To describe an adventure**

Enriching Epic exhilarating imaginative wondrous uplifting uncommon unbelievable matchless

**To describe a question** Captivating delicate ideal Prime provocative solid wonderful thought provoking

**To describe a look** Admirable, elegant fabulous ,fetching sensual, graceful gorgeous ,glittering striking

**To describe abilities** Extraordinary magnetic, magical peerless, legendary terrific, miraculous transcendent

♉**FEELINGS:**

happy, glad, beatific, blissful, cheerful, chirpy, content, pleased, satisfied, delighted, ecstatic , exalted, elated, sad, bereft, blue, broken, broken-hearted, broody, bruised, broody, careworn, deflated, dark,

demoralised, depressed, desolate, despondent, disaffected, disappointed, disconsolate, discouraged, dismal, disillusioned, disheartened, dismayed, displeased, dissatisfied, distressed, distraught, doleful, down, downcast, downhearted, forlorn, tender, angry, excited, envious, embarrassed, frightened, etc...

♉**QUALITIES AND APPEARANCE:**

good, excellent, brilliant ,splendid, fantastic, magnificent, bad, terrible, awesome, awful, nice, beautiful, pretty, gorgeous, cute, glamorous,elegant, good-looking, handsome, ugly, unsightly, right, wrong, funny, amusing, entertaining, light, heavy, fat, stout, thin, slim, clean, dirty, filthy, straight, noisy, quiet, still, tranquil, calm, powerful, nutritious, adorable, adventurous, aggressive, alert, attractive, bloody, blushing, colorful, exciting, graceful, grotesque, drab, dull, homely, plain, precious, sparkling, fragile, frail, weak, strong, doubtful, bewildered, confused, puzzled, cautious, careful, concerned, innocent, guilty, crazy, silly, stupid, foolish, clumsy, intelligent, clever, cunning, shy, timid, rich, poor, wild, defiant, courageous, brave, helpful, helpless, unhelpful, etc...

♉**CONDITION:**

important, principal, paramount, famous, notorious, fictitious, real, true, false, imaginary, alive, dead, odd, weird, unusual, strange, outstanding, impossible, improbable, easy, difficult, closed, open, etc...

♉**QUANTITY:**

one, two, three, ... first,

second, third, ... abundant, empty, heavy, light, numerous, substantial, significant, insignificant etc...

♉**WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE:**

cold, warm, hot, cool, rainy, windy snowy, foggy, sunny, cloudy, stormy, frozen, etc...

♉**TIME:**

late, early, punctual, behindhand, delayed, ill-timed, premature, tardy, unearthly, modern, traditional, old-fashioned, young, old, new, slow, swift,quick, rapid, brief, short, long, etc...

♉**NATIONALITY AND ORIGIN**:

American, Mexican, Moroccan,, African, Martian, etc...

♉**MATERIAL:**

wooden, woollen, cottony, fibrous, metallic, bronze, etc...

♉**AGE:**

old, ancient, aged, senile, elderly, ageless, oldies, overage, young, juvenile, adolescent,

teenage, underage, youthful, etc...

♉**PURPOSE:**

(These adjectives usually end in /ing/) sleeping bag, frying pan, swinging door, time-saving gadget, driving licence, etc...

♉**Taste/Touch:** bitter, delicious, fresh,

juicy, ripe, rotten, salty,

sour, spicy, stale, sticky, sweet, tart, tasteless, tasty, thirsty, fluttering, fuzzy, greasy, grubby, hard, hot, icy, loose, melted, plastic, prickly, rough, scattered, shaggy, shaky, sharp, shivering, silky, slimy, slippery, smooth, soft, solid, steady, sticky, tight, uneven, weak, wet, wooden, yummy, boiling, etc...

**VOCABS FOR LISTNING**

♉**Days of the week:** Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday,

Sunday, weekdays, weekend

♉**Months of the year:** January, February, March, April, May, June, July August,

September, October, November, December

♉**Money matters:** cash, debit, credit card, cheque, in advance, annual fee, monthly membership, interest rate, deposit, tuition fees, poverty, bank statement,

money management, current account, student account, withdraw, low-risk investment, mortgage, grace period, budget deficit, retail voucher, coupon، counterfeit money, public money, taxpayers’ money, debt, interest-free credit, purchase, partial refund, annuity, non- refundable, MasterCard, VISA, distribution costs, income, finance department, family finances, duty-free store.

♉**Subjects:** science, politics, history, biology, architecture, law, geography , archaeology, literature, business management, agriculture, statistics, mathematics,

logic, physics, psychology, anthropology, economics, philosophy, performing arts, visual

arts, chemistry, humanities

♉**Studying at college/university:** course outline, group discussion, handout,

written work, report writing, research, Proofreading, experiment, experience, reference, textbook, dictionary, laptop, printer, student advisor, teamwork, module,

topic, assessment, library, department, computer centre, classroom, lecture, tutor,

main hall, attendance, deadline, give a talk, speech, computer laboratory, certificate,

diploma, placement test, overseas students, full-time, facilities, college, dining room, specialist, knowledge, international, accommodation, home stay, primary, secondary, intermediate, media room, resources room, staff, commencement, dissertation,

leaflet, faculty, pupils, pencil, feedback, tasks, outcomes, advanced, introductory,

extra background, higher education, guidelines, post- secondary,

supervisor, bachelor's

degree, compound, vocabulary, student support services, student retention, publication,

foreign students, schedule, school

reunion, registrar’s office, stationery. Marketing: catalogue, interview, newsletter, competition, TV program, strategies, research method, entertainment industry, leadership, management, display, products, customer, special offer, collecting data, questionnaire, survey, mass media, statistic,

profit margin, poll, business card, training, trainee, merchandise, manufacture, recruitment.

Health: yoga, tai-chi, keep-fit, salad bar, vegetarian, outdoor activities, leisure time,

disease, meal, protein, balanced diet, food pyramid, vitamin, carbohydrates, rice, pasta, potatoes, pizza, tomatoes, bread, cereals, minerals, zinc, meat, seafood, eggs, beans, milk, cheese, yoghurt, fruit, vegetables, citrus fruits, green pepper, blackcurrant,

nuts, egg yolk, liver, medicine*,*treatment, remedy, nursing care, nursery, regular exercise.

♉**Nature:** field, footbridge, environment, waterfall, river,

mountain, forest, village,

coast, reef, lake, valley, hill, cliff, island, peninsula, earthquake, avalanche, tornado, typhoon, desertification, volcano, disaster, catastrophe, erosion, landslides, storm, flood, hurricane, pond, jungle, oasis, dam, canyon

♉**the environment:** greenhouse effect, acid rain, global warming, carbon dioxide,

burring fossil, exhaust fumes, deforestation, nitrogen oxide, smog, climate, pollution, temperature, power plants, landfill, cattle, wind turbine, soar power, hydroelectric power, renewable, source of energy, reliable, solar panels, environmentally friendly,

oxygen, chemical- free, desert, degradation, vegetation, sea level, ocean currents, soil conditioner, coal, fossil fuels, firewood, drought, contaminated.

♉**The animal kingdom:** birds of prey, seabirds, poultry and game, mammals, cetacean, whale, primates, rodents, fish, amphibian, reptile, insects, octopus, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species, livestock, creature, lion, penguin,

♉**plants:** mushroom, fungus, leaves, seed,

core, bark, trunk, twig, branch, flower, stem, roots, cluster, fertilizer

♉**continents:** South America, North America, Africa, Asia, Europe,

Australia and Antarctica .

♉**Countries:** Egypt, Mexico, France, Indonesia, Turkey, England, Germany, China,

Greece, Brazil, India, North Korea, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan,

Singapore, Switzerland , United Kingdom, Italy, the dominican republic, the philippines Denmark.

♉**Languages:** linguistics, bilingual, trilingual, polyglot, Portuguese, Mandarin,

Bengali, Chinese, Hindi, Russian, Japanese, German, Punjabi, Thai, Persian, Filipino, French, Italian, Greek, French,

♉**Architecture and buildings:** dome, palace, fort, castle, glasshouse, pyramid, log cabin, lighthouse, hut, skyscraper, sculpture,

♉**Homes:** semi- detached house, duplex, terraced house, town house, row house, bungalow, thatched cottage, mobile home, houseboat, block of flats, apartment building, condominium, chimney, bedroom, basement, landlord, tenant, rent, lease,

neighborhood, suburb, sofa, coffee table, dormitory, storey, kitchen, refrigerator, microwave, ground floor, oven, hallway, insurance

♉**In the city:** cities, street, lane, city centre, central station, car park, department

store, bridge, temple, embassy, road system, hospital, garden, avenue,

♉**Workplaces:** clinic, dentist, reception, appointment, staff selection, colleague, Workshop, showroom, information desk, employer, employment, unemployed, technical Cooperation, team leaders, stress, ability, vision, confidence, employee, internship

♉**Rating and qualities:** reasonable, satisfactory, dangerous, safe, strongly Recommended, poor quality, satisfied, disappointed, efficient, luxurious, colored,

spotted, striped, expensive, cheap.

♉**Touring:** tourist guided tour, ticket office, souvenir, trip, guest, reservation, view,

culture, memorable, single double bedded room, picnic, tourist attraction, hostel,

suite, aquarium,

♉**Verbs:** train, develop, collect, supervise, mark, edit, revise, exhibit, donate,

surpass, register, support, hunt, persuade, concentrate, discuss, suggest, arrange, borrow, immigrate, review, learn, touch.

♉**Adjectives:** energetic, social, ancient, necessary, fantastic, exciting, fabulous,

Dull, comfortable, convenient, suitable, affordable, voluntary، mandatory, compulsory, temporary, permanent, Immense, vast, salty, extinct, vulnerable, pessimistic, Optimistic, realistic, practical, knowledgeable, flexible, confident, Western, intensive, Tranquil, spectacular, intact, various

♉**hobbies:** orienteering, caving, spelunking, archery, ice skating, scuba- diving,Snorkeling, skateboarding, bowls, darts, golf, billiards, photography, painting, pottery,Woodcarvin g, gardening, stamp collection, embroidery, climbing, chess, parachute

♉**sports:** cricket, baseball, basketball, rugby, soccer, American football, hockey,

swimming, tennis, squash, badminton, ping-pong, field, court, pitch, stadium, team,

the discus, the javelin, the hammer, the high jump, horse

racing, show jumping, polo, cycling, gymnasium, athlete, gym, extreme sports, paragliding, hang- gliding, skydiving, abseiling, snowboarding, bungee jumping, surfing, windsurfing, jet-skiing,

body boarding, white-water rafting, kite surfing, mountain biking, jogging, press- up,push-up, barbell, treadmill, judo, recreation, snooker, walking, hampionship, canoeing, refreshment

♉**Shapes:** Square, rectangular, triangular, polygon, Oval, spherical, spiral, circular, curved, cylindrical,

♉**Measurement** width, length, altitude, imperial system, metric system, Mass, depth, breadth, height, three dimensions, frequency

♉**Transportations:** cargo plane, shipment, container ship, boat, lifeboat, ferry, hovercraft, hydrofoil, liner, canal boat, narrowboat, dinghy sailing, sailboat,

paddle steamer, cabin cruiser, rowing boat, rowboat, kayak, canoe, punt, gondola,

aircraft, helicopter, seaplane, airship, hot-air balloon, airport,crew, passenger, platform, hire a car, automobile

♉**Vehicles:** double- decker bus, single- decker, minibus, school bus, coach, truck,

tanker, van, lorry, transporter, forklift truck, tow truck, breakdown truck, pickup, jeep, caravan, camper, tractor, taxi, cab, tram, underground, subway, stream train, freight

train, goods train,

♉**Weather:** humid, hot, sticky, breeze, chilly, cold, cool, dry, dusty, freezing, hot, warm, wet, weather forecast, antenna, moisture,

♉**Places:** local library, swimming pool, cafeteria, cottage, parliament, accommodation, restaurant, canteen, cafe, bookshop, sports centre, city council,

dance studio, park, conversation club, kindergarten

♉**equipment and tools:** helmet, light, musical instrument, cassette, silicon chip, digital monitor, gadget, device, screen, breaks, wheels , mechanical pencil, disk, backpack,

♉**The arts and media:** Opera , Orchestra , concert , symphony, the press, conductor, vocalist, audience, festival, carnival, exhibition,classical music, theatre, cinemas, art gallery, museum,ballet, television, radio, graphics, newspaper

♉**Materials:** fur, metal, steel, aluminum, copper,

rubber, plastic, ceramics, glass, cement, stone, textile, cotton, fabric, wool, leather, bone, paper, lumber/wood, glue, composite, fiberglass, concrete, wax, paper, wood, silver, gold, feather

♉**Works and jobs:** occupation, profession, designer, decorator, architect, engineer,

manager, waitress, waiter, teacher, vacancy, professor, specialist, psychologist، volunteer, freelance, secretary, craftsman

,work experience, curriculum vitae, mail

address, receptionist, pilot, guard, flight attendant, lecturer, office assistant, clerk,

accountant, cashier, captain

♉**Color:** blue, white, orange, green, grey, black, red, yellow, purple, brown, pink

♉**expressions and time:**

three times per week, a gap year, fulltime,

part-time, midday, midnight, millennium, century, decade, fortnight.



**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,Conseq uently,

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

♉ **“POSITIVE LINKERS” (ADDITION)**

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

♉ **“NEGATIVE LINKERS” (CONTRAST)**

However Rather

On the other hand On the contrary But

Otherwise On spite of Though Although Even though In contrast Alternatively Whereas Whilst While

♉**EXPRESS THE “SUMMERY”**

To conclude In conclusion To sum up

In summery To summaries Finally

In a nut shell In short

To recapitulate All in all

In closing Lastly

♉**SHOWING “CERTAINTY”**

Of course Undoubtedly Obvious Plainly Certainly

Unquestionably Assuredly Without question Beyond question Indisputably Irrefutably

**Top 24 Ideas for**

**different Topics of Writing Task**

1. **Advertising**

♉ **Positives of Advertising**

1. Advertising is a key part of modern business
2. Companies need to tell customers about their products
3. Advertisements inform us about the choices we have
4. Advertising is a creative industry that employs many people
5. Without advertising we would have less choice
6. Without advertising there would be higher unemployment
7. Advertising is a form of modern art
8. People enjoy adverts

♉ **Negatives of Advertising**

1. Advertising manipulates people
2. It aims to persuade people that buying a product will make them happier
3. Advertisers focus on selling a brand image
4. They use glamorous, successful people
5. We now live in a consumer culture
6. We are persuaded to follow the latest trend
7. We are encouraged to associate certain brands with a higher status
8. Advertisers often aim their marketing at children
9. Children can easily be influenced by advertisements.
10. Children put pressure on parents to buy them things

♉ **Opinions about Advertising**

1. Advertising should be regulated
2. Advertising aimed at children should be controlled or even banned
3. Unhealthy foods should not be marketed in a way that attracts children
4. Products that can be risk to healthy should display warnings
5. In some countries it is illegal to advertise cigarettes on television
6. Warnings must be displayed on cigarette packets
7. However, advertising is necessary in free market economies
8. It creates demand for products
9. Governments should only censor false information or products that are harmful
10. **Animal rights**

♉ **Arguments for Animal Testing**

1. Animals are used in important scientific research
2. It is necessary to do medical tests on new drugs
3. Animal testing helps to advance medical and scientific knowledge
4. Many important medical discoveries involved experimentation on animals
5. Testing for the cosmetics industry is now banned in many countries

♉ **Arguments against Animal Testing**

1. The benefits of research using animals do not justify the suffering caused
2. There are alternative methods of research
3. The lives of animals should be respected
4. Humans have no moral right to do experiments on animals

♉ **Arguments for Vegetarianism**

1. Vegetarians do not eat foods that are produced by killing animals
2. Many people choose a vegetarian diet for moral or health reasons
3. A healthy diet is possible without eating meat
4. It is unnecessary to kill animal for food
5. A vegetarian diet may reduce the risk of disease like cancer
6. Many people question the treatment of animals in factory farms

♉ **Arguments against Vegetarianism**

1. Vegetarians do not eat a balanced diet
2. In many cultures, meat is the main ingredient in traditional meals
3. Meat-eaters argue that animals are below humans in the food chain
4. It is completely natural for us to kill them for food
5. Our aim should be improve farming methods
6. Farms should produce organic food

♉ **Positives of Zoos**

1. Zoos play an important role in wildlife conservation
2. They can help to protect endangered species
3. Zoos allow scientists to study animals and their behaviour
4. Zoos are educational, interesting and fun
5. Children, in particular, enjoy learning about animals
6. Zoos provide job opportunities.

♉ **Negatives of Zoos**

1. Zoo animals are kept in artificial environments
2. They are kept in cages or have limited space
3. Zoo animals rely on humans
4. They lose the freedom to hunt for food
5. They best way to save endangered species is by protecting natural habitats.
6. Some people believe that zoos are unethical
7. Zoos exhibits animals with the aim of making money
8. We have no right to use animals for entertainment and profit.

1. **Cities**

♉ **Reasons for Urbanization**

1. People move to cities in search of job opportunities
2. Cities offer greater employment possibilities and a higher standard of living
3. People migrate to cities from the countryside
4. Traditional activities like

farming need fewer workers nowadays

♉ **Negatives of City Life**

1. Life in cities has its drawbacks
2. The cost of living is higher than in rural areas
3. Some people do not manage to find work
4. Housing is usually much more expensive
5. Homelessness and poverty are common on cities
6. There is a gap between rich and poor
7. Life in cities can be extremely stressful
8. There are problems like traffic congestion and crime
9. Cities lack a sense of community
10. People do not even know their neighbour
11. Cities are sometimes described as “concrete jungles”.

♉ **Pedestrian Areas**

1. Pedestrian zones in city centre can improve the local environment
2. Banning cars encourages people to walk or cycle
3. Many European cities have built bicycle lanes
4. Dependence on cars is linked to health problems like obesity
5. People who walk or cycle regularly are generally healthier
6. Pedestrian areas are safer and more attractive for both residents and tourists
7. **Crime**

♉ **Police and Crime Prevention**

1. The job of the polices is to catch criminals
2. They must also prevent crime and make communities safer
3. There should be an increase in the number of police officers on the streets
4. Police officers should be seen as part of the community
5. They should be involved with education and prevention
6. The police should be in close contact with schools
7. They should focus on young people who have dropped out of school.
8. These teenagers may become involved with gangs

♉ **Punishment s/Prisons**

1. Fines are used as punishment for minor crimes
2. If the crime is more serious, prison is the most common punishment
3. Some criminals pose a threat to society
4. They are put in prison to ensure the safety of other citizens

♉ **Negatives of Prisons**

1. Criminals are put together
2. They make friends with other offenders
3. Many prisoners re-offend when they are released
4. A criminal record makes finding a job more difficult

♉ **Rehabilitatio n**

1. Another aim of prisons is rehabilitation
2. Prisoners receive education of vocational training
3. Prisoners should learn personal skills and specific job skills
4. Punishment could make prisoners’ behaviour worse
5. Rehabilitation aims to make them better citizens
6. Rehabilitated prisoners are less likely to re-offend

♉ **Capital punishment**

1. Supporters say that capital punishment deters crime
2. Fear of the death penalty stops people from

committing offences

1. The death penalty shows that crime is not tolerated
2. It is a form of revenge
3. The cost of imprisonment is avoided
4. The offender cannot pose a threat to others

♉ **Against Capital Punishment**

1. Innocent people could be wrongly convicted and executed
2. Crime rates are not necessarily reduced
3. Many criminals do not think they will be caught
4. Capital punishment is not a good deterrent
5. Executing prisoners creates a violent culture and encourages revenge
6. We have no right to take another human life

♉ **Community service**

1. Community service is a way to reform offenders
2. It could be a solution to prison overcrowding
3. It avoids the cost of imprisonment
4. It makes offenders useful in their local communities
5. They are required to clean

streets or talk to school groups

1. Offenders repay their community
2. They avoid the negative influence that prison can have

♉ **Against community service**

1. Community service is not a sufficient punishment
2. Criminals should be locked up, away from their victims

♉ **Crime in the Media**

1. Crime is one of the main subjects of most news programs.
2. The mass media focus on violent and sensational crimes
3. This lead to fear of crime among the public
4. Sensational stories attract more viewers or readers
5. The media report crime stories in order to increase their audience
6. **Education**

♉ **Benefits of education**

1. Education gives people knowledge and skills
2. People with qualification are more likely to find work
3. They can earn a higher salary
4. They can contribute positively to society
5. Schools aim to teach young people moral values such

as tolerance and sharing

1. Schools prepare children to be members of a society

♉ **Benefits of Studying Abroad**

1. Foreign institutions may offer better courses
2. Many students want to attend a prestigious university
3. The best universities employ teachers who are experts in their fields
4. Qualifications gained abroad can open the door to better job opportunities
5. Living abroad can broaden students’ horizons
6. Overseas students are exposed to different cultures and customs.
7. They become more independent
8. They are responsible for cooking, cleaning and paying bills
9. They will learn a foreign language

♉ **Drawback of studying abroad**

1. Living and studying abroad can be difficult
2. Students have problems with paperwork such as visa applications
3. The language barrier can be a problem
4. Students have to find accommodation and pay bills
5. Studying in a foreign language is challenging
6. Living alone in an unfamiliar culture can cause homesickness

♉ **Technology in Education:**

**Advantages**

1. Technology is a powerful tool to engage students
2. Technology can make lessons much more interesting
3. Students can do research using online resources
4. Students can study at their own place
5. Adults can take distance learning courses
6. Students can study whenever and wherever they want
7. Students also learn skills which are useful for their future jobs
8. For example, they learn to write reports using a word processor

♉ **Technology in Education: Disadvantages**

1. People rely too much on computers
2. Young learners do not become proficient in some basic skills
3. They use word processors and spelling may suffer
4. People should be able to write a letter by hand
5. Technology is no substitute for a real teacher
6. Learners need a structured course
7. An experienced teacher knows what materials to choose
8. Computers are expensive to maintain and can be unreliable

♉ **Technology in Education:**

**Opinion**

1. Institutions should supplement traditional teaching with the use of technology
2. Technology is part of everyday life
3. It can enhance a teacher’s lessons
4. Students can use online resources to help with homework
5. Students must still learn to write by hand
6. They should still use traditional sources of information such as books

♉ **Education in Developing countries:**

**Problems**

1. Children often have to work from an early age
2. There are no schools in many areas
3. Families do not have access to books or computers
4. Literacy rates are often low
5. People in developing countries need knowledge and skills
6. Education is the key to improving the economy of these countries

♉ **Education in developing countries: solutions**

1. Developed countries could help developing nations by providing money
2. They could invest in schools and technology
3. They could supply the funds to build schools and pay for teachers
4. Children need to have access to free schooling
5. Computer equipment could be donated
6. The Internet can expose students to a world of knowledge and information
7. Governments should make education compulsory for all children
8. They should encourage parents to send their children to school
9. Governments of developed and developing countries must work together

♉ **Higher education: Advantages (also see “benefits of education”)**

1. There are many benefits to going to university
2. A degree can open the door to better employment prospects
3. Economies are becoming increasingly knowledge-based
4. Most jobs require specific knowledge and skills
5. Skilled workers are needed for sectors such as information technology and engineering
6. Repetitive manual jobs are now done by machine
7. Many factories have moved to developing countries

♉ **Higher education: Disadvantages**

1. A healthy economy needs a wide range of workers
2. Some manual workers will always be needed
3. A university degree is not necessary for many service professions
4. Practical training is more important in some industries
5. In the UK, for example, there is currently a shortage of plumbers
6. Their services are therefore becoming more and more expensive

♉ **Advantage of Home- schooling**

1. Some parents decide to educate their children at home
2. Some families live in isolated areas with poor transport
3. Other parents are not satisfied with local schools
4. Parents can respond to what their children need and how they learn best
5. One-to-one lessons allow much faster progress
6. The child can work at his or her own pace
7. Discipline problems are avoided by home- schooling

♉ **Disadvantag es of home- schooling**

1. Most parents do not have the time to educate their children at home
2. One parent would need to give up work
3. School subjects are normally taught by up to ten different teachers
4. Most parents do not have the necessary knowledge or resources
5. Private tutors are expensive
6. Children will miss out on the social experience that school offers
7. At school, children learn how to get on with each other
8. Home-schooled children may lack social skills
9. Schools offer a better overall educational experience

♉ **Bad behaviour in schools: causes**

1. Bad behaviour is due to a lack of structure and discipline
2. There are too many children in some classes
3. Large classes are difficult to manage
4. May disruptive students come from an unstable family background
5. Other parents are too lenient and spoil their children
6. Some children are used to getting whatever they want
7. Schools can do very little if they are not supported by parents

♉ **Bad behaviour in schools: solutions**

1. Schools need a clear code of conduct
2. Schools need a clear set of rules about behaviour
3. They need to create a positive working atmosphere
4. Teachers must have the power to

punish disruptive students

1. Schools should remove difficult children from lessons
2. Schools need to work closely with parents
3. Discipline could be lacking at home
4. Parents must support the school rules
5. They should take responsibility for their children’s behaviour

♉ **Corporal Punishment:**

**Opinion**

1. Corporal Punishment is not a good idea
2. Physical punishment is a way of controlling children using fear
3. This does not promote trust between adults and children
4. Children who are punished physically may become shy or resentful
5. Corporal punishment creates an atmosphere of fear and anger

♉ **Single Sex Education:**

**Advantages**

1. Some people believe that male and female students should go to separate schools
2. This is often for religious or cultural reasons
3. Discipline problems might be

avoided by separating boys and girls

1. Boys and girls may learn in different ways and have different needs
2. Student at single-sex schools often get better exam grades.

♉ **Single-sex Education: Disadvantages**

1. Separating boys and girls is unnecessary
2. It is unhealthy in terms of children’s social development
3. Many coeducational schools are extremely successful
4. A mixed-sex environment is more representative of real life
5. Coeducational schools provide children with better social skills for adult life

♉ **Advantages of Streaming (grouping children according to ability)**

1. Some schools separate students according to their academic ability
2. Teachers can work at the right speed for their students
3. Teachers can plan more suitable lessons
4. High-level groups may progress faster
5. Lower level groups can benefits from a slower pace
6. Some teachers and parents support streaming for these reasons

♉ **Disadvantag es of Streaming**

1. Grouping by ability may have a negative impact on students
2. Children do not want to be seen as less intelligent than others
3. Streaming could damage students’ self esteem
4. They may lose motivation
5. Students from wealthier families tend to be better prepared
6. Children from poorer families may receive less support from parents
7. Mixed ability classes encourage everyone to achieve their potential.
8. **Environment**

♉ **Global warming**

1. Gases such as carbon dioxide trap heat from the sun
2. This causes global temperatures to rise
3. This process is known as the greenhouse effect
4. Human activity is a major factor in the rise of the greenhouse gases
5. Factories and vehicles produce emissions and exhaust fumes
6. Many developing countries are becoming industrialized
7. The number of cars on our streets is growing
8. Cheap air travel is allowing more people to fly

♉ **Effects of Global Warming**

1. Global warming will have a significant impact on our planet
2. Rising temperature will cause melting of the polar ice caps
3. Sea levels will rise
4. We can expect more extreme weather conditions
5. Flooding and droughts may become more common

♉ **Impacts of humans on the environment**

1. The increasing world population is putting pressure on natural resources
2. Fossil fuels like oil and gas are running out
3. We are destroying wildlife habitats
4. We have cut down enormous areas of rainforest
5. This has led to the extinction of many species of animals and plants

♉ **Solutions to environment problems**

1. Governments could introduce laws to limit emissions from factories
2. They should invest in renewable energy from solar, wind or water power
3. They could impose “green taxes” on drivers and airlines companies
4. Government campaigns should promote recycling
5. Natural areas and wild animals should be protected
6. Individuals should also try to be greener
7. We should take fewer flights abroad for holidays
8. We should take public transport rather than driving
9. We should choose products with less packaging
10. We should recycle as much as possible

♉ **Waste/rubbi sh**

1. The amount of waster we produce has increased
2. This problem is a result of our consumer culture
3. Products are not made to last
4. If something breaks, we throw it away and buy a new one
5. Advertisers encourage is to buy the newest fashions
6. Packaging is an important part of selling
7. Most foods are sold in non- biodegradable plastics packaging
8. The amount of household waste is growing
9. This waste ends up in landfill sites

♉ **Litter**

1. People do not think about the consequences of dropping rubbish
2. They assume that somebody is pad to clean the streets
3. Plastic packaging does not break down easily
4. Most of the litter seen on streets is fast food packaging

♉ **Recycling and other solutions**

1. Companies should make goods that last longer
2. They should not use so much packaging
3. Governments should be stricter, about waster produced by companies
4. They should put legal limits on packaging
5. Consumers should avoid buying over-packaged products
6. We should recycle and reuse useful materials.
7. There are collection banks for glass, paper and plastic bottles
8. Households can use several rubbish bins to separate waste
9. Recycling saves energy and raw materials.

♉ **Nuclear Power: Positives**

1. There are several benefits to build more nuclear power stations
2. Fossil fuel like oil and gas are running out
3. Nuclear power is a sustainable energy source
4. It can be used to produce electricity without wasting natural resources
5. It could be replace the use of natural resources like coal, oil or gas
6. Nuclear power stations are cleaner than fossil fuel power stations
7. They could help to reduce carbon emissions that cause global warming
8. The risks of accidents are being reduced

♉ **Nuclear Power: negatives**

1. Opponents of nuclear power worry about the safety of power stations
2. The building of new nuclear power stations is unpopular
3. Nobody wants to live near one
4. Nuclear waste disposal is a significant problem
5. There is currently no way to decontaminate radioactive material
6. People worry that terrorists could steal radioactive materials
7. It is safer to produce energy from solar, wind or water power.
8. **Family**

♉ **Family size**

1. Families in many countries are not as large as they used to be
2. We tend to live in small nuclear families rather than large extended families
3. Parents tend to have fewer children
4. Young children are no longer expected to work
5. Nowadays both parents often work
6. It costs so much to bring children up
7. It is more difficult to raise a large family

♉ **Working parents (also see “gender” topic)**

1. Children and their parents seem to be less close nowadays
2. Parents spend less time with their children
3. Women traditionally stayed at home to cook, clean and look after children
4. Nowadays both parents often work full time
5. Children may be left alone, or with nannies or babysitters
6. Busy parents have less contact with their children
7. Many families no longer eat meals together
8. Children spend more time with friends or surfing the Internet

♉ **Negative effects on Children**

1. The lack of closeness in families can have a negative effect on children
2. Many parents have no idea how their children spend their time
3. Friends, television and the Internet become the main influence on children’s behaviour
4. Teenagers are influenced by peer pressure
5. Some of them join gangs
6. Juvenile delinquency is on the increase
7. Parents should be more involved with their children’s upbringing
8. Young people need positive role models

♉ **Divorce**

1. In the past, divorce was unacceptable
2. It was considered to be embarrassing for a family
3. People stayed together for religious or family reasons
4. Divorce is more socially acceptable nowadays
5. It has become much more common
6. Divorce can be extremely stressful
7. Lone parents may face financial difficulties
8. Many single parents have to rely on benefits paid by the state
9. Divorce can have a negative effect on children
10. Children from single-parent families are more likely to get lower grades or drop out of school.
11. The rise in divorce rates may be connected to some social problems

♉ **Care for Old people**

1. Caring for elderly people was traditionally the responsibility of families
2. Adults had to look after their elderly parents
3. A woman’s job was to stay at home

taking care of her family

1. Nowadays, fewer elderly people are looked after by their relatives
2. Residential homes provide care for large number of elderly people
3. Some families are unable to look after elderly relatives
4. Families tend to be smaller these days, and women often have full-time jobs
5. Cares homes provide a professional service for senior citizens
6. Nurses are better trained than family members

♉ **Care for Old people: Opinion**

1. The best form of care for the elderly depends on the family situation
2. It depends on whether family members have the time resources
3. We all have a responsibility towards the older people in our society
4. Governments should invest money in facilities and training for care workers.
5. **Gender**

♉ **Gender and education**

1. Men and women should have access to the same

educational opportunities

1. Males and females should be accepted onto courses according to their abilities
2. It is wrong to discriminate against students because of their gender
3. Gender should be irrelevant in education
4. Student’s achievements should depend on hard work and individual merit
5. In the UK, there are similar numbers of male and female students in higher education

♉ **Gender and work**

1. Men and women should have access to the same professional opportunities
2. Both man and women should be able to pursue a career
3. They should earn equal salaries
4. They should be employed according to their abilities, qualifications and experience
5. Traditionally women have been restricted to certain roles
6. They were often employed as secretaries or receptionists
7. Nowadays, a range of occupations is

available to both sexes

1. Career success depends on individual merit

♉ **Women’s and Men’s roles in the Family**

1. Some people argue that a mother should not work
2. She should stay at home and bring up her children
3. The father should be the breadwinner of the family
4. Others believe that both parents should share these responsibilities
5. Working women can take maternity leave during and after pregnancy
6. Many mothers continue to work after this period
7. Many fathers and mothers share their parenting and domestic responsibilities
8. They contribute equally to childcare, cooking and cleaning
9. Some women many have better career prospects than their husbands.
10. Paternity leave and

“househusbands” are becoming more common

1. Traditional gender roles and gradually changing
2. Families can divide roles and responsibilities in

the most convenient way.

1. **Genetic Engineering**

♉ **Positives of genetic engineering**

1. Genetic engineering is the practice of manipulating the genes of an organism
2. It is used to produce crops that are more resistant to insects and diseases
3. Some genetically modified crops grow more quickly
4. Some drugs and vaccines are produced by genetic engineering
5. It may become possible to change human’s genetic characteristics.
6. Scientists may use genetic engineering to cure diseases.
7. Inherited illnesses would no longer exist
8. Genes could be changed before a baby is born
9. It could also be possible to clone human organs
10. We could all have replacement body part
11. Humans could live longer, healthier lives

♉ **Negatives of genetic engineering**

1. There are ethical concerns about

human genetic engineering

1. Parents might want to choose their children’s characteristics
2. This would be unnatural
3. It would be unacceptable in most religions
4. Soldiers could be cloned from the genes of the strongest people
5. Clones might be used like robots to do certain jobs
6. Clones might even be developed just for organ replacements
7. Society and human evolution would change completely
8. Currently, human genetic engineering is prohibited

♉ **Genetically- Modified (GM) foods:**

**Advantages**

1. Farmers can produce crops that grow bigger and faster
2. Some GM crops are more resistant to disease or insects
3. This could be important for food production in developing countries
4. Faster growing cereals, fruit and vegetables will mean more profit
5. GM foods can be modified to look perfect
6. They may be more attractive to customers

♉ **Genetically- Modified (GM) Foods: Disadvantages**

1. There may be risks involved in the genetic engineering of foods.
2. GM crops might change whole ecosystems
3. Food chains could be broken if crops are resistant to predators
4. Organic foods are produced without chemicals or genetic modification
5. Organic farming may be slower and more expensive
6. However, the environment is not damaged by fertilizers or pesticides.
7. **Global issues**

♉ **Problems in developing countries**

1. Developing countries face a range if problems
2. Standards of healthcare and education are low
3. Life expectancy is usually lower than in developed countries
4. There is a lack of infrastructure, employment and good quality housing
5. Many people are forced to live in poverty
6. Food, drinking water and basic medicines are in short supply

♉ **How to help developing countries**

1. The best form of help for developing countries is development aid
2. Richer nations can help by investing in long- term projects
3. Governments and charities can help by building new houses and schools
4. Globalization may also help developing countries
5. Multi-national companies can creating jobs in developing countries
6. On the other hand, many people emigrate to find work in richer countries
7. They often sand money back home to their families
8. This money helps to improve the standard of living in developing countries

♉ **Immigration**

1. Some people move to another countries in search of a better life
2. Many immigrants come from less developed countries
3. Richer, industrialized countries may offer

opportunities for employment

1. Free healthcare and schooling are available in some developed countries
2. Other people migrate to a foreign country to improve their academic qualifications

♉ **Positives of immigration and Multi-cultural societies**

1. From an economic perspective, immigration can be extremely positive
2. Many immigrants have skills that are needed in the country they move to
3. Immigrants who find work contribute to the economy of their new country
4. Many immigrants send money home to help family members
5. Immigration also creates cultural diversity
6. People of many different nationalities learn to live together
7. This can help people to become more open-minded and tolerant

♉ **Negatives of Immigration**

1. Some people believe that immigrants take jobs that should go to local people
2. Some immigrant workers work longer hours for less money
3. Companies might pay lower salaries to immigrant workers
4. Unemployment rates could rise if there are too many immigrants

♉ **Opinions about Immigration**

1. Immigration can help the economy of a country
2. It can create multi-cultural societies
3. However, immigration needs to be controlled
4. In many countries, immigrants need visas or work permit
5. Governments should stop companies from exploiting immigrant workers
6. Foreign and local workers should have the right to equal pay and conditions

♉ **Positives of Globalization**

1. Business of becoming increasingly international
2. Multi-national companies do business across the world
3. Companies like MacDonald’s can be seen on high streets in most cities
4. Goods are produced in one

country and sold in many others

1. A global economy means free trade between countries
2. This can strengthen political relationships
3. Globalization can also create opportunities for employment
4. It encourages investment in less developed countries
5. It could reduce poverty in the developing world

♉ **Negatives of Globalization**

1. Globalization is not always beneficial to everyone
2. Companies can move to countries where labour is cheap
3. This creates redundancies, or job losses
4. Employees cannot be confident that they have stable jobs
5. Companies sometimes exploit their employees in developing countries
6. Global trade creates more waste and pollution

♉ **The future of Globalization**

1. There should be global regulations for salaries and working conditions
2. Governments should impose laws to protect the environment
3. **Government and Society**

♉ **What governments can do**

1. Governments provide public services like healthcare and education
2. They support people who are living in poverty or unable to work
3. Governments raise money by taxing working people
4. They can spend money on resources and campaigns
5. They can introduce new laws
6. They can impose taxes
7. They can raise people’s awareness of issues (e.g climate change/healthy eating)
8. They can influence people’s

habits and opinions

1. They can create jobs
2. They can regulate the activities of companies such as banks
3. They can provide resources for schools
4. They are also responsible for the security and well- being of their citizens
5. They control armed forces and police forces

♉ **Public services**

1. Governments pay the salaries of public sector workers like police officers and teachers
2. The necessary money is raised by taxing people’s income
3. Free education and healthcare may be provided by the state
4. Some governments control public transport systems and even TV channels
5. In other countries, these services are provided by private companies
6. Some people believe that competition between private companies is good
7. It helps to improve quality while bringing prices down
8. Other people think that essential services should be free
9. Governments should pay for them

♉ **Censorship:**

**Opinion**

1. Governments can censor what public sees or reads in the media
2. To a certain extent censorship is necessary
3. We should use censorship to protect children from violent images
4. Some computer games involve killing people or committing crimes
5. The Internet also needs to be controlled
6. Many websites show pornography and violence
7. There should be age limits for websites and computers games
8. Parents need to take responsibility for checking what their children watch
9. It is impossible for governments to control everything we see

♉ **Video cameras in public places**

1. The use of CCTV is becoming widespread
2. Video cameras have been installed in many public places
3. They are supposed to protect us and deter criminals
4. Many people think that this surveillance violates our privacy
5. The authorities could build databases with our pictures and identities
6. We should not be treated like criminals

♉ **Smart cards:**

**Positives**

1. Governments will probably introduce a digital

identification card system

1. Smart cards will have benefits and drawbacks
2. They could help to reduce crime
3. They could hold personal information, such as DNA
4. Digital bank cards could contain fingerprint information
5. It would be very difficult for criminals to use a stolen card
6. It would be easier for police to identify people and catch criminals

♉ **Smart cards:**

**Negatives**

1. Many people are worried about losing their privacy
2. Governments could store all our personal and medical information
3. This information could be used by insurance companies
4. Employers could check our health records

♉ **People with Disabilities**

1. People with disabilities should be treated the same as everybody else
2. They should have the same rights as other people
3. They should have access to the same jobs as other citizens
4. Discriminations against disabled people is illegal in many countries
5. Ramps and lifts for wheelchairs should be installed in public buildings
6. Support teacher can be employed to help children with learning difficulties **12. Guns and Weapons**

♉ **Why guns should be legal**

1. In some countries, people are allowed to own firearms
2. Individuals have the right to protect themselves
3. People can use guns in self defence
4. This deters criminals

♉ **Why gun**

**ownership should be illegal**

1. There is a risk of accidents with guns
2. The number of violent crimes increases when guns are available
3. Criminals may be armed
4. The police then need to use guns
5. Suicide rates have been shown to rise when guns are available
6. Guns create violent societies with high murder rates

♉ **Why polices should use guns**

1. Many criminals use weapons
2. The threat of a gun can deter criminals
3. Police officers can forces a criminal to surrender
4. It is easier to arrest someone and avoid physical violence
5. The police may shoot violent criminals in self defence
6. They can protect the public
7. They can shoot an escaping criminal who poses a serious danger to the public

♉ **Why police should not carry guns**

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

♉ **Arm Trade:**

**Positives**

1. The export of arms, or weapons, is an extremely controversial issue
2. Governments of rich, industrialized countries sell arms to each other
3. This industry creates jobs and wealth
4. The trade of weapons may improve relationships between governments

♉ **Arms Trade:**

**Negatives**

1. Weapons may be used in conflicts and wars
2. The supply of arms could be responsible for deaths
3. Governments are promoting war in order to make a profit
4. Rich countries can influence the politics of other nations

♉ **Nuclear weapons**

1. Nuclear weapons are capable of destroying whole cities
2. A nuclear war between two countries would destroy both countries
3. Nuclear weapons are used as a deterrent
4. They prevent wars from starting

♉ **Nuclear weapons:**

**Opinion**

1. Nuclear weapons should be prohibited
2. Governments should limit the production of nuclear weapons
3. There is a danger of nuclear weapons being obtained by terrorists
4. Nuclear weapons cannot be used against terrorist organizations

♉ **Armed Forces: Positives**

1. Armed forces provide security and protection
2. They deter military attack by another country
3. They can also be sued to maintain peace within countries
4. They can be sued to give the police extra support
5. Soldiers are also used to help in emergency situations, such as after a natural disaster

♉ **Armed forces: negatives**

1. Armies require a lot of funding from governments
2. Too much money is spent on weapons and military technology
3. This money could be spent on schools, hospitals and other public services

**13. Health**

♉ **Diet**

1. The human body requires a balanced diet
2. An unhealthy diet can cause various health problems
3. Obesity, diabetes and heart disease are on the increase
4. Many people nowadays rely on fast food or pre- prepared meals
5. These foods often contain too much fat, salt and sugar
6. They are cheap to buy and very easy to prepare
7. Many young people have grown up on a diet of convenience foods
8. Populations in developed countries are increasingly overweight

♉ **Exercise**

1. Regular exercise is essential in maintaining a healthy body
2. Exercise burns calories and helps to build healthy bones and muscles
3. Doctors advise exercising at least three times a week for 20 minutes
4. Most people nowadays lead a sedentary lifestyle
5. We tend to walk less and do desk jobs
6. Most adults relax by watching television
7. Children play video games rather than doing outdoor sports
8. In the past, people were more active in their jobs and at home

♉ **Government’ s Role**

1. Governments have a significant

role to play in reducing obesity

1. More and more people, including young children are seriously overweight
2. They are at risk of heart disease and diabetes
3. This situation will increase the burden on hospitals and taxpayers
4. Hospitals rely on the government for money and resources
5. Governments should promote a healthy diet and regular exercise
6. There should be more time for sports on school timetables
7. Unhealthy junk food should be banned from school menus
8. People need information about what foods contain
9. Food packaging must show the food’s nutritional content
10. The British Government recommends eating five portions of fruit and vegetables per day

♉ **State Health system: advantages**

1. Good healthcare should be available to everyone for free
2. State healthcare is paid by the government using money from taxes
3. Everyone has access to the same quality of care and treatment
4. Private healthcare is unfair because only wealthy people can afford it
5. The National Health Service in the UK provides free healthcare for every resident

♉ **Private Healthcare: advantages**

1. State hospitals are often very large and difficult to run
2. Private hospitals have shorter waiting lists for operations and appointments
3. Patients can benefit from faster treatment
4. Many people prefer to pay for more a personal service
5. Patients have their own room and more comfortable facilities

♉ **Alternative medicine:**

**Positives**

1. People are increasingly using alternative medicines to treat illnesses.
2. For example, acupuncture can be used to treat backache
3. Herbal medicines can be used to treat allergies or viruses
4. Many patients report positive

experiences with these treatments

1. Some traditional cures have been used for hundreds of years

♉ **Alternative medicine:**

**Negatives**

1. Many alternative medicines have not been tested scientifically
2. They may have no beneficial effect at all
3. They may cause unknown side effects
4. People should trust the opinions of qualified doctors
5. An illness could get worse without treatment from a doctor

♉ **Stress**

1. Modern lifestyles are increasingly stressful
2. People work long hours with strict deadlines
3. Our busy lifestyles mean we have less time to relax
4. Unemployment is a major cause of stress
5. Children may be affected by their parents’ relationship problems
6. Tests and exams can also cause stress

♉ **How to reduce stress**

1. Stress can be reduced by taking regular exercise and

eating a healthy diet

1. It is also important to get sufficient sleep and make leisure time a priority
2. People should work less overtime and take regular holidays
3. Schools have started to employ psychologists
4. They can offer emotional support to students
5. They can help students to cope with exam stress **14. Housing and Architecture**

♉ **State/council housing**

1. In some countries the government provides state or council housing
2. This helps people who cannot afford to buy their own house
3. It can be argued that state housing creates dependence on the government
4. People should be rely on the government to look after them
5. People have no incentive to earn money and buy their own home
6. Council properties are often made with cheap, poor-quality materials.

♉ **Old Buildings**

1. Historic buildings are part of a country’s heritage
2. They should be protected
3. Old buildings are often considered to be works or art
4. They give character to cities and attract tourists
5. They show us how people lived in the past
6. We identify countries by architectural symbols like the pyramids in Egypt
7. Governments should spend money on looking after historic buildings
8. They need regular repairs and maintenance
9. New buildings should be designed to complement them

♉ **Modern/gree n buildings**

1. Modern buildings should be designed to be environmentally friendly
2. They should use less energy and produce less waste
3. Modern insulation can make houses more energy-efficient
4. Solar and wind power can be used to generate electricity
5. Rainwater and waste water can be recycled and used to flush toilets.
6. Modern glass buildings take advantage if natural light
7. **Language**

♉ **English as an international language**

1. English is widely used around the world
2. It is becoming a global second language
3. It is the dominant language of technology, science and international business
4. International business meetings are regularly held in English
5. The most important textbooks and journals are published in English
6. The ability to speak English is a necessary skill in the modern world

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

1. If one language is dominant, other languages may disappear
2. The dominant language brings its own culture
3. American culture has become popular around the world
4. Other cultures may be damaged
5. As an alternative to English, a new global language could be invented
6. It would have no nationality or culture attached to it
7. This could help to promote international peace and understanding
8. Esperanto is an example of a language that was invented with this aim
9. **Money**

♉ **Money and Society**

1. Society has become increasingly materialistic
2. People aspire to earn more money
3. They want a bigger house or a better car
4. We connect wealth and material possessions with happiness and success
5. Brands like “Armani” or “Mercedes” are status symbols
6. Advertising creates new desires and needs
7. It persuades us to buy the latest styles

♉ **Positives of Consumerism**

1. Consumerism creates employment
2. It helps to reduce poverty
3. It encourages innovation and creativity in business
4. We live in a global economy
5. We have a better quality of life

****♉ **Negatives of Consumerism**

1. Consumerist societies create more waste
2. They use more natural resources
3. They cause damage to the environment
4. Consumerism creates a “throw- away” culture
5. Advertisers tell us who we are and what we want
6. Wealth does not lead to happiness
7. Materialism causes greed and crime
8. We should return to traditional values like sharing **17. Personality**

♉ **Happiness**

1. Happiness means different things to different people
2. It can be described as a feeling of pleasure or enjoyment
3. People enjoy spending time with family and friends
4. Hobbies, sports and games can be a source of fun and enjoyment
5. Some people see money as a source of happiness
6. Other people define happiness as something deeper
7. In order to be truly happy it is necessary to live a good life
8. We need to feel that we are doing

something useful with our lives

1. Some people get a sense of achievement from their work
2. Others find happiness in bringing up their children
3. Religion or a sense of purpose can also be a source of happiness

♉ **Success**

1. People define success in different ways
2. Some people get a sense of achievement from raising a family
3. For others, success is defined by wealth or status
4. We often think of rich and famous people as being successful in life
5. Millionaires like Bill Gates are considered to be successful
6. They have risen to the top in their chosen professions
7. For some, being successful means achieving personal or professional goals
8. They see success as the result of hard work
9. Success in any field requires long- term planning and effort

♉ **Nature or Nurture**

1. Some people believe that our personalities are

determined mainly by genetics

1. We inherit our abilities and talents from our parents
2. Others think that our education and upbringing are more important
3. We develop according to the influences around us
4. Our personalities and achievements depend more on nurture than nature
5. Many people argue that we control our own destinies
6. We can shape our own personalities
7. By working hard we can achieve and goal that we put our minds to
8. Many successful people are “self- made”
9. We are not limited by our genetic characteristic or upbringing
10. **Sport and Leisure**

♉ **Arguments against Professional/co mpetitive sport**

1. Sport has become a business
2. Professional sport encourages people to compete for money
3. Many sports stars are only concerned about money and fame
4. Some athletes take drugs in order to win at any cost
5. Competitors are often selfish and rude
6. They are not good role models for children
7. All sports should be amateur
8. Sports should be leisure activities rather than jobs
9. People should do sporting activities for enjoyment and health reasons
10. Taking part is more important than winning

♉ **Arguments for Professional sport**

1. Professional sports are the same as any other business
2. Many people are employed in the sports industry
3. People should be able to use their talents to earn a salary
4. Sports stars entertain millions of people
5. Money is necessary to improve facilities and train athletes
6. The level of professional sport is much higher than that of amateur sport

♉ **Arguments for Competitive sport**

1. Competition is a natural instinct in humans
2. In daily life we compete to get jobs or the highest grades
3. Sports are a safe form of competition
4. Competition is healthy because it pushes us to give our best
5. Competitors and fans can release energy and aggression
6. Supporters of teams feel a sense of belonging to a community

♉ **Opinion: professional sport salaries are too high**

1. Sports professionals earn too much money
2. They do not provide a vital service
3. Football players, for example, earn enormous salaries by simply kicking a ball
4. We could all live happily without professional football
5. Life would be difficult without doctors, engineers and other vital professionals.
6. Society does not seem to value these professions as highly as professional sport
7. Sports salaries should be compatible with the wages most people earn

♉ **Opinion: professional**

**sport salaries are fair**

1. It is fair that the best professional earn a lot of money
2. Sport is a multi- million-pound industry
3. There is a large audience of sports fans
4. Sports on television attract many viewers
5. Sports stars have dedicated hours of practice to developing their fitness and skills
6. Only the most talented among them will reach the top
7. A sports career many only last 10 years
8. Sports fans are willing to pay to support their teams

♉ **Sports and Politics**

1. Some people think that sport and politics should remain separate
2. Governments are involved in the hosting of sporting events such as the Olympics.
3. These events attract investment and create jobs.
4. The Olympic Games are an advertisement for the host nation
5. They attract huge numbers of visitors and sports fans
6. Wealthy countries tend to hold these events
7. Developing countries should be given the chance to become hosts
8. **Television, Internet, Phones**

♉ **Positives of television**

1. Watching television is a good way to relax
2. It is many

people’s favourite way to wind down after a hard day at work

1. Television programs can be entertaining and enjoyable
2. Viewers have access to a huge variety of entertainment channels
3. Television brings the best comedians, musicians and actors into our homes
4. Programmers can also be informative and educational
5. News coverage makes the public aware of events around the world
6. Documentaries can make learning more interesting

♉ **Negatives of Television**

1. Television is having a negative impact on society
2. Some people link violence on television with crime rates in the real world
3. Children copy the behaviour they see on the screen
4. Children are less healthy because they spend less time playing
5. Advertisers direct their marketing at children
6. Most programs do not require much thought
7. Watching TV is a waste of time

♉ **Opinions about Television**

1. Television has many benefits
2. However, it can be addictive
3. Children should play outside rather than sit in front of a screen all day
4. Behaviour shown on TV can influence people
5. Parents should choose carefully what their children watch
6. Children should not be exposed to violence, swearing or sexual images
7. Advertising during children’s programs should be strictly controlled
8. TV companies should make more positive, educational programs

♉ **Positives of the Internet**

1. There are many advantages to using the Internet
2. It gives us instant access to information on almost any subject
3. Shops and other services are now available online
4. People can buy goods and services from the comfort of their homes
5. The Internet is starting to replace other forms of entertainment
6. It has revolutionized communication
7. We can keep in touch by email or instant messenger services
8. Video messaging is becoming common for business meetings

♉ **Negatives of the internet**

1. Many websites contain offensive content
2. Some sites show violent or sexual images
3. Parents find it difficult to control what their children see online
4. They do not always know who their children are chatting to
5. With so many websites it is difficult to search for good information
6. Criminals increasingly use the Internet to steal

people’s money

♉ **Internet compared to newspaper and books**

1. Newspapers and books are now

published online as well as in print

1. We can read the news in any language from any country in the world
2. It costs nothing to publish or access information on the Internet
3. The Internet allows anybody to publish their own writing
4. Newspaper articles and books are written by professionals
5. Professionals produce better quality writing than amateur
6. People still buy newspapers and books because they are portable
7. People do not like reading from a screen

♉ **Positives of Mobile Phones**

1. The mobile phone is the most popular gadget in today’s world
2. Mobile phones have revolutionized the way we communicate
3. We can stay in touch with family, friends and colleagues wherever we are
4. Users can send text messages, surf the Internet, take photos and listen to music
5. Mobiles have also become fashion accessories

****♉ **Negatives of Mobile Phones**

1. Mobiles phones can be a problem in some public places
2. Ringing phones cause disturbance in cinemas and school lessons
3. Some people are not aware that others can hear their conversations
4. Mobile phones may also interfere with electronic equipment
5. Their waves could cause damage to our brains
6. Mobile phones can also be a dangerous distraction
7. Using a phone while driving

reduces the driver’s concentration

1. Mobile phones are a popular target for thieves

♉ **Opinion about Mobile Phones**

1. The benefits of mobile phones outweigh the drawbacks
2. We need to use these phones with care
3. **Tourism**

♉ **Positives of Tourism**

1. Tourism is a popular leisure activity
2. People go on holiday to relax and have fun
3. Tourists can experience different cultures
4. They can sunbathe on beaches or go sight- seeing
5. Travelling abroad opens our minds
6. We can learn to speak other languages
7. The tourist trade is vital for some economies
8. It creates employment in services like accommodation, transport and entertainment
9. Some areas rely on tourism for their income
10. Tourists spend money
11. Tourism attracts investment from multi-national companies
12. It helps to improve the standard of living
13. Low-cost airlines are making it cheaper to travel abroad

♉ **Negative effects of tourism**

1. Tourism can have a negative effect on the natural environment
2. The building of facilities and infrastructure can destroy the habitat of wild animals
3. Beautiful beaches are spoilt by the building of hotels
4. Tourism creates pollution and waste
5. It puts pressure on local resources
6. Local traditional and cultures may be endangered
7. A rise in the cost of living affects local people
8. The price of goods, services and housing may increase significantly

♉ **The future of tourism**

1. Government should introduce laws to protect natural environments and local

cultures

1. Tourism should have a low impact on wildlife
2. Renewable resources like solar or water power should be used
3. Waste should be recycled
4. Local businesses such as farms should be supported
5. **Traditional vs. Modern**

♉ **Losing traditional skills**

1. Because of industrialization and global trade, many traditions have disappeared
2. Global advertising encourages everyone to buy the same products
3. Most products are now made in factories
4. Machinery has replaced skilled human labour
5. Factory work is boring and leaves people feeling unfulfilled
6. Goods are produced very quickly and in large numbers
7. Products are cheaper, which means that more people can buy them

♉ **Examples**

1. Clothes are mass produced in standard sizes
2. People wear similar clothes, rather than traditional costumes
3. Jeans and T-shirt are now worn throughout the world
4. Historic buildings took skilled craftsmen years to build
5. Modern concrete, steel and glass buildings are built in only weeks or months
6. There are fewer people who can create hand-made goods

♉ **Traditional customs**

1. Traditional customs are still important during weddings and religious festivals
2. People wear traditional costumers and eat special foods
3. It is important to maintain our different cultural identities
4. We should celebrate festivals, teach traditional skills and protect historic   places **22. Transport**

♉ **Traffic problems**

1. Traffic congestion is caused by commuters travelling to work
2. Most people live in the suburbs outside city centre
3. Commuters tend to travel at the same time of day
4. They tend to travel alone
5. Cars and road space are not used efficiently
6. This causes traffic jams during the rush hour

♉ **Traffic solutions**

1. In order to reduce traffic we should change our working habits
2. The internet can now be used to connect people
3. More people could work from home
4. Meetings can be held as video conferences
5. Workers could be given flexible timetables
6. Another solution would be to tax drivers
7. Workers should share their cars and travel together
8. In London, for example, there is a congestion charge
9. This helps to raise money for better public transport.
10. Public transport needs to be reliable and efficient

♉ **Positives of Public transport**

1. We need to reduce our dependence on cars
2. Parking a car can be extremely difficult in big cities
3. Well-designed transport systems are comfortable and convenient
4. Modern public transport can be fast and cheap
5. Public transport can help to reduce pollution in cities
6. Investment in buses and trains will ease traffic congestion
7. Buses can be given special lands to avoid traffic

♉ **Negatives of public transport**

1. Public transport if often slow and unreliable
2. Metro systems and trains are often dirty and crowded
3. People feel like “sardines in a car”
4. Cars are much more comfortable

♉ **Road safety**

1. Driving while tired or drunk is

extremely dangerous

1. Mobile phones can be a dangerous distraction for drivers
2. They draw the driver’s attention away from the road
3. The use of phones while driving has been banned in many countries
4. Punishments are becoming stricter
5. Television campaigns are used to remind people to drive safely
6. Speed cameras have become more common
7. Speed bumps are another form of traffic calming
8. Many streets are designed with the aim of slowing traffic down
9. **Water**

♉ **Importance of clean water**

1. Water is as necessary natural resource
2. Humans need access to clean, safe drinking water in order to live
3. Poor water quality is a major cause of disease and death in some countries
4. Water usually needs to be treated before we can drink it
5. Developing countries often lack the means to treat and supply water to citizens
6. Developed countries tend to have much better sanitation
7. Citizens have access to clean tap water
8. Drinking water is not contaminated by sewage or waste water
9. The supply of clean water would improve public health in many developing countries

♉ **Water supply**

1. Urban life would be impossible without water supply systems
2. These systems are massive engineering projects
3. Many professionals are involved in their planning, construction and maintenance
4. The supply and distribution of water are major concerns
5. Water is becoming scarce in some countries
6. Areas that suffer droughts often need to import water
7. As populations grow, there is more pressure on water supplies
8. This could lead to a water crisis

♉ **Water and politics**

1. The supply of water is also an

important political issue

1. Huge amount of water are needed for agriculture and industry
2. The irrigation of crops accounts for a large proportions of water use
3. A water crisis could lead to political conflicts or even wars

♉ **Argument: water should be free**

1. Some people believe that water should be free for everyone
2. Governments should supply water to all homes at no cost
3. Private companies should not be allowed to profit from this natural resource
4. Money from taxes can be used to pay for water supply systems

♉ **Argument: water should not be free**

1. If water is free, people take it for granted
2. They do not think about how much water they waste
3. They leave taps running while washing or brushing their teeth
4. If we have to pay for water, we will use it more responsibly
5. Water supply systems are extremely expensive
6. Investment is needed to maintain and improve them
7. Private companies may provide a better service than governments
8. If they provide an efficient service, they will make more money
9. They will repair leaks to avoid losing money

♉ **Bottled Water: Opinions**

1. Some people carry bottles of water wherever they go
2. For example, they take bottles of water to work or to the gym
3. They believe that bottled water is healthier than tap water
4. They also argue that it tastes better
5. However, other people believe that we should consume less bottled water
6. Plastic water bottles add to litter and waste problems
7. Companies should not be able to make a profit from water
8. It is unethical to make money by selling packaged water
9. There is no difference in quality between bottled and tap water
10. **Work**

♉ **The benefits of staying in the same job for life**

1. Employees have a stable career with one employer
2. They have a good pension and health insurance
3. Their salaries gradually increase
4. They may be promoted within the organization
5. They demonstrate loyalty
6. Experienced staff can be trusted with more responsibility
7. They become part of a team
8. There is a clearly defined path for development

♉ **The benefits of not staying in the same job**

1. People often change jobs in order to further their career
2. Another company may offer a promotion or a higher salary
3. People who change jobs can gain experience
4. They can learn different skills
5. Changing jobs is interesting and challenging
6. People can retrain in a different occupation
7. In a fast- changing world workers need to be flexible
8. People need to develop a range of

experience and skills

♉ **Self- employment**

1. Nowadays, it is easy to set up a company
2. The Internet provides a global marketplace
3. Self-employment offers greater freedom than working for a company
4. However, there are risks to starting a new business
5. Self-employed people may face financial difficulties
6. Many businesses fail to make a profit
7. There is less stability in self- employment
8. There are no benefits like pensions, sick pay and holiday pay
9. Self-employment involved hard work, long hours and total responsibility

♉ **Unemploym ent**

1. Unemployment is a big problem for individuals, communities and society
2. Some people are unable to find a job
3. They may not have the sufficient level of education or qualifications
4. They may find themselves homeless
5. Unemployment causes frustration and stress
6. Jobless people may become involved in crime as a means to get money
7. The unemployed need careers advice
8. Governments need to provide vocational courses and retraining

♉ **Unemploym ent benefits: positives**

1. Some governments pay unemployment benefits in order to help jobless people
2. Unemployed people need financial support until they find a new job
3. By claiming benefits they can continue to pay for their homes
4. The benefits system helps to reduce poverty, homelessness and crime

♉ **Unemploym ent benefits: negatives**

1. Some people claim benefits rather than working
2. They become dependent on the government
3. They are not motivated to find a job
4. The benefits system is a burden on taxpayers
5. All citizens should work to earn a living and support themselves
6. Receiving benefits affects people’s self esteem

♉ **Work/Life Balance**

1. It is important to achieve a balance between work time and leisure or family time
2. Too much work can result in stress and poor health
3. “Workaholics” may neglect their families and friends
4. People need to take regular holidays
5. Companies should be expect employees to work overtime
6. Nowadays, many people work part- time or have flexible working hours
7. Technology allow people to work from home
8. Many companies provide childcare facilities
9. A good work/ life balance can raise job satisfaction
10. Happy, healthy workers are more productive

♉ **Technology and work**

1. Internet, fax and mobile phone technologies have revolutionized working life
2. Workers can communicate via email, online networks and video conferencing
3. Technology can connect workers in different countries
4. It gives people more freedom
5. It can also save time and money
6. Some people believe that offices could disappear in the future
7. Virtual online offices may replace them

♉ **Child labour**

1. In some countries, children are exploited
2. They do repetitive jobs for very low pay
3. Children are often used in agriculture and factory work
4. The employment of children is prohibited in other countries
5. Many people think that children should be free to enjoy their childhood
6. Governments should make education a priority
7. They should build new schools
8. They should supply the resources to educate children
9. Children need to be given the knowledge and skills for adult life