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# 40 BÀI MẪU

IELTS SPEAKING  
PART 3

*Band 9.0*

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## IELTS Speaking Part 3: answer, explain, example

My sample answers below all follow a 3-step structure: answer, explain, example. I sometimes add a 4th step that you can see here, but the first 3 steps are the most important. Practise answering all part 3 questions in this way.

**Câu hỏi 1:** How important is customer service for you?

(Answer) Customer service is really important for me because I like to feel welcome and valued as a customer. (Explain) If companies want us to use their products or services, I believe they should treat us well and therefore encourage us to return. (Example) For example, I have a favourite cafe where I like to go, and the friendly staff are the main reason that I've become a loyal customer.

**Câu hỏi 2:** What can companies do to improve their customer service?

(Answer) I think managers need to train their employees to deliver great customer service. (Explain) There are lots of things that staff members can do, such as ensuring that customers are greeted in the right way, their problems are handled quickly, and they are asked for feedback. (Example) For example, the staff in my favourite cafe greet customers as soon as they come through the door, and they always check that we are happy before we leave.

**Câu hỏi 3:** Why do you think employees sometimes don't provide good customer service?

(Answer) When employees' treatment of customers isn't good, I think it's usually because they are unhappy doing their jobs. (Explain) This might be because they are treated badly by their managers, or because they haven't been encouraged to take pride in their work. (Example) I remember in my first ever job, for example, I didn't like the work that I was given, and so I probably wasn't as thoughtful or attentive as I should have been when I had to speak to customers.

Customer service: dịch vụ khách hàng

Feel welcome and valued: cảm thấy được chào đón và có giá trị

Treat us well: đối xử tốt với chúng tôi Encourage us to return: khuyến khích chúng tôi trở lại

Friendly staff: nhân viên thân thiện

A loyal customer: khách hàng trung thành Deliver great customer service: cung cấp dịch vụ khách hàng tuyệt vời

Staff members: nhân viên

Are greeted in the right way: được chào đón đúng cách

Are handled quickly: được xử lý nhanh chóng Are asked for feedback: được yêu cầu thông tin phản hồi

Treatment of customers: việc đối đãi với khách hàng

Are treated badly: bị đối đãi tệ

Take pride in their work: tự hào về công việc của mình  
 Thoughtful: chu đáo  
 Attentive: chú ý

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: longer answers

Do you remember my advice about how to give longer answers in part 3?

- Answer the question directly
- Explain your answer (ask your self why)
- Give an example
- Mention an alternative or opposite answer

**Câu hỏi:** Do you think the seasons still influence people's behaviour?

**Example answer:**

(direct answer) Yes, I do think the seasons still affect how we behave. (explain how) We still wear different clothes depending on the weather, and clothes shops change what they sell according to the season. We also adapt our habits and daily routines according to the time of year. (example) For example, people in my country like to eat outside in their gardens in the summer, but we can't do that during the other seasons. (opposite) On the other hand, I don't think we notice the change in seasons when it comes to food; the big supermarkets import food from around the world, so most people don't buy seasonal fruit and vegetables any more.

E N G L I S H   A C A D E M Y

Affect: có ảnh hưởng đến

Depending on: phụ thuộc vào

According to: theo

Adapt our habits and daily routines: thích nghi với thói quen và lịch trình hằng ngày của chúng ta

Notice: để ý

When it comes to: khi nói đến

Import: nhập khẩu

Seasonal fruit and vegetables: trái cây và rau theo mùa



## IELTS Speaking Part 3: 'reading' topic

Here are some questions from Cambridge IELTS 11. Each of my answers contains three sentences and follows the method suggested in this lesson.

**Câu hỏi 1:** Are there any occasions when reading at speed is a useful skill?

Personally, if I'm reading something interesting, I don't like reading too quickly because I feel that I don't properly absorb the information. However, it can be useful to skim through things when you don't really want to read them, or when you just need to find one particular piece of information. For example, I read at speed when I'm checking a household bill or a letter from the bank.

**Câu hỏi 2:** Are there any jobs where people need to read a lot? What are they?

Well, researchers obviously need to read a lot, and I suppose that politicians, journalists and other professionals who need to know about current affairs read a lot too. Having said that, I think most workers read hundreds of emails every week. In my previous job, for example, I had to check internal staff emails at least twice a day.

**Câu hỏi 3:** Do you think that reading novels is more interesting than reading factual books? Why is that?

Both types of book can be equally interesting in my opinion. A good novel can transport you to another world where the characters in the book become almost real. On the other hand, factual books can give you fascinating insights into anything from psychology to ancient history.

Properly absorb the information: thẩm thông tin 1 cách tốt

Skim through things: đọc lướt

One particular piece of information: một mẫu thông tin cụ thể

Read at speed: đọc ở tốc độ nhanh Checking a household bill: kiểm tra hóa đơn gia đình

Researchers: nhà nghiên cứu Suppose: giả sử

Politicians: chính trị gia Journalists: nhà báo

Professionals: chuyên gia Current affairs: thời sự

Previous job: công việc trước đó

Internal staff emails: email nhân viên nội bộ

Novel: tiểu thuyết

Transport you to another world: đưa bạn đến một thế giới khác

Characters: nhân vật

Become almost real: trở nên gần như thực Factual books: sách thực tế

Give you fascinating insights into: cung cấp cho bạn những cái nhìn hấp dẫn vào Psychology to ancient history: tâm lý học đến lịch sử cổ đại

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: 'home' answers and structure

Here are my answers to questions 2 and 3 from last week's lesson:

**Câu hỏi 1:** Do you think it's better to rent or to buy a place to live in?

I think it's better to buy your own home if you can afford to do that. Buying your own home is a better investment in the long term, because you can sell the home and perhaps even make a profit on it. The alternative is to pay rent to a landlord who can ask you to leave at any moment.

**Câu hỏi 2:** Do you agree that there is a right age for young adults to stop living with their parents?

I'm not sure what the 'right' age would be, but I do agree with the principle that young adults should try to live alone if they can. For some people, the right age is when they get their first full-time jobs and can afford to pay rent, and for others it's when they start university and move into a hall of residence with other students. This was what happened in my case; I moved out of the family home at age 18 when I started university.

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Afford: mua được

A better investment in the long term: đầu tư tốt hơn về lâu dài

Make a profit on it: có được lợi nhuận Alternative: thay thế

Pay rent to a landlord: trả tiền thuê cho chủ nhà At any moment: tại bất kì thời điểm nào

The 'right' age: đúng tuổi Principle: nguyên tắc

Young adults: thanh niên

Afford to pay rent: có khả năng trả tiền thuê nhà

Hall of residence: hội trường cư trú

Happened in my case: xảy ra trong trường hợp của tôi

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: sample answers

Here are my sample answers to the questions in last week's lesson. I've used the 'long answer' steps that I always recommend for part 3.

**Câu hỏi 1:** Do you think there are too many game shows on TV nowadays? Why?

(answer) Yes, there are far too many game shows on TV for my liking. (explain) I suppose the channels show these programmes because they are popular, and they must be very profitable. (example) A good example is 'Who wants to be a millionaire?', which has been sold to TV channels across the world. (alternative) Personally, I'm not a fan of game shows, and I'd much rather watch a film or an original drama series.

**Câu hỏi 2:** Do you think that people pay attention to adverts on TV? Why?

(answer) Yes, I think we are all influenced to some extent by TV adverts, otherwise companies wouldn't pay so much to have them shown. (explain) Advertisers are very good at making us believe that their products or services will improve our lives in some way. (example) For example, if you see an advert for a new phone, it plants a seed in your mind, and you start to wonder about upgrading your old phone.

For my liking: theo ý thích của tôi

Channels: kênh truyền hình

Profitable: có lợi nhuận

A fan of: một người hâm mộ của

Original drama series: bộ phim truyền hình gốc

Influenced: bị ảnh hưởng

Tv adverts: quảng cáo

TV Otherwise: nếu không thì

Pay so much to have them shown: trả rất nhiều để chúng được xuất hiện

Advertisers: quảng cáo

Good at: giỏi về

Plants a seed in your mind: gieo một hạt giống vào trong tâm trí bạn

Start to wonder about upgrading your old phone: bắt đầu suy nghĩ về việc nâng cấp điện thoại cũ

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: idea, explain, personal example

**Câu hỏi:** What disagreements do teenagers often have with their parents? Why?

(Idea / basic answer) Teenagers disagree with their parents about all sorts of things, like the clothes they want to wear, whether they can go out with their friends, doing homework, and how much help they give their parents around the house. (Explain why) I think the teenage years are when we develop a sense of identity, and we want to make our own decisions rather than follow other people's instructions. (Personal example) I remember having disagreements with my own parents, usually about simple things like getting up early in the morning, tidying my room, or doing the washing up!

All sorts of things: tất cả mọi thứ

Teenage years: tuổi thiếu niên

Develop a sense of identity: phát triển cảm giác nhận dạng/ được công nhận

Make our own decisions: tự quyết định

Follow other people's instructions: theo hướng dẫn của người khác

Having disagreements with: bất đồng với

Tidying: dọn dẹp

Doing the washing up: giặt giũ



E N G L I S H A C A D E M Y

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: 'TV programme' answers

**Câu hỏi 1:** Do you think most people watch TV for education or for entertainment?

I think people watch TV primarily for entertainment. There are far more entertainment programmes than educational ones, and in my experience most people treat television as a form of relaxation in the evening. If I think about the most popular TV programmes in the UK, such as talent shows like 'X Factor' or soap operas like 'Eastenders', the focus is definitely on entertainment rather than education.

**Câu hỏi 2:** Should TV play a role in educating children? How?

Yes, it definitely should play a role in my opinion. Good children's TV programmes should tell stories that contain some kind of lesson about how to behave or what is morally right and wrong. Many of the traditional fairy tales, such as 'Cinderella', have been made into TV programmes, and there is always a positive message in those stories.

**Câu hỏi 3:** How do you think TV viewing habits change as people get older?

TV viewing habits obviously change a lot as we get older. While toddlers might watch programmes about talking animals, teenagers prefer action and adventure or sports, and as adults we start taking an interest in news and politics. My own preferences, for example, have changed over the years - I would never have watched news programmes when I was younger. I think it would be very strange if our viewing habits didn't mature!



Primarily: chủ yếu

Entertainment programmes: các chương trình giải trí

Educational ones: giáo dục

Treat television as a form of relaxation: coi truyền hình như một hình thức thư giãn

Talent shows: chương trình tài năng

Soap operas: các vở opera

Definitely: chắc chắn

Play a role in: đóng vai trò trong

How to behave: làm thế nào để cư xử

What is morally right and wrong: điều gì là đúng và sai về mặt đạo đức

Traditional fairy tales: truyện cổ tích truyền thống

A positive message: một thông điệp tích cực

Tv viewing habits: thói quen xem TV

Toddlers: trẻ mới biết đi

Prefer: thích hơn

Taking an interest in: quan tâm đến

Politics: chính trị

Preferences: sở thích

Strange: lạ



## IELTS Speaking Part 3: tenses

When answering the two questions below, you should be aware that the examiner is expecting to hear some different verb tenses.

**Câu hỏi 1:** Do you think films have changed since you were a child?

No, I don't think films have changed much since I was a child. When I was younger I enjoyed watching action films, and the Hollywood formula for this type of film seems to be the same today. For example, I liked the original 'Superman' films, and superheroes are still a popular subject for film-makers.

**Câu hỏi 2:** As the technology for home viewing improves, do you think people will stop going to the cinema in future?

No, I don't think that people will stop going to the cinema. People can already buy fantastic home viewing equipment, but it still feels more special to share the experience of watching a new film with a theatre full of people. I don't think that technology will be able to replicate that cinema atmosphere.

Hollywood formula: công thức hollywood

Original: nguyên bản

A popular subject: một chủ đề phổ biến

Film-makers: nhà làm phim

Fantastic home viewing equipment: thiết bị xem phim ở nhà tuyệt vời

Be able to replicate: có thể thay thế

Cinema atmosphere: không khí điện ảnh/ không khí trong rạp chiếu phim

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: long answer technique

Here's the technique that I recommend for giving long answers in part 3:

Answer the question directly -> Explain why -> Give an example -> Explain the alternative / opposite

**Câu hỏi:** Do you think that it's better to have clear aims for the future, or is it best to take each day as it comes?

(Answer) I think it's best to have a good idea of what you want to do with your life, especially in terms of studies and career. (Why) Having aims allows you to plan what you need to do today and tomorrow in order to achieve longer-term objectives. (Example) For example, if you want to become a doctor, you need to choose the right subjects at school, get the right exam results, and work hard at university. (Opposite) Without a clear aim, it would be impossible to take the necessary steps towards a career in medicine, or any other profession.

In terms of: về mặt

Career: nghề nghiệp

Having aims: có mục đích

In order to achieve longer-term objectives: để đạt được mục tiêu dài hạn

Choose the right subjects: chọn đúng đối tượng

Get the right exam results: nhận kết quả thi đúng/ tương xứng

Work hard: làm việc chăm chỉ

Take the necessary steps towards: thực hiện các bước cần thiết hướng tới

Profession: nghề nghiệp

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: 'advice' answers

Here are my sample answers for the 'advice' questions from this lesson:

**Câu hỏi 1:** Is it better to get advice from a friend or from a family member?

I think it depends on the kind of advice that you need. Parents and grandparents probably have more life experience than a friend, and so you might get a wiser or more sensible answer from them. On the other hand, friends are less likely to become too worried if you go to them with a problem. For example, I probably wouldn't want to burden my parents with a financial problem.

**Câu hỏi 2:** What would you say are the characteristics of a good adviser? Well, firstly, a good adviser should be a good listener, someone who takes the time to understand the situation before offering advice. Secondly, an adviser should try to be objective, and avoid judging the person who is seeking help. Finally, I think the best advisers have the ability to ask the right questions and encourage others to find their own answers.

**Câu hỏi 3:** Should people make their own work and career decisions, or is it a good idea to ask for advice about this?

I'd say that it's a mixture of both things. Most of us talk to family, friends, teachers or colleagues before we make career choices. However, I believe that the final decision should rest with the individual; we all need to take ultimate responsibility for the big life choices that we make.

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Depends on: phụ thuộc vào  
 Life experience: kinh nghiệm sống  
 Get a wiser or more sensible answer: có được câu trả lời khôn ngoan hay hợp lý hơn  
 Less likely to: ít có khả năng  
 Burden: gánh nặng  
 Financial problem: vấn đề tài chính  
 Good adviser: cố vấn tốt  
 Good listener: thính giả tốt  
 Takes the time to understand the situation: dành thời gian để hiểu tình hình  
 Offering advice: cung cấp lời khuyên  
 Objective: mục tiêu  
 Avoid judging: tránh đánh giá  
 Seeking help: tìm sự giúp đỡ  
 Have the ability to: có khả năng  
 Encourage: khuyến khích  
 A mixture: một hỗn hợp  
 Colleagues: đồng nghiệp

Make career choices: lựa chọn nghề nghiệp

The final decision: quyết định cuối cùng

Rest with: là trách nhiệm của

Individual: cá nhân

Take ultimate responsibility for: chịu trách nhiệm cuối cùng về



## IELTS Speaking Part 3: 'paragraph' answers

Here are my answers to the questions in last week's lesson.

**Câu hỏi 1:** Do you think that it's important for people to go on holiday?

**Answer using 'idea, explain, example'**

Yes, I think we all need to go on holiday at least once or twice a year. It isn't healthy to work all year round without some time off to relax; we all need to take a break and recharge our batteries from time to time. Last summer, for example, I went on holiday to France for a couple of weeks, and it was great to leave all of my usual responsibilities behind me. I came home feeling really refreshed and reinvigorated.

**Câu hỏi 2:** Why do you think some people prefer not to go abroad on holiday?

**Answer using 'firstly, secondly, finally'**

I suppose there are different reasons why some people choose not to go abroad on holidays. Firstly, it's usually more expensive to travel abroad than it is to stay at home. A second reason could be that some people find it stressful to spend time in a foreign country where they don't speak the language, or where they feel that they can't easily integrate with the locals. Finally, many people just love where they live, and don't feel the need to travel abroad.

Healthy: khỏe mạnh

Work all year round: làm việc quanh năm

Take a break: nghỉ ngơi

Recharge our batteries from time to time: thỉnh thoảng nạp năng lượng

Leave all of my usual responsibilities behind me: để lại tất cả trách nhiệm của tôi đằng sau tôi

Feeling really refreshed and reinvigorated: cảm giác thật sự tươi mới và hồi sinh

Suppose: giả sử

Go abroad on holidays: đi nghỉ nước ngoài

Stressful: căng thẳng

Foreign country: nước ngoài

Integrate with the locals: hội nhập với người dân địa phương

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: add more detail

In this lesson I mentioned 3 techniques to help you give longer answers: ask yourself why, explain the alternatives, give an example.

Most students have no problem with the first step (explaining why), but they aren't so good at giving alternatives or examples. Take the following question from last week's lesson for example.

**Câu hỏi :** In your opinion, are newspapers important?

### Example student answer:

Yes, in my opinion newspapers are very important (why?) because they give us information about what is happening around the world. (why?) They are a vital source of knowledge about education, technology, medicine and many other fields.

This is a good start, but let's try to raise the answer to band 9 level.

### Example answer with 'alternative' and 'example':

Yes, in my opinion newspapers are very important (why?) because they give us information about what is happening around the world. (why?) They are a vital source of knowledge about education, technology, medicine and many other fields. (alternative?) If newspapers didn't exist, I think the quality of news coverage would suffer because there would be fewer professional journalists. (example?) We would have to rely, for example, on unpaid bloggers who do not have the budgets to carry out detailed research before they write an article.

E N G L I S H A C A D E M Y

Give us information about: cung cấp cho chúng tôi thông tin về  
 A vital source of knowledge: một nguồn kiến thức quan trọng  
 Exist: tồn tại  
 The quality of news coverage: chất lượng của tin tức  
 Professional journalists: nhà báo chuyên nghiệp  
 Rely on: dựa vào  
 Unpaid bloggers: các blogger không được trả lương  
 Carry out detailed research: tiến hành nghiên cứu chi tiết  
 Write an article: viết một mẫu báo

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: verb tenses

In part 3, the examiner often asks a question about the past and a question about the future. For example:

- Did people have more free time when your grandparents were young
- Do you think the hobbies people have will be different in the future?

**In the first answer**, the examiner wants to hear some past tense verbs. In the second answer, you will need to use a future tense:

When my grandparents were young, I think they had less leisure time. They didn't have the gadgets we use nowadays, so they probably spent more time doing simple things. For example, nowadays we can cook meals in a microwave in less than 5 minutes, whereas in the past people had to cook everything themselves.

No, I don't think hobbies will change much in the future. I'm sure people will still play games and sports. On the other hand, maybe the Internet is changing the way we spend our free time. In the future, more and more people might have online hobbies.

Leisure time: thời gian giải trí

Gadgets: các công cụ

Cook meals in a microwave: nấu bữa ăn trong lò vi sóng

Online hobbies: sở thích trực tuyến

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## IELTS Speaking Part 3: Verb tenses

In part 3 of the speaking test, it's common to get questions about the past and future, as well as questions about 'now'. The examiner will be listening to your use of verb tenses:

**Câu hỏi 1:** What types of transport are there in your town?

In Manchester I think you can find every form of transport apart from an underground system. You can drive around the city by car or get on a bus; there are even free buses that take people between the train stations. Manchester also has a tram system, and of course there are taxis too.

**Câu hỏi 2:** How has transport changed since your grandparents were young?

Well, they had cars, trains and planes back then, and London already had the underground system, but I suppose the difference is that technology has moved on. Having said that, the transport system is not necessarily better nowadays; people travel a lot more, and I'm sure we spend more time stuck in traffic.

**Câu hỏi 3:** What types of transport do you think we will use in the future?

I'm not sure, but hopefully we'll have cars that drive themselves and never crash. I think we'll probably fly more, and it might become normal to have your own plane. On the other hand, many cities are building more bicycle lanes, so maybe we will use cars less for getting around towns and cities.



Apart from: ngoài...ra

Underground system: hệ thống ngầm

Train stations: nhà ga

Tram system: hệ thống xe điện

Back then: ngày xưa

Moved on: chuyển

Not necessarily better: không nhất thiết phải tốt hơn

Stuck in traffic: kẹt xe

Drive themselves: xe tự lái

Never crash: không bao giờ xảy ra tai nạn

Bicycle lanes: làn đường dành cho xe đạp

Getting around towns and cities: đi quanh các thị trấn và thành phố

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: make it personal

In part 3 of IELTS speaking, it really helps if you give personal examples:

**Câu hỏi 1:** Do you think it's important for people to have hobbies? Why?

Yes, I think people need to have hobbies because we all need to do things we enjoy in our spare time. In my case, I find that playing football once a week with some friends helps me to relax, keep fit and forget about work. I think it's the same for everyone.

**Câu hỏi 2:** Can hobbies have any negative effects?

Yes, if you spend too much time on your hobby, it can affect other parts of your life. I remember that one of my friends spent most of his time at university playing computer games instead of studying. In the end, he failed most of his exams.

Keep fit: giữ dáng

Forget about: quên đi

Affect other parts of your life: ảnh hưởng đến các phần khác của cuộc sống

Instead of: thay vì

Failed most of his exams: rớt hầu hết các kì thi của anh ấy



E N G L I S H A C A D E M Y

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: more long answers

Here are two more answers using the techniques I explained last week:

**Câu hỏi 1:** What do you think are the most important qualities for friends to have?

Maybe the most important things are that friends need to share common interests and be honest with each other. (why?) Friends are people we spend a lot of time with, so it definitely helps if they enjoy doing the same activities or talking about the same topics as we do, and of course we need to be able to trust our friends, so honesty is vital for a good friendship. (alternatives / example?) I think I would struggle to become friends with someone who didn't have anything in common with me, or who wasn't reliable or trustworthy.

**Câu hỏi 2:** How important do you think it is for a person to spend some time alone?

I'd say that it's essential to spend a bit of time alone, even if it's just a few minutes a day. (why?) When you have a few minutes to yourself, it's a chance to take stock and reflect on things. (why?) Most of us live such busy lives that our brains need time to catch up every now and then. (example / alternatives?) Personally, I try to have a bit of "me time" every day; I'll go for a coffee or find a quiet place to sit and read the newspaper. If I never had any time alone, I think I'd go mad!



Share common interests: chia sẻ sở thích chung  
 Be honest with each other: trung thực với nhau  
 Doing the same activities: chơi/thực hiện các hoạt động tương tự  
 Talking about the same topics: nói về các chủ đề tương tự  
 Trust: tin tưởng  
 Is vital for: là quan trọng cho  
 Struggle to: đấu tranh để  
 Have anything in common with: có bất kì điều gì chung với  
 Reliable: đáng tin cậy  
 Trustworthy: đáng tin  
 It's essential to: điều cần thiết là  
 To take stock: dừng lại và suy nghĩ  
 Reflect on things: phản ánh về mọi thứ  
 Brains: não  
 Catch up every now and then: bắt kịp  
 Go for a coffee: đi uống cà phê  
 Go mad: điên lên

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: longer answers

Here are 3 techniques to help you give longer, more detailed answers:

**Keep asking yourself "why?" -> Explain the alternatives -> Give an example**

**Câu hỏi:** Do you think that school children should be encouraged to have their own ideas, or is it more important for them to learn what their teachers give them?

**Trả lời:** I think that we should definitely allow children to be creative and have their own ideas. (why?) Children need to develop the ability to think for themselves and solve problems (why?) because as adults they will not always have somebody to guide them or tell them what to do. (alternatives?) If we don't allow children to have their own ideas, they will be less successful in the adult world; they will be too reliant on others. (example?) A doctor, for example, might encounter a situation that he or she hasn't been trained for, but will still be expected to make a decision that could save someone's life.

Creative: sáng tạo

Have their own ideas: có ý tưởng riêng của họ

Think for themselves: nghĩ cho chính họ

Solve problems: giải quyết vấn đề

Guide: hướng dẫn

Have their own ideas: có ý tưởng riêng của họ

Less successful: ít thành công

Too reliant on others: quá phụ thuộc vào người khác

Encounter a situation: gặp một tình huống

Trained for: được đào tạo

Be expected to: mong đợi

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: questions about the future

**Câu hỏi:** How do you think the design of homes will change in the future?

**Example answer:**

I don't think there will be much change in terms of what houses look like from the outside. In this country, people still like traditional brick or stone houses. Having said that, the design of apartment blocks will probably continue to develop, with more and more experimental or futuristic buildings made of glass and metal. I imagine that it will be the insides of homes that change the most; houses will no doubt be full of technological devices to make our lives easier. Maybe we'll have things like voice-controlled doors, lights and appliances.

In terms of: về mặt

Look like from the outside: nhìn như từ bên ngoài

Traditional brick or stone houses: nhà gạch hay đá truyền thống

The design of apartment blocks: thiết kế chung cư

Experimental or futuristic buildings made of glass and metal: các tòa nhà thực nghiệm hoặc tương lai được làm từ thủy tinh và kim loại

No doubt: không nghi ngờ gì nữa

Full of technological devices: đầy đủ các thiết bị công nghệ

Voice-controlled doors: cửa điều khiển bằng giọng nói

Lights and appliances: đèn và thiết bị

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: 'history' topic

Questions in part 3 of the speaking test follow on from the topic you were given in part 2. So, after last week's historic event question, you might be asked some further questions about history and events. For example:

**Câu hỏi 1:** What do you think we can learn by studying events of the past?

I think we can learn a lot by studying history. Just as individual people learn from their mistakes, societies can learn from the mistakes made by previous governments or leaders. For example, from what I've read in the newspapers, many economists are looking back to the time of the Great Depression, around 80 years ago, in order to understand the financial crisis that is currently affecting many countries around the world. Even if we don't always learn from mistakes, I think it's fascinating to study history because it gives us an insight into who we are and where we come from.

**Câu hỏi 2:** What important events do you think might take place in the future?

It's really difficult to predict what will happen in the future; most of the big, historic events of the past would have been impossible to foresee. For example, I don't think that anyone living 100 years ago could have imagined that people would one day walk on the moon! If I had to guess what might happen in the future, I'd like to think that scientists will invent cures for diseases like cancer, and we'll all live longer.

Learn from their mistakes: học hỏi từ những sai lầm của họ  
 Previous governments or leaders: chính phủ hoặc lãnh đạo trước đây  
 Economists: nhà kinh tế  
 Fascinating: hấp dẫn  
 Gives us an insight into: cung cấp cho chúng tôi một cái nhìn sâu sắc vào  
 Predict: dự đoán  
 Big: lớn  
 Historic events of the past: những sự kiện lịch sử trong quá khứ  
 Impossible to foresee: không thể thấy trước được  
 Walk on the moon: đi bộ trên mặt trăng  
 Guess: phỏng đoán  
 Invent cures for diseases: tìm ra phương pháp chữa bệnh

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: 'politeness' topic

Two weeks ago I showed you a part 2 question about a situation in which you were polite. Let's have a look at some related questions for part 3 of the test:

**Câu hỏi 1:** In your country's culture, how do you show that you are being polite?

We really value politeness and good manners in the UK, and there are many types of polite behaviour. One of the first things we learn as children is to say "please" and "thank you". As adults, I think we are careful not to be too direct in the language we use. For example, we would never say "Bring me the bill" in a restaurant because this kind of direct instruction would sound rude. It would be much more polite to say "Could we have the bill, please?".

**Câu hỏi 2:** Are we less polite with members of our families than with people we don't know?

I suppose it's normal to be a bit more relaxed about politeness with family members. Most people tend to speak in a more informal way at home; in the UK, we still say "please" and "thanks", but it's fine to use colloquial language and things like nicknames that you would never use with someone you didn't know.

Value politeness and good manners: tính lịch sự và cách cư xử tốt  
 Polite behavior: hành vi lịch sự  
 Careful: cẩn thận  
 Too direct in the language we use: quá trực tiếp bằng ngôn ngữ chúng tôi sử dụng  
 This kind of direct instruction: loại chỉ thị trực tiếp  
 Sound rude: âm thanh thô lỗ  
 A bit more relaxed: một chút thoải mái hơn  
 Politeness: tính lịch sự  
 Speak in a more informal way: nói một cách không chính thức  
 Colloquial language: ngôn ngữ không trang trọng  
 Nicknames: biệt danh

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: comparing past and present

In part 3 of IELTS speaking, you might be asked to compare the past with the present. The examiner will be listening to your use tenses. For example:

**Câu hỏi:** Are there any differences between the types of people who were seen as celebrities in the past and those who are celebrities nowadays?

Yes, I think there have been some big changes in the types of people who become famous. In the past, before the invention of television, I suppose there were very few national or international celebrities; maybe kings and queens, military, political and religious leaders were the only household names. With the advent of TV and radio, performers such as actors and musicians became more well-known. However, we now seem to have a completely new breed of celebrity as a result of 'reality' television programmes; these are people who don't really have any special skills as performers, but who are famous for just being themselves.

The invention of television: sự ra đời của truyền hình

National or international celebrities: những người nổi tiếng trong hoặc ngoài nước

Kings: vua

Queens: hoàng hậu

Military: quân đội

Political and religious leaders: lãnh đạo chính trị và tôn giáo

Household names: tên họ gia đình

With the advent of: với sự ra đời của

Performers: người biểu diễn

Actors: diễn viên

Musicians: nhạc sĩ

Well-known: nổi tiếng

A completely new breed of celebrity: 1 thế hệ người nổi tiếng hoàn toàn mới

'Reality' television programmes: chương trình truyền hình thực tế

Don't really have any special skills as performers: không thực sự có bất kì kĩ năng đặc biệt nào như biểu diễn

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: explain, alternative, example

In part 3 of the speaking test, you need to give longer, detailed answers. A good way to do this is by organising your answers according to the following steps:

- Idea: answer the question directly.
- Explain: give a reason or explain your answer in more detail.
- Alternative: explain an alternative (e.g. the opposite) to your answer.
- Example: give an example to support your answer.

Another idea: sometimes you think of another idea while you are speaking. Just add it on the end of your answer.

You can give a really good answer without including all five steps, but you might find it useful to practise including all five, as I've done here:

**Câu hỏi:** Why do you think some people prefer to buy products from their own countries rather than imported items?

Trả lời: (idea) I suppose it's because those people want to support the economy of the country they live in. (explain) If they buy something that was made in their own country, they know that they are contributing to the salaries of workers within the same country, (alternative) whereas if they buy imported items, a foreign company and its employees will benefit. (example) For example, if I buy some meat that originates from a local farm rather than a farm in another country, I'm helping one of my fellow citizens to carry on in business. (another idea) Also, I think that trust is an issue; people might feel that they can trust domestically produced items more than imported ones.

E N G L I S H A C A D E M Y

Contributing to: đóng góp vào  
 Salaries: lương  
 Buy imported items: mua hàng nhập khẩu  
 Foreign company: công ty nước ngoài  
 Employees: nhân viên  
 Benefit: lợi ích  
 Originates from a local farm: xuất phát từ một trang trại địa phương  
 Fellow citizens: đồng bào  
 Carry on in business: thực hiện kinh doanh  
 Trust: tin tưởng  
 Domestically produced items: các mặt hàng sản xuất trong nước

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: common question types

Here are 3 common question types that the examiner could ask you:

- Compare and contrast.
- Give an opinion.
- Imagine.

If the topic is 'cities', the examiner could ask:

- How is life different in cities compared to rural areas?
- How do you think life in big cities could be made easier?
- What do you think cities will be like in 50 years time?

### Sample:

Firstly, the cost of living in cities is much higher. Housing is much more expensive in cities compared to rural areas; everything costs more. I think life in cities is more difficult. There are more people, so there's more competition for jobs. Life is a lot slower in rural areas, everyone knows each other and there's a sense of community. I don't think rural areas experience the social problems that you find in cities, like crime and homelessness.

In my opinion cities need to be well-planned. Good public transport can definitely make life easier because there are so many people and it can be really stressful just to move around. Public areas like parks are also important because people need space to relax, and I think cities should be made into healthier places to live and work.

I imagine cities will be less polluted because we'll have electric cars and better public transport. More people might work from home so maybe cities won't be so busy. But I think there will probably still be problems because more and more people are migrating to cities. So I'm not so optimistic about issues like crime, homelessness and unemployment.

The cost of living: chi phí sinh hoạt  
 Rural areas: vùng nông thôn  
 More competition for jobs: nhiều cạnh tranh hơn cho công việc  
 A sense of community: ý thức cộng đồng  
 Experience the social problems: kinh nghiệm các vấn đề xã hội  
 Crime: tội ác  
 Homelessness: vô gia cư  
 Well-planned: kế hoạch tốt  
 Public transport: phương tiện giao thông công cộng  
 Stressful: căng thẳng  
 Move around: di chuyển xung quanh  
 Public areas: khu vực công cộng

Parks: công viên

Less polluted: ít bị ô nhiễm

Electric cars: xe điện

Migrating to: di chuyển đến

Optimistic: lạc quan

Unemployment: thất nghiệp



## IELTS Speaking part 3: rivers, lakes, sea

**Câu hỏi 1:** What do you think are the functions of rivers nowadays?

**Trả lời:** Rivers have various functions. In the UK, they were probably more important in the past because they were used for the transportation of goods, but I suppose this is still the case in many parts of the world. Rivers can be used as a source of renewable energy in the production of hydro-electric power, and they are also a source of fresh water for drinking and irrigation. Leisure activities are another function: fishing, canoeing, swimming, bathing... I'm sure there are many other things I haven't thought of.

**Câu hỏi 2:** What do you think of boats and ships as forms of transportation? \

**Trả lời:** I'm not really a fan of boats and ships. If I'm going abroad, I like to get to my destination quickly, so I prefer travelling by plane. Of course, ships are vital for the transportation of oil and other heavy cargo.

**Câu hỏi 3:** Why do some people like to live near rivers, lakes or the sea?

**Trả lời:** Well, the view is probably a major factor; most people like to look out to sea, or across a river or lake. I'd much prefer to look out of my window onto a natural landscape than an apartment building in a city. Then there's the lifestyle: if you live by the sea, for example, you can lie on the beach, go for a swim, or do water sports like surfing or waterskiing. I definitely wouldn't mind living near a beach at some point in my life!

Various functions: các chức năng khác nhau  
 The transportation of goods: việc vận chuyển hàng hóa  
 This is still the case: đây vẫn là trường hợp/ vẫn phổ biến  
 A source of renewable energy: nguồn năng lượng tái sử dụng  
 Hydro-electric power: thủy điện  
 A source of fresh water for drinking and irrigation: nguồn nước sạch để uống và tưới tiêu  
 Leisure activities: hoạt động giải trí  
 Canoeing: chèo thuyền  
 Bathing: tắm  
 Boats and ships: tàu và thuyền  
 Get to my destination: đến đích/ điểm cần đến  
 Are vital for: có ý nghĩa quan trọng đối với  
 Oil: dầu  
 Heavy cargo: hàng nặng  
 The view: khung cảnh  
 Look out to sea: nhìn ra biển  
 Or across a river or lake: vượt qua sông hay hồ

Look out of my window onto a natural landscape: nhìn ra cửa sổ trên một khung cảnh thiên nhiên

An apartment building: căn hộ chung cư

Lifestyle: phong cách sống

Lie on the beach: nằm trên bãi biển

Go for a swim: đi bơi

Surfing: lướt sóng

Waterskiing: trượt nước

At some point in my life: tại một số điểm trong cuộc đời tôi

*Note: These answers are less formal than the essays I write for the writing test, and I say things like "probably" or "I suppose" when I'm not sure about the facts.*



## IELTS Speaking Part 3: competitions

**Câu hỏi 1:** Why do you think some school teachers use competitions as class activities?

I think teachers use competitions to motivate the children in their classes. I'm sure that teachers try all kinds of activities to engage their pupils, and competitions might be one of the best ways to keep children interested or get them excited. Children love winning things.

**Câu hỏi 2:** Is it a good thing to give prizes to children who do well at school? Why?

It might be a good idea to encourage children to do well in games or sports, but I don't think we should give children prizes for their academic work. Children need to learn that the reason for studying is to learn useful things that will help them in their lives. I don't like the idea of children thinking that they will only work hard if there is a prize.

**Câu hỏi 3:** Would you say that schools for young children have become more or less competitive since you were that age? Why?

I'd say that they have become more competitive since I was young. Children now have to take exams from a much younger age, so I think there is more of a focus on doing well in tests. Parents also seem to be getting more competitive; I think that many parents push their children to do extra homework rather than letting them play with friends.



Competitions: cuộc thi

Motivate: động viên

Engage: kết nối

ENGLISH ACADEMY

Keep children interested: giữ cho trẻ hứng thú

Get them excited: làm chúng hào hứng

Love winning things: yêu chiến thắng mọi thứ

Give children prizes for their academic work: cho trẻ phần thưởng cho công việc học tập của chúng

Learn useful things: học những điều hữu ích

Become more competitive: trở nên cạnh tranh hơn

Take exams: làm bài kiểm tra

A focus on doing well in tests: tập trung tốt làm bài kiểm tra

Push their children to do extra homework: cho trẻ em làm thêm nhiều bài tập về nhà

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: 'emotions' topic

**Câu hỏi 1:** Do you think it's good to show your emotions when you're angry?

I think it depends on the situation and how you show your emotions. I find that if I'm angry with a friend or someone in my family, it's best to tell them what the problem is and try to express how I feel. However, I don't think it helps to argue with people when you're angry; it's better to control the anger and explain what's wrong.

**Câu hỏi 2:** In your opinion, do women show their emotions more than men?

The stereotypical view is that women are more emotional, and in my experience there is some truth in this; my mother, for example, tends to show her feelings much more readily than my father. However, I'm sure that there are exceptions to the stereotype.

**Câu hỏi 3:** Why do you think men tend to show their emotions less than women?

Maybe it's because of the way we are brought up. I think that boys are often taught from an early age not to cry. Also, boys are aware that their friends might see it as a sign of weakness if they show their feelings. Perhaps girls are brought up to be more sensitive to their friends' feelings.



Show your emotions: thể hiện cảm xúc của bạn

Angry with: tức giận với

Express how I feel: biểu hiện cảm giác của tôi

Argue with: tranh luận với

To control the anger: kiểm soát cơn giận

Explain what's wrong: giải thích điều gì sai

Stereotypical view: cái nhìn khuôn mẫu

Emotional: đa cảm

Show her feelings: thể hiện cảm xúc của cô ấy

There are exceptions to: có những ngoại lệ đối với

The way we are brought up: cách chúng ta được nuôi dạy

Are often taught from an early age: thường được dạy từ khi còn nhỏ

Are aware that: nhận thức được rằng

A sign of weakness: dấu hiệu của sự yếu đuối

More sensitive to their friends' feelings: càng nhạy cảm hơn với cảm xúc của bạn bè

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: verb tenses

In part 3 of the IELTS speaking test, you will probably get some questions about the past and the future. The examiner will be listening carefully to make sure you use the correct tense.

- If the examiner mentions “50 years ago”, “when your parents were young” or “when you were a child”, you should answer using the past simple.
- If the question asks you to predict, or if it mentions “in 50 years” or “in the future”, use a future tense (will + infinitive).

**Câu hỏi 1:** Do you think people had easier lives 50 years ago?

Yes, maybe life was simpler and less stressful 50 years ago. The mobile phone didn't exist, so I suppose it was easier to forget about work at the end of the day because people couldn't contact you so easily.

**Câu hỏi 2:** Do you think life will be more stressful in the future?

Yes, it probably will be more stressful. As the world gets smaller, employees will probably have to travel to different countries more often and stay in touch with colleagues and clients all over the world. There will also be more competition for jobs and the cost of living will keep going up.

# HANEX

Leisure activities: hoạt động giải trí

A very important part of the economy: một phần quan trọng của nền kinh tế  
Are employed: được thuê

The leisure industry makes a huge contribution to: ngành giải trí đóng góp rất lớn vào

Keeps millions of people in employment: giữ hàng triệu người có việc làm

Pay their taxes: đóng thuế

Earnings: thu nhập

Goes back into the economy: trở lại nền kinh tế

Gender: giới tính

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: 'parties' topic

In part 2 of the speaking test you might be asked to describe a party. Here are some part 3 questions that could follow that topic:

**Câu hỏi 1:** What types of party do people have, and why are parties important?

People have parties to celebrate special occasions like birthdays, weddings, or the beginning of a new year. I think it's important to celebrate these things because they are landmarks in our lives. Parties are a good way to bring people together, and they're an opportunity to let off some steam.

**Câu hỏi 2:** Why do you think some people like parties but others hate them?

Most people like parties because they have a good time - eating a nice meal, chatting to friends, or having a dance. People who don't like them might find social situations difficult because they are shy, or maybe they don't enjoy having to make small talk with people they don't know.

**Câu hỏi 3:** Do you think parties will become more popular in the future?

No, I don't think anything will change. People have always had parties, and I'm sure they always will in the future. Humans need to socialise and enjoy themselves, and parties are one of the best ways to do that.

# HANEX

Celebrate special occasions: kỉ niệm những dịp đặc biệt

Weddings: đám cưới

Landmarks: các địa danh

Bring people together: đưa mọi người lại gần nhau hơn

Let off some steam: nghỉ xả hơi

Find social situations difficult: tìm tình huống xã hội khó khăn

Shy: xấu hổ

Make small talk with: có cuộc nói chuyện nhỏ với

Socialize: xã hội hóa

Enjoy themselves: thưởng thức

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: 'wildlife' topic

Here are some Part 3 questions and band 9 answers for this topic. I've underlined the 'band 7-9' vocabulary.

**Câu hỏi 1:** What effects do you think humans have on wild animals?

Humans have a huge impact on wild animals. We have destroyed a lot of natural habitats, and many animals are in danger of extinction. Tigers and rhinos, for example, are endangered species because of humans. The pollution and waste that we produce also have an effect on animals. In some places there are no fish in the rivers.

**Câu hỏi 2:** What measures could we take to protect wildlife?

I think we need stricter rules to protect natural areas and the wild animals that live there. For example, we should stop cutting down trees in the rain forest. National parks are a good idea because they attract tourists while protecting wildlife.

**Câu hỏi 3:** Is it the responsibility of schools to teach children about protecting wildlife?

Yes, schools can play a big part in educating children about this issue. Children should learn how to look after the natural environment. I think schools already teach children about endangered species and the destruction of rain forests, so hopefully future generations will do a better job of protecting wildlife.

Have a huge impact on wild animals: có tác động rất lớn đến động vật hoang dã  
 Destroyed: phá hủy  
 Natural habitats: môi trường sống tự nhiên  
 In danger of extinction: nguy cơ tuyệt chủng  
 Endangered species: các loài nguy cấp  
 Pollution: sự ô nhiễm  
 Waste: chất thải  
 Have an effect on: có ảnh hưởng đến  
 Stricter rules: các quy tắc khắc khe hơn  
 National parks: công viên quốc gia  
 Play a big part in: có vai trò lớn trong  
 Look after the natural environment: chăm sóc môi trường tự nhiên  
 The destruction of: sự phá hủy  
 Future generations: thế hệ tương lai

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: sports

In the example answers below, I've underlined some of the phrases that examiners would like. They might seem easy to understand, but they are the kind of natural phrases that native speakers use. My answers are at band 9 level.

**Câu hỏi 1:** Why do you think sport is important?

I think sport is important for different reasons. For me, doing a sport is about having fun. When I play football, for example, I forget about everything else and just enjoy myself. Also, doing a sport helps you to keep fit and healthy, and it's a good way to socialise and make friends.

**Câu hỏi 2.** Do you think famous sportspeople are good role models for children?

I think that sportspeople should be good role models. Children look up to their favourite football players, like David Beckham for example, so I think that these people have an enormous responsibility. They should try to be a good influence, and behave in the right way.

**Câu hỏi 3.** Do you agree that sports stars earn too much money?

In my opinion, it's fair that the best sportspeople earn a lot of money. Being a top sportsperson requires hours of practice, and there are millions of sports fans who are willing to pay to see them play. If we don't want sportspeople to earn so much money, we shouldn't go to watch them.

Having fun: vui vẻ  
Keep fit: giữ dáng  
Healthy: khỏe mạnh  
Socialize: xã hội hóa  
Make friends: kết bạn  
Good role models: hình mẫu tốt  
Look up to: noi theo  
Have an enormous responsibility: có một trách nhiệm to lớn  
A good influence: một người có ảnh hưởng tốt  
Behave in the right way: cư xử đúng cách  
Requires hours of practice: đòi hỏi hàng giờ thực hành



## IELTS Speaking Part 3: adding details

These are the 3 techniques I use to create longer, more detailed answers:

- Explain why
- Give an example
- Explain the alternatives

**Câu hỏi:** Why do you think friendship is important?

**Answer:** I think friendship is important for all sorts of reasons. (why?) We need friends to share experiences with, to talk to, and for support. (example?) In my case, I like to meet up with friends at the weekend to do something enjoyable, like see a film or go out for dinner. I like chatting with my friends about what we've been doing during the week, or about what's happening in the world. (alternatives?) Without friends to talk to, life would be dull and boring; we would only have our families to talk to.

Share experiences: chia sẻ kinh nghiệm

Meet up with: gặp gỡ với

Go out for dinner: đi ăn tối

Dull: chẳng có gì thú vị

Boring: nhàm chán



E N G L I S H A C A D E M Y

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: 'lessons' topic

The following answers are at 'band 9' level. Which words and phrases help my answers to get such a high score?

**Câu hỏi 1:** What do you think makes a good lesson?

I think a good lesson is one that is interesting and engaging. By 'engaging' I mean that the students should feel involved in the lesson; they should feel that they are learning something new that is relevant to them. In my opinion, a lot depends on how the teacher delivers the content of the lesson in a way that students like. My favourite teacher at university used to involve the students by making us teach some of the lessons ourselves.

**Câu hỏi 2:** Do you think it's better to have a teacher or to teach yourself? Well, there's no substitute for a good teacher. I think you can teach yourself, but you can learn a lot more quickly with the guidance of a teacher. For example, when learning a language, you really need someone to correct your mistakes; you can get the grammar and vocabulary from books, but books can't tell you where you're going wrong.

**Câu hỏi 3:** Do you think the traditional classroom will disappear in the future?

I don't think it will disappear, but it might become less common. I think more people will study independently, using different technologies rather than sitting in a classroom. Maybe students will attend a lesson just once a week, and spend the rest of their time following online courses or watching video lessons.

### ENGLISH ACADEMY

Engaging: hấp dẫn

Feel involved in: cảm thấy được tham gia vào

Is relevant to: có liên quan

Delivers the content of the lesson: cung cấp nội dung bài học

There's no substitute for: không có cái gì thay thế cho

The guidance of: hướng dẫn của

Correct your mistakes: sửa chữa lỗi của bạn

Disappear: biến mất

Common: phổ biến

Study independently: tự học

Attend a lesson: tham gia một bài học

The rest of their time: phần còn lại của thời gian

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: technology at work

- What technology or equipment is used in most workplaces nowadays?
- Does technology help workers, or does it make their lives more difficult?
- What effect does new technology have on employment?

**Advice:** give a list of different technologies, then talk about one in detail:

In most workplaces people use equipment such as computers, phones, printers, fax machines and photocopiers. I think the computer is probably the most essential piece of equipment because we rely on it for almost everything: communicating by email, writing reports, organising data, and finding information on the Internet.

**Advice:** talk about the positives AND the negatives:

Technology definitely helps workers because it makes many tasks so much easier. For example, email is such a useful tool for communication between employees in different offices, or even in different countries. On the other hand, technology can make life more difficult, especially when it goes wrong. It causes a lot of stress when the Internet is down or a computer crashes.

**Advice:** give the good effects AND the bad effects:

I think technology is often responsible for people losing their jobs. Machines have replaced people in areas like manufacturing and agriculture, and whenever a new technology is introduced, there are redundancies. At the same time, jobs might be created thanks to a new technology; there would be no computer programmers if the computer hadn't been invented.

E N G L I S H A C A D E M Y

Workplaces: nơi làm việc

Printers: máy in

Fax machines: máy fax

Photocopiers: máy photo

The most essential piece of equipment: phần quan trọng nhất của thiết bị

Rely on: dựa vào

Communicating: giao tiếp

Writing reports: viết báo cáo

Makes many tasks so much easier: làm cho nhiều tác vụ trở nên dễ hơn

Goes wrong: đi sai

Crashes: tai nạn

Responsible for: chịu trách nhiệm cho

Losing their jobs: mất việc

Replaced: thay thế

Manufacturing: chế tạo

Agriculture: nông nghiệp

Redundancies: dư thừa, thừa thãi  
 Thanks to: nhờ vào  
 Invented: phát minh

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: How will the Internet affect our lives?

The "perspectives technique" for generating ideas (see 6th October) can also be useful in the IELTS speaking test. Here's an example:

**Câu hỏi 1:** How do you think the Internet will affect our lives in the future?

### Personal perspective:

I think the Internet will have a huge impact on our lives. More and more people are using social websites to keep in touch with friends. I think the Internet will probably replace TV because most channels are already available online.

### Economic perspective:

Also, I think we'll do more online shopping. Web-based companies like Amazon are already really successful. In the future, there will probably be more companies that only sell via the Internet, and I expect we'll spend more money online than in traditional shops.

### Educational perspective:

Schools and universities might also use the Internet to provide courses, so online learning will probably become a normal part of life.

Have a huge impact on: có tác động rất lớn đến  
 Social websites: trang web xã hội  
 Keep in touch with: giữ liên lạc với  
 Available online: có sẵn trên mạng  
 Web-based companies: công ty dựa trên web  
 Sell via the internet: bán hàng qua mạng  
 Become a normal part of life: trở thành một phần của cuộc sống

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: status symbols

In part 3 of the IELTS speaking test you should try to give longer answers with opinions, reasons, comparisons and examples. Here are some example questions and answers related to last week's part 2 topic:

**Câu hỏi 1:** In your country, what possessions show a higher status or position in society?

In my country, people who are wealthy tend to buy big houses and cars. Certain makes of car such as Mercedes or Ferrari are status symbols. They let other people know that you are important or powerful. People who want to give this impression often wear expensive designer clothes, or watches by brands like Rolex.

**Câu hỏi 2:** Do you think we place too much importance on possessions?

Probably, yes. Some people are obsessed with showing off their new mobile phone or wearing the latest fashions. I think it's a problem for teenagers because there's a lot of peer pressure to follow fashion or buy the latest gadget that their friends have got.

**Câu hỏi 3:** Do you think things were different 50 years ago?

Yes, maybe people were less materialistic. I think they bought things that lasted longer; my grandparents talk about how they repaired things rather than throwing them away. Maybe brands and advertising weren't as powerful as they are now.

Wealthy: giàu có  
 Status symbols: biểu tượng địa vị  
 Powerful: quyền lực  
 Impression: sự ấn tượng  
 Expensive designer clothes: trang phục thiết kế đắt tiền  
 Are obsessed with showing off: bị ám ảnh với việc thể hiện  
 Peer pressure: áp lực của bạn bè  
 Follow fashion: theo thời trang  
 The latest gadget: tiện ích mới nhất  
 Materialistic: có tính vật chất hóa  
 Repaired: sửa chữa  
 Throwing them away: vứt chúng đi  
 Brands: nhãn hiệu Advertising: quảng cáo

## IELTS Speaking Part 3: children's toys

Here are some questions related to last week's part 2 topic:

**Câu hỏi 1.** Do you think it's important for boys to play with "boys' toys" and for girls to only play with "girls' toys"?

I think boys naturally seem to prefer playing with "boys' toys" and girls with "girls' toys". When I was young I had toy cars, trucks, guns and things like that, whereas my sister always wanted to play with dolls. I don't suppose it really matters if a boy plays with a doll or a girl plays with a toy car, but children learn quickly what toys are supposed to be for boys and for girls.

**Câu hỏi 2.** Do you think it's good if parents only buy "educational" toys for their children?

No, I don't agree with only giving children educational toys. In my opinion, children learn by playing with whatever interests them. Children invent their own games, even if they don't have any toys at all. It's important for children just to have fun; there will be plenty of time for parents to worry about education when their children get older.

Prefer: thích hơn

Play with dolls: chơi với búp bê

It really matters: nó thực sự quan trọng

Educational toys: đồ chơi có tính giáo dục

Interests: sở thích

Invent their own games: phát minh ra trò chơi riêng của chúng

Have fun: vui vẻ

Worry about: lo lắng về



## IELTS Speaking Part 3: 'money' answers

**Câu hỏi 1:** Why is it important for people to save some of their money?

In the long term I think it's important to save for retirement, but it's also a good idea to have a certain amount of money saved so that you can deal with unexpected problems in the less distant future. For example, I've learnt to put some money aside for car repairs, and this came in useful recently when I needed to have my car's brake pads changed. If I hadn't had savings, the cost of getting my car repaired could have sent me into the red.

In your view, should children be taught how to manage money? Not at school, no. I believe it's the job of parents to gradually teach children that kind of thing, or perhaps there's no need for anyone to teach children about money because they learn about it naturally as they grow up. For example, I remember being given money to buy sweets or an ice cream when I was a child, and I soon learnt what I could afford and what I couldn't.

**Câu hỏi 2:** Do you think that girls are better at saving money than boys?

I've never thought about that before. I don't see any reason why girls would be better savers than boys or vice versa. I suppose it depends more on the personality of each individual and what their interests are. For example, a child who likes cheap toys might not think about saving, whereas a child who wants to buy something expensive, like a bike or a games console, might summon the willpower to save up!

retirement (n): nghỉ hưu  
 have a certain amount of money saved: có 1 số tiền nhất định được tiết kiệm  
 deal with unexpected problems: ứng phó với các vấn đề bất ngờ  
 in the less distant future: trong 1 tương lai không xa  
 put some money aside: để dành 1 ít tiền riêng  
 came in useful: trở nên hữu ích  
 have my car's brake pads changed: thay miếng đệm phanh xe  
 have sent me into the red: đưa tôi vào nợ nần  
 grow up: lớn lên  
 better savers: những người tiết kiệm giỏi hơn  
 vice versa: ngược lại  
 depends more on: phụ thuộc nhiều hơn vào  
 personality: tính cách  
 each individual: mỗi cá nhân  
 summon the willpower to: tập trung ý chí để