

- 2 Listen to Track 20 again.
- What tense is used to describe how things were in the past?
  - What tenses are used to describe the current situation?

### IELTS Speaking Exam: Part 1

- 5 You are going to hear questions that are typical of Part 1 of the exam. Listen to each question and give your answers. Try to use the vocabulary you have learnt so far. Focus on your use of tenses, particularly when talking about changes to your town or city.

Now listen to the sample answers.

**Exam tip:** It is perfectly acceptable to say negative things about your hometown or any other topic – for example, *There is not much for young people to do or It used to be peaceful but now it's built up and congested*. However, focusing exclusively or almost exclusively on the negative in all your answers will affect the impression the examiner gains of you. Although you will not be judged specifically on your attitudes, it is probably better to present yourself as a predominantly positive person.

## Vocabulary: Suffixes

**Exam tip:** Suffixes are letters added to the end of a word to form another word, e.g. *possibility*. *Possible* is an adjective and adding *-ity* turns it into a noun. Using suffixes allows you to make new words from words you already know, dramatically improving your ability to express yourself.

- 6 1 Add the following suffixes to words 1–12 below to make nouns. Use each suffix twice.

-ness -ee -ism -hood -ment -ship

- |                  |                  |                   |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 mother_____    | 5 alcohol_____   | 9 disappoint_____ |
| 2 forgetful_____ | 6 craftsman_____ | 10 hero_____      |
| 3 address_____   | 7 aware_____     | 11 leader_____    |
| 4 treat_____     | 8 employ_____    | 12 neighbour_____ |

- 2 Write down at least two more words formed using each suffix.

Example: *-ment: management, understatement*

Other noun suffixes include *-ence/-ance* (independence), *-tion/-sion* (information), *-age* (marriage), *-y* (efficiency), *-(e)ry* (misery), and *-ant* (assistant).

- 3 Complete sentences 1–5 with the noun form of the words in brackets.

- There is a real \_\_\_\_\_ of affordable housing in my town. (short)
- Fortunately there is almost full \_\_\_\_\_ in this part of the country. (employ)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of natural resources means we have to import an awful amount. (scarce)
- \_\_\_\_\_ is quite common when you're away from home for long periods. (homesick)
- I have a \_\_\_\_\_ for flats over bungalows. (prefer)