How to Pass your IELTS Test

2020

http://www.ieltsanswers.com

This guide includes my top tips for passing the IELTS test.

Contents

Speaking Tips 7

Reading Tips 7

Listening Tips 7

Essay Writing Tips 8

Letter Writing Tips: 8

Report Writing Tips: 9

SPEAKING: 7 complete practice tests 10

LESSON 1: Study 11

LESSON 2: work 18

LESSON 3: Home and housing 25

LESSON 4: Hometown 32

LESSON 5: Away from Home 39

LESSON 6: Health 46

LESSON 7: Entertainment 51

Useful Links 57

ESSAY MODEL ANSWERS: 58

ARTS AND MEDIA 60

Some people feel that entertainers such as film stars, pop musicians or sports stars are paid too much money. 60

Do you agree or disagree? 60

Which other types of job should be highly paid? 60

Some museums and art galleries charge admission fees, while others have free entry 62

Do you think the advantages of charging for admission outweigh the disadvantages? 62

CRIME AND LAWS 64

Some people feel that the design of newly constructed buildings in big cities should be controlled by governments. Others believe those who finance the construction of a building should be free to design it as they see fit. 64

Discuss both these views and give your opinion. 64

CULTURE 68

A country becomes more interesting and develops more quickly when its population includes a mixture of nationalities. 68

To what extent do you agree or disagree? 68

It's generally believed that success in fields such as art and sport can only be achieved if a person has natural talent. However, it's sometimes claimed that any child can be taught to become a good sports person or artist. 70

Discuss both these views and give your opinion. 70

ECONOMY 72

Some people think that we live in a society where money and possessions are given too much importance. Others believe that this is improving our lives. 72

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. 72

Rich countries often give money to poorer countries, but it does not solve poverty. Therefore, developed countries should give other types of help to the poor countries rather than financial aid. 74

To what extent do you agree or disagree? 74

EDUCATION 76

Learning about the past has no value for those of us living in the present. 76

To what extent do you agree or disagree? 76

Some people think that a sense of competition in children should be encouraged. Others believe that children who are taught to co-operate rather than compete become more useful adults. 78

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. 78

ENVIRONMENT 80

Nowadays we are producing more and more rubbish. 80

Why do you think this is happening? 80

What can governments do to help reduce the amount of rubbish produced?..... 80

There is growing evidence that man-made activities are making global temperatures higher. 82

What might be the man-made causes of temperatures rising? 82

How should we deal with this problem? 82

ETHICAL ISSUES 84

Universities should accept equal numbers of male and female students in every subject. 84

To what extent do you agree or disagree? 84

Teenagers who commit serious crimes, such as burglary or murder, should be treated in the same way as adults who commit crimes. 86

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this and give your own opinion? 86

HEALTH 88

Many people say that cooking and eating at home is better for the individual and the family than eating out in restaurants 88

Do you agree or disagree? 88

Model Answer: 89

In some countries, the average weight of children is increasing and their level of health and fitness is decreasing. 90

What are the causes of these problems? 90

What measures could be taken to solve them? 90

TECHNOLOGY 92

The Internet has transformed the way information is shared and consumed, but it has also created problems that did not exist before. 92

What are the most serious problems associated with the Internet? 92

What are the best ways to solve them? 92

Some people believe that time spent on television and computer games can be valuable for children. Others believe this has negative effects on a child. 94

Discuss both views and give your own opinion. 94

TRAVEL AND LANGUAGES 96

Many people believe children should begin learning a foreign language in primary school instead of secondary school. 96

Do you think the advantages of learning a foreign language in primary school outweigh the disadvantages? 96

Some people believe that visitors to other countries should follow local customs and behaviour. Others think that the host country should welcome cultural differences. 98

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. 98

REPORT MODEL ANSWERS: 101

Change Over Time 105

Process Diagram 108

Map 111

Future Period 114

Multi-Chart Type 116

Limited Data 119

Useful Links 124

LETTER MODEL ANSWERS: 125

Requesting information 126

Giving information 128

Making a complaint 130

[181 words] 130

Making an apology 132

Thanking someone 134

Rejecting an invitation 136

Giving an invitation 138

Applying for a job 140

Useful Links 142

IELTS books to pass your Test 143

written by Examiner: Mike Wattie 143

Ask an examiner questions!

I have been an IELTS teacher and examiner for ten years; you are welcome to ask me any questions that you have regarding the test. Please ask your questions by using the comment box on this page:
http://www.ieltsanswers.com/ielts-test-questions.html

Speaking Tips

To pass your IELTS Speaking Test you need to be able to speak with an examiner for about 14 minutes. In order to achieve a high-score you must prepare for your test well. I have summarized the main ways to prepare effectively below:

1. See model answers for common topics

2. Review some of the latest questions for part one and part two/three in the test to avoid nasty surprises and to be more familiar with the test.

3. Watch my speaking videos on youtube.

4. Learn idiomatic expressions

5. Learn some topic specific vocabulary

6. Get your speaking assessed by an examiner:

Reading Tips

To pass your IELTS Reading Test you need to be able to complete 40 questions in about 20 minutes. In order to achieve a high-score you must prepare for your test well. I have summarized the main ways to prepare effectively below:

1. learn skills to speed up and improve your accuracy.
2. Practice different types of questions
3. Do ALL the Cambridge books of past test papers 7-14!
4. Get my reading ebook

Listening Tips

1. Learn pre-listening skills to help you know what to listen for
2. Learn listening skills to help you catch answers
3. Learn post-listening skills to catch errors
4. Do ALL the Cambridge books of past test papers 7-14!
5. Get my listening ebook

Essay Writing Tips

To pass your IELTS Essay Writing you need to be able to write an essay of over 250 words in about 40 minutes. In order to achieve a high-score you must prepare for your test well. I have summarized the main ways to prepare effectively below:

1. Understand the writing test requirements, including grading

2. Learn how to structure the three types of essays that get asked

3. Build up vocabulary for common topics and learn linking phrases

4. Read model answers to past questions to see how you should write your essays

5. Learn how to analyse questions and plan your essays

6. Start writing essays under test conditions. You need to be able to write your essay in about 40 minutes.

7. Watch my Youtube videos about writing

8. Get your tasks assessed by a tutor who has trained as an examiner.

Letter Writing Tips:

To pass your IELTS Letter Writing you need to be able to write a letter of over 150 words in about 20 minutes. In order to achieve a high-score you must prepare for your test well. I have summarized the main ways to prepare effectively below:

1. Understand the writing test requirements, including grading

2. Learn how to write the different types of letters that get asked

3. Build up vocabulary for letter writing

4. Read model answers to past questions to see how you should write your letters

5. Start writing letters under test conditions. You need to be able to write your essay in about 20 minutes.

6. Watch my Youtube videos about writing

7. Get your tasks assessed by a tutor who has trained as an examiner.

Report Writing Tips:

To pass your IELTS Report Writing you need to be able to write a report of over 150 words in about 20 minutes. In order to achieve a high-score you must prepare for your test well. I have summarized the main ways to prepare effectively below:

1. Understand the writing test requirements, including grading

2. Learn how to write different types of reports such as static, change over time, maps, and processes

3. Read model answers to past questions to see how you should write your reports

4. Learn how to analyse questions and plan your report

5. Start writing reports under test conditions. You need to be able to write your essay in about 40 minutes.

6. Watch my Youtube videos about writing

7. Get your tasks assessed by a tutor who has trained as an examiner.

eBooks to help you pass your test.

Tips, strategies, model answers, and step-by-step guidance. My books are based on my collective wisdom as an IELTS Examiner, IELTS teacher, and online IELTS tutor. As a result of this I have identified areas of weakness in many of my students and test takers and based on this I have written books to help students improve their writing and avoid common pitfalls when taking the IELTS exam.

Ways to connect with me:

Follow me on Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/IELTSanswers/

Watch my Youtube videos: https://www.youtube.com/user/IELTSanswers

Email: examiner@ieltsanswers.com

Website: http://www.ieltsanswers.com

SPEAKING: 7 complete practice tests

How to use this eBook to improve your speaking score

1. Look at questions and think how you would answer them

2. Think about any high-level language you could use to answer questions

3. Practice speaking out your answers

4. Learn from the model answers for part 2

5. Learn from the ideas for answers for part 3

Have an IELTS Speaking Practice Mock Test Online with an experienced tutor and examiner to build confidence, fluency, and familiarity with the test.

More about speaking practice here:

http://www.ieltsanswers.com/ielts-speaking-practice.html

LESSON 1: Study

PART 1

Let's talk about studying.

Do you prefer to study in the morning or the evening?

Do you think you a quick Learner?

Do you do anything to help yourself concentrate when studying?

Is there anything new that you would like to learn in the future?

Let's move on and talk about high school.

How many different high schools did you go to?

Did you have a favourite teacher?

Did you get on well with your classmates at high school?

Do you still meet or contact your old classmates from high school?

Now let's talk about dictionaries

How often do you use a dictionary?

Do you prefer to use an electronic dictionary or a paper dictionary?

Do you think it is easy to use a dictionary?

If someone gave you a dictionary as a gift, how would you feel?

PART 2

DESCRIBE A SUBJECT YOU HAVE STUDIED THAT YOU LIKED.

You should say:

-what the name of the subject was

-why you enjoyed studying this subject

-how hard you studied this subject

and explain what it was that you like most about this subject

Follow up questions:

Are you still interested in this subject?

Would you like to continue studying this subject in the future?

PART 3

Let's talk about studying and job opportunities

Do you think studying at university is necessary to get a good job?

What courses offer graduates the best job opportunities?

Why do you think some people who have studied at university still find it difficult to get a job?

Now let's move on to talk about the costs of studying.

Why do you think many universities charge high fees?

What are some solutions to help graduates with large loans to pay these off?

What are the advantages of a free education compared to paying for education?

PART 2: Model Answer

DESCRIBE A SUBJECT YOU HAVE STUDIED THAT YOU LIKED.

You should say:

-what the name of the subject was

-why you enjoyed studying this subject

-how hard you studied this subject

and explain what it was that you like most about this subject

Ok, the subject I studied at university that I **excelled** in as an **undergraduate** student was **psychology**. I decided to enrol in this course through the **Faculty** of **Arts** and **major** in it because it didn't have any **prerequisites** in mathematics, which was not one of my best subjects in high school and I also because I had a natural **curiosity** for it.

From the very first **lecture** I attended in my first year to my final exam in my third year I loved it. In the three years I studied it I attended every lecture and every **tutorial**.

Apart from being naturally interested in psychology, I found my lecturers to be very interesting, intelligent and helpful people who all had a real passion for their **speciality**. This encouraged me to study harder and **strive** for high grades.

In order to achieve the highest grades I possibly could in this subject I knew I had to **put in** long hours of hard study. I **devoted** every spare moment of my free time to studying this subject **intensely**. I even studied a lot of other material on psychology not related to my course because I loved it so much.

While most of my classmates were busy partying in their **fraternity** clubs in their free time I had my **head buried in the books,** but it was not a **burden** for me at all, rather, an **insatiable** curiosity.

I was in disbelief when I saw my final grade for psychology. I got a score of ninety four percent. The hard work and **persistence** had **paid off**. The excellent grade it **spurred me on** to maintain my discipline for not only this subject but for the rest of my subjects throughout my entire Arts course. After my graduation the head **professor** of the faculty of psychology encouraged me to think about doing a **master's degree** the following year but I decided to take a few years of instead as I was so **burnt out.**

PART 2: Vocabulary

NOUNS

Arts: an Arts faculty allows a broad category of subjects to be studied by a student at a university or college. These subjects range in areas of study from the many liberal arts courses on offer to many of the sciences.

bachelor's degree: an undergraduate academic degree awarded by colleges and universities upon completion of a course of study lasting from three to seven years.

burden: a load, a toll. Especially a heavy psychological one.

curiosity: a strong desire to want to know or learn something.

degree: a qualification or award upon successful completion of a course of study at a university or college.

faculty: the teaching staff at a university or college or one of its departments.

fraternity: a group of people sharing a common profession or interests. Friendship, brotherhood, sisterhood, kinship, fellowship.

graduation: A special ceremony that takes place after a student completes their college or university course, especially their undergraduate course.

lecture: an educational talk, speech or presentation to students at a university or college.

major: the main speciality area of study undertaken by a student in an undergraduate program. The other subjects studied that make up a degree course is called a 'minor.

master's degree: a degree awarded to someone after successfully completing an undergraduate degree.

persistence: the continuation of a habit or action. To continue a habit or action without giving up.

prerequisite: an essential requirement or condition that is needed before one can go on to the next step.

professor: an academic title given to a high-ranking teacher and scholar at a university or tertiary institution.

psychology: is the study of behaviour and mind including the study of conscious and unconscious experience as well as thought.

speciality: a subject that someone knows a lot about. An area, field or discipline.

tutorial: a small class of between 15 to 30 students conducted by a tutor after a lecture in front of a large group of students conducted by a lecturer.

undergraduate: a student at college or university who has not yet earned a bachelor's or equivalent.

ADJECTIVES

insatiable: having a strong desire for something that is impossible to satisfy.

postgraduate: relating to a course of study undertaken after completing a degree.

VERBS

devote: to give a large part of one's time, energy or resources to a particular activity or cause.

encourage: to give support confidence or hope to someone.

enrol: to register as a member of an institution or as a student in a course of study.

excel: to be exceptionally good or proficient in a particular activity or subject.

fail: to be unsuccessful in achieving one's goals. To not pass a test or exam.

pay off: good results or success that has come about because of persistence and hard work.

put in: to dedicate a lot of time and effort into doing something.
strive: make great efforts to achieve or obtain something.

ADVERBS

intensely: in an extreme way.

IDIOMS

burnt out: to become completely exhausted through overwork.

head buried in the books: to become fully committed and absorbed in one's studies.

spur (someone on): to strongly support and encourage someone to do something or be strongly encouraged yourself to do something.

PART 3: Ideas

Let's talk about studying and job opportunities.

Do you think studying at university is necessary to get a good job?

- I believe that to some extent, but it really depends on the course you are studying.

- yes, many employers demand their employees have a university degree.

- no, there are many good careers you can pursue without going to university.

- no, the economy is so bad now it doesn't matter whether you have a university degree or not.

What courses offer graduates the best job opportunities?

- I think courses like science, technology, engineering and mathematics offer the best opportunities for job seekers.

- graduating from university with any degree improves your chances in the job market.

- getting good grades is more important to employers than what course you studied.

- job opportunities change with time so you should just study what you love or are good at.

Why do you think some people who have studied at university still find it difficult to get a job?

- they may have graduated but got only average grades.

- they may have realized after graduating that they choose the wrong field.

- job opportunities in their chosen field may have dried up by the time they graduated.

- they may be lazy, unmotivated or sick.

Now let's move on to talk about the costs of studying.

Why do you think many universities charge high fees?

- they have a lot of expenses such as teachers' salaries

- the government does not give much funding

- they need to make money to invest in better facilities

What are some solutions to help graduates with large loans pay these off?

- offer them a discount if they pay their debts off early

- increase university funding so universities won't have to charge students so much for courses

- make all university education means tested / free.

- cancel the debts of graduates who cannot find decent employment within ten years of graduating.

What are the advantages of a free education compared to paying for education?

- It allows people from low socio-economic backgrounds to go to university.

- it stops people with money but no talent from buying an education.

- it stops graduates from being burdened with huge debts they can't pay off.

- the money spent on paying off student debts would be better spent in other areas of the economy to help stimulate broader economic growth and hence increase taxable revenue and income for the government.

LESSON 2: work

PART 1

Let's talk about everyday tasks and activities

What time do you usually get up?

Which part of the day do you like best?

Do you like to plan what you will do each day?

What are some things that you do every day?

Now let's talk about unpaid or volunteer work

Have you ever done unpaid work for a company or organisation?

Are you likely to do any unpaid work in the future?

What benefits might you get from doing unpaid work?

Is it common to do unpaid work in your country?

Let's move on and talk about paid work

Did you ever do any jobs that you got paid for when you were a child?

Are you doing any kind of paid work now?

What are your career plans for the future?

What jobs earn the most money in your country?

PART 2

Describe a big company that you would like to work in
You should say:
- what kind of company it is
- what the company does
- how you know about this company

and explain why you are interested in working in this company.

Follow up questions:

Do you think you will apply for a job with this company in the future?

Do you know anyone else who would like to work in this company?

PART 3

Now let's talk about job satisfaction

Which do you think is more important, for most people, job satisfaction or a high income?

If people are unhappy with their job do you think they should they quit and look for a new job?

Should parents encourage their children to enter the same field that they are in?

Now let's talk about job dismissals and employability

What are some ways people can make themselves become more employable?

What are some common reasons why people lose their jobs?

Should people who find it difficult to get a job start their own business?

PART 2: Model Answer

Describe a big company that you would like to work in.
You should say:
- what kind of company it is
- what the company does
- how you know about this company

and explain why you are interested in working in this company.

Alright. I'd like to talk about an Aussie tech **start up** called 'Canva.' Canva is a **savvy** graphic design software company based in Sydney and has **recently** been named for a second year in a row as the **coolest** tech company to work for in Australia.

The company develops free online design software tools to make the whole process of designing easy, even for **novices**. If you need to make beautiful posters, invitations, cards, website graphics or even multiple-page presentations then Canva is the design service you simply must use. Using Canva has made using Photoshop seem **archaic**.

I found out about this company by reading a review about their **inspirational founder** Melanie Perkins who is now one of Australia's richest **entrepreneurs** under the age of 35 with **a net worth** of a $150 million dollars. They plan to **scale-up** their operations considerably in the next 5 years and there is talk of them **going public** soon too.

I'm interested in working for this company in the future because firstly they are an **innovative** company where learning new skills and working on **challenging** tasks is an everyday occurrence. Secondly, they have a strong clear vision for the future. They are a **dynamic** company that has turned the world of developing web graphics **on its head**. They are a major **disruptor** in the industry of design and their workforce now has over 100 people and is growing **rapidly**.

Other **perks** include free gym membership, a cafeteria that serves free healthy food 24 / 7, free Uber transport to and from work; as well every person who is employed in the company longer than two years gets a **stake** in the company. All these perks are designed to encourage employees to stay **motivated**. They also have the coolest looking workplace and their employees all say they love **hanging out** there any time of the day or night.

PART 2: Vocabulary

NOUNS

disruptor: A company that changes the traditional way an industry operates, especially in a more effective way.

entrepreneur: A person who organizes and operates a business or one who takes on the financial risks in order to do so.

founder: a person who establishes a business or company.

hierarchy: a series of things arranged according to their importance.

manpower: all the people who are available to do a particular job or to work in a particular place.

mentoring (gerund): the process of advising or training someone. Especially a senior colleague to a junior colleague.

net worth: the net worth of an individual is any asset owned minus any debt owed.

novice: a person new to a field or inexperienced in a situation.

perk: an advantage or something extra, such as money or goods that you are given because of your job.

start-up: a newly established business.

stak : a share of or financial involvement in a business.

ADJECTIVES

archaic: out of date, obsolete, outmoded, antiquated, bygone.

cool: fashionably attractive, impressive.

challenging: difficult. Testing one's abilities. Demanding

dynamic: characterized by constant change, progress or activity.

innovative: not allowed by the rules or laws; illegal.

motivated: a person who is stimulated, inspired, influenced or driven to do or achieve something.

reputable: generally considered to be honest and reliable.

savvy: shrewdness, insight, intelligence, wit, acumen, practical knowledge. Ability to make good judgements.

VERBS

contravene: to do something that is not allowed by a rule, law, or agreement.

hangout: spend a lot of time in a place or with someone.

proliferate: to increase or spread at a rapid rate.

scale-up: to make something larger in size or amount than it used to be.

ADVERBS

wilfully: deliberate intention to cause harm.

recently: at a recent time. Not long ago.

rapidly: very quickly, fast, swiftly, briskly, at a great rate.

IDIOMS

a keen eye for: an ability to notice and recognize something.

from the ground up: starting a business with completely nothing

go public: the act or process of a company selling stock in itself when it moves from private ownership to public trade.

turn something on its head: to cause something to be the opposite of or very different to what it was before.

PART 3: Ideas

Now let's talk about job satisfaction.

Which do you think is more important, for most people, job satisfaction or a high income?

-Income is more important as without good income you cannot secure your future.

-Job satisfaction is the most important thing as you will be happier even without a great income.

-They're both important and you should try for a job that provides both not just one of these aspects.

-Just focusing on high income is empty and banal and these jobs tend to be high-pressure high-stress jobs which can be very unenjoyable in the end and can cause sickness and illness over a long period of time.

If people are unhappy with their job do you think they should they quit and look for a new job?

-Yes definitely. However, they should hang on to the job they are unhappy in until they can find a job they feel happier in and not any time before then.

-No. Most people are unhappy with at least some aspects of their jobs. They will never find the perfect job so they may as well keep the job they are somewhat unhappy in.

-Yes, they should quit straight away as it is important to move on into something you are happier in sooner rather than later. People who hold onto jobs they are unhappy in tend to not quit those jobs at all. You have to make the move out of an unhappy job situation sometime so it may as well be sooner rather than later or not at all.

-No, even in jobs you are unhappy in you can eventually look at the positive aspects of that job and even learn to like it after a while.

Should parents encourage their children to enter the same field that they are in?

-**Yes**, because their parents have a lot of life experience to pass on to their children so their children should listen to them carefully and consider their parent's advice about career choice.

-**Yes**, but only if the field their parents are encouraging their kids to enter is a job in the professions where a good income and job satisfaction is more assured.

-**No** definitely not. Pushing their children into jobs their parents chose will only make them unhappy and resentful. They should just look for a job that makes them happy and not a job that makes only their parents happy.

-**No**, as the job their parents have now may not even exist by the time their kids grow up and are ready to enter the workforce.

Now let's talk about job dismissals and employability.

What are some ways people can make themselves become more employable?

-They should be prepared to do voluntary work to gain valuable job experience but should be careful about companies exploiting them for cheap labour where they don't learn any meaningful skills.

-The government should force them to join the armed services where they will be trained not only as soldiers but also get paid while learning valuable job skills.

-The government should allow them to be trained in a useful skill for free and help them get work after training.

-More university and college courses should be dedicated to educating students so that they can acquire practical skills to make them more employable after graduation.

What are some reasons why people often lose their jobs?

-the employee does something wrong such as often being late for work

-the employee does his or her job badly and the company decides to replace them

-the company has to downsize due to it not making money

Should people who can't get a job start their own business?

-Yes, but it would be better to try to keep looking for stable employment as starting a business is risky.

-Yes, they have got to nothing to lose. They may even end up being more successful in their own business than they would have been in any job they may have gotten

-It depends on your age. For a younger person, it may be better to try and get some experience in the workforce before attempting to start their own business. For older workers who believe they may -not be able to enter the workforce again due to companies discriminating against them then yes, as they have a lot of work experience behind them.

-Yes, if you are a person that just cannot stand having a boss tell you what to do and you think you have more skills than them then why not give it a try.

-Only if they are tolerant of taking on the higher risk of running their own business and are prepared give up all the perks of full-time employment such as a regular secure monthly pay cheque and health insurance coverage etc.

LESSON 3: Home and housing

PART 1

Let's talk about your home

Do you live in a house or an apartment?

What do you like about the rooms in your home?

What would you like to change about your home?

Will you live in this home for a long time?

Now let's talk about furniture

What sort of furniture do you have in your home?

Do you have any wooden furniture?

Do you have a favourite piece of furniture?

Are you planning to buy any furniture this year?

Let's move on to the topic of gardens and plants?

Does your home have a garden?

Do you enjoy gardening?

Do you prefer a garden with vegetables or flowers?

Do most homes in your country have a garden?

PART 2

DESCRIBE A HOME THAT YOU LIVED IN

You should say:
- what the home looks like
- what you like about this home
- where this home was located

and explain how you feel about living in this home

Follow up questions:

Is this house still the same as when you lived in it?

Would you like to go back and live there again in the future?

PART 3

Let's talk about owning your own home

Is it common to own your own home in your country?

What are some advantages of owning your own home?

Do you think more people will own their own homes in the future?

Let's move on to talk about renovating your home

What are some reasons why people renovate their homes?

Do you think more people will renovate their homes in the future in your country?

Why are smaller homes becoming popular these days?

PART 2: Model Answer

Describe a home that you lived in You should say: - what the home looks like - what you like about this home - where this home was located and explain how you feel about living in this home

Alright, I'd like to talk about the home I lived in for most of my childhood.

It was a large **single storey brick** house on a large block of land near the centre of my hometown just outside of Brisbane. The house consisted of three sections. One section consisted of the bedroom, bathroom and living area. There were six bedrooms in all and a large living room. The kitchen, dining room and **recreation room** were located at one end of the bedroom and living area but could be **accessed** via a small **courtyard** with a beautiful lawn and garden and a brick path. The large living room **was carpeted** and consisted of a small drinks bar, an Italian **leather couch** and four **reclining leather chairs** and a state-of-the-art TV. It also had many windows to let the **natural light** in. **Adjoining** the kitchen was a large **spacious** dining room with several dining tables.

What I really loved about this house was the recreation room and our huge backyard. As a child me and my friends spent many long hours playing all kinds of games in the recreation room. The backyard had a **sandpit**, a big black bean tree and a brick **barbeque** and as a kid I remember spending many Sundays with my family having a barbeque, playing cricket in the backyard and climbing the black bean tree or building **sand castles** in the sandpit.

I feel I was lucky growing up in such a big house close to the centre of town with **access** to so many **facilities**. I have a lot of **fond** memories of many **fun-filled** days we had as kids. There really is **no place like home.**

PART 2: Vocabulary

NOUNS

barbeque: an outdoor cooking apparatus.

brick: a small rectangular block made of fired or sun-dried clay used for building structures.

courtyard: an unroofed quadrangle, square or yard

leather couch: a leather settee or sofa.

natural light: light from outside

reclining chairs: an armchair or sofa that has a backrest that can be tilted back and a footrest that can be extended forward.

recreation room: a room in a building where people can relax and play games.

sand castles: a model of a castle built out of sand and often by children.

sandpit: a hole in the ground which is filled with sand for kids to play in.

single storey: a building with only a ground floor level.

ADJECTIVES

adjoining: next to or joined to

fond: having an affection for or liking something.

fun-filled: a happy, pleasing or satisfying place or situation.

spacious: roomy, sizable, large, vast, palatial

VERBS

access: the ability to approach or enter an area

was carpeted (passive verb): the house had carpet in it in some areas. Who put the carpet down doesn't matter. In this case, we use a passive verb.

IDIOMS

have a roof over your head: have somewhere to live

there's no place like home: an expression that means your home is a special place

PART 3: Model Answers

Let's talk about owning your own home

Is it common to own your own home in your country?

In my country, it is still very common to dream of owning your own home but that dream is dying for more and more people because we are having a housing affordability crisis in my country at the moment.

Renting is making a comeback again as many people have realized that renting in the right areas is actually cheaper than buying a home and job security is not the same as it used to be for many people these days.

It is common to do both but living in rental accommodation comes with having to do without a lot of luxuries. However, you can attain these luxuries if you own your own home. Things such as living space and having your own backyard are a few examples.

It's still a lot more common to own your own home and people are willing to take out huge mortgages to make their dream of owning a home possible. These people will be paying off their mortgages for many decades to come.

What are some advantages of owning your own home?

Owning your own home is you own piece of property that has a monetary value. There is a good chance the value of your home will increase over time so it is seen as a safe investment.

There are too many advantages to name but some advantages are if you own your own home you can have things like more living space, your own garage, a swimming pool, a garden and much more privacy. Also, your lifestyle is much better. You can do things like have a backyard barbeque with your family or friends or have house parties or have friends stay over in spare rooms in your house.

It's much better to raise a family in a home, particularly a bigger home with a lot of land for kids to run around in. You can't have the same freedom, privacy and space raising kids in an apartment. Kids can have a much happier childhood growing up in a nice home.

If you decide to rent out your house or some rooms in your house you can charge much higher rent for Airbnb stays as there is a much greater demand for people to want to live in a house.

Do you think more people will own their own homes in the future?

That's a hard question to answer but my own thinking is as long as the country continues to grow population-wise and the economy and standard of living keep improving then more and more people will want to own their own home.

I think more people will rent as housing affordability is only going to get worse. Owning your own home these days is increasingly becoming a luxury for the well-off.

I think more people will move out of the expensive cities and buy much cheaper homes in the country areas or opt for living in a mini home.

More people will live in rental accommodation as housing affordability has only gotten worse because of this unprecedented ten-year period of all-time-low interest rates. Once the interest rates start going up again which is inevitable less and less people will consider taking out a mortgage to buy a home.

Let's move on to talk about renovating your home

What are some reasons why people renovate their homes?

It's very common in my country because it increases the value of the home.

Another reason people renovate is to upgrade a home that is old.

Some professional builders buy old homes, renovate them then sell them for a quick profit.

It has become popular these days because of a home renovation reality TV program in my country.

Do you think more people will renovate their homes in the future in your country?

Yes, because it is seen as trendy to renovate your home these days and it will become trendier in the future.

No, because more and more young people can't even afford a home to renovate in the first place.

Yes, as it's cheaper to renovate a home than to buy your own.

No, because the government will make buying a new home much more affordable in the future so renovating won't even be an option.

Why are smaller homes becoming popular these days?

I think it's because housing affordability is at an all-time low these days and it is seen as a much more practical option.

People are starting to see the benefits of living a simple frugal life.

They are becoming more of an option because there are more permanently single people these days who don't plan to ever get married or start a family.

People can enjoy a lot more peace and quiet in a mini home compared to living in a noisy suburb or an apartment in the city.

Common issues:

1. Make sure you don't confuse the words apartment and department
2. Furniture is an uncountable noun
3. **The** is used with rooms of a house when there is only expected to be one, such as: the kitchen, the bathroom.
4. words which end in -room (such as bathroom) are stressed on the first part of the word

LESSON 4: Hometown

PART 1

Let's talk about your hometown.

Where is your hometown located?

What is your hometown known for?

What did you like about your hometown when you were a child?

Is there anything you don't like about your hometown?

Let's now talk about the people of your hometown.

Do you know most of the people in your hometown?

Do most of your friends and family still live there?

Are there any famous people that come from your hometown?

Do you know any people who have never left your hometown?

Now let's move on to talk about things to do in your hometown.

What things can a person do in your hometown these days?

When you were a child, what kind of things did you like to do in your hometown?

What things would you recommend a tourist do if they visited your hometown?

What types of entertainment facilities does your hometown need?

PART 2

DESCRIBE THE CITY OR TOWN THAT YOU GREW UP IN

You should say:
- describe the town or city
- what are the advantages of living there
- what are the disadvantages of living there

and explain whether you will live there in the future

Follow up questions:

Is your hometown expensive to live in?

Do most of your family still live there?

PART 3

Now let's talk about towns

What are the advantages of growing up in a small town?

Why do you think young adults often move from small town to big cities?

What factors make a town more attractive for people to live in?

Now let's move on to talk about hometowns and cultural events

What are some famous cultural events that take place every year in your country?

Why do many people return to their hometowns for special cultural events every year?

How do festivals benefit towns and cities?

PART 2: Model Answer

DESCRIBE THE CITY OR TOWN THAT YOU GREW UP IN

You should say:
- describe the town or city
- what are the advantages of living there
- what are the disadvantages of living there

and explain whether you will live there in the future

Brisbane used to be known as a **sleepy** city with nothing much to do, its **monotonous nightlife** and limited **cultural** or **culinary sophistication** compared it's bigger and **bolder** southern **rivals** of Sydney and Melbourne. Because of that the **moniker** 'Brisvegas', was **coined** by people from the south as a form of **mockery** to describe it.

One of the main advantages of living in Brisbane is its **sub-tropical** climate, so even in the middle of winter there is **virtually** no winter. It is common see people walking around in shorts and a tee shirt even in the middle of July and August. If you like long hot summers then Brisbane is the place for you and with its close proximity to the Gold and Sunshine Coasts a perfect place for people who want to **escape** the **rat race** on weekends. A great place to visit near the downtown is Southbank which **sits** alongside the Brisbane River and **opposite** the CBD is the original **site** of World Expo 1988 is another attraction which is filled with restaurants, bars, parklands, **plazas** and **promenades**. It also **features** Southbank's Big Wheel which is also visible all over Brisbane. There is even a **man-made** beach at Southbank called Kodac Beach which is a popular place to go to take a cool **dip** in the water on a hot summer's day.

The disadvantages are without doubt Brisbane's sweltering **humid** days in summer which is often **broken** by a late afternoon heavy **downpou**r and **thunderstorms**. Because of the heat and high **rainfall** throughout the year, there is a constant mosquito problem. The main threat to Brisbane's **prosperity** in the future are things like a **downturn** in tourism and mining which Brisbane and South East Queensland are very much **dependant on**. A downturn in either **sector** tends to cause a lot of **unemployment**. Finally, Brisbane is **prone** to heavy **flooding**. Major **floods** in **previous** years have caused many people to lose their homes and caused billions of dollars in damage. **Prolonged** heavy rainfall and flooding occur around four times a **century** and this is, without a doubt, the biggest **permanent** threat to Brisbane's future.

I'm sure I will live in Brisbane in the future because it has a wonderful outdoor lifestyle and there are so many exciting places to visit.

PART 2: Vocabulary

NOUNS

century: one hundred years

dependant on: relying on, contingent on

dip: a brief swim

downpour: heavy rainfall

downturn: a decline in economic activity

feature: attribute, quality, characteristic, hallmark

floods: water overflowing onto land that is normally dry

mockery: to tease or taunt a person or thing

moniker: a name

nightlife: an area that has late night café's, bars, eateries, night clubs and other night time entertainment

plaza: an open public square often found in many cities

promenade: esplanade, seafront, parade, boulevard often by the water

prosperity: success, security well-being, wealth. affluence

rainfall: the fall of rain

rival: competitor

sector: an area or industry within an economy

sophistication: worldliness, experienced

thunderstorm: a storm with thunder and lightning, heavy rain and sometimes hail

unemployment: a state of not having employment, being out of work

ADJECTIVES

bolder: daring. Not hesitant or fearful

culinary: related to cooking and food

cultural: relating to ideas, customs, social behaviour. Also artistic and intellectual achievements

humid: marked by a relatively level of water vapour in the air

man-made: made or caused by human beings as opposed to occurring naturally. Artificial

monotonous: tedious, boring, dull, uninteresting, unexciting

opposite: facing something from the other side. Across the street

permanent: enduring, lasting, remaining unchanged indefinitely

previous: happening or occurring beforehand

prolonged: continuing on for a long time

prone: susceptible, likely, vulnerable

sleepy: quiet. Not much activity happening there

sub-tropical: regions or areas just bordering the tropics

VERBS

broken: something that has stopped

coin: to invent or devise a new word or phrase

escape: to getaway or break free from of confinement, control or struggle

ADVERBS

virtually: nearly, almost, practically, essentially

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

without a doubt: indisputably, no doubt, certainly

rat race: a way of life (usually in the city) where people are in a constant exhausting competitive struggle to make a living

PART 3: Ideas

Now let's talk about towns and population.

What are the advantages of growing up in a small town?

Higher security as everybody knows each other

Kids growing up in the country have stronger family bonds.

Kids growing up in big cities tend to grow up faster.

Why do you think young adults often move from small town to big cities?

There may be one or more universities in those areas.

Young people like convenience so those areas may have better public transport and facilities close by.

They may be attracted by the trendy nightlife in those areas.

What factors make a town more attractive for people to live in?

It is a quick commute to work.

The housing is affordable.

The area has good infrastructure and amenities.

It has good public transport.

They may attract people because there are jobs available in those areas.

Now let's move on to talk about hometowns and cultural events

What are some famous cultural events that take place every year in your country?

Some that stand out for me are The Melbourne Comedy Festival, The Melbourne Cup Festival, the Moomba Festival which is a traditional Greek Festival, all in Melbourne of course. In New South Wales it's the Byron Bay Blues Festival, in Sydney it would have to be Tropfest which is one of the world's biggest short film festivals and The Sydney Vivid Festival where many of Sydney's major landmarks are lit up in many different colours at night including Sydney's famous Harbour Bridge. Finally, in Perth, it would have to be The Margaret River Gourmet Escape which attracts some of the world's most acclaimed gourmet chefs and wine producers.

Why do many people return to their hometowns for special cultural events every year?

It is tradition to do so, especially in Asian countries; similar to people in western countries returning home to get together with family and friends for Christmas.

It may be one of the few times every year people are able to get time off from work to visit their families, especially if their hometown is far away.

They will feel isolated if they don't return home at those times.

They may have to pay their respects to their deceased family members.

How do festivals benefit towns and cities?

Cultural events give a town or city a special identity.

Having these festivals every year is a big boost for their local economies.

They bring out a greater sense of community spirit within those areas.

They are traditions and rituals which must be preserved and celebrated.

LESSON 5: Away from Home

PART 1

Let's talk about where you live now?

Do you live in a city or a town?

What would you recommend visitors see in your city/town?

How could your city/town be improved?

Do you think you will live in this city/town in the future?

Let's move on to discuss being away from home

How often do you go on trips?

Have you ever been away from home for a very long time?

What do you miss the most when you are away from home?

Do you think you will move to a new home in the future?

Now let's talk about ways to travel

What is your favourite way to travel?

Do you like to sit by the window when you travel?

Are there any types of transport you don't like?

Would you like to go on a long journey by boat?

PART 2

DESCRIBE A HOTEL OR PLACE AWAY FROM YOUR HOME THAT YOU HAVE STAYED IN.

You should say:
-where you stayed
-why you stayed there
-how you felt when you stayed there
and explain how you felt when you stayed there.

Follow up questions:

How did you travel there?
Was it expensive to stay there?

PART 3

Let's talk about being away from home

Why do you think being away from home is stressful for many people?

What kinds of things can people do to reduce the stress of being away from home?

Do you think most people prefer to stay home all the time?

Let's move on to talk about leaving home for work or study

What are the benefits of moving to another country for work or study?

What are the drawbacks of moving to another country for work or study?

Do you think more people in the future will work permanently in another country?

PART 2: Model Answer

DESCRIBE A HOTEL OR PLACE AWAY FROM YOUR HOME THAT YOU HAVE STAYED IN.
You should say:
-where you stayed
-why you stayed there
-how you felt when you stayed there
and explain how you felt when you stayed there.

I'd like to talk about my stay in a traditional Japanese-style inn. To find it I had arranged to meet one of the staff outside the station to walk me to my **accommodation** which was very nice. After finally meeting her we made small talk for a few minutes before heading off to the **inn**. It took about 10 minutes all up and on the way there I spoke in my bad Japanese while she spoke in her bad English and somehow we managed to understand each other.

The inn was beautiful on the outside and **spotlessly** clean on the inside. It had the usual traditional straw mats so you had to take your shoes off before entering the premises. As expected the rooms were small with sliding decorated paper windows and a futon on the floor for sleeping on. They even had western-style toilets and not the traditional Japanese-style toilets.

At the inn, they served traditional Japanese food which I was very much looking forward to. I remember my first meal in Japan was dinner and consisted of a bowl of miso soup, a bowl full of Japanese soy beans, a small bowl of mixed pickled vegetables followed by a radish salad and a **mouth-watering** piece of Japanese mackerel. After dinner, a big group of foreigners staying at the inn decided to go out drinking and invited me to go with them but I was far too tired for that so I politely declined.

Overall, I'd have to say my first night in Japan was a very pleasant one thanks to the wonderful **hospitality** of the Japanese people I had made contact with on my first day. Yes, there was a mild **culture shock** but my **exuberance** about actually being in Japan far outweighed any negative feelings I initially had and I would have to say **I adjusted** very well after that.

PART 2: Vocabulary

NOUNS

culture shock: the feeling of disorientation experienced by someone who is suddenly subjected to an unfamiliar culture, way of life or set of attitudes.

exuberance: the quality of being full of energy, excitement, and cheerfulness; ebullience.

homesickness: the feeling of being uncomfortable and anxious about being in a new unfamiliar place.

hospitality: the friendly and generous reception and entertainment of guests, visitors, or strangers.

inn: small hotel that usually also provides food and drink.

maze: an area in which you can get easily lost because there are so many similar streets or passages

ADJECTIVES

customary: according to the customs or usual practices associated with a particular society, place, or set of circumstances.

insulting: disrespectful or scornfully abusive

gleeful: really happy

homesick: a person who feels anxious and uncomfortable about being away from their familiar surroundings, especially when travelling abroad to a new culture.

hospitable: friendly and welcoming to strangers or guests.

spotless: absolutely clean or pure; immaculate.

VERBS

adjust: to change or modify

Anticipate: (something) regard as probable; expect or predict.

await: (of a person) wait for (an event).

blur: to make or become unclear or less distinct.

insult: (someone) speak to or treat with disrespect or scornful abuse.

overwhelmed (by something): To be mentally defeated or crushed by a situation.

lug: carry or drag (a heavy or bulky object) with great effort.

ADVERBS

gleefully: exuberantly or triumphantly joyful.

spotlessly: perfectly clean, ultraclean, pristine, immaculate, shining, shiny, gleaming, spick and span

IDIOMS

a change is as good as a holiday: you can get as much good from changing the work you do as from having a rest.

mouth-watering: smelling, looking, or sounding delicious

time for a change: an expression announcing a decision to make a change.

PART 3: Ideas

Let's talk about being away from home

Why do you think being away from home is stressful for many people?

- homesickness

- unfamiliar with their environment

- don’t have access to things such as their computers

What kinds of things can people do to reduce the stress of being away from home?

- keep in touch with friends and family on social media

- plan their trip carefully so they know what shops and facilities will be in their area

- make friends with people in their new area

Do you think most people prefer to stay home all the time?

- YES, because they are in their comfort zone and have access to all the comforts of their home such as computers and TVs

- YES, because all their friends and family are nearby

- NO, as it’s exciting to be in a new environment and people get bored if they stay home all the time

- NO, as many people like to visit their friends and family they live in distant places

Let's move on to talk about leaving home for work or study

What are the benefits of moving to another country for work or study?

- opportunity to find better career/study opportunities

- chance to experience different cultures, which makes life more interesting

- learn a new language to help one's career prospects

What are the drawbacks of moving to another country for work or study?

- It's expensive to have to move abroad and establish a new residence

- have to create a new social network

- miss things happening back home such as weddings and other parties

Do you think more people in the future will work permanently in another country?

-YES, because due to the globalising world people will have much wider opportunities if they also consider moving abroad.

-YES, many people will be forced to due to the requirements of their companies as they expand overseas.

-NO, because technology is enabling people to work online and taking away the need for people to physically move overseas for work

LESSON 6: Health

PART 1

Let's talk about health and being healthy

What do you do to keep in good health?

Did you have any unhealthy habits when you were a child?

Do you have any unhealthy habits now?

Are there any healthy habits that you would like to develop?

Let's move on to discuss rest and relaxation

Do you find it easy to relax?

What do you do to relax?

When do you usually have time to relax?

Do you feel you have enough time to relax?

Now let's talk about walking

How often do you go for a walk?

Did you walk a lot when you were a child?

Are there a lot of good places to go walking where you live?

Would you like to walk more in the future?

PART 2

DESCRIBE A TIME YOU WERE SICK OR INJURED WHEN YOU WERE A CHILD.

You should say:
-what illness or injury you had
-how you got it
-how you recovered from it
and explain how it made you feel

Follow up questions:

Were you often sick as a child?

How often are you sick now?

PART 3

Let's talk about healthy lifestyles…

What are some of the things people can do to be healthier?

Do you think people were healthier in the past?

Why do you think people do unhealthy things such as smoke cigarettes and drink alcohol?

Now let's talk about healthy food…

What kinds of food are considered healthy in your country?

What kinds of food are considered unhealthy in your country?

What are some ways to reduce the consumption of fast food in your country?

PART 2: Model Answer

Describe a time you were sick or injured when you were a child.
You should say:
what illness or injury you had
describe the illness or injury
describe how it made you feel
and explain how you recovered from it

I'd like to talk about a time I got the **Chickenpox** when I was about 6 years old. This is a **dreadful virus** that affected about half my class. I remember waking up one day feeling **under the weather** with a fever, headache, and sore throat. Also, I had a red, itchy **skin rash** on my **abdomen**, back and face, which quickly spread all over my body. I wondered what had happened to me and even wondered if I was going to die. My mother is a nurse and I went straight to her to get her **diagnosis**.

My mother said I had the chicken pox and I had to stay home and not go to school for at least a week. Cool! The idea of not going to school, at first, made me feel **over the moon**…I thought it was going to be like a holiday. But, in reality, I felt terrible for days, I can remember feeling hot and cold and sweating **profusely**. I spent almost all day sleeping, and not watching TV like I had imagined I would in the beginning.

Since chicken pox is a virus there is no real **treatment**. I just had to sweat it out for a few days. Finally, my **fever broke** and I started to feel like I was **back on my feet** again. I went back to school and found many of my classmates were still off sick with the chickenpox.

PART 2: Vocabulary

NOUNS

abdomen: stomach

chickenpox: is a very contagious disease caused by the varicella-zoster virus (VZV). It causes a blister-like rash, itching, tiredness, and fever. The rash appears first on the stomach, back and face and then spreads over the entire body causing between 250 and 500 itchy blisters

diagnosis: an opinion of a patient's health condition or illness

fever: high body temperature

skin rash: a group of red spots on the skin that is caused by an illness or a reaction to something.

virus: the cause of an infectious disease

treatment: a way of curing an illness or medical condition

ADJECTIVES

dreadful: something we fear or hate

VERBS

Broke [fever]: finished. The fever finished.

ADVERBS

profusely: abundantly, a large amount

IDIOMS

back on my feet: recovered from an illness or injury

over the moon: very happy

under the weather: not feeling well

PART 3: Ideas

What are some of the things people can do to be healthier?

- improve diet

- stop harmful habits such as smoking

- start good habits such as exercising

Do you think people were healthier in the past?

- YES, because they spent more time outdoors and less time on activities of sedentary lifestyles like watching TV and surfing the internet

- NO, because healthcare is better today due to advances in medical knowledge and cures

Why do you think people do unhealthy things such as smoke cigarettes and drink alcohol?

- because peer pressure forces them to do them

- to relieve stress

What kinds of food are considered healthy in your country?

- Fruit and vegetables because they are rich in vitamins and minerals

- Seafood due to the omega 3 which is good for the brain

What kinds of food are considered unhealthy in your country?

- deep-fried food because it is full of unsaturated fats

- fast food because it has lots of harmful additives that are linked to cancer

What are some ways to reduce the consumption of fast food in your country?

- education so that people know the harmful effects

- a fast food tax would make it more expensive and decrease the demand for it

Common issues:

1. More healthy or healthier both seem acceptable
   http://forum.thefreedictionary.com/poststst25255_Comparative-form.aspx

2. Walking and working sound similar
   http://rachelsenglish.com/pronounce-work-vs-walk/

LESSON 7: Entertainment

PART 1

Let's talk about going out

When do you usually like to go out?

What kinds of things do you like to do when you go out?

Do you spend a lot of money on going out every month?

What kinds of things would you like to do, in the future, when you go out?

Let's move on to talk about entertainment at home

Do you like entertaining friends in your home?

Have you ever had a large party in your home?

Do you like going to other people's homes for entertainment?

Do you like to bring a gift when you visit someone's home?

Let's talk about online entertainment

What is your favourite type of online entertainment?

How much time do you spend on online entertainment?

Do you ever feel you spend too much time online?

Are there any new online activities would you like to try in the future?

PART 2

DESCRIBE A FUN INDOOR GAME YOU PLAYED AS A CHILD.

You should say:

- what the name of the game was
- what the aim of the game was
- who you played with

and explain why it was such fun for you.

Follow up questions:

Did your friends also find this game fun?

Did you play a lot of similar games?

PART 3

Let's now discuss entertainment in your country

Are there a lot of places in your country for young people to go out?

What kinds of live entertainment are popular in your country?

What places would you recommend a tourist go to, for entertainment, in your country?

Let's now talk about technology and entertainment

What forms of online entertainment have become popular these days?

What are the dangers of spending too much time on online entertainment?

Is entertainment these days better than in the past because of technology?

Part 2: Model Answer

Describe a fun indoor game you played as a teenager.

You should say:

What the name of the game was

What the aim of the game was

Who you played with

And explain why it was such fun for you.

Alright. I'd like to talk about a fun indoor game I often played with some of my classmates in junior high school. It was **compulsory** to **participate** in an **extra-curricular activity** on Friday nights and you could choose from activities like karate to debating to playing musical instruments. I chose to join the chess club because I thought it would be **absorbing** and **practicing** it **regularly** may even help me become a bit smarter.

Chess is a well-known board game played by millions of people around the world. Each chess board has 64 squares and each opponent has 16 pieces. One **opponent** has black pieces and the other white. The aim of the game is to checkmate your opponent by **cornering** his or her king.

Chess is a game of **strategy** that involves a lot of **patience** and **critical thinking**. As a player, you get a great thrill out of **outsmarting** your opponent. Chess is also an **infinite** game. After each player has moved just one piece, there are more than 400 possible moves the players can make. After four moves **apiece** there are over 288 billion possible positions the players can move into, so you have to think very carefully before you make a move and think many moves ahead of just your next move.

After a lot of practice I became quite **adept** at chess and even though I was never able to beat the smartest kid in our class I came to love chess. In fact, I think I became a little bit **addicted** to it. I first became **fascinated** with chess when I saw a documentary on TV about Bobby Fisher, an American chess grand master at the time who went on to become an eleven-time world champion. I was **astounded** at just how **skilfully** he could **outmanoeuvre** and eventually **demoralize** his opponents, some of whom were past world champions. In fact, in the nineteen eighties he even beat IBM's 'Big Blue' supercomputer. I knew I could never be like Bobby Fisher, but I was really **in my element** at out-smarting some of my own **albeit**, much weaker opponents.

Part 2: Vocabulary

NOUNS

critical thinking: The process of conceptualizing, analysing, applying or evaluating information to reach an answer or conclusion.

enjoyment: pleasure, fun, amusement, entertainment, recreation, relaxation, diversion

opponent: challenger, contender.

patience: the capacity to accept or tolerate delay, suffering or trouble without getting upset. Tolerance, restraint.

strategy: action plan, game plan, master plan

ADJECTIVES

absorbing: intensely interesting, engrossing.

addicted: physically or mentally dependant on something. Fixated, obsessed, passionate, devoted or fanatical about something

adept: expert, skilful, talented, accomplished, proficient, masterly, consummate.

compulsory: necessary, mandatory, obligatory.

infinite: limitless, unlimited, never-ending, boundless.

VERBS

astound: amaze, astonish, shock, surprise, confound, stagger, stun.

corner: trap, surround, enclose, close in on.

demoralize: cause someone to lose hope. Dishearten, dispirit, daunt, unnerve, dismay.

fascinated: Interested, captivated, engrossed or mesmerized by something.

outmanoeuvre / outmanoeuvring (gerund): outwit, outplay or outthink someone by using clever cunning tactics to defeat them.

outsmart / outsmarting (gerund): outwit, outplay or outthink someone by using clever cunning tactics to defeat them.

participate: take part in, get involved in, join in.

practice/practicing (gerund): train for, rehearse, go over, apply, run through, repeat.

ADVERBS

apiece: each, respectively, individually.

regularly: occurring commonly, frequently, habitually, normally, routinely

skilfully: good, talented, expert, proficient, accomplished, masterly, adept, consummate.

PHRASES

extracurricular activities: after school activities.

CONJUNCTIONS

albeit: even though, although, even if, notwithstanding.

IDIOMS

chill out: to do something to help you calm down and relax after a period of hard work, nervous tension or stress.

in one's element: when you are 'in your element' you are doing something you do well and are enjoying yourself.

PART 3: Ideas

Let's now discuss entertainment in your country

Are there a lot of places in your country for young people to go out?

No, Australia would have to be one of the world's most boring countries because there is not much variety nightlife. The only choice is to go get drunk in the pub really.

Yes, compared to other countries around the world Australia is a surprisingly lively place with lots of choices for indoor and outdoor entertainment.

What kinds of live entertainment are popular in your country?

-You can always see people like street performers, buskers and artists, especially in the big cities.

- Young people enjoy going to rock concerts

- Older people like to see the performances at the Sydney Opera house such as the symphony orchestra

What places would you recommend a tourist go to, for entertainment, in your country?

- I would recommend going to King's Cross in Sydney because it is the biggest nightclub scene in all of Australia.

- They should also go to places that most tourists don't go to like Barossa valley in Adelaide to visit the amazing wineries there.

Let's now talk about technology and entertainment

What forms of online entertainment have become popular these days?

- Things like online shopping, online dating and gaming have become very popular.

- These days new kinds of social games have become popular like Pokémon Go.

- Most people these days spend their time on sites like Facebook and Twitter.

What are the dangers of spending too much time on online entertainment?

- No doubt things like addiction and social withdrawal are some of the most common dangers.

- There are no real dangers. It's just the media beating up another story.

- The biggest danger is befriending the wrong people online.

Is entertainment these days better than in the past because of technology?

- No, life was great back then. You didn't need an app to meet people. You just went out and met them. Simple.

-Yes, we have a plethora of choices today on the internet that brightens our lives. [Plethora = huge number]

Useful Links

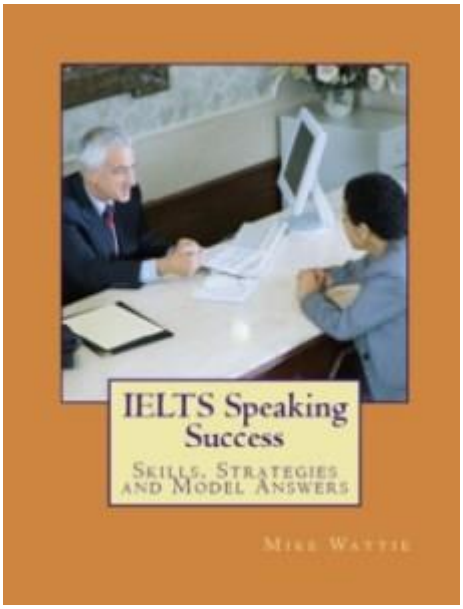
Speaking grading criteria

Speaking strategies

Speaking Vocabulary

Join my website to receive updates

Speaking eBook for skills and strategies



IELTSanswers.com

Have an IELTS Speaking Practice Mock Test Online with an experienced tutor and examiner to build confidence, fluency, and familiarity with the test.

More about speaking practice here:

http://www.ieltsanswers.com/ielts-speaking-practice.html

ESSAY MODEL ANSWERS:

Send me your writing:

Have your writing checked by a professional IELTS teacher and examiner and find out you band score and how to improve it:

Watch the video:

How to use this eBook to improve your writing

1. Look at a task and make a plan [only look at my sample planning after you have done this as planning is crucial!]

2. Write your answer. You can send me a typed version or a photo of a handwritten version.

3. Send your model answer to me for correction.

4. Receive your corrected task back from me.

5. Review your task and ask questions if anything is unclear.

6. View my model answer, in this document, to get ideas about how to improve your answer to this task.

Sending me your writing:

1. Make a payment: http://www.ieltsanswers.com/payment-ielts.html

2. Type your task or send me a CLEAR photo of your handwriting

3. Send to my email: examiner@ieltsanswers.com

4. I will usually respond in 12-24 hours.

5. When you get your task back you are welcome to ask questions. Please make sure your questions are clear and specific.

More about writing correction here:

http://www.ieltsanswers.com/writing-correction-ielts.html

ARTS AND MEDIA

Some people feel that entertainers such as film stars, pop musicians or sports stars are paid too much money.

Do you agree or disagree?

Which other types of job should be highly paid?

Comments about the task:

1. A two question essay
2. Note that it is not about whether they are paid a lot of money; rather, that it is too much money.
3. film stars, pop musicians or sports stars are only given as examples and you can talk about other types of entertainers

Plan:

Question ONE: 1. too high for the effort; 2. relatively unimportant to society

Question TWO: 1. contribution to society = doctors; 2. bear large responsibilities = teachers

Model Answer:

It is often said that people who work in the entertainment industry such as movie stars, musicians, and sports stars are being overpaid. This essay discusses why I think they are paid too much money and then I will describe other occupations that I think should receive higher salaries.

The main reason I strongly feel that the salaries are too high is that the entertainers' income does not *reflect* the amount of work they do. For instance, a top star movie like Angelina Jolie can easily make one million dollars by acting in a single film. This amount may never be reached by many people during their life no matter how hard working they are. In addition, if we base a person's income according to their *relative contribution* to society the incomes of entertainers seem too high. This is because entertainment is not as important to our society as much as other *fields* such as science and technology.

There are other professions that deserve to be paid more for their work. More specifically, people like doctors who make a big contribution to society should be rewarded more. Since doctors can save lives and give people hope, they should receive a high amount to reflect the *meaningful contributions* they make. Another type of occupation deserving of a good salary are teachers who have a huge responsibility to contribute to the education of the next generation seem to be underpaid. Surely people we entrust with such a task should be rewarded accordingly.

In conclusion, I reiterate my strong belief that entertainers are overpaid as they do not offer anything greater than other people who are working in other industries. It is advocated that people who make a significant contribution to society such as medical practitioners and teachers should be rewarded appropriately. I recommend that steps should be taken to address this disparity. [310 words]

Language:

reflect the low amount of work =*reveal and show* the low amount of work

relative contribution=comparative impact

fields such as science and technology =*work areas* such as science and technology

meaningful contributions=real assistance and help

gap in benefits =*difference* in benefits

Some museums and art galleries charge admission fees, while others have free entry.

Do you think the advantages of charging for admission outweigh the disadvantages?

Comments about the task:

1. An opinion Essay
2. The question is asking whether the advantages or disadvantages are stronger.

Plan:

advantages

1. maintaining costs
2. fund expansion

disadvantages

1. poor members of society are unable to afford to visit these places

Model Answer:

With the increasing popularity of museums and art galleries, whether they should be free of charge or not has drawn much discussion amongst the general public. Personally, I am inclined to the view that the *merits* of charging for entry outweigh the *drawbacks*.

One of the *cogent reasons* for charging fees is that the building and the maintenance costs of major museums and art galleries are *tremendous*. Undoubtedly, by charging a reasonable entry fee, it can help cover the cost incurred as a result of day-to-day activities such as *utility bills*, maintenance costs, *renovation*, and staff costs. If these costs were not covered the state of the facilities would deteriorate and be less attractive.

An additional benefit of entrance fees is that they allow these places to expand quicker and they can buy in more exhibits to attract more people. The facilities will also be able to hire famous international artefacts and artworks; thereby enabling them to provide variety so that they can attract greater patronage. Consequently, charging an admission fee seems very *utilitarian* to creating better museums and galleries.

However, there are downsides associated with *admission fees, one of which* is that it may preclude some members of the community from entering the facilities. This is particularly the case if poor members of society are unable to afford to visit these places. It seems a great pity if children and economically disadvantaged people are unable to benefit from the cultural experiences these *venues* provide.

In conclusion, I would like to *reiterate* that the benefits of an entry fee, in terms of funding maintenance and expansion *prevail* over the downsides such as limited access for the poor. However, it is recommended that they can provide concessions to disadvantaged members of the community or even hold a monthly free entry day. [300 words]

Language:

advocate = recommend or support
merits = advantages
drawbacks = disadvantages
cogent reasons =clear and logical reasons
tremendous = incredible, wonderful
utility bills= bills for things like power and water
utilitarian = functional, practical
renovation = repair and decorate
admission fees =entrance fees
reiterate = repeat or restate
prevail = overcome, succeed

CRIME AND LAWS

Some people feel that the design of newly constructed buildings in big cities should be controlled by governments. Others believe those who finance the construction of a building should be free to design it as they see fit.

Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

Comments about the task:

1. A both sides and opinion essay
2. The topic is about who should design buildings rather than who should actually build them

Plan:

Builders can decide on their own:

1. They have the talent
2. It will lead to more diversity in city appearances

Governments should decide

1. Safety
2. Overall town planning

Model Answer:

There are those who have the belief the authorities should retain control and oversight over the planning process associated with constructing any new building in large metropolises while the alternative stance is that those who fund the projects should have free reign over the blueprints. This essay discusses both sides of this *contentious argument* and then I will give my own *perspective which is that the authorities must retain control of the process*.

Many people argue that companies building projects should be free to design buildings as they wish. One of the reasons for this is that they often have the expertise to design buildings well. For instance, they often employee leading *architects* to design stylish buildings for them. Another reason is to allow buildings in an area to have a *distinctive flavour* and to not be *constrained* by governmental regulations that may result in a *cookie-cutter approach* to building. An example of this style of building can be found in Beijing where whole suburbs look identical.

Others argue that governments should *safeguard* the general public's interests and regulate the design of buildings accordingly. More often than not, they have records of the areas affected by disasters throughout history and will establish design standards that can ensure buildings can withstand just about every anticipated natural disaster, such as earthquakes and floods. In addition, if governments review the decisions about a building's design, the whole *town planning* and a more holistic approach can be considered as part of the decision. More specifically they consider how the design of a particular building fits in with the other buildings and facilities in an area.

In conclusion, I believe both sides of the argument have their merits. However, on balance I believe that the government's involvement is essential; as I feel it will ensure safety issues are not being *violated* and whole cities have some sort of overall plan in their design. [317words]

Language:

burgeoning = increasing
contentious argument = controversial or heated argument
perspective = viewpoint
architects = designers of buildings
distinctive flavour = unique flavour
constrained = limited
cookie-cutter approach = an approach of designing things exactly the same
safeguard = protect
town planning = design of a whole town or city
violated =disobeyed

Some people think that there should be strict laws to control the amount of noise a person makes because of the disturbance it causes to people.

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages.

Comments about the task:

1. This is best written as a two question essay but it can also be written as a both sides and opinion essay
2. The topic is about laws and not just about whether a person should or should not make noise

Plan:

Advantages:

1. protect people's health
2. enable people to concentrate on their work or study

Disadvantages:

1. against people's human rights
2. unnecessary due to advances in technology

Model Answer:

High levels of noise can be a cause of discomfort and angst; hence, some people believe that there should be strict *legislation* regarding the level of noise a person can make. This essay discusses the *merits* and *drawbacks* of legislative measures to control noise.

There are several reasons why laws should be enacted to strictly control the amount of noise a person produces. The main reason is that *exposure* to too much noise can be *detrimental* to people's health. For instance, loud noises cause headaches and *anxiety*, which can ultimately lead to clinical depression, especially with the elderly. Additionally, noise can disturb people's work or study. For example, a university student might have difficulty concentrating while studying for exams because his or her neighbours often have loud parties.

However, there are some drawbacks to having strict laws against making noise. The main one is that people should have the right to make noise. More specifically people should be free to live their lives without the fear of *violating laws*. For instance, people should be allowed to have parties and celebrations without the need to *look over their shoulder*. Secondly, laws against noise may not be needed due to technology providing alternative ways to deal with the problem. For example, scientists have invented walls and windows that can block out the noise, and there are also headphones that can reduce noise.

In conclusion, the merits of controlling noise are that we can safeguard people's health against the disturbance caused by loud sounds, and enable people to fully concentrate on their work or study; while the drawbacks are that it may violate people's human rights and be unnecessary due to advances in technology. Overall, it seems that laws should only be applied in *extreme circumstances*. [293 words]

Language:

legislation =laws
merits = advantages
drawbacks=disadvantages
disturb= to interrupt somebody
detrimental (causing harm and damage
anxiety=stress
exposure to noise =experiencing noise
violating laws = breaking laws
look over their shoulder= be worried about others
extreme circumstances=unusual situations

CULTURE

A country becomes more interesting and develops more quickly when its population includes a mixture of nationalities.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Comments about the task:

1. an opinion essay
2. You must say how much you agree or disagree
3. You must address both interesting and develops quickly

Plan:

Interesting due to things like different cultural aspects like types of cuisine

Develops quickly due to a diverse workforce

Model Answer:

Some people argue that a culturally diverse nation benefits from this diversity as it becomes more *fascinating* and grows at a faster pace. I totally agree with this opinion and because life among a variety of nationalities is not likely to be mundane and blending the positives of diverse skill sets results in stronger economic growth.

The main reason why I believe that the mixture of individuals from other nationalities represents an advantage for a country is that a culturally and *ethnically diverse* nation is more interesting as there are many different lifestyles reflecting different ethnic origins in it. More specifically, in a multi-cultural society, one can enjoy a variety of unique traditions and customs which is very exciting and *adds spice to life*. For instance, people in Perth, Western Australia can go to the inner city and celebrate Chinese New Year which provides a fascinating insight into Chinese culture.

Moreover, I believe that progress in multicultural nations is much quicker due to the diversity of the workforce. The reason for this is that different nationalities have different strengths which can be *harnessed* in the workplace. For instance, it is well known that different languages result in people's logical and thought process being slightly different. As a result, when ethnically diverse people work together to solve a problem, they are collectively able to think out of the box, and come up with unique new solutions. Therefore, companies can draw on diversity to outdo their competitors, ultimately causing the economy of the country to prosper.

In conclusion, I am in complete agreement that a combination of immigrants from different nationalities and with different traditions is advantageous for a nation. This is due to the more interesting society it creates, along with the associated diversity of the workforce which ensures strong economic growth. Therefore, it seems that countries should *embrace* cultural diversity.

(309 words)

Language:

Fascinating =interesting

ethnically diverse = wide range of nationalities

adds spice to life =makes life more interesting

outstanding =exceptional

harnessed = utilised

artistic flair = talent for art

embraced =adopted records of areas

It's generally believed that success in fields such as art and sport can only be achieved if a person has natural talent. However, it's sometimes claimed that any child can be taught to become a good sports person or artist.

Discuss both these views and give your opinion.

Comments about the task:

1. A both sides and opinion essay
2. This is an extremely difficult topic because it is often difficult to identify whether something is due to the genes a person is born with or the education and development they have received after birth. When a topic is difficult to explain it is a good idea to use illustrative examples.
3. When the task information includes "**such as" [such as art and sport] these are only examples and other aspects can be discussed …for instance with this topic, the writer can also mention aspects such as music or business talent**

Plan:

natural talent

Key point 1: having better genes than others

Illustrative example 1: Michael Phelps who wins Olympic medals in swimming due to having a wider arm span

Key point 2: child geniuses.

Illustrative example 2: Mozart was already a gifted pianist giving public performances when he was just five years old.

learning

Key point 1: training

Illustrative example 1: Tiger Woods exhausting training schedule

Key point 2: skilled teachers

Illustrative example 2: After working hard with my tutor for three years I rose from being one of the weakest math students in my class to achieving first place in the final exams.

Model Answer:

One of the highly *controversial* issues today relates to whether artists and sportspeople can only be successful if they are born with natural talent or whether talent can be *nurtured*. This essay examines this question from both points of view and then states my perspective, being that a combination of both is the key to success.

There are people who argue that success can only be achieved by people with natural talent. The main reason for believing this is that success requires having better *genes* than others. One good illustration of this is Michael Phelps who won Olympic medals in swimming due to having a wider arm span than the average person. We can also see evidence of natural talent in child prodigies who are *geniuses* whose natural talent shows at a young age. For instance, Mozart was already a *gifted pianist* giving public performances when he was just five years old.

However, it can also be argued that anyone can achieve success with the right coaching. A good example of success due to long hours of coaching is Tiger Woods. He claims that he only become the number one golfer in the world due to his exhausting training schedule. Moreover, there are those who opine that repetitive training can make it seem like a person was born with innate talent. Take leading martial artists, they spend endless hours undertaking guided training which conditions their reflexes through a process called conditioned learning. This principle can be applied in other areas making it seem that the person is gifted yet underpinning their performance is hours of instruction.

In conclusion, I believe that both arguments have their merits. On balance, however, I tend to believe that true success only occurs when both conditions are present. Consequently, true *brilliance* requires a good set of genes as well as the right nurturing of that natural talent and hard work and dedication to one's field. **[320 words]**

Language:

Controversial issues: highly debated issues

nurtured: cultivated, reared, developed

genes: DNA, genetic material

geniuses: masterminds, people with exceptional talent

gifted pianist: talented piano player

mentor: guru, very special teacher

brilliance: cleverness, talented

ECONOMY

Some people think that we live in a society where money and possessions are given too much importance. Others believe that this is improving our lives.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Comments about the task:

1. This is a both sides and opinion essay
2. For the first side, you must mention both money and possessions

Plan:

Side A

1. Too much focus on money
2. Loss of values

Side B

1. Creates wealth
2. Creates jobs

Model Answer:

There are those who argue that *consumerism* causes people to place excessive value on *material goods* and wealth. While others think that a consumer culture is beneficial for improving people's *standard of living*. This essay discusses both sides of this argument and then I will give my own perspective.

There are two drawbacks to a materialistic society. One of which is that it causes people to consider wealth as the only pathway to happiness. Therefore, people might spend too much time on earning money and very little time with their families and friends. In addition to this, the traditional values such as *frugality* might be lost in a consumer society. This might cause a *throw-away culture* and *overconsumption* problems. As a consequence, a *depletion* of natural resources and excessive disposal of waste might cause the environment to be damaged. Eventually, *inhabitants* will suffer from pollution and inadequacy of resources.

Materialism does have its benefits. The most significant advantage of a consumer culture is that it generates wealth for a country. The taxes paid for goods, such as the Australian goods and services tax, will increase the revenue for the whole society. Afterwards, the government can reinvest in education and healthcare to benefit the citizens. Furthermore, more employment opportunities will arise from the jobs created for manufacturing, advertising and retailing. This will see more local residents earning a good income and reduce poverty, which is of clear benefit to the welfare of a country.

To conclude, I believe that consumerism does provide some benefits. However, I am *inclined* to believe that the drawbacks of a greedy, materialistic society far outweigh the advantages because the level of consumption is not sustainable and future generations will inherit a planet with fewer resources and higher levels of pollution. [294 words]

Language:

consumerism = increasing consumption of goods

material goods =long lasting products

standard of living = level of life quality

frugality = care with spending money

throw-away culture = culture where people throw away products instead of trying to repair them

overconsumption = using too much

depletion = reduction

inhabitants = people living in an area

inclined to believe =more likely to believe

Rich countries often give money to poorer countries, but it does not solve poverty. Therefore, developed countries should give other types of help to the poor countries rather than financial aid.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Comments about the task:

1. An opinion essay
2. You must say how much you agree or disagree

Plan:

Totally agree

1. Corruption
2. Bad economic policies

Model Answer:

Developed countries have been providing *financial aid* to *third world* countries for decades, but it has not changed the economic plight of the poor countries. I totally agree that this aid should be replaced by other more effective types of help because of corruption and poor economic management.

The primary reason why the financial aid provided by the first world countries is not being effective in achieving the results they are intended to achieve is because of the level of *corruption prevalent* in these poor countries. A major portion of the aid is misappropriated by officials before it trickles down to the people. As most of these leaders are not democratically elected and have a strong *grip on power*, people have little *leverage* to change this and hence they benefit less and their situations remain unchanged.

The second reason why this financial aid is not effective is that the governments which are the *recipients* of this assistance do not have sound economic policies and good governance in place. This means that these governments are not capable of managing the funds properly and the aid will be lost or misused before it reaches the people. Therefore, ensuring governments are capable of managing the funds before they receive them is *crucial* in achieving positive outcomes from this financial aid.

In conclusion, I reiterate my strong view that other types of support are necessary because financial aid is often misused by recipient countries due to corruption and financial mismanagement. Therefore, I recommend longer term more tenable strategies be put in place to ensure financial aid can be phased out. [266 words]

Language:

developed countries =rich countries

financial aid = money for support

third world countries= countries

corruption = dishonesty

prevalent= common

grip on power=control

leverage = power

recipients = receivers

crucial = vital, important

EDUCATION

Learning about the past has no value for those of us living in the present.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Comments about the task:

1. An opinion essay
2. You need to state how much you agree or disagree

Plan:

Totally agree

1. Learn from the past
2. Avoid past mistakes

Model Answer:

Some people believe that studying history is of no benefit in the current *era* in which we live. I totally disagree with the statement because our evolution is based on learning from past mistakes and our current advance knowledge is built on the lessons learnt from our forebears.

The main reason for this is that human evolution is possible only because people accumulate experience and knowledge based on the historical events of their *ancestors*. This helps people make better decisions by reflecting on historical outcomes involving similar decisions and situations. For example, buildings are constructed in places that are free from floods and other *natural disasters*. People improve their life by learning from their mistakes and trying to avoid repeating them. For instance, we are now experiencing a relatively peaceful world due to people learning from the past that wars are just too costly.

Another important aspect is that future discoveries are always based on past knowledge. Take for example the Internet. This discovery is really based upon *telephony*. In the past, we learned how to harness electricity which resulted in copper cables being to transmit analogue signals in the form of Morse code. Not long after humanity built on this knowledge to develop telephones. Later on, someone thought of the idea of carrying data over telephones. Therefore, the Internet came to fruition and it would not exist if it weren't for the previous inventions.

In conclusion, I think that learning from the past is essential to our lives because we can prevent past mistakes leading to evolution of mankind and we can make technological advancements based on past inventions. Therefore, I believe that history lessons should form a critical part of our education.

[284 words]

Language:

era = period in time

ancestors = predecessor

natural disasters = disasters caused by nature such as floods and earthquakes

telephony = technology associated with the electronic transmission of voice and data

Some people think that a sense of competition in children should be encouraged. Others believe that children who are taught to co-operate rather than compete become more useful adults.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Comments about the task:

1. A both sides and opinion essay

Plan:

Competing

1. motivation
2. prepare for future competitive life

Cooperating

1. Teamwork
2. Future life needs cooperation

Model Answer:

There are those who take the stance that we should mentor youths to be competitive, others think that it is better to teach *juveniles* about the importance of cooperation. In this essay, I will review both sides of the argument before my own perspective that teaching our future generation to be competitive is the best approach.

Teaching children to compete can be immensely beneficial. The main benefit of *rivalry* is that it motivates children to do their best. This is because *youths* will compare themselves to others and try to be better than them. More specifically, students will work harder when competitive goals have been set. Furthermore, it prepares youths for competition in areas such as their future working lives. Many *innovative* corporations such as Google and Facebook embrace the spirit of competition and often set various challenges among their staff.

In spite of these considerations, cooperation is undoubtedly an essential part of everyday life. Firstly, *collaboration* is vital to success in many areas of life. Team sports are an excellent example of this and many failures have been attributed to poor teamwork, such as the American basketball team's failure to win at the 2004 Olympic Games. In addition, our everyday life depends on an ability to get on well and communicate with people. For instance, it would be impossible for emergency service workers to clear up a traffic crash and save injured people if they did not cooperate.

In conclusion, in my opinion, both sides of the argument have merit. However, after analysing the two *opposite camps*, my personal view is that a competitive environment can have a more positive effect on children. This is because they would be more motivated to study hard and better prepared for everyday struggles in the future. [294 words]

Language:

contentious topic = heavily argued topic

juveniles = young people

two irreconcilable poles= two opposing extremes

rivalry= competition

youths= young people

innovative = inventive

collaboration = working together

opposite camps = two different sides in an argument

ENVIRONMENT

Nowadays we are producing more and more rubbish.

Why do you think this is happening?

What can governments do to help reduce the amount of rubbish produced?

Comments about the task:

1. A two question essay

Plan:

causes

1. growth of online shopping
2. changing lifestyles

solutions

1. regulate business
2. introduce laws to encourage more environmentally friendly practices

Model Answer:

More than any time in history, human beings are producing more waste products and this is increasing at a very alarming exponential rate. This essay discusses why I feel this is happening and explores the measures governments need to take to bring this under control.

There are several reasons that I believe can be attributed to the increase in rubbish in modern life. The primary reason is the growth of online shopping. Online shopping is convenient and it makes it so easy for people to purchase goods around the clock. The problem is that all these goods are packaged to ensure safe delivery before being dispatched to the consumer and as a result, all this packaging is discarded. The second reason is the change in people's lifestyles, especially those who live in cities. For instance, more and more people are eating out in restaurants and fast-food outlets, which *translates into* the usage of more plastic food containers and utensils which will inevitably increase the amount of non-biodegradable plastic refuse.

There are several measures governments can take to *remedy* this challenging issue. The most effective measure is for governments to pass laws to mandate the use of recyclable packaging. At the same time, online advertising needs to be used to encourage online shoppers to deposit used packaging in recyclable bins. Secondly, governments can introduce *regulations* which limit the usage of polluting products such as plastics. For example, several laws can be put in place requiring restaurants to use utensils that can be washed, sanitized and reused.

In conclusion, more garbage is being created due to the growth of online shopping and changing lifestyles. However, if governments *regulate* business and introduce laws to encourage more environmentally friendly practices, this can be reduced to a manageable level. [294 words]

Language:

translates into = changes into

remedy = fix or resolve

curtail = stop

waste disposal = get rid of garbage

regulations = rules

banning = not allowing

regulate = control

There is growing evidence that man-made activities are making global temperatures higher.

What might be the man-made causes of temperatures rising?

How should we deal with this problem?

Comments about the task:

1. two question essay

Plan:

Causes

1. cutting down trees
2. more factories

Solutions

1. preserving our remaining forests
2. switching to cleaner energy sources

Model Answer:

There are many signs that the activities of mankind are leading to global warming. This essay will discuss the reasons why this problem is occurring, and make some suggestions about how this issue can be *tackled*.

Perhaps the main cause of global warming is that populations are rising in almost every country, and this is causing trees to be constantly cut-down to provide shelter and also food. Trees are important because they absorb CO2 and rising levels of CO2 have been linked to higher temperature levels. Another factor that is causing CO2 to rise is the industrialisation of our societies. Today, we have more and more factories and they are causing high levels of pollution in our *atmosphere*. Industrialisation is also leading to the burning of *fossil fuels* to power the factories and this is also another source of *carbon emissions*. Therefore, economic activities are another cause of our planet warming.

Urgent attention is required to deal with the problem of global warming. The main way to *tackle* this is for forests to be protected and new trees grown. This can be achieved by the government making laws to protect the remaining forests. *Grass root programs* could also be started to plant new trees. In addition, the government should create *incentives* for factories to adopt *clean energy programs* to reduce the pollution they are emitting.

In conclusion, the earth's temperature is rising because of deforestation and industrialisation. The solutions are to start *preserving* our remaining forests, plant new ones and to switch to cleaner energy sources. [256 words]

Language:

tackled = dealt with, managed

atmosphere = air

fossil fuels = fuels formed by natural processes over a long time such as coal and oil

carbon emissions = discharges of carbon dioxide (CO2)

grass root programs = programs using the local people of an area

incentives = a thing that motivates or encourages one to do something

clean energy =energy creation that does not cause pollution

preserving = protecting

ETHICAL ISSUES

Universities should accept equal numbers of male and female students in every subject.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Comments about the task:

1. An opinion essay
2. The topic is not about FORCING equal numbers, just ACCEPTING.
3. It's easier to agree with accepting and I think I would choose to totally agree. Note that it is easy to sound sexist when disagreeing with accepting equal numbers of students.

Plan: Potential Ideas

ACCEPTING

-gender equality/human rights

- Chances of gender discrimination in society will greatly reduce if men and women study together more.

-allow people to follow their passion

-let people choose their career paths

NOT ACCEPTING

-Each gender is suited to different kinds of subjects/careers

-men should have priority because they are the main breadwinner (I would NOT write this though as it is extremely sexist and you may anger the examiner).

More women than men should be accepted as part of affirmative action programs to address the disadvantages women face in society

Model Answer:

It has been proposed that tertiary institutions should accept the same proportion of students to each course. I totally agree with this notion as it is in accordance with the principles of *gender equality* and it will also serve to create a more *harmonious society* and reduce *gender discrimination*.

I believe that universities must accept equal numbers of students from each gender for a particular course that they wish to apply to. The reason for this is because favouring one sex over the other is a form of discrimination, which should not be accepted in any civilised society. This is because it influences the ability for people to pursue careers and have *equal rights* in society. For example, in Cambodia, where women are not allowed to study at university, they are severely disadvantaged in the workforce and very few are able to establish satisfactory careers.

Another benefit off accepting a similar number of students from each gender is that it will lead to a society with less gender discrimination. The basic logic here is that if tertiary students have a chance to study with members of the opposite sex they will be more likely to be able to interact and communicate with the opposite gender outside of school. For instance, my cousin studied engineering in an almost exclusively male class and as a result, he is very shy of the opposite sex and gets nervous every time he has to talk to a girl.

In conclusion, I absolutely believe that *tertiary institutions* should accept equal numbers of male and female students in order to avoid sexual discrimination and assure a harmonious society. Therefore, a policy of equal acceptance should be instituted in every country of the world, and any kind of gender-based quotas should be *abolished*. [296 words]

Language:

Gender = sexuality as a male/female

Equality = people being equal regardless of sex, race, and religion

harmonious society = a peaceful society

gender discrimination = policies that favour one gender or the other

equal rights = having equal chances to things like education and employment

tertiary institutions = universities and technical institutes

abolished: eliminated, eradicated

Teenagers who commit serious crimes, such as burglary or murder, should be treated in the same way as adults who commit crimes.

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this and give your own opinion?

Comments about the task:

1. Both sides and opinion essay

Plan:

advantages

1. Deterrent
2. Justice for victims

disadvantages

1. Less mature
2. Second chance

Model Answer:

There is an opinion that young *offenders* who *commit* severe criminal actions should be held *accountable* for their actions just the same as adults. This essay discusses the advantages and disadvantages of this and then I will give my own perspective on the issue.

On the one hand, arguments can be made as to why age should not be a factor when dealing with serious crimes. The strongest reason is that if these *juvenile delinquents* are given the same strict punishments as adults, it will act as a powerful *deterrent* against doing serious crimes. As well as this, when young *perpetrators* receive lighter sentences than they deserve, it is an injustice to the victims. For instance, if a youth kills his classmate, the parents of the murdered child will feel the situation is unjust if the perpetrator is not at least *incarcerated*.

On the other hand, treating both young and mature lawbreakers equally may have adverse effects. The main reason is because children may not have sufficient intellectual or moral capacity to fully understand the outcomes of their *misdeeds*; it can be argued that they should receive *lighter sentences* than adults. Secondly, because of their long life ahead of them, many people argue that youths should be given a second chance, and an opportunity to successfully *rehabilitate* and learn a valuable lesson. Many believe that young offenders can often turn into good citizens when they mature into adulthood.

In conclusion, in my opinion, there are merits and drawbacks to treating youths differently to adults. However, overall I think that young offenders should be dealt with more *leniently* than adults due to their potential lower level of understanding about the crimes they commit. [282]

Language:

offenders = people who do crimes

commit crime=do a crime

accountable = responsible for decisions or actions

juvenile = a person who is under 18

delinquents= criminals

deterrent = a thing that makes somebody less likely to do something

perpetrators= a person who commits a crime

incarcerated = put into prison

misdeeds= bad things like crimes

lighter sentences = small punishments

rehabilitate = to make better

leniently = not strictly

HEALTH

Many people say that cooking and eating at home is better for the individual and the family than eating out in restaurants.

Do you agree or disagree?

Comments about the task:

1. Opinion essay
2. You are not required to say how much you agree but it is still a good idea to do this
3. Consider the cooking and eating of food
4. You must state whether it is better for both individuals and the family

Plan:

Somewhat agree

1. healthier
2. cheaper

Disagree

1. family-bonding
2. save time for busy people

Model Answer:

Some people believe that eating home-cooked food is more beneficial for people in general and also for families. I somewhat agree with this because it is healthier and less expensive; however, eating out on occasion can be a good family experience.

The main reason I agree is that cooking and eating at home gives people control over the *ingredients* they use to make the food. People can ensure they use fresh and healthy ingredients to maintain a better diet and focus on their health. As well as this they can avoid the additives restaurants often add to their food such as monosodium glutamate.

Additionally, it is generally less expensive to eat home-cooked meals as restaurants need to not only cover their expenses such as staff wages, but also charge *premiums* for *signatory dishes* or *ambience*. This is a great benefit to family budgets, and families can reduce their expenses by eating at home.

On the other hand, a family making a trip to a restaurant can be a good *family-bonding* experience. It can help the family to enjoy the ambience and food, without any family member having to go through the entire cooking and cleaning process. Furthermore, due to the busy lives families have, it can sometimes be helpful for everyone to enjoy a meal that someone else prepared, giving the entire family an excuse to sit down and make time for each other.

In conclusion, I somewhat believe that eating at home is better because eating home-made food is beneficial to the health of people and it reduces the expenses of families. However, occasional meals at restaurants allow an individual or a family to take a break and to socialise. [281 words]

Language:

ingredients = materials used to make food

premiums = higher prices

signatory dishes = most famous dish of a restaurant

ambience = environment

family-bonding = families socialising together

In some countries, the average weight of children is increasing and their level of health and fitness is decreasing.

What are the causes of these problems?

What measures could be taken to solve them?

Comments about the task:

1. This is a two question essay
2. You must address both weight and fitness. These are not exactly the same as some fat people can still be fit, for example, sumo wrestlers.
3. Two main causes and two main solutions are the ideal number

Plan:

Causes

1. Poor diet
2. Less exercise

Solutions

1. Education about diet
2. Force and encourage to do more exercise

Model Answer:

In many countries, youths are increasingly becoming *obese* and their health and fitness are *deteriorating*. This essay will look at the possible reasons for these developments and will suggest solutions to overcome them.

There are two main causes of obesity and the deterioration of physical health. The main reason for obesity and the related adverse health effects can be found in the changing eating patterns of the population. Cooking with fresh ingredients is becoming less popular and many people *consume* too much fast food or convenience food from supermarkets. But these kinds of food, on average, contain significantly higher amounts of fat and sugar than freshly prepared meals and, therefore, are an important contributing factor to obesity. Secondly, there is a trend that young people are doing less sport in their free time. These *sedentary lifestyles* are due to the increase in activities like watching TV or surfing on the internet.

There are two main solutions to this problem and these have to start at a very early age. Both parents and the school have to put a high emphasis on explaining to children the importance of a healthy and *balanced diet*. The role of the school should be primarily to educate children about the merits of a healthy diet and the dangers of unhealthy food, whereas the parents should provide their children with *nutritious*, freshly prepared meals and should restrict their consumption of sweets and fast food. In a similar way, early childhood education should also emphasise the benefits of doing sufficient sports. At schools, there should be *mandatory* sports classes and children should be encouraged to become members of a sports club.

In Conclusion, the main reasons for obesity and a low level of fitness are poor nutrition and insufficient physical exercise. The best solutions are for education regarding nutrition as well as forcing and encouraging students to participate in sports. [313 words]

Language:

obese = severely overweight

deteriorating = getting worse

consume = eat or use up

sedentary lifestyles =inactive lifestyles

balanced diet = A diet that contains the proper proportions of food to maintain good health

mandatory = compulsory

TECHNOLOGY

The Internet has transformed the way information is shared and consumed, but it has also created problems that did not exist before.

What are the most serious problems associated with the Internet?

What are the best ways to solve them?

Comments about the task:

1. This is a two-question essay.
2. It is unlikely with this task that the problems can be 100% solved so it is better to talk about reducing the problems rather than actually solving them.

Plan:

This essay includes the following main ideas:

Problems: crime, addiction

Solutions: enforcement, education

Model Answer:

The Internet is one of the most outstanding innovations in the digital age. Although the Internet has the potential to make human lives simple and convenient, it also creates issues. This essay discusses the Internet's two primary problems and proposes solutions.

One of the main problems caused by the internet is a lack of security for personal information. For instance, online banking transactions or other online services often make private information vulnerable to theft. Needless to say, the damage caused by *cyber-crimes* is often irreparable. Another annoying problem with the Internet is its ability to create *rifts* between the real and virtual world. More specifically, the virtual world is so *alluring* that once *hooked* it can become an addiction creating both physical and mental issues.

However, there are solutions to *alleviate* these problems. To address cyber-crime *rigorous* government regulations on a global scale are needed. In addition, cooperation is needed amongst law enforcement agencies around the world in order to track down and apprehend these criminals who operate across multiple borders. Dealing with addiction requires *intertwined* cooperation between parents and schools, as most addicted Internet consumers are children. Children should be educated to realise the implications of Internet addictions and also should be encouraged to engage in outdoor activities.

In conclusion, the main problems caused by the Internet are related to crime and addiction. To solve these parents, teachers and governments should participate in eradicating the problems *stemming* from the Internet. By addressing these issues, people can *harness* the Internet's unlimited potential and *steer clear* of its adverse impacts. [259 words]

Language:

cyber-crimes: illegal activities are committed through the use of a computer or the Internet.

create rifts: create gaps

hooked: addicted or caught by something

alleviate: relieve

rigorous: harsh, severe, difficult

intertwined: interwoven, interconnected

stemming from: coming from

harness: to gain or gather

steer clear: keep away from

Some people believe that time spent on television and computer games can be valuable for children. Others believe this has negative effects on a child.

Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Comments about the task:

1. Both sides and opinion essay

Plan:

Advantages

1. developing intelligence
2. ability to use a computer

Disadvantages

1. addiction
2. physical health problem

Model Answer:

Electronic games such as TV, video and computer games are *prevalent* among young people. However, whether these games benefit or cause problems for them is a difficult question to answer. This essay discusses the question from both points of view and then I will give my own perspective on the matter.

On one side of the argument, there are people who argue that the merits of electronic games for a child considerably outweigh the disadvantages. The main reason for believing this is that electronic games may increase the intelligence of a child. This is because many intelligent games such as puzzles and strategy games involve extensive thinking and other brain activities. Another benefit of electronic games is that they are helpful in developing children's *computer literacy*, which may play an important role in their future academic or career development. In fact, for many people, their mastering of computer applications starts from their interest in computer games at an early age.

On the other hand, it is also possible to make an opposing case. It is argued that children are often found to be addicted to electronic games, which could negatively affect their study. Since teenagers usually lack *self-control*, addiction to games may cause them to give up study completely. Not only this but spending a long time on electronic games may negatively affect their physical development. For example, when they sit in front of a computer or TV for hours with an *improper* posture, their physical fitness can be harmed. Also, staring at a screen can cause *short-sightedness*.

In my opinion, both arguments have their merits. On balance, however, I tend to believe that electronic games are more beneficial to children than harmful. This is because the merits of them developing intelligence and the ability to use a computer outweigh the side effects of game addiction and physical health problems. [311 words]

Language:

prevalent = widespread

computer literacy = knowledge of computers

self-control = ability to control oneself without the need for help from others

improper posture = incorrect way of sitting or standing

short-sightedness = inability to see far away objects clearly

TRAVEL AND LANGUAGES

Many people believe children should begin learning a foreign language in primary school instead of secondary school.

Do you think the advantages of learning a foreign language in primary school outweigh the disadvantages?

Comments about the task:

1. An opinion essay
2. You should say whether the advantages are greater than the disadvantages in the introduction and conclusion

Plan:

advantages

more efficiently learning a new language

being able to pronounce it well,

disadvantages

potentially interfering with the learning of the first language

Model Answer:

In many nations, *elementary*-aged students are being taught foreign languages. This essay discusses the reasons why the merits of this *phenomenon* in terms of more efficiently learning a new language and being able to pronounce it well, outweigh the drawback of it potentially interfering with the learning of the first language.

There are numerous *pedagogical merits* of learning a second language in elementary school. The main one is that this has been identified as a *golden age* for learning languages by *neuroscientists*. It seems that at this age the brain is *hardwired* for learning new languages. It has been reported in the media that children of this age can learn new words three times quicker than students in high school. In addition, the pronunciation of a new language is easier at this age. The reason for this is because there is less interference from the *native language*, due to less exposure to it.

However, the main drawback of learning a language at this age is that it may interfere with the learning of the native language of that country. The primary reason is that every hour spent on learning a second language could be spent on learning the first language. Additionally, the student may become confused by the difference in grammatical rules of the two languages, and consequently may struggle to understand the grammar of the native language.

In conclusion, the benefits of learning a new language quickly and with better pronunciation seem to outweigh the disadvantage of the potential interference with learning the first language.

[256 Words]

Language

elementary-aged = primary aged

phenomenon = event or thing that occurs

pedagogical merits = teaching advantages

golden age = best age

neuroscientists= people who study the brain

hardwired = genetically determined

native language = first language

Some people believe that visitors to other countries should follow local customs and behaviour. Others think that the host country should welcome cultural differences.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Comments about the task:

1. This is a both sides and opinion essay

Plan:

Follow customs of locals

1. Polite
2. Less danger

Locals accepting visitors' customs

1. Rights of visitors
2. Promote tourism

Model Answer:

Some people are *calling into question* how tourists should behave when they visit a new country. While some argue visitors should follow local customs and *etiquette*, others believe the host country should welcome other cultures with *open arms*. This essay will discuss both views, and then I will give my own perspective which is that the visitors should be embraced as guests.

On the one hand, there are people who claim that visitors should follow a host country's customs. The main reason is that this shows respect and promotes understanding between people. If a visitor retains their country's customs and does not *acclimate* themselves into the new environment, then the locals might think they are *inconsiderate, discourteous* or odd and do not want to associate with them. In addition, it can be dangerous to not follow customs. For instance, the British drive on the left side of the road, so Americans must follow this when visiting the U.K. or they will have a traffic accident.

On the other hand, there are those who believe that locals should *embrace* other cultures. The main reason for this is that people should have a right to follow their own ways. They argue that no culture is better than another, and the host country has no right to oblige their visitors to behave like their own citizens. As well as this, the tourism of the host country will be enhanced by allowing visitors freedom to follow their own ways. For instance, many people do not visit certain countries due to *strict dress codes* and not being able to drink alcohol.

In conclusion, it's my opinion that both arguments have their merits. On balance, however, I tend to believe that the host country should give their visitors a heart-warming welcome as it is at times difficult to change and adapt to new lifestyles when someone has only just arrived in a new country, whereas I feel that accepting differences is a lot easier for the hosts who are in the comfort of their own country. [340 words]

Language:

calling into question

etiquette = politeness

open arms = accepting

acclimate = get used to

inconsiderate = not considerate of others

discourteous = impolite

embrace other cultures=accepting of other cultures

strict dress codes = many rules about how people can dress themselves

heart-warming = friendly

Useful Links

eBook for Essays

Complete writing eBook

Get your writing corrected

Join my website to receive updates

Essay writing on my website

[Opinion=7; BSO=7; 2q =6]

REPORT MODEL ANSWERS:

Send me your writing:

Have your writing checked by a professional IELTS teacher and examiner and find out you band score and how to improve it.

Watch the video:

Single Time (Static)

The table below gives information on consumer spending on different items in five different countries in 2002.

	Food/Drink/Tobacco	Clothing/Footwear	Leisure/Education
Ireland	28.91%	6.43%	2.21%
Italy	16.36%	9.00%	3.20%
Spain	18.80%	6.51%	1.98%
Sweden	15. 77%	5.40%	3.22%
Turkey	32.14%	6.63%	4.35%

Task Analysis:

Time: **static**

Fewest category: **spending type**

Amount of data: **15**

Notes:

1. You should not use symbols; therefore, you should not use slashes [/] in your reports. For example, Clothing/Footwear = clothing and footwear.

2. You should not capitalise the categories as they are not proper nouns.

3. As the numbers are very precise you should use some language of approximation such as: roughly, approximately, just over, slightly over.

Language:

spending = expenditure

country = nation

food/drink/tobacco = foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco

clothing/footwear = clothes and shoes

leisure/education= recreation and learning

Ireland = Irish

Italy = Italians

Spain = Spaniards

Sweden = Swedes

Turkey = Turks

Plan

	Food/Drink/Tobacco *H*	Clothing/Footwear *2nd H*	Leisure/Education *Low*
Ireland	28.91% *2*	6.43% *5*	2.21%
Italy	16.36% *3L*	9.00% *4H*	3.20% *8*
Spain	18.80% *3L*	6.51% *5*	1.98% *9L*
Sweden	15. 77% *3L*	5.40% *6L*	3.22% *8*
Turkey	32.14% *1H*	6.63% *5*	4.35% *7H*

H = highest; L = lowest; numbers represent the order to cover the item in the report

Model Answer:

The table shows the percentages of consumer expenditure for three categories of products and services in five countries in 2002. Overall, the largest proportion of consumer spending in each nation went on foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco; and the lowest was for recreation and learning.

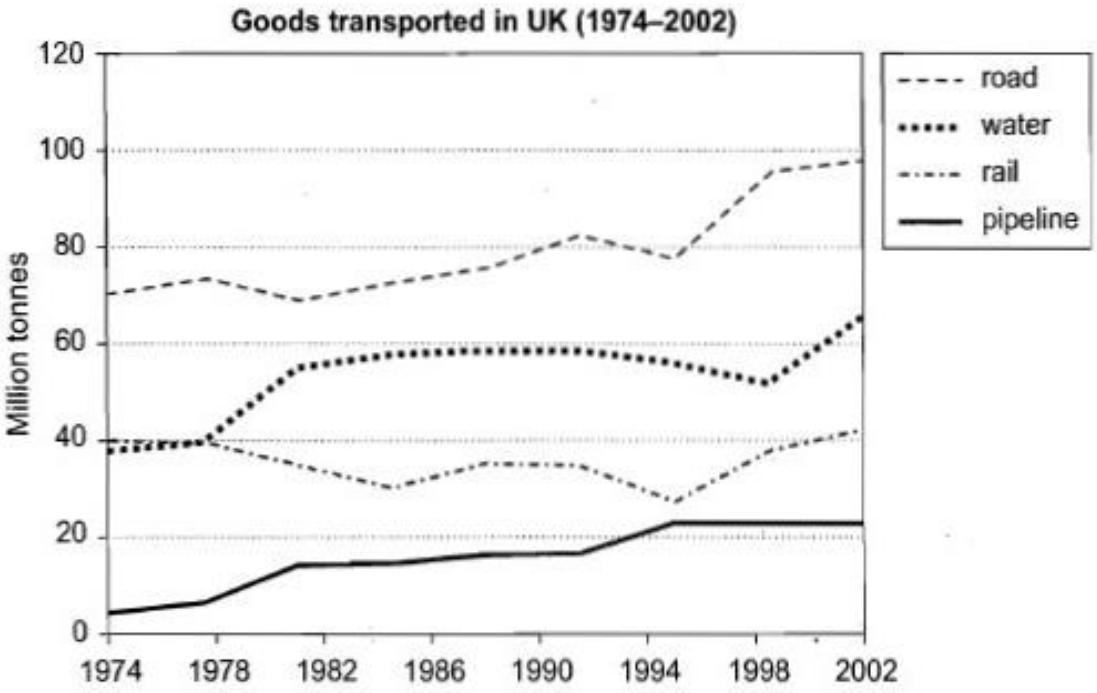
With regard to food, beverages, and tobacco the nation that spent the highest was Turkey, at 32.14%, followed by Ireland, at nearly 29%. Spain was third with 18.8% whilst Italy and Sweden were 16.36% and 15.77%, respectively.

Turning to clothes and shoes, which accounted for the second highest proportion of spending. The Italians spent the highest proportion at exactly 9%. The next highest proportions were by the Irish, Spaniards, and Turks at around 6.5%. The Swedes spent the least at 5.40%

Finally, spending on leisure and education was the lowest for all five nations. The highest level of spending was by the Turks at 4.35%. The next highest was in Sweden and Italy with 3.22% and 3.2%, respectively, while Spain had the lowest proportion being 1.98%. [170 words]

Change Over Time

The graph below shows the quantities of goods transported in the UK between 1974 and 2002 by four different modes of transport.



Task Analysis:

Time: Multiple periods

Fewest category: Types of transportation

Amount of data: 32 = 8 years x 4 types of transport

Notes:

1. There is a huge amount of data so you must choose the 10-12 key points and try to combine data as much as possible.
2. Note the spelling of *tonnes* for this task is different to tons [USA] and that you will get penalised if you write tons.

Language:

UK = United Kingdom

Goods = products, cargo, freight

transported = conveyed, moved, shifted, delivered

modes of transport = types of transportation, forms of delivery

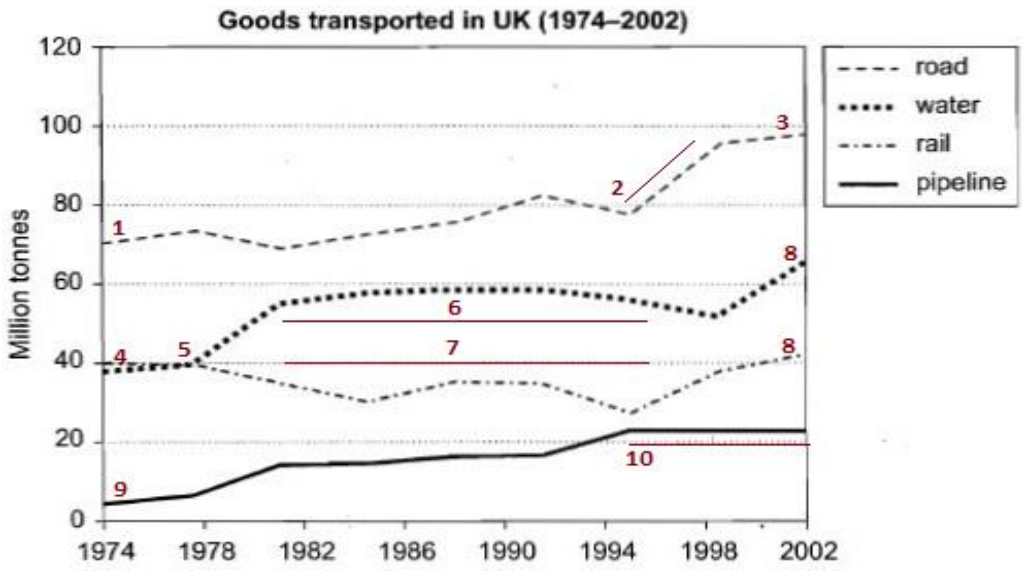
road = roadways

water = boat, ship,

rail = train, railway

pipeline = [unlikely you will know what this is so DO NOT rephrase it]

Plan



Model Answer:

The line graph provides information about how cargo was conveyed by four types of transportation, in the United Kingdom, from 1974 to 2002. Overall, goods sent by all forms of delivery increased except for railways, which fluctuated.

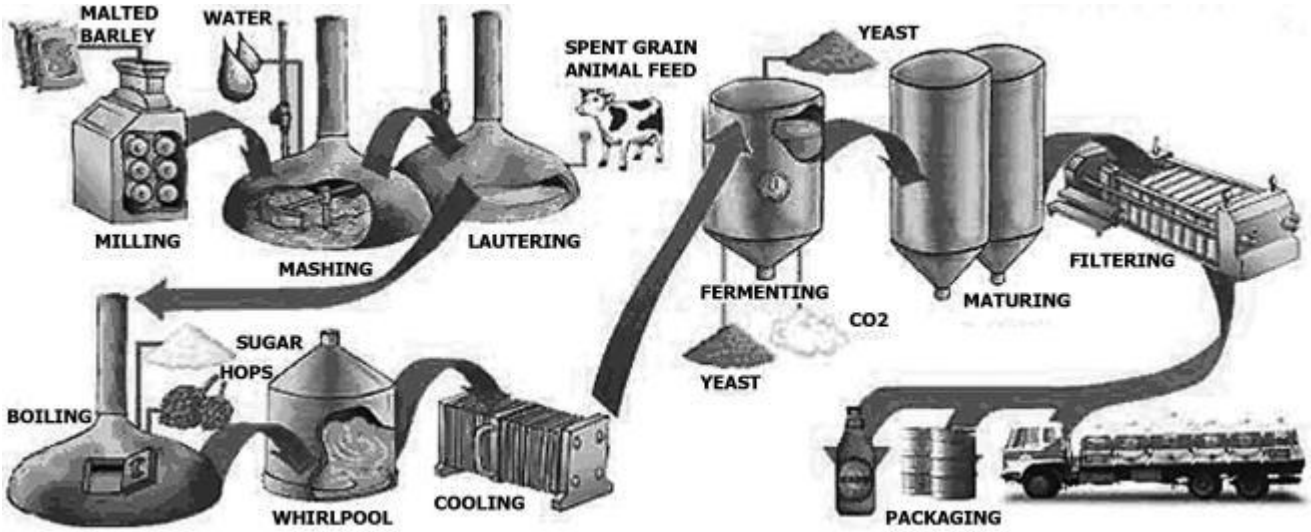
Starting with the road and pipeline, the most cargo was moved by road in 1974, with roughly 70 million tonnes and it gradually increased to about 80 million tonnes over the next 20 years. It increased dramatically to finish at just below 100 tonnes by 2002. In contrast, with only about 7 million in 1974, pipeline was the lowest and it increased to roughly 22 million by 1994. It remained at this figure until the end of the period.

Goods conveyed by water and rail were each about 40 million tonnes in 1974. After 1978, shipping surpassed rail reaching roughly 58 million tonnes by 1982 and then it plateaued for the next twenty years. During the same period rail freight decreased to approximately 25 million tonnes. By 2002, the tonnage transported by boat increased to 60 million, and railways rose to just over 40 million.

[181 words]

Process Diagram

The diagram below shows the various stages involved in the production of beer.



[Source: IELTS - The Complete Guide to Task 1 Writing by Phil Biggerton]

Task Analysis:

Time: **single**

Tense: **present passive is best**

Amount of Data: **11 stages**

Note:

1. With a process, the overall summary can be the number of stages, pieces of equipment, or ingredients/materials used.

2. Passive tenses are needed as the agent (doer of actions) is unclear in the process.

Language:

production = manufacture

beer = alcoholic beverage

Sequencers: first, subsequently, after that, finally

Verbs of process: Verbs are needed to describe putting things in, taking them out, changing one thing into another, or throwing away waste items. (inserted, extracted, transformed into, discarded).

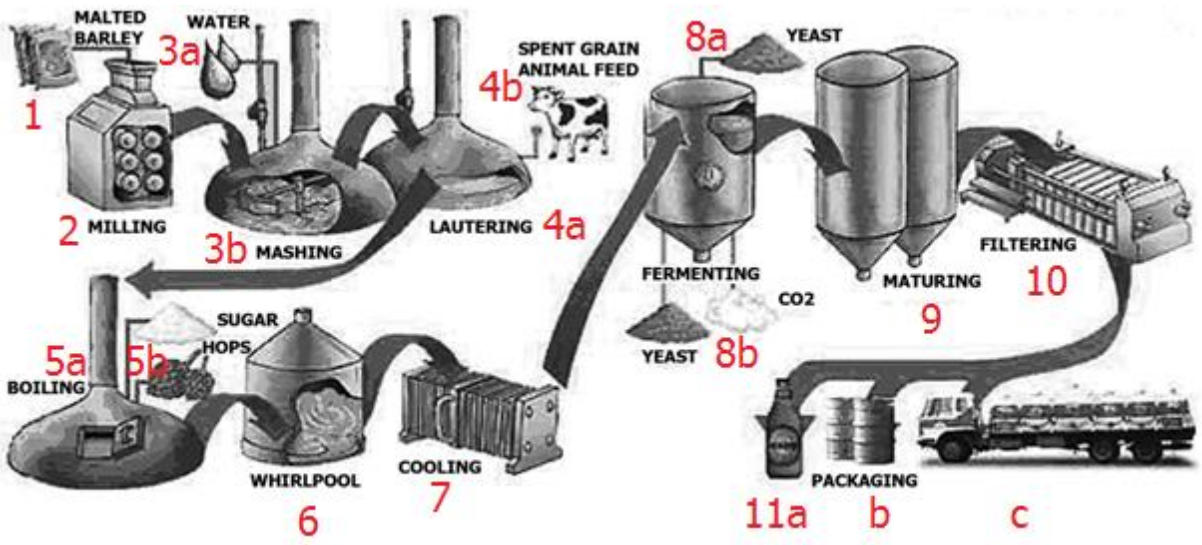
Put in: inserted, added

Take out: extracted, removed

Changed: transformed, altered

Thrown away: discarded

Plan



Model Answer:

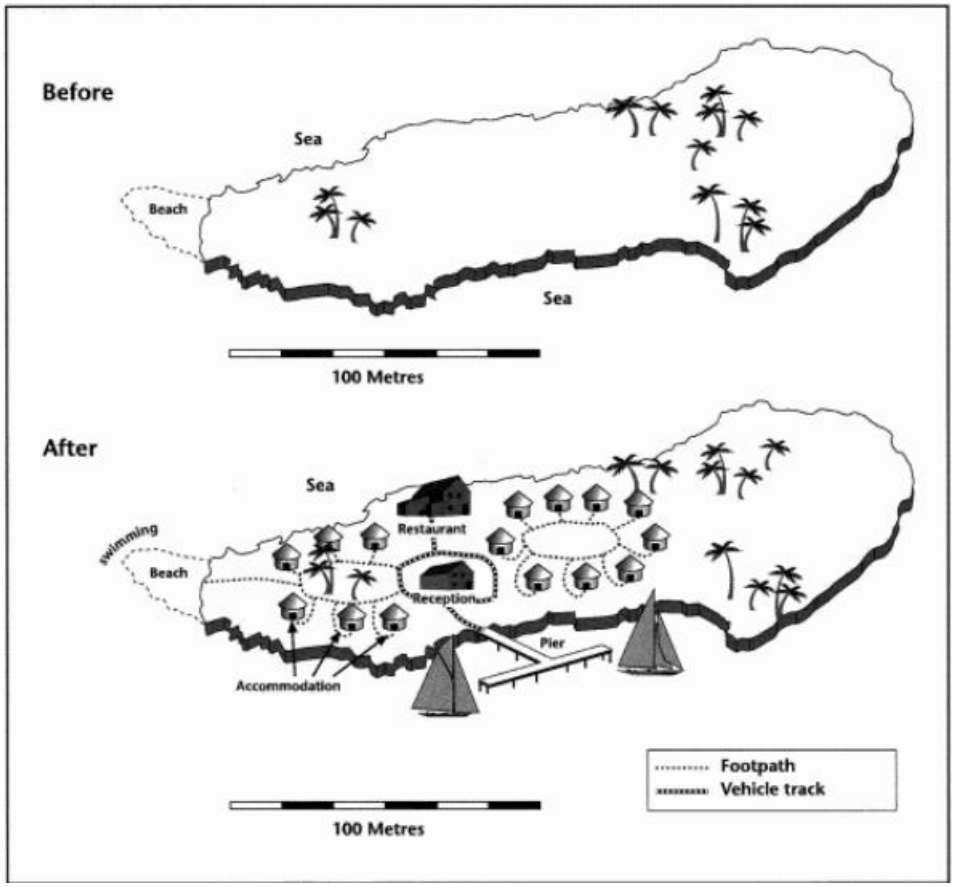
The figure illustrates the different steps used to manufacture beer. Overall, there are eleven stages in the process, beginning with the milling of malted barley and ending with packaging the beer.

Looking at the pre-fermentation stages of the process, we can see that in order to get liquid from malted barley, it has to be milled, mashed with water and lautered in special tanks. In order to get a pure liquid, the spent grain is taken out and used for the feeding of animals. Then, the liquid has to be boiled with sugar and hops and mixed in a whirlpool before cooling.

In the remaining stages, the cooled liquid is fermented by adding yeast and during the process, carbon dioxide is extracted. Then, it is transferred to storage tanks, in order to be matured. In the second to last stage, the matured beer is transferred to a filter for filtering. Finally, the beer is packed in either bottles, barrels or put in tanker trucks for delivery. [166 words]

Map

The two maps below show an island, before and after the construction of some tourist facilities.



Task Analysis:

Time: **2 periods**

Amount of data: **about 10 key features**

Note:

1. There is no compass on the map so we cannot use words like north or south to describe the map
2. There is a scale showing 100 metres so the size of the island MUST be covered.

Language

Describing locations on a picture/map.

top-left	top	top-right
left	centre	right
bottom-left	bottom	bottom-right

In the centre of the map…

In front of the…

Behind…

Next to…

Adjacent to…

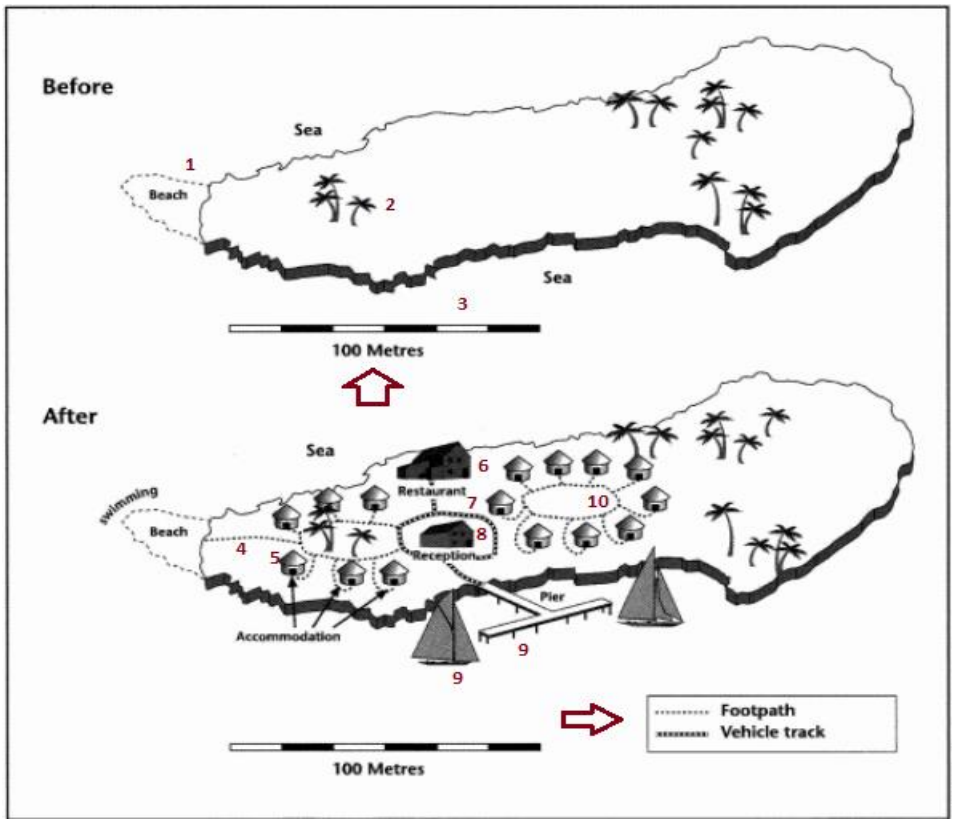
Describe objects which are nearby:

Next to…

Within easy reach of a...

It is not far from...

Plan



Model Answer:

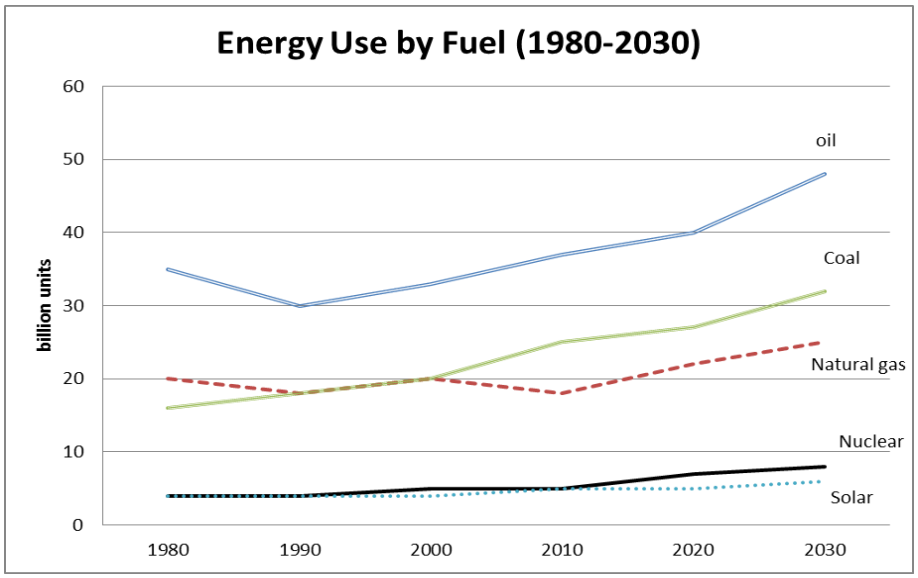
Given are two maps depicting an island before and after the building of tourist amenities. Overall the island transforms from having no man-made constructions to an island that is covered with structures, except on the right-hand side of the island.

Starting with the first map, which shows that the island has only one beach on the left-hand side and it is barren except for a few trees scattered around it. The island is about 250 metres long and about 75 metres wide with no other notable features.

The second map illustrates the building of tourist infrastructure on the island. The left of the map shows a path was constructed to allow tourists to go swimming at the beach. This path is connected to a ring of bungalows. To the right of this path, a road was built with a reception building beside it. The road leads to a restaurant above the reception and a jetty below it that allows boats to dock. On the right side of the island, another ring of huts was constructed connected by a path. The far right remains free from man-made construction. [187 words]

Future Period

The graph below was published in 2010 and shows energy use by different types of fuel in Australia.



[source: Task 1: Academic Writing for IELTS: http://www.ieltsanswers.com/ielts-books-task1-academic-report.html]

Task Analysis:

Time: multiple including future

Fewest category: energy type

Language:

Words to express a prediction: predicted, expected, forecasted, anticipated

Future tense: will, is going to

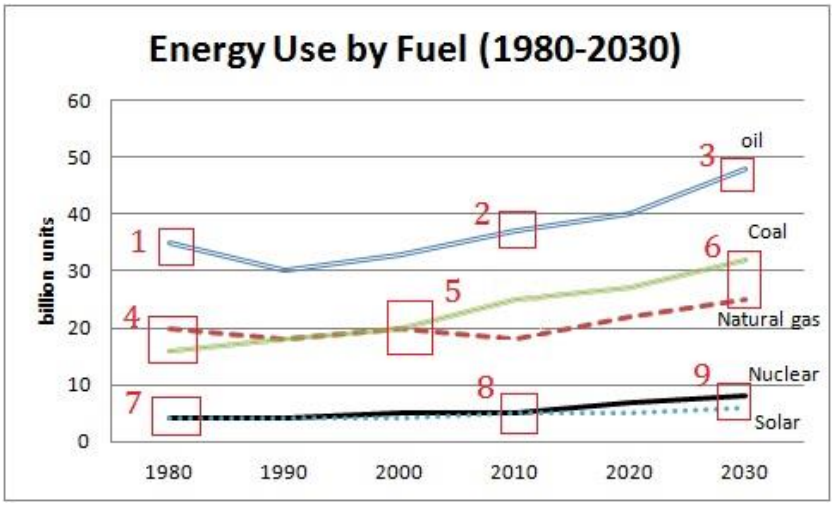
It is predicted that the use of solar energy will rise.

It is anticipated that the use of solar energy is going to rise.

Note:

The report is produced in 2010 so we can establish that all data before this point has actually occurred and everything after this date is a projection.

Plan



Model Answer:

The line graph displays energy consumption in Australia from 1980 to 2030, by five different energy sources. Overall, in the past, there was an upward trend for all types of energy except natural gas, and all forms are predicted to increase by 2030.

Oil is the highest source of energy. In 1980, roughly 35 billion units of oil were used and this increased to around 38 billion units by 2010. Projections show the usage will hit about 48 billion by 2030.

Coal and natural gas generate the next highest amounts of energy. Coal starts the graph lower at roughly 16 billion units and gas at 20 billion units. In 2000, both of these sources were around 20 billion and then coal started overtaking gas. By 2030 coal and gas are expected to climb to end at approximately 32 billion and 25 billion units, respectively.

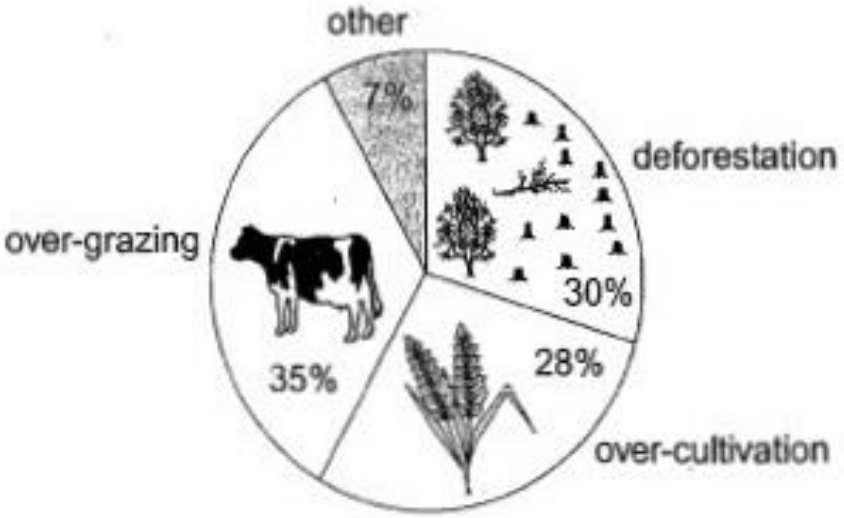
Nuclear and solar energy were both stable at about 4 billion units from 1980 to 2010. They are predicted to have a marginal increase in their units of consumption, reaching 8 billion and 6 billion units, respectively, in 2030.
[183 words]

Multi-Chart Type

This type of task includes more than one type of chart.

The pie chart below shows the main reasons why agricultural land becomes less productive. The table shows how these causes affected three regions of the world during the 1990s.

Causes of worldwide land degradation



Causes of land degradation by region

Region	% land degraded by...			
	deforestation	over-cultivation	over-grazing	Total land degraded
North America	0.2	3.3	1.5	5%
Europe	9.8	7.7	5.5	23%
Oceania*	1.7	0	11.3	13%

* A large group of islands in the South Pacific including Australia and New Zealand

Task Analysis:

Time: **static**

Fewest category: **not applicable, structure by graph**

Note:

The table does not show countries; it shows regions.

Language:

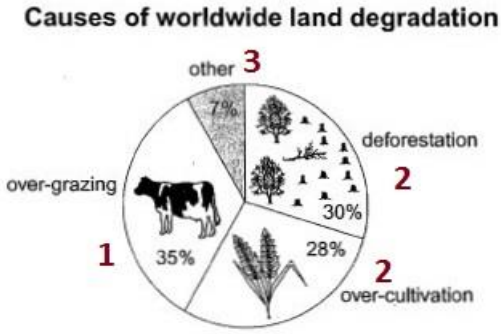
land degradation = deterioration of global farmland, degraded land

over-grazing = over-farming

deforestation = cutting down forests, removal of forests

over-cultivation = growing too many crops

Plan



Causes of land degradation by region

Region	% land degraded by...			
	deforestation	over-cultivation	over-grazing	Total land degraded
North America	0.2 13	3.3 12	1.5	5% 11
Europe	9.8 5	7.7	5.5 6	23% 4
Oceania*	1.7 9	0 10	11.3 8	13% 7

* A large group of islands in the South Pacific including Australia and New Zealand

Model Answer:

The pie chart illustrates the main causes of the deterioration of global farmland and the table gives data regarding the influence of these causes on three areas during the 1990s. Overall, over-farming was the leading cause of global land degradation and the Eurozone had the highest proportion of degraded land.

With regard to global land degradation, the leading cause was over-farming at 35%. This was closely followed by cutting down forests and growing too many crops, which accounted for 30% and 28%, respectively. Other reasons were only responsible for 7% of the damage.

Turning to the individual areas, Europe had the highest proportion of land that was less fertile at 23%. The main cause was deforestation at 9.8% and the least was over-farming at 5.5%. Oceania had 13% of its land that was degraded and this was caused by overgrazing at 11.3% and deforestation at a much lower 1.7%. There was no damage due to over-cultivation in Oceania. North America had the lowest proportion of arable land damaged at 5%. The biggest cause was over-cultivation at 3.3% and the least was the removal of forests, being 0.2%. [187 words]

Limited Data

Some tasks have very little data and the challenge is to make sure you write at least the minimum 150 words to avoid a penalty on Task Achievement

The table below shows the average sales per week at a small restaurant in a downtown business district.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thus.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Lunch	$2,400	$2,450	$2,595	$2,375	$2,500	$1,950	$1,550
Dinner	$3,623	$3,850	$3,445	$3,800	$4,350	$2,900	$2,450

Task Analysis:

Time: single

Fewest category: lunch and dinner

Amount of data: 14

Note:

1. When there is limited data, you **MUST** include every piece of data.
2. Reach the word limit by making lots of comparisons.

Language:

sales = revenue

downtown business district = inner city

Monday-Friday =week days

Saturday-Sunday =weekends

Plan

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thus.	Fri.	Sat. ←	Sun.
Lunch	$2,400 1	$2,450 1	$2,595 2H	$2,375 3	$2,500 4	$1,950 5L	$1,550 5L
Dinner	$3,623 6	$3,850 7	$3,445 8	$3,800 9	$4,350 10H	$2,900 11L	$2,450 11L

Model Answer:

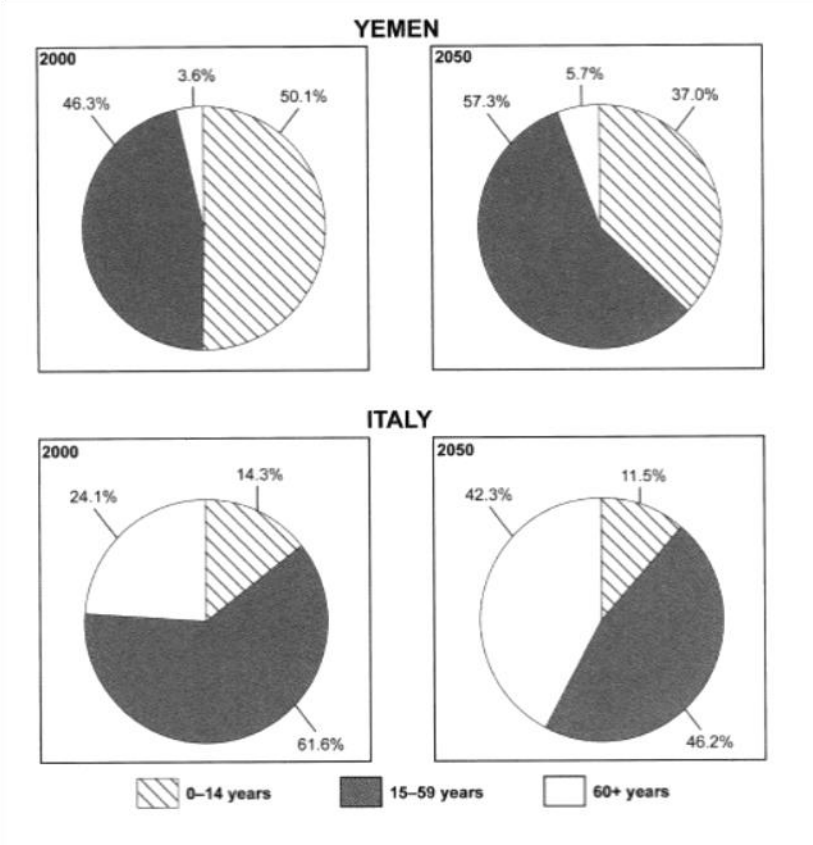
The table displays the average weekly revenue of a small inner-city restaurant. Overall, dinner sales are always greater than lunch sales and weekdays have higher sales than weekends.

Looking first at the lunch sales, Mondays and Tuesdays are almost the same with sales of $2,400 and $2450, respectively. Sales peak on Wednesdays at $2,595, reduce to $2,375 on Thursdays and then rise to $2,500 on Fridays. Weekend sales are the lowest, with $1,950 on Saturday and then a further decline to $1,550 on Sunday.

Turning to revenue in the evening, it is higher than lunchtimes every day. Monday's sales are $3,623 and then they rise to $3,850 on Tuesday. Following this, sales dip to $3,445 on Wednesday, before rising again to $3,800 on Thursday, and then peaking at $4,350 on Friday. As with lunch sales, the revenue declines significantly during the weekend to $2,900 on Saturday, and subsequently further to the lowest level of the week at $2,450 on Sunday.
[160 words]

Age Groups

The charts below give information on the ages of populations of Yemen and Italy in 2000 and projections for 2050.



Task Analysis:

Time: **past and future**

Fewest categories: **countries or years**

Amount of data: **12**

Note:

1. We can assume 2000 is the past and 2050 is the future.
2. Caution is needed with the length of the report due to categories of age groups requiring a lot of words to describe.
3. Describing ages often leads to factual and grammatical errors.
4. In the phrase the 15 to 59-year-olds, year does not have an "s" as it functions as an adjective.

Language:

Describing age groups

people who are 15 to 59 years old.

15 to 59 year-olds

the cohort aged from 15 to 59

the over 60's

the youngest/oldest group

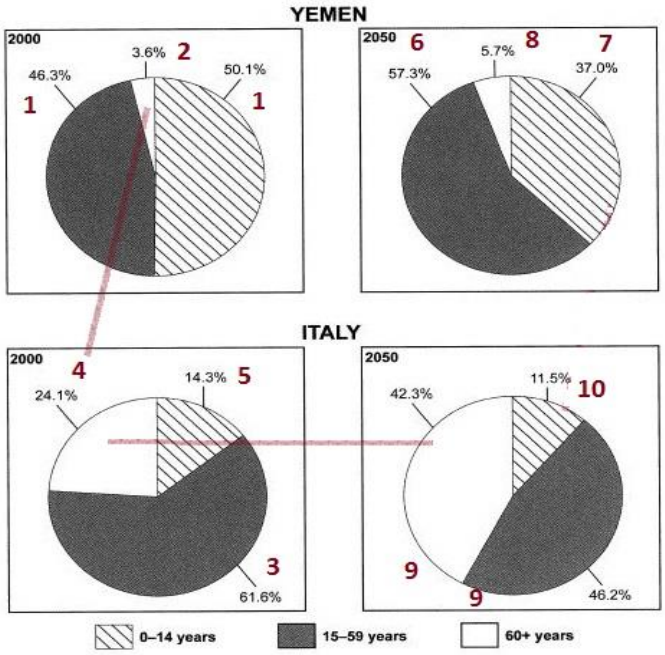
Words to express a prediction: predicted, expected, forecasted, anticipated

Future tense: will, is going to

It is predicted that the use of solar energy will rise.

It is anticipated that the use of solar energy is going to rise.

Plan



Model Answer:

The four pie charts give the proportions of three different age groups in 2000, and a forecast for 2050 in Yemen and Italy. Overall, Italy had an older population than Yemen in 2000, and both populations are predicted to age in the future.

In 2000, in Yemen, over half the population was aged 0-14, and 46.3% was aged from 15 to 59. The smallest proportion was those 60 and over, at just 3.6%. Turning to the Italians, at 61.6% the 15-59-year olds were the highest. Those 60 and over were 24.1%, which was more than six times higher than the Yemenite counterparts. With 14.35% the youngest group had the smallest percentage.

Turning to the 2050 forecast, in Yemen, the largest group is expected to be those aged 15-59 at 57.3%., followed by forecasted figures of 37% for the youngest group and 5.8% for the oldest cohort. In Italy, those aged 15-59 years are predicted to be the highest at 46.2% and then the 60 and over group with almost double that of 2000, namely 42.3%. The youngest group is anticipated to account for only 11.5% of the population. [189 words]

Useful Links

eBook for Task 1 Academic

Complete writing eBook

Get your writing corrected

Join my website to receive updates

Task 1 academic on my website

LETTER MODEL ANSWERS:

Send me your writing:

Have your writing checked by a professional IELTS teacher and examiner and find out you band score and how to improve it:

Watch the video:

Requesting information

You are planning to spend a weekend at a hotel with your family. Write a letter to the hotel making the arrangements. Include the following:

- when you want to arrive and leave
- explain the type of rooms you would like and ask how much they will cost
- ask about activities and places of interest near the hotel

Model Answer:

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to arrange our family's upcoming visit to your hotel, as well as to ask for some additional information.

Let me start by outlining our itinerary, as we intend to stay at your hotel for two days; namely, the 15th and 16th of April. We will arrive at your hotel around 11 am on the 15th and to leave at around 4 pm on the 16th. Hence, we will need an early check-in and a late checkout.

With regards to our room requirements and the prices, we would like to reserve two double rooms for four members of our family. Furthermore, I would like to ask for confirmation of your hotel's rates during the weekend so that there are no unpleasant surprises. You see, we have experienced some hotels which double their rates on weekends.

Finally, if you can also suggest to us some particularly unique sightseeing or local activities that we can participate in that would make our day. We are particularly interested in entertainment for the kids.

I look forward to receiving your reply soon.

Yours faithfully,

Tim O'Neil

[189 words]

Task Analysis:

Who will receive the letter: *hotel manager*

Relationship: *customer and manager*

Formality level: f*ormal letter*

http://www.ieltsanswers.com/formal-and-informal-letters.html

Language:

OPENING REMARKS:
- I am writing to inquire about/in connection with…

TO INTRODUCE FIRST REQUEST:
- Could you possibly send…
- I would be grateful if you could…
- Would it be possible for you to tell/send me…

TO INTRODUCE FURTHER REQUEST:
- Could you also please send me…
- Another matter I need information on is…
- I would also like some information on…

CLOSING REMARKS:
- I look forward to receiving…
- I would appreciate it if you could inform me as soon as possible.

http://www.ieltsanswers.com/ielts-letters-language.html

Giving information

Your local travel agent recommended a place to visit and you are now having a good time there. Write a letter to your travel agent and tell them the following:

- what you have been doing
- what you hope to do before the end of your holiday
- say why you like this place

Model Answer:

Dear Mr. Hansen,

I am writing to you as promised in order to share my holiday experience, so far.

Starting with the things I have been involved in, such as last week I went to Aqua World and saw the dolphin show. Additionally, I've been swimming every day and I am starting to get a great tan. Yesterday, I met some other hotel guests from my country, and we had lunch together.

Prior to my vacation finishing, I have made plans to go out on a trek this Saturday. I'm really looking forward to it very much. After that, I hope to take a river cruise which also includes a five-course dinner. Time permitting, I will finish with a coffee in that famous store you recommended that is in Rundle Mall.

As to why I am so enthralled, it is an excellent spot for a vacation, combining my interest in water sports with the chance to experience culinary delights. Also, there has never been a dull moment as there is so much to do and experience.

Once again thank you so much for your excellent recommendation.

Yours sincerely,
Sam Smith

[190 words]

Task Analysis:

Who will receive the letter: *travel agent*

Relationship: *customer and travel agent*

Formality level: f*ormal is the safest approach as it is a business relationship.*

http://www.ieltsanswers.com/formal-and-informal-letters.html

Language:

OPENING REMARKS:

Formal
- I am writing in reply to your letter asking for information about…
- I am writing to inform you about…
- In response to your query regarding…

Informal
- I found out that…
- With regard to the information you wanted about…
- You wanted me to tell you a few things about…

CLOSING REMARKS:

Formal
- I hope that I have been of some assistance to you.
- Please inform me if I can be of any further assistance.
- I hope I have answered some of your questions.
- Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require any further information.

Informal
- I hope this will help you.
- Let me know if you need any more help.

http://www.ieltsanswers.com/ielts-letters-language.html

Making a complaint

You recently bought a new piece of equipment for your home but it did not work. You phoned the store but still no action has been taken.

Write a letter to the store manager. In your letter:

- describe what equipment you bought
- explain the problem with the new equipment
- say what would you like the manager to do

Model Answer:

Dear Sir or Madam,

The purpose of this letter is to express my dissatisfaction with a purchase from your store last week.

Starting with an outline of the device which is a Sanyo Deluxe blender, and the model is SDB-2000. It is one of your top of the line blenders and it cost $89. I bought a silver one, with black trim.

Moving onto the issue, which is that the blades do not spin properly. At first, everything seemed to work fine but within a day the blender started to shake uncontrollably and there is a strange knocking noise and I can see the blades wobbling. Immediately called the shop for assistance; however, despite promises to do so, no one has got back to me.

With respect to the remedial steps, I would appreciate it if you would replace my faulty blender for a new one in accordance with the one year warranty and I have kept the receipt of my purchase. Please contact me and let me know how you intend to resolve this matter.

Yours faithfully,

Sarah Smith

[181 words]

Task Analysis:

Who will receive the letter: *store manager*

Relationship: *customer and manager*

Formality level: f*ormal*

http://www.ieltsanswers.com/formal-and-informal-letters.html

Language:

OPENING REMARKS:
- I am writing to complain about...
- I am writing to draw your attention to...
- I am writing to express my strong dissatisfaction with...
- I am afraid to say I have a number of complaints about...
- I was appalled at...

USEFUL PHRASES:
- We ought to discuss the matter...
- To make matters worse...
- I was very disappointed to find that...
- I would be grateful if you could...
- I should have been informed that...

CLOSING REMARKS:
- I would like to hear your explanation for the above problems.
- I would therefore be grateful if you could give me a full refund.
- I would like a full refund as soon as possible.
- I hope we can sort this matter out amicably.

http://www.ielts-answers.com/ielts-letters-language.html

Making an apology

One of your friends recently had a birthday celebration, but you missed it and you forgot to tell your friend that you couldn't attend.

Write a letter to your friend. In your letter:

- explain why you missed it
- explain why you didn't tell your friend
- and say what you would like to do to show that you are sorry

Model Answer:

Hi Joe,

I hope you had a great birthday; anyway, the reason I am writing is to explain my absence and to apologise.

To begin with, an explanation for not attending which was because my boss directed my team to work overtime to finish our latest project. This meant that we had to work very late on the night of your birthday.

As to the reason I did not let you know, the project was a security software upgrade for the army and we were not permitted to make private calls. By the time we finished, I was completely exhausted and just went home and collapsed on my bed; consequently, I completely forgot to call you.

I would like to express my regret as I am really so sad that I missed the celebrations. In order to do so, I want to invite you to my house next weekend to have a mini birthday party. Mark will be visiting from Spain so there is another reason to come.

Please let me know if you can come, so I can plan a few surprises for you.

Best wishes,

John

[188 words]

Task Analysis:

Who will receive the letter: *friend*

Relationship: *friendship*

Formality level: *informal*

http://www.ielts answers.com/formal-and-informal-letters.html

Language:

OPENING REMARKS:
- I hope you will understand when I say that...
- What can I say, except I'm sorry that...
- I'm sorry for...
- I owe you an apology...
- I'm so sorry if I upset you in any way...
- I can't describe how sorry I am and how guilty I feel...

CLOSING REMARKS:
- I hope you believe me when I say how sorry I am.
- I can't tell you how sorry I am.
- I beg you to forgive me for...
- There is no excuse for ... and I hope you'll forgive me.

http://www.ielts answers.com/ielts-letters-language.html

Thanking someone

Recently you had a holiday overseas and you stayed with a family member who has just sent you a letter and some photos of your holiday.
Write a letter to your family member. In your letter:

- thank him/her for the photos and for the holiday
- explain why you didn't send a letter earlier
- invite your family member to come and stay with you

Model Answer:

Dear John,

I hope things are going well. The reason I am writing is that I have just received the photos you sent.

To begin with, allow me to express my gratitude, the photographs reminded me of the good times and I wanted to thank you for the vacation and the pictorial memories. I really appreciate the time you devoted to taking me around and your great hospitality.

I was not able to write to you earlier as I have been frantically busy with work since the moment I came back to the office. To be honest, I have to bring work home every day, so that I can finish it before the deadline.

Additionally, I would like to extend an invitation for you to be my guest. I remember you said that you needed a vacation and it would please me greatly if you can come to Thailand as there are many things I would like to show you. Of course, you must stay at our house during the vacation.

Thanks again for your photos and let me know if you decide to come here.

Best regards,

Tim

[189 words]

Task Analysis:

Who will receive the letter: *family member*

Relationship: *family*

Formality level: *informal*

http://www.ielts answers.com/formal-and-informal-letters.html

Language:

THANKING SOMEONE:
Thank you very much.
Thank you kindly.
I can't thank you enough.
No words can express my gratitude.
I am extremely grateful for...
I very much appreciate your _____ing ...

APOLOGIZING:
I'm sorry about...
I am sorry that...
I'm very sorry about...
I'm very sorry for...
Please forgive me for...
I'd like to apologize for...
Please accept my apologies.
Please accept my sincere apologies. (very formal)

INVITING SOMEONE:
I would like to invite you …
Please come to my…
If you have time I would love to visit me …
Please join us next week…

http://www.ielts answers.com/ielts-letters-language.html

Rejecting an invitation

A friend, who lives in another country, has invited to you come and stay with him/her on your next holiday. You are too busy to accept the invitation. Write a letter to your friend. In your letter:

- thank him/her for the invitation
- explain why you cannot come
- give him/her your other news

Model Answer:

Dear Peter,

I hope you are well and the reason I am writing is to respond to your kind offer.

Let me start by expressing my gratitude for the offer to stay with you over the Easter holidays. It was also very kind of you and saying you would pick me up from the airport was really appreciated. I miss you so much so it is with deep regret that I cannot come this year.

As to the reason I am unable to visit you, which is because I promised my sister I will stay in town and help her renovate her house. She just bought it last month and she wants me to paint the walls and replace the carpet and I made the promise before your kind offer.

I also want to let you know that Steven got promoted to Sales Manager. My even bigger news is that Steven and I are going to get married in March. I hope you can come here and join us for this special occasion.

Please let me know if you can come at your earliest convenience.

Best wishes,

Sarah [188 words]

Task Analysis:

Who will receive the letter: *friend*

Relationship: *friends*

Formality level: *informal*

http://www.ieltsanswers.com/formal-and-informal-letters.html

Language:

OPENING REMARKS:
- Thanks for the invitation, but...
- Thanks for inviting me to ..., but I'm afraid I can't come.

CLOSING REMARKS:
Informal
- I hope we can get together some other time.
- I'm really sorry we'll have to miss it.

THANKING SOMEONE:
Thank you very much.
Thank you kindly.
I can't thank you enough.
No words can express my gratitude.
I am extremely grateful for...
I very much appreciate your _____ing ...

GIVING EXTRA INFORMATION:
I have some really great news to tell you…
You won't believe what I am going to tell you…
I have some fantastic news to tell you…

Giving an invitation

Write a letter to your friend in another town and invite him/ her to a party.
In your letter explain:

- why are you having this party
- why you want your friend to be there
- give directions on how to get there

Model Answer

Dear Sally,

I hope your new cat has settled in; anyway, I am writing to invite you to my house next weekend for a party.

The reason for the celebration is I have just been promoted. Last Friday my boss told me that he had approved my application for the Senior Analyst position. It will mean more hours but also great perks like an annual bonus and a company car.

I really want you to come because you were so much a part of my life when we were studying together at university. Without your guidance and support I am sure I would have failed and would not be where I am today; besides I really miss you.

I better give you some guidance so you can find my house. I think the best thing to do is to get the train to Victoria Station in London and from there you can continue to Brighton. Text me when you are near to Brighton and I will meet you at the station. From there we can walk to my house.

Please let me know if you can come.

Best wishes,

Anne [190 words]

Task Analysis:

Who will receive the letter: *friend*

Relationship: *friends*

Formality level: *informal*

http://www.ielts answers.com/formal-and-informal-letters.html

Language:

OPENING REMARKS:
Formal
- I'm writing to invite you to...
- I'd love it if you could come to...
- We're organising a ... and would love it if you could come.

CLOSING REMARKS:
- I hope you'll be able to make it...
- Hope you can come.
- Looking forward to seeing you then.
- Please let me know as soon as possible.

Applying for a job

You wish to apply for a position with a company in your city. Write a letter to the manager of this company and include the following information:

- your educational background

- your work experience

- other information that makes you an ideal candidate for the position

Model Answer

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to submit my application for the Middle-Level Java Developer position advertised on 5th July 2012.

Starting with my academic record which includes having at the end of May 2012 with a Master of Computer Science, from Monash University. I achieved consistent results which reflect my hard work and determination to work. My major in Software Development is also a good fit for this position.

As for my work history, I have worked for more than 2 years at HighSoft, a leading software company, where I participated in a range of Java projects to create web-based solutions for clients. As the company caters for a range of different industries, I can guarantee that I have excellent technical skills.

Another reason why I believe I am a good fit for the role that you advertised is that I am a very flexible person who is willing to travel to the client and other branches of the company in order to achieve the best result.

I appreciate your time and consideration of my application.

Yours faithfully,

Tim Finn [183 words]

Task Analysis:

Who will receive the letter: *manager of a company*

Relationship: *jobseeker and employer*

Formality level: *highly formal*

http://www.ieltsanswers.com/formal-and-informal-letters.html

Language:

OPENING REMARKS:
- I am writing to apply for the post/job/position of/which I saw advertised in...
- I am writing with regard to your advertisement...
- I am writing in response to your advertisement...

REFERENCE TO EXPERIENCE:
- For the last/past year I have been working as a ... for...
- I have had experience of...
- Two years ago I was employed as...
- I worked as... before...

CLOSING REMARKS:
- I would appreciate a reply at your earliest convenience.
- Please contact me regarding any queries you may have.
- I enclose my CV and I would be glad to attend an interview at any time convenient to you.

Useful Links

eBook for Task 1 General Letters

Complete writing eBook

Get your writing corrected

Join my website to receive updates

Task 1 General Letters on my website

Ask an examiner questions!

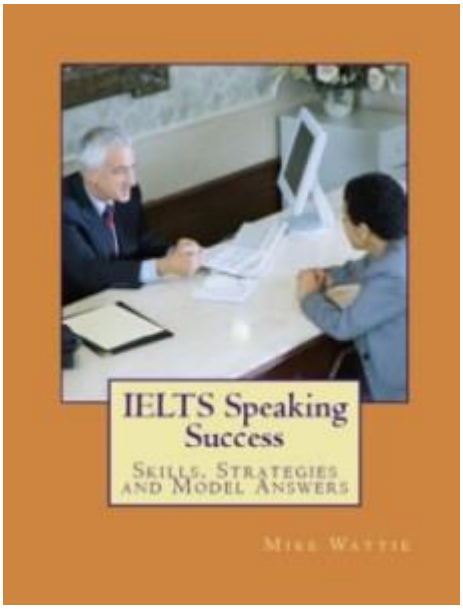
I have been an IELTS teacher and examiner for ten years; you are welcome to ask me any questions that you have regarding the test. Please ask your questions by using the comment box on this page: http://www.ieltsanswers.com/ielts-test-questions.html

IELTS books to pass your Test

written by Examiner: Mike Wattie

Tips, strategies, model answers, and step-by-step guidance. My books are based on my collective wisdom as an IELTS Examiner, IELTS teacher, and online IELTS tutor. As a result of this I have identified areas of weakness in many of my students and test takers and based on this I have written books to help students improve their writing and avoid common pitfalls when taking the IELTS exam.
My books focus on providing students with critical information about the exam. This includes a full explanation of the grading criteria, a description of the different types of tasks for the exam, and elaborate details about how students can maximise their score for each of the four grading criteria. The books include sample questions, model answers, and step-by-step instructions to complete each type of task. As well as this, common errors are identified. These books are also available in printed form at Amazon.

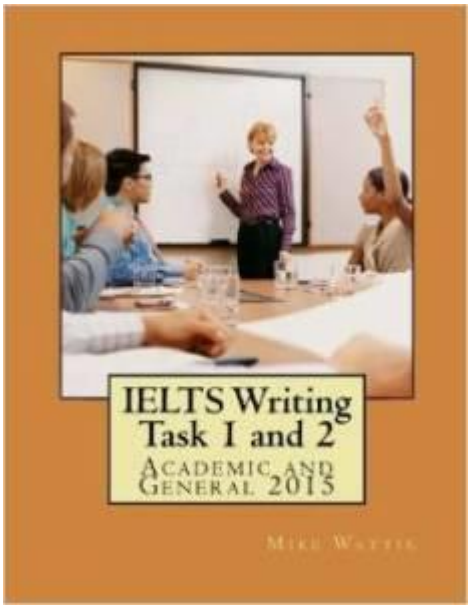
IELTS Speaking book



This IELTS speaking test book is over 200 pages and clearly explains the three different parts of the IELTS speaking exam. The different skills and strategies that are required for each part of the test are clearly identified and explained. As well as this, there are model answers for the common types of questions. This book also includes a section on ways to increase your score for grammar and vocabulary for common topics that are asked in the exam.

http://www.ieltsanswers.com/speaking-test-book

Complete IELTS writing book



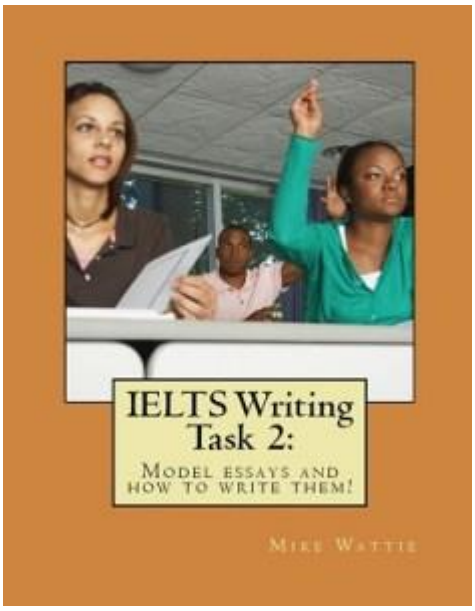
This IELTS writing eBook combines my three other books together. It includes:

Task 1 Academic Report Writing

Task 1 General Letter Writing

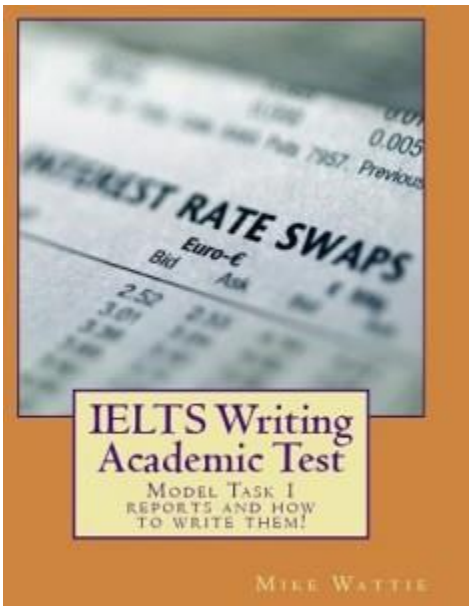
Task 2 Essay Writing for the Academic and General Test

IELTS Essay Writing Task 2



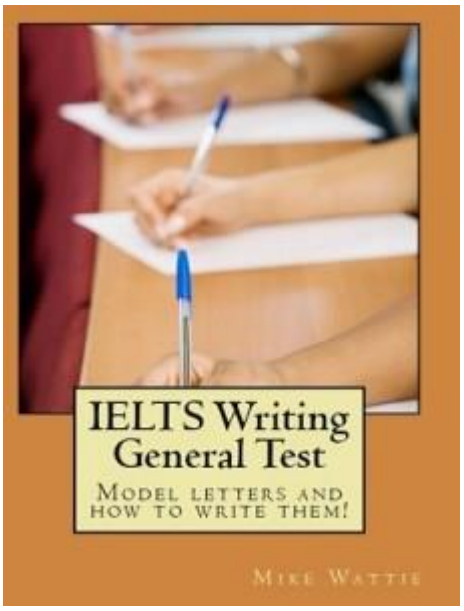
IELTS Task 2: Essays Free preview

IELTS Reports book: Task 1 Academic



IELTS Task 1: Academic report Free preview

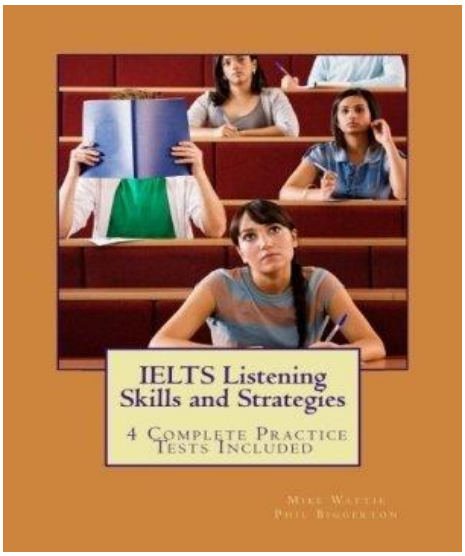
IELTS Letters book: Task 1 General



IELTS Task 1: General letter Free preview

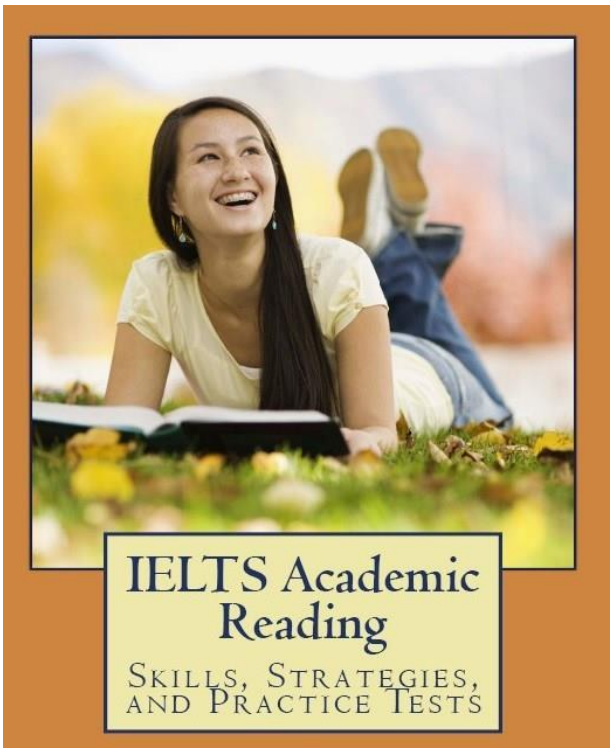
IELTS Listening Test eBook:

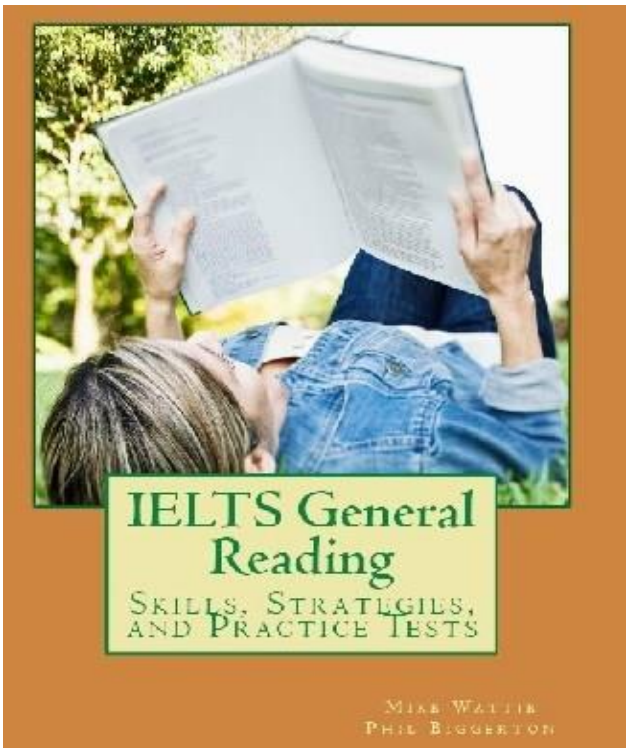
This book teaches you all the skills and strategies you need to know to pass the IELTS listening test. This book introduces all the question types commonly used in the IELTS exam and also tips for dealing with them. As an added benefit you can ask the author questions if any part doesn't make sense. I think this is quite special! It also includes four full practice tests that are similar to those you will get in the real test. A range of question types are used to ensure you are prepared to sit your real IELTS test.



http://www.ieltsanswers.com/books-ielts.html

IELTS Reading book





[The Complete Guide to Reading]

IELTS – The Complete Guide to Reading teaches you the skills and strategies you need to pass the IELTS Reading TEST. All twelve question types commonly used in the IELTS exam are covered which include: matching headings; true, false, not given; diagrams; sentence completion; summary completion; multiple choice; table completion; labelling flowcharts / processes; matching paragraph selection; yes, no, not given; short answers

It also includes five full practice tests. These tests uses articles that accurately match the length and complexity of the real test, and uses a range of question types to ensure you are prepared to sit your real IELTS reading test.

Ways to connect with me:

Follow me on Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/IELTSanswers/

Watch my Youtube videos: https://www.youtube.com/IELTSanswers

Email: examiner@ieltsanswers.com

Website: http://www.ieltsanswers.com