

**David Norris**

English Speaking

**Any questions?**

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# My Website: <https://dfdndn.info/teaching/>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying <https://dfdndn.info/teaching/>. The page content is on a dark blue background with a repeating pattern of a stylized eye. The main heading is **\*\*\*Material for English Language Students – for Engineering Students\*\*\***. Below this, there are several links in yellow text: [My TEFL certificate dated November 2021](#), [My current schedule - please note: this is \\*\\*\\*READ ONLY\\*\\*\\* to prevent misuse!](#), [CEFR - Common European Framework Reference levels explained](#), and [Can I be fluent in time for my ijob interview next week? "Yeah sure! A teacher can answer this one of two ways..."](#). A white rectangular overlay with a red border and a red 'X' is centered on the page. The overlay contains the text: **Phone free zone!**, a crossed-out icon of a smartphone, the text "Orel joined from their phone. Students can't answer exercises from mobile. Show your screen to show the exercises.", and the text "They cannot answer the questions!!! What the hell is the point????!!!!\*\*\*\*\*". At the bottom of the page, there is a WhatsApp icon and a chat bubble that says "Are you looking for some help?".

General Lesson Plans & Worksheets | Add or move line breaks - adjust | Welcome to David Norris Centre | TransferGo

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**\*\*\*Material for English Language Students – for Engineering Students\*\*\***

[My TEFL certificate dated November 2021](#)

[My current schedule - please note: this is \\*\\*\\*READ ONLY\\*\\*\\* to prevent misuse!](#)

[CEFR - Common European Framework Reference levels explained](#)

[Can I be fluent in time for my ijob interview next week? "Yeah sure! A teacher can answer this one of two ways..."](#)

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[Can you learn languages on a smartphone? Ask a teacher!](#)

[200 Common English Grammar Mistakes](#)

[Cambridge English Grammar in Use, 5th Edition](#)

[Complete English Grammar Rules](#)

[Another book on English Grammar Rules](#)

Students often ask me this...

[Perhaps you older people who buy housing for profit, or an 'investment', and could not care less about us under 50s who are priced out of both the mortgage and private rental sectors, and whose new housing developments you do not wish to see 'in your backyards - but who you nonetheless count on to pay your pensions, ought to listen to us after all....](#)

[Sentence Structure](#)

[IELTS Progress Check \(paid\)](#)

[IELTS on course levels 7-9](#)

[British English for listening practice](#)

WhatsApp

Are you looking for some help?

# Collection of IELTS & Other learning resources

- I have my own server hosting the website (and other services) in London. Here are some useful resources...
- <https://dfd.n.info/downloads/> General downloads, including IELTS apps for Android.
- <https://dfd.n.info/teaching> Teaching main page
- <gemini://dfd.n.info/teaching> Teaching resources available on Gemini – please ask
- <https://dfd.n.info/teaching/placement.html> Common testing systems equivalency table
- <https://dfd.n.info/teaching/IELTS-speaking-7-9-preparation> Preparation material.
- <https://dfd.n.info/teaching/udemy-english-complete> Udemy Course
- <https://dfd.n.info/teaching/cambridge-grammar-IELTS> Cambridge Grammar course
- <https://dfd.n.info/video/IELTS.mp4> Complete IELTS course – (11 hours; download and note playing time each session!)
- <https://dfd.n.info/teaching/british-english> British English Video Course
- <https://dfd.n.info/teaching/udemy-complete/> Udemy Course – if you are refreshing.

# IELTS Speaking Test Information

- IELTS Speaking Test Information

- Below is essential information about the IELTS speaking test. There is only one speaking test that all candidates take. This means Academic & GT candidates take the

- same test with the same marking.

- 1. The IELTS speaking test is face to face with an examiner in a room or via video call.

- 2. It is recorded so that you can ask for a remark later if you wish later.

- 3. This is an informal speaking test, which means informal language is normal to use.

- 4. The test lasts between 11 and 14 mins (not more and not less).

- 5. The examiner controls the time and will decide when to move on to the next question or next part.

- 6. There are three parts to the IELTS speaking test.

- 7. The biggest challenges are: Preparing enough topics so that you have something to talk about. Expanding your answers. Showcasing language in a natural way. Expressing your opinions. Having the right approach.

# IELTS Speaking Test Information

- A quick look at IELTS Speaking test
- Duration: 11 to 14 minutes
- The Speaking test will assess your use of spoken English. The test will last between 11 and 14 minutes where you will discuss a variety of topics with an IELTS examiner. Your test will take place in a quiet room with an examiner who will encourage you to keep speaking. Unlike an AI test, an IELTS examiner will be able to make you feel relaxed and confident. They're also able to understand your accent to ensure you get the best possible score. There are 3 parts to the Speaking test.

# IELTS Speaking Test Information

- Part 1: The examiner will ask you general questions about yourself and a range of familiar topics, such as home, family, work, studies and interests. This part lasts between 4 and 5 minutes.
- Part 2: You will be given a task card and the examiner will ask you to talk about a topic. You will have 1 minute to prepare before speaking for up to 2 minutes. The examiner will then ask one or two questions on the same topic to finish this part of the test.
- Part 3: You will be asked further questions connected to the topic in Part 2. These questions will allow you to discuss more abstract ideas and issues. This part of the test lasts between 4 and 5 minutes.

# IELTS Speaking Test Information

- About IELTS Speaking Part 1
- This lasts from 4-5 minutes and is based on questions/answers. The examiner will ask you around 12 questions usually based on 3 topics. The topics will be everyday topics such as your home, hometown, family and hobbies. However, you can also get topics such as happiness and colours. The questions are not challenging and are based on your personal experience and your country. This is the easy part of the test.
- About IELTS Speaking Part 2
- This lasts from 3-4 mins. You will be asked to give a talk. The examiner will give you a topic card with bullet points on and pen and paper to prepare ideas. You will have 1 min to prepare your talk. Then you will speak for between 1-2 mins. Your aim should be 2 mins to show fluency. After that the examiner will ask 1-2 rounding-off questions. The challenge is to expand your talk for 2 mins.
-



# IELTS Speaking Test Information

- About IELTS Speaking Part 3
- This lasts 4-5 mins and is based on questions/answers. The examiner will ask around 5-6 questions (the number can vary) based on usually one topic (the same topic as part 2). The questions are more complex than part 1 and are based on world issues. This is your time to give detailed answers. This part is called a discussion because the examiner can challenge your answers and you will discuss deeper issues.

# IELTS Speaking Test Information

- About IELTS Speaking Part 1
- 
- This lasts from 4-5 minutes and is based on questions/answers. The examiner will ask you around 12 questions usually based on 3 topics. The topics will be everyday
- topics such as your home, hometown, family and hobbies. However, you can also get topics such as happiness and colours. The questions are not challenging and are
- based on your personal experience and your country. This is the easy part of the test.

# IELTS Speaking Test Information

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- will have 1 min to prepare your talk. Then you will speak for between 1-2 mins. Your aim should be 2 mins to show fluency. After that the examiner will ask 1-2
- rounding-off questions. The challenge is to expand your talk for 2 mins.

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- About IELTS Speaking Part 3
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- part 2). The questions are more complex than part 1 and are based on world issues. This is your time to give detailed answers. This part is called a discussion
- because the examiner can challenge your answers and you will discuss deeper issues.

# IELTS Speaking Test Information

- IELTS Speaking Marking
- The examiner who delivers the test and asks you the questions is the one who decides your score. Your score is decided only after you have finished the test. You are
  - not marked on each part of the test, you are marked on your performance throughout the whole test. The test is recorded so that if you feel your score is not fair,
  - you can ask for a remark which will be done by a senior examiner. There are four marking criteria and each count for 25% of your marks. As you see below, the marking
    - criteria are all language based, this is different to the writing test.
    - \* Fluency & Coherence
    - \* Lexical Resource (Vocabulary)
    - \* Grammar
    - \* Pronunciation

# IELTS Speaking Test Information

- Common mistakes with Speaking Part One answers
  - ●Language too simple
  - ●Misunderstood the question
  - ●Not (really) answering the question
  - ●Off topic
  - ●Overgeneralisation
  - ●Rude
  - ●Too literal answer to the question
  - ●Too long
  - ●Too short
  - ●Typical language mistake

# Teaching IELTS Speaking: Interactive Classroom Activities

## Brainstorm Speaking Part One questions with the same meaning

- IELTS Speaking Part One with the same meaning brainstorming
- Write as many things as you can with the same meaning as each line below.
- Brainstorm Speaking Part One questions with the same meaning
- 1. What is your favourite means of transport?
- 2. In what ways is exercise important to you?
- 3. How long have you been living in your present home?
- 4. How much time have you spent abroad?
- 5. Is there any hobby which you want to take up?
- 6. What are your plans for the coming weekend?
- 7. What is the area near your home like?
- 8. What sort of visual art do you like?
- 9. What kind of exercise do you do?
- 10. What would be the perfect job for you?

# IELTS Speaking Test Information

- Part 1: Introduction and questions on familiar topics
- 4 to 5 minutes
- Part 1 of the test will start with the examiner asking you to state your name and show your identification.
- Next, you will be asked general questions about yourself such as where you live or what you are currently doing (working or studying).
- You will then be asked some questions about a range of familiar topics, for example, about the music you like, cooking, the weather, or movies you prefer. You will generally be asked about one or two topics.
- The examiner will ask scripted questions and will listen to your answer, prompting you to extend your response with a “why?” or “why not?” if your answer is too short.
- This part of the test follows a question-answer format focusing on your ability to communicate opinions and information on everyday topics by answering a range of questions.



# IELTS Speaking Test Information

- Part 2: Individual long turn
- 3 to 4 minutes
- After Part 1, the examiner will give you a topic and will ask you to talk about it for one to two minutes.
- The topic will be handed to you on a card and you will also be given a piece of paper and a pencil for making notes. On the card, you will see the speaking prompt and some points you can cover in your talk relating to this.
- You will have exactly one minute to prepare and make notes before you speak. The examiner will use a timer and will tell you when your time is up.
- The examiner will tell you when to start your talk and will remind you that they will stop you after 2 minutes. The points on the task card will help you to think of what to say and you should try to keep talking for the full 2 minutes. They may ask you a question about what you have said before going on to the next section.
- This part of the test assesses your ability to speak at length on a particular topic, using appropriate language and organising your ideas in a logical way. You can use your own experience on the topic to help complete the long turn.

# Teaching IELTS Speaking: Interactive Classroom Activities

## Brainstorm Speaking Part One questions with the same meaning

- 11. When was the last time (that) you met up with your school friends?
- 12. Where is your hometown?
- 13. Where were you the first time you met your best friend?
- 14. Which members of your family do you have a good relationship with?
- Brainstorm Speaking Part One functional language with the same meanings
- 25. Can you repeat the question?
- 26. Could you say that another way?
- 27. Excuse me, what do you mean by...?
- 28. Do you mean...?
- 29. I'm sorry but I'm still not quite sure what the question means.
- 30. Let me see.

# Teaching IELTS Speaking: Interactive Classroom Activities

## Brainstorm Speaking Part One questions with the same meaning

- 31. That's a difficult question.
- 32. I don't precisely recall... but...
- 33. ... or something of that sort.
- 34. more or less
- 35. Ah no, that's wrong. It's actually...
- 36. The usual translation is...
- 37. The direct translation is...
- 38. ... which is a kind of...
- 39. This is because...
- 40. I'm not sure why exactly, but...

# Teaching IELTS Speaking: Interactive Classroom Activities

## Brainstorm Speaking Part One questions with the same meaning

- 40. I'm not sure why exactly, but...
- 41. in order to...
- 42. I (totally) detest
- 43. My most hated...
- 44. I really love...
- 45. Does that answer your question?

# Brainstorming useful vocabulary for IELTS Speaking Part One

- Working in small groups, brainstorm at least three words or expressions into each of the categories below, avoiding basic language. If you are scoring, you'll get one point for each word or expression that no one else has thought of (with even small differences being okay) and five points for anything that is not in the list of suggested answers.
- Share ten you are sure no one else thought of, copying useful language from the others. Compare your words and expressions with those in the suggested answers list, sharing any extra vocabulary that you wrote with the class.
- Underline the most useful vocabulary for you from your list and the suggested answers list, then use that vocabulary to find things in common with your partner(s).
- Try to use that vocabulary to answer Speaking Part One questions, the first time looking at your list to help.

# Teaching IELTS Speaking: Interactive Classroom Activities

## Analyse and write IELTS Speaking Part Two tasks

- Part One: Analysis
- After four minutes of personal questions in Speaking Part One, the examiner will say something like “Now I’d like you to speak on your own for one or two minutes. First you have one minute to prepare what you are going to say. You can make notes to help you if you like. Here is your topic sheet”, and give you one card like those below.
- Some typical Speaking Part Two (long turn) topics are the same as typical Speaking Part One topics (though they will never have the same topic in one exam). Match these tasks with ones with the same topic on the next page, then label each pair with its topic.

# Analyse and write IELTS Speaking Part

## Two tasks

### Part One: Analysis

- Describe your dream home. You should mention:
  - ●Its location
  - ●The outside
  - ●The inside
- And say how much difference you thinking living in such a place would make to your life.
- Talk about something that you can cook. You should include:
  - ●The ingredients
  - ●The method of making it
  - ●How it is eaten
- And say how you feel about cooking this.

# Analyse and write IELTS Speaking Part Two tasks

## Part One: Analysis

- Give a one- or two-minute presentation on an instrument that you have tried to learn how to play, including in your answer:
  - ● Why you tried to learn that instrument
  - ● How you tried to learn
  - ● How successful you were
- And how you might have tried to learn in a more efficient way.
- Speak for between one and two minutes about someone you got on well with at school,
  - mentioning:
    - ● How you first met
    - ● What you had in common
    - ● What you did together
  - And whether you have stayed in touch since school or not and why.



# Analyse and write IELTS Speaking Part Two tasks

## Part One: Analysis

- Give a short presentation on a restaurant you have been to, mentioning:
  - ●Its appearance
  - ●Its atmosphere
  - ●The service
- And say who you would recommend it for.
- Tell the examiner about a relative, including in your answer:
  - ●Their relationship to you
  - ●Their appearance
  - ●Their personality
- And say what similarities you think there are between that person and you.
-

# Analyse and write IELTS Speaking Part Two tasks

## Part One: Analysis

- Speak on your own about an exhibition you went to. Your answer should include:
  - The topic of the exhibition
  - Where it was
  - How long you spent there
- And how you now feel about that exhibition and why.
- Speak about the house or flat you grew up in, including:
  - How big it was
  - Where it was
  - What was nearby
- And say how it compares to other places you have stayed.

# Analyse and write IELTS Speaking Part Two tasks Part One: Analysis

- 
- What is similar about all the tasks above?
- What differences are there between them?
- How are the bullet points similar to each other?
- How is the last (= fourth) question on each card different to the other three questions on that card? How are the fourth questions on different cards similar to each other?
- Find examples of the things on the next page above, to see if they are true in all tasks (A), true in only some tasks (S) or not true in any tasks (N).

# Analyse and write IELTS Speaking Part Two tasks

## Part One: Analysis

- A phrase meaning “Tell me about...”
- Being asked to talk about a place, person, thing, time or action.
- Being asked to talk about one specific thing, e.g. one particular person.
- Being asked to talk about things in general, e.g. places that share some characteristic.
- Three sub-topics that you should speak about
- Four sub-topics that you should speak about
- Sub-topics starting with question words (= Wh words).
- Sub-topics not starting with question words (= Wh words).
- Sub-topics that need longer answers such as Why questions
- Sub-topics which are just yes/ no questions

# 15 Most Common IELTS Speaking Questions with Answers

- What do you do?
  - I work as a teacher in a local secondary school. I teach English and I am also responsible for developing the new curriculum there.
  - I work as a \_\_\_\_\_
  - I'm responsible for \_\_\_\_\_
  - I'm a full-time student at university and I am studying French and Japanese, and after graduation I really want to get into translating, I think it's a fascinating field.
  - To get into \_\_\_\_\_ (teaching, translating, politics, law) = to get involved in (a field of work, an activity)
  - I'm a stay-at-home parent actually. So, I look after the kids, get them ready for school and that, and I also do some volunteering work in our local community.
  - A stay-at-home parent = a parent who looks after the home, instead of going out to work.
  - Do volunteering work = do charity work, give your time for free.

# 15 Most Common IELTS Speaking Questions with Answers

- Do you like your job?
- Yes, I like it most of the time, I mean I really enjoy seeing my students learn and make progress but I must admit the hours are long and work often eats into my personal time.
- Use Word Stress:
  - I like it most of the time
  - I must admit
- This phrase is used to make a contrast. It is similar to 'but' and 'to be honest'
- To eat into = to take up or use up (time, profit, resources)
- 
-

# 15 Most Common IELTS Speaking Questions with Answers

- What job would you like to do?
- I haven't really thought about that very much. Maybe a pilot, I think it'd be exciting to learn how to fly, not to mention to have a chance to travel around the world.
- Use contractions:
  - It would be = It'd be \_\_\_\_\_
  - Not to mention = and also, and what's more, and on top of that
  - 
  -

# 15 Most Common IELTS Speaking Questions with Answers

- What do you study?
- Right now, I am doing a Master's degree in accounting. It's a part-time degree, as I am working too, so it's always a balancing act between work and study, but I can just about manage it.
- It's a balancing act = activity needs to balance two situations or requirements
- Just about = almost, nearly
- 
-



# 15 Most Common IELTS Speaking Questions with Answers

- What kind of accommodation do you live in?
  - I live in a flat, slap bang in the centre of town. It's a basic two-bedroom apartment, with a nice kitchen and one bathroom. It has all the main mod-cons.
  - 
  - To be slap bang in the centre = right in the centre
  - The mod cons = the modern conveniences (e.g. air conditioning, heating, hot water...)
  - 
  -

# 15 Most Common IELTS Speaking Questions with Answers

- What part of your home do you like the most?
- I'd have to say the lounge. It has a really comfy sofa and that's where I chill out and spend most of my downtime, as well as watch TV with my family.
- Comfy (adj.) =comfortable
- To chill out = to relax
- Spend my downtime =free time, time not working
- 
-

# 15 Most Common IELTS Speaking Questions with Answers

- What do you do in your free time?
- I'm a film buff, so I watch lots of movies, but apart from that, I also like to go down the gym and work out on the treadmill and do some weights whenever I have time.
- A film buff = a fan, expert of films
- The word 'buff' is commonly used with the following; a movie, history, car, or computer buff
- Apart from that = In addition to, as well as
- 
-

# 15 Most Common IELTS Speaking Questions with Answers

- Do you prefer to spend time with friends or family?
- That's hard to say. I enjoy spending time with both to tell you the truth. I'd probably say, overall, I strive to spend more time with family, and that means sometimes I do neglect my friends.
- To tell you the truth = To be honest, frankly speaking
- To strive (to do something) = to try hard
- To neglect = to ignore, not pay attention to
- 
-

# 15 Most Common IELTS Speaking Questions with Answers

- What's your morning routine?

- I aim to get up around 7am, I go for a brisk walk every morning without fail. Then I get back, I tend to have breakfast on my own, as everyone is still asleep. After that, I start work.

- A brisk walk = a quick walk

- Without fail = Always, no exceptions, religiously, 'come rain, come shine'

- On my own = Without other people, by myself

- 
-

# 15 Most Common IELTS Speaking Questions with Answers

- How do you stay fit and healthy?
- As I mentioned before, I like to work out at the gym. On top of that, I do take care with what I eat. I like to cook healthy food at home, plenty of vegetables, some meat in moderation and I try, to eat a piece of fruit every day.
- To take care (with something) = pay attention to and be careful with
- To do something in moderation = not too much, not too little
- 
-

# 15 Most Common IELTS Speaking Questions with Answers

- Did you do any sports as a child?
  - Yes, we used to play football at school, that was the main sport, although I also played cricket in the summer, but I wasn't very good at it at all. I never really got the hang of it.
- Express the past:
  - I used to \_\_\_\_\_
  - I did \_\_\_\_\_ (simple past)
  - To get the hang of = to learn how to do something (usually something technical)
  - 
  -

# 15 Most Common IELTS Speaking Questions with Answers

- What kind of music do you like?
  - All sorts, to be honest. I used to be really into jazz, but nowadays I tend to listen to more classical music. I find it good for studying and relaxing. I often put some on in the background when I am working.
  - All sorts = all kinds
  - I find it \_\_\_\_\_ = I think it is \_\_\_\_\_
  - I'm really into.... (I really like/I am a big fan of...)
  -



# 15 Most Common IELTS Speaking Questions with Answers

- What's your favourite kind of weather?
- I actually like cold weather and I love it when it snows. So long as I'm wrapped up warm, I love to go out in the snow, and if my daughter is up for it, we will make a snowman together.
- I love it when \_\_\_\_\_
- To wrap up warm = to put on warm clothes
- To be up for something = to be ready and willing to do it
- 
-

# 15 Most Common IELTS Speaking Questions with Answers

- Which city would you like to visit in future?
- There are so many, but if I had to choose one, I'd say Lima, in Peru, and maybe one or two other neighbouring cities. I've never been to south America, but I have seen so many breathtaking photos of Peru, I think that'd be my top choice.
- neighbouring (adj.) = nearby
- Use contractions:
- That would be = that'd be
- 
-

# 15 Most Common IELTS Speaking Questions with Answers

- Are clothes important to you?
- If I am going to be honest, not really. I don't think I am fashion conscious at all, for me clothes are just something practical, so long as I look neat and tidy, that's fine. I don't pay much attention to coordinating colours or wearing the latest style.
- If I am going to be honest = To tell you the truth
- We can use 'at all' at the end of a clause to make a mentioned negative stronger, for example
- I am not happy at all
- I don't like it at all
- I hope you find these IELTS Speaking questions and answers useful. Remember, in IELTS Speaking Part 1 you want to use vocabulary that fits the context, so although fancy, topic-related vocabulary, such as 'fashion conscious' and 'coordinating colours' can be used to talk about clothes, you want to focus more on natural, everyday vocabulary because you are talking about your everyday life. Such phrases as, 'I love it when', 'I find it interesting' and 'I don't like it at all' can be useful.

# IELTS Speaking Part 2

- Why is Part 2 important?
- Part 2 is often known as the 'Long Turn'. This is a really important part of the Speaking Test. It's where many candidates do badly and lose their confidence and so also go on to struggle in Part 3.
- You need to be well prepared because this is the first chance in the test for you to
  - talk over a long period of time without interruptions
  - show that you can develop a topic
  - show you can speak fluently over longer sentences
  - 
  -

# IELTS Speaking Part 2

- What happens in IELTS Speaking Part 2
- In Part 2 of the IELTS Speaking Test you are given,
  - a topic card
  - a pen and paper to make notes
  - 1 minute to prepare your talk
- The topic card will have 3 or 4 bullet points to guide your talk.
- You do not have to follow all of these bullet points, they are just a guide.
- The topic will vary, but the format is always the same.
-

# IELTS Speaking Part 2

- How long is IELTS Speaking Part 2?
- IELTS Speaking Part 2 lasts 3 to 4 minutes.
- This means, in addition to the examiner talking, you have
  - 1 minute to prepare your talk.
  - 1 to 2 minutes to talk about the topic.
- You don't have to use the whole 1 minute, but I advise you to do, so you are well prepared.
- I recommend you talk for at least 1 minute and 30 seconds.
- You can carry on speaking for 2 minutes, but if you stop after 1 minute and 30 seconds, the examiner will ask you a short follow up answer. Either way, the examiner will stop you speaking after 2 minutes.
- You will be given paper and pencil to make notes. You can keep both the task card (cue card) and your notes to look at throughout your talk. You only give them back after you have finished your Part 2 talk.

# IELTS Speaking Part 2

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# IELTS Speaking Part 2

- How to use the 1 minute preparation time
- Get your idea quickly
- The 1 minute preparation time in Part 2 of the IELTS Speaking test will go by very quickly. Don't waste time brainstorming lots of possible ideas to talk about!
- Just take the first idea you get, that is good enough, and go with that. Spend no more than 10 – 15 seconds on getting your idea.
- Get a structure ready
- Then spend the remaining 45 seconds on the structure. You can follow the bullet points, or you can use a slightly different structure if you want.
- Write down your key points briefly. Knowing the key 2 or 3 things you are going to talk about (and writing them down), will help you focus on your language more when speaking.
- Just write 2 or 3 words for each main point.
- Have your first sentence ready
- Before you begin talking, try and have your first sentence clear and ready, so you can make a confident start.
- Part 2 really is all about confidence!
- Finally, keep the Cue Card or Task Card in front of you.
- Remember! You can look at your notes and Cue Card as you are talking.



# IELTS Speaking Part 2

- IELTS Speaking Part 2: Common Topics...
- The following are the kind of common IELTS Speaking Part 2 topics you might get. This is not an official list. For many of these you will find a link to a lesson to help you prepare and learn vocabulary for this topic.
- You should try to read and listen widely in English on a wide range of topics, not only the topics below, to get lots of ideas and vocabulary.

-

# IELTS Speaking Part 2

Animals	Family	Shopping
Art	Food	Sport
Books	Health	Technology
Childhood	Home	Transport
Cities	Music	Travel
Clothes	News	Weather
Education	Photography	Work
Environment		

# IELTS Speaking Part 2

- IELTS Speaking Part 2: Categories
- I would say, just about all above Part 2 topics can be put into one of these categories:
  - People
  - Places
  - Events
  - Activities
  - Things
- Some questions may actually enter 1 or 2 different topics, but by focusing on these Part 2 categories, it will help you get control and plan your preparation.

# IELTS Speaking Part 2

- Preparing for Part 2
- Know how you will be evaluated
- The examiners use a criteria sheet called the Band Descriptors to evaluate IELTS Speaking.
- It is very useful to look at this with a teacher, to fully understand what the examiners are looking for.
- Practice speaking English lots
- Make speaking English a daily habit. Try making a daily audio or video diary.
- Set a time and a place for daily practice, even if you are just speaking aloud to yourself. Here are some ways to practice speaking English alone at home.

# IELTS Speaking Part 2

- Practice answering some Part 2 questions
- Take some Part 2 questions, a stopwatch and practice answering the question like in a real exam. Give yourself one minute to prepare, make some notes, and then try speaking for 1 to 2 minutes. It's also a good idea to record yourself and then listen back to your answer to see where you can improve it.
- You could also try doing a practice test using a video recording of me asking you questions like an examiner. Try a practice test [here](#).
- Get feedback
- Feedback on your speaking is extremely useful. If possible, practice with a teacher or a speaking partner, and get them to give you feedback, especially on fluency, coherence and any big mistakes you are making. Make a note of your common mistakes and try to avoid them in future.

-

# IELTS Speaking Part 2

- How to get a high score
- This is really about two things
  - Preparing well before the exam
  - Getting into the flow as you talk
- Prepare well before the exam
- In order to prepare well, I suggest you get familiar with the common IELTS speaking Part 2 topics.
- You don't need to know all the specific questions. You just need the language to talk confidently and flexibly about these topics. Do not memorise answers, as you will be penalised for this.
- There are so many topics for Part 2 of the speaking test, that it is almost impossible to prepare each one. It can be useful to start your preparation by putting the topics into these 5 categories as mentioned above.
- Then you can focus on learning how to describe people, places, events, activities and things. Of course, we need more than this, but this is a great place to start and will give you a solid foundation.

# IELTS Speaking Part 2

- Get into the flow as you talk
- Many students try so hard to use complicated vocabulary in part 2, and they rely on lots of memorised phrases and so they end up sounding robotic. This won't help your fluency or pronunciation score.
- Relax, if possible, and get into the flow, where you just talk as naturally as possible, you will do much better with fluency and pronunciation scores.
- I suggest you start part 2 slowly, taking your time. If you are going to describe a real person, event or place, then try to get an image of that person, event or place in your head. Then start to describe it step by step. Keep breathing, stay relaxed and focused.
- Use emotion in your voice as well, remember you are communicating, not just reciting an answer.
-

# IELTS Speaking Part 2

- What not to do in Part 2!
  - Don't memorise your full 2 minute answer
  - Don't try to learn lots of expressions that are far above your level
  - Don't waste your 1 minute preparation time; use it wisely.
  - Don't rush; instead, breathe and begin slowly, choose your words carefully at the start to give you a solid beginning.
  - Don't give the task card back as you start speaking, keep it and use it to help structure your talk.



# IELTS Speaking Part 2

- Useful phrases for IELTS Speaking Part 2
- Now you know all about Part 2, it might be useful to learn some useful phrases for this part of the test.
- As I mentioned above, the questions in IELTS Speaking Part 2, can be divided into 5 categories: Let's look at some useful phrases for one of them.
- People/Personality
- Phrases similar in meaning to extroverted:
  - extremely friendly
  - gregarious
  - out-going
  - a real extrovert
  - a bit of a character

# IELTS Speaking Part 2

- Phrases similar in meaning to introverted:
  - timid
  - quite shy
  - a bit of an introvert
  - a little withdrawn
  - wouldn't say boo to a ghost
- Appearance
- Instead of fat, I would say
  - chubby, plump, a little on the large side, slightly overweight
- Instead of thin, I would say
  - quite slim, fairly petite, slender
- Instead of fat, you could say
  - rather tall, a bit taller than me,

# IELTS Speaking Part 2

- IELTS Band Descriptors:
- <https://dfdn.info/teaching/IELTS-band-descriptors.html>  
This is the criteria used to mark IELTS exams, and explains what determines the grade you get.
- I would suggest that you would like to get band 7 or better!

# IELTS Speaking Test Information

- Part 3: Two-way discussion
- 4 to 5 minutes
- The questions in part three will be connected to the general topic that you spoke about in Part 2. You will discuss the topic in a more general and abstract way showing the examiner that you are able to express and justify your opinions, analyse, discuss and speculate on the topic in more depth.
- If your long turn was about a beautiful place to visit in your city, this section might begin by talking about beautiful places and the first question might be, “Do you think it’s important to maintain beautiful places in cities?”
- The examiner will speak more with you in this section and may ask you to justify your opinions to see how well you are able to communicate about abstract ideas compared to the personal topics you spoke about in Parts 1 and 2.
- In Part 3, you are assessed on your ability to express and justify opinions and to analyse, discuss and speculate about a range of issues connected to the general topic you spoke about in Part 2.

# What happens in IELTS Speaking Part 3?

- After you have finished your ‘long turn’ in Part 2, the examiner goes on to ask you more questions on a topic related to Part 2.
- For example, if your Part 2 question was –
  - Describe a time someone helped you achieve a goal
- In Part 3, you may discuss more about
  - setting goals
  - reaching goals
  - being successful
  - motivation
  - motivating children and adults to learn

# What happens in IELTS Speaking Part 3?

- IELTS Speaking Part 3 is your chance to really show off your ability to use English flexibly to discuss a topic in detail and in depth. You will be expected to use a variety of more complex functions such as speculating, evaluating and justifying ideas and opinions.
- 
- Unlike IELTS Speaking Part 1 and Part 2, this part is not really about you and your life, but rather about more abstract and general ideas.

# What happens in IELTS Speaking Part 3?

- How long is IELTS Speaking Part 3?
- IELTS Speaking Part 3 lasts 4 to 5 minutes. The examiner will usually aim to ask around 4 to 6 questions.
- Some of the questions are scripted, but the examiner may also ask some impromptu (made up) questions based on your last answer.
- You need to give longer answers than in Part 1. Your answers may last between 30 to 60 seconds.
-

# What happens in IELTS Speaking Part 3?

- Tips for answering Part 3 questions?
- In Part 3 comes straight after Part 2 and you have no time to relax, so it's essential you stay calm but keep focussed.
- In order to answer Part 3 questions effectively, you need to give longer answers and develop your ideas.
- To develop your ideas there are different approaches, but my favourite is to follow these 3 steps (O.R.E.) and give your,
  - Opinion
  - Reason
  - Example



# What happens in IELTS Speaking Part 3?

- So, let's say the examiner asks
- How have newspapers changed in recent years?
- You might say,
- Well, I'd say the biggest change is that they have moved online (opinion)
- Because they have had to keep up with social media as a means of spreading news (reason)
- For example, I used to read the Guardian newspaper, the paper version, but now I read it via their app on my mobile phone (example)
- This kind of structure will help you develop your topics for better fluency, and also develop more complex structures (by having more clauses) and so produce higher level grammar.

# What happens in IELTS Speaking Part 3?

- You can extend this idea and also add a 4th step (O.R.E.C.), giving your,
  - Opinion
  - Reason
  - Example
  - Consequence
- Your answer might now be,
  - Well, I'd say the biggest change is that they have moved online (opinion)
  - because they have had to keep up with social media as a means of spreading news (reason)
  - For example, I used to read the Guardian newspaper, the paper version, but now I read it via their app on my mobile phone (example)
  - I think, by moving online, the big newspapers have been able to actually grow their readership (consequence)

# What happens in IELTS Speaking Part 3?

- Part 3 sample questions
- It is impossible to know what questions you will get in IELTS Speaking Part 3 because it is more of a natural flowing conversation. At times, the examiner may make up questions, reacting to what you have said.
- At the same time, it is useful to be familiar with the kinds of questions you may get in Part 3.
- Here are some examples of the kind of IELTS Speaking Part 3 question types you might hear.
- QUESTIONS
- How has \_\_\_ changed in recent years?
- How will \_\_\_ change in future?
- How could we make \_\_\_ better?
- Why do people do \_\_\_?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of \_\_\_?

# What happens in IELTS Speaking Part 3?

- EXAMPLES
- How has shopping changed in recent years?
- How do you think the family will change in future?
- How could we make our cities better?
- Why do people throw rubbish on the streets?
- What are the pros and cons of globalisation?

# What happens in IELTS Speaking Part 3?

- IELTS Speaking Part 3 topics
- Part 3 will have the same topic as Part 2, but you will talk in more depth, developing the topic and going into some detail on various sub-topics.
- Here are some of the kind of common Part 3 topics with possible sub-topics you should be prepared to talk about...

# What happens in IELTS Speaking Part 3?

- Animals
- Wild animals, hunting and extinction, zoos, pets, animals in research
- Art
- Exhibitions, modern art, role of art at school, museums, digital art, art at home, graffiti
- Books
- Reading for pleasure, novels, digital books, online book shops, books and learning
- Childhood
- Play, games, toys, behaviour, obeying parents, study

# What happens in IELTS Speaking Part 3?

- Cities
- Traffic, city planning, city versus countryside, advantages, pollution, noise pollution, green spaces
- Clothes
- Fashion, buying online clothes, clothes industry, brand names
- Education
- Teachers, learning, online learning, preparing for work, skills, universities, sciences versus humanities
- Environment
- Global warming, pollution, animals becoming extinct, wildlife protection, deforestation, companies responsibility, individual versus government role

# What happens in IELTS Speaking Part 3?

- Family
- Family structure and size, role of grandparents, care of the elderly, relationships, extended family
- Food
- Restaurants, diets, fast food, healthy eating, obesity, food and children, GM food, supermarkets
- Health
- Exercise, diet, gyms, routines, obesity, disease, corona virus, stress
- Helping / Charity
- Helping others, charities, fund-raising, skills needed, helping poor countries, international aid



# What happens in IELTS Speaking Part 3?

- Home
- Buying and renting homes, types of accommodation, children leaving home, decorating homes, local community
- Jobs
- Popular jobs, future jobs, atmosphere at work, motivation, training
- Music
- Modern versus traditional, national anthems, style and genres, live concerts, listening to music, being a musician
- News
- Local versus international, online news, newspapers, reliability, fake news, getting news, family news, journalism

# What happens in IELTS Speaking Part 3?

- Photography
- Taking photos, storing photos, photos as an art form, photos at home, professional photos, selfies
- Science
- Branches of science, science in everyday life, disease, research, food science, nuclear power, space exploration, the planet
- Shopping
- Real shops versus online shopping, payments, men and women shopping, habits, fashion, local shops versus shopping malls
- Sport
- Fitness, gyms, benefits, equipment, extreme sports, Olympic Games, international competitions

# What happens in IELTS Speaking Part 3?

- Technology
- Artificial Intelligence, the Internet, safety, computers, mobile phones, stress, robots, social media
- Teamwork
- Benefits, challenges, competition, children, teamwork at work, international competition in trade
- Transportation
- Public versus private, advantages and disadvantages, transport in the future, electric cars.
- Travel
- Forms of transport, global warming, holidays, tourism, eco-tourism, travel abroad versus domestic, safety

# What happens in IELTS Speaking Part 3?

- Weather
- Global warming, seasons, extreme weather, impact on life, weather forecasts
- Work
- Popular jobs, jobs for the future, robots, salaries, men-women equality, work-life balance
- **How to prepare for IELTS Speaking Part 3**
- You need to get lots of ideas and plenty of rich language in order to be well prepared for Part 3.
- A good way to do that is to listen to a wide variety of podcasts, and watch videos and films, so you are exposed to English being used in lots of different contexts.
- Keep a list of vocabulary, idioms and useful phrases as you study. Finally start practicing the new language that you are learning!

# How to Get Band 8 or 9

- When helping students prepare for the IELTS test, one of the biggest fears is how to do well in IELTS Speaking.
- IELTS Speaking is a face-to-face, informal discussion with an IELTS examiner, and is the same for both Academic and General Training. The test is divided into 3 parts and is designed to test your pronunciation, fluency, grammar and vocabulary.

# IELTS Speaking Advice

- Speak some English every day.
- This is something that all my Band 7+ students have in common.
- It is better to practice a little bit every day and improve your skills gradually than to speak your native language all week until you have an IELTS class. I'll find more advice for IELTS Speaking practice and add it to these notes.

# IELTS Speaking Advice

- Ask the examiner questions if you don't understand.
- Your IELTS Speaking test is meant to be like a normal conversation between 2 people. Therefore, if you don't understand a word, you can ask the examiner to explain what it means. Just say, 'I'm sorry, could you explain what X means?'
- You can also ask them to repeat the question. **However, you can't ask the examiner to explain the whole sentence.**
- Here's what to do if you get an unfamiliar topic in your IELTS Speaking test...

# IELTS Speaking Advice

- Do a 24-hour English warm-up.
- It takes most IELTS students 10-15 minutes to ‘warm-up’ and perform to the best of their ability on test day. Just like an athlete needs to warm up before a sporting event, you also need to warm up before your IELTS exam.
- Therefore, you should speak, write, read and listen to English for 24 hours before your IELTS Speaking test. Your family and friends might think you are crazy, but it will greatly affect your score!



# IELTS Speaking Advice

- Give full answers.
- ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ are NOT satisfactory answers in your IELTS Speaking test – you need to show the examiner how good your English is.
- If you give very short answers, there is no way the examiner can know how good you are. Therefore, you should try to extend your answers with explanations and examples.
-

# IELTS Speaking Advice

- Correct your mistakes.
- People make small mistakes when they speak all the time, especially when they are nervous about an exam. Correcting your mistakes as you make them can show the examiner that you really do know your grammar and vocabulary.
- When you make a small mistake, say sorry and repeat the sentence correctly.

# English Parts of Speech

- How Many Parts of Speech are There?
- There are a total of 9 different parts of speech in English: nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections, and articles (or determiners). Read on for a brief explanation of each!
- If an article tells you that there are only 8, they are often missing articles or determiners, which are a really important one, especially for language learners.
- Why Learn about Parts of Speech?
- If you're looking for the parts of speech in English grammar, you've come to the right place! If you're trying to learn English by yourself, understanding the parts of speech is a good place to start. They can help you to understand the structure of the language to guide your studying. If you are looking for an in-depth guide to English grammar, our complete English grammar guide might be more helpful.

# English Parts of Speech - Frequency of Different Parts of Speech

	Conversation	Academic
Nouns	15%	30%
Verbs	12.5%	10%
Adjectives	2.5%	10%
Adverbs	5%	3%
Pronouns	16.5%	4%
Prepositions	5.5%	15%
Determiners	4.5%	10%
Conjunctions	4.5%	5%

# English Parts of Speech

- Nouns
- Lots of teachers say a noun is a person, place, or thing! You should also add ideas to that list. Proper nouns in English start with a capital letter, but other nouns do not.
- Here are some examples of nouns:
- This is my father.
- We are from Ecuador.
- I have two dogs.
- On this holiday we celebrate our independence.
- Nouns in English can be singular or plural. to form a regular plural, we simply add -s or -es to the end of a noun. Irregular plurals do not follow this rule.

# English Parts of Speech

- Pronouns
- Pronouns are used to stand in place for a noun, because in English we don't like to repeat nouns again and again. The noun that a pronoun refers back to is called its antecedent. Examples of common pronouns in English are he, she, it, him, her, mine, this, that, myself. Pronouns in English change form to show, for example, whether they are singular or plural, subjects or objects, male or female or neither.
- Here are examples of some basic pronouns:
- Can I have that?
- We are with her.
- I think I need something to eat.

# English Parts of Speech

- Verbs
- Verbs are words we use to talk about actions, states, and occurrences (things that happen). Many people would say that nouns and verbs are the most important and useful parts of speech in any language.
- The main verb in a sentence has a subject, generally a noun or pronoun referring to the person or thing that the sentence is about. For example, in the sentence Maria walks, the verb is walks and the subject is Maria. Verbs can change form to 'agree with' their subject.
- Here are some examples of verbs:
- They cook every night
- We went to the store.
- This will help the people.
- Notice in that last example that a verb can be more than one word. This is called a compound verb. There are two types of verb: main verbs and helping verbs (also called auxiliary verbs).

# English Parts of Speech

- Adjectives
- Adjectives are words that describe, or modify, nouns. They generally (but not always) come before nouns. In the following phrases, the adjectives are underlined:
- a big party      some terrible news      the best pizza      an interesting idea      a really strong leader



# English Parts of Speech

- Adverbs
- Like adjectives, adverbs are describing words. But while adjectives describe only nouns, adverbs can describe verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, or entire sentences.
- Because adverbs are so versatile, it is hard to say much that applies to all adverbs generally. They can appear at different places in the sentence: at the beginning, before a verb, before an adjective, after a verb, or at the end of a sentence.
- walk slowly    speak clearly    immediately fell    run fast
- Many adverbs end in -ly, and many adjectives can be transformed into adverbs by adding the suffix -ly: slow becomes slowly, eventual becomes eventually, stupid becomes stupidly, etc.

# English Parts of Speech

- Articles
- The articles in English are a, an (indefinite articles) and the (definite article). Articles can be really tricky, but the basic idea is that we use indefinite articles when we are introducing a new noun to our listeners or not referring to a specific object. On the other hand, we use definite articles to refer to a specific object that our listeners already know about.
- Note: You may find articles out there claiming that articles are a type of adjective. This is simply incorrect. At one time (about 300 years ago) some people thought this, but this is not a current view.
- Note: Some grammars treat articles as a subcategory of determiners. This is a valid view. Determiners include possessive determiners such as my and your, as well as demonstrative determiners such as this, that, these, and those.
-

# English Parts of Speech

- Prepositions
- Prepositions are, to put it simply, words that are placed before (pre-position) nouns or pronouns to connect them to other parts of speech in a sentence. There are different types of preposition that give different types of information: prepositions of time, prepositions of place, prepositions of direction.
-

# English Parts of Speech

- Conjunctions
- Conjunctions are words that connect. They can connect, for example, a list of nouns in a series. But most of the time, when we are talking about conjunctions, we are talking about connecting one clause to another clause in the same sentence. There are two types of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions.
- Coordinating Conjunctions
- Coordinating conjunctions connect two clauses of equal importance into what we call a compound sentence. There are not many coordinating conjunctions. You can remember them with the acronym FANBOYS: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.
- Subordinating Conjunctions
- When we connect clauses using subordinating conjunctions, we are giving one clause more importance than the other. The less important clause is called a subordinate clause. Two or more clauses combined with subordinating conjunctions are called a complex sentence. Some common subordinating conjunctions are because, although, before, since, when, while, and if.

# English Parts of Speech

- Interjections
- Interjections are funny words: ouch, wow, hmm, oops, well, geez.. They are sort of the black sheep of English grammar. They are not connected to the other words in a sentence (they are inter-jected, put in between, the other words). Generally they add emotion to a sentence. Here are some examples of interjections:
- Wow, I'm so tired.
- Ouch! I cut my finger.
- Oh, you moved to Manhattan
-

# Topic: Endangered Animals

- Think of four examples of animals known to be endangered?
- Explain why you chose these four examples?
- What are the dangers threatening these animals in particular?
- Explain why these particular animals should be protected?
- Finally, what can and should be done to ensure these animals have a future?

# Who is afraid of the big, bad wolf? - Should wolves be reintroduced to Scotland?

- Reintroducing wild wolves to the Scottish Highlands could have a positive impact on local conservation, says new research published today. The study suggests that the return of wolves, which were eradicated from the Scottish landscape in 1769, would benefit the local economy and could aid efforts to reforest the highlands and increase bird biodiversity in the region.
- The research team found that Highland farmers had reservations about wolf reintroduction, as some of their sheep may get eaten. The primary benefit of reintroducing wolves, say researchers, would be controlling the population of red deer, which would be their main wild prey in the Highlands. There is currently a large population of red deer in the region – close to the maximum capacity that the ecosystem can support - and their numbers have considerable negative economic and ecological impacts on the region.
- The large populations of deer hamper attempts to reforest the region, they compete with livestock for grazing, and trample trees and vegetation necessary to support bird populations. At the moment this high density of deer is controlled by organised culls, which carry a significant cost for local landowners and farmers. Introducing wolves to the region would reduce the need for costly culls, saving landowners' money whilst restoring balance to the ecosystem.

# English Parts of Speech



# English Parts of Speech