

TỔNG HỢP BÀI MẪU

# IELTS SPEAKING PART 3 SIMON





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Chào các bạn,

Dưới đây là tuyển tập các mẫu bài giải Speaking Part 3 Huyền tổng hợp được từ website của thầy Simon. Phong cách trả lời của thầy rất đơn giản do đó những câu trả lời rất dễ hiểu.

Huyền đã in đậm và dịch các cụm từ hay sang tiếng Việt để các bạn có thể dễ dàng hiểu đáp án hơn.

Huyền mong rằng tài liệu sẽ hữu ích với các bạn nhé.

Thân ái

Nguyễn Huyền

### 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.

#### 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**.

#### 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.

#### 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

#### Example question

*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.

**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](#).

#### *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.

#### *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.

#### *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:** thấm 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:

**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**.

**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.

**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.

**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**.

**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

**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

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

**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.

**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.

**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

**Mature:** trưởng thành



### 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.

#### 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**.

#### 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

#### 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:

**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**.

**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.

**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.

**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.

#### 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**.

#### 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.

**Question:**

*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**.

**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

### 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:

#### *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.

#### *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**.

#### *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:

<p><b>1. Do you think it's important for people to have hobbies? Why?</b></p> <p>Yes, I think people need to have hobbies because we all need to do things we enjoy in our spare time. <u>In my case</u>, I find that playing football once a week with some friends helps me to relax, <b>keep fit</b> and <b>forget about</b> work. I think it's the same for everyone.</p> <p><b>2. Can hobbies have any negative effects?</b></p> <p>Yes, if you spend too much time on your hobby, it can <b>affect other parts of your life</b>. <u>I remember that</u> one of my friends spent most of his time at university playing computer games <b>instead of</b> studying. In the end, he <b>failed most of his exams</b>.</p>	<p><b>Keep fit:</b> giữ dáng  <b>Forget about:</b> quên đi  <b>Affect other parts of your life:</b> ảnh hưởng đến các phần khác của cuộc sống  <b>Instead of:</b> thay vì  <b>Failed most of his exams:</b> rớt hầu hết các kì thi của anh ấy</p>
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### IELTS Speaking Part 3: more long answers

Here are two more answers using the techniques I explained [last week](#):

***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**.

***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

**Question:**

*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?*

**Answer:**

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

*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:

#### 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.

#### 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:

#### 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?".

#### 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

**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

family members. Most people tend to <b>speak in a more informal way</b> at home; in the UK, we still say "please" and "thanks", but it's fine to use <b>colloquial language</b> and things like <b>nicknames</b> that you would never use with someone you didn't know.	<b>Nicknames:</b> biệt danh
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### 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:

<p><i>Are there any differences between the types of people who were seen as celebrities in the past and those who are celebrities nowadays?</i></p> <p>Yes, I think there have been some big changes in the types of people who become famous. In the past, before <b>the invention of television</b>, I suppose there were very few <b>national or international celebrities</b>; maybe <b>kings</b> and <b>queens</b>, <b>military</b>, <b>political and religious leaders</b> were the only <b>household names</b>. <b>With the advent of</b> TV and radio, <b>performers</b> such as <b>actors</b> and <b>musicians</b> became more <b>well-known</b>. However, we now seem to have <b>a completely new breed of celebrity</b> as a result of <b>'reality' television programmes</b>; these are people who <b>don't really have any special skills as performers</b>, but who are famous for just being themselves.</p>	<p><b>The invention of television:</b> sự ra đời của truyền hình</p> <p><b>National or international celebrities:</b> những người nổi tiếng trong hoặc ngoài nước</p> <p><b>Kings:</b> vua</p> <p><b>Queens:</b> hoàng hậu</p> <p><b>Military:</b> quân đội</p> <p><b>Political and religious leaders:</b> lãnh đạo chính trị và tôn giáo</p> <p><b>Household names:</b> tên họ gia đình</p> <p><b>With the advent of:</b> với sự ra đời của</p> <p><b>Performers:</b> người biểu diễn</p> <p><b>Actors:</b> diễn viên</p> <p><b>Musicians:</b> nhạc sĩ</p> <p><b>Well-known:</b> nổi tiếng</p> <p><b>A completely new breed of celebrity:</b> 1 thế hệ người nổi tiếng hoàn toàn mới</p> <p><b>'Reality' television programmes:</b> chương trình truyền hình thực tế</p> <p><b>Don't really have any special skills as performers:</b> không thực sự có bất kì kĩ năng đặc biệt nào như biểu diễn</p>
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### 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:

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

*(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.

**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:

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

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

#### 1. What do you think are the functions of rivers nowadays?

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.

#### 2. What do you think of boats and ships as forms of transportation?

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**.

#### 3. Why do some people like to live near rivers, lakes or the sea?

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

**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**.

**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.

**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

**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

*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**.

*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.

*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).

#### ***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.

#### ***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**.

**Exist:** hiện hữu

**Contact:** liên lạc

**Stressful:** căng thẳng

**Employees:** nhân viên

**Travel to different countries:** du lịch đến các quốc gia khác

**Stay in touch with colleagues:** giữ liên lạc với đồng nghiệp

**Clients:** khách hàng

**More competition for jobs:** cạnh tranh hơn trong công việc

**The cost of living:** chi phí sinh hoạt

**Keep going up:** tiếp tục đi lên

### IELTS Speaking Part 3: leisure activities

Here are some questions that a student sent me, with example answers below.

**1. What is the relationship between leisure and the economy?**

Well, people spend a lot of money on all sorts of **leisure activities** nowadays, so I think leisure is **a very important part of the economy** of most countries. Leisure could be anything that people do in their free time, such as eating out, going to the cinema, watching a football match, or staying in a hotel. Millions of people **are employed** in these areas.

**2. How does the economy benefit from people's leisure activities?**

**The leisure industry makes a huge contribution to** the economy. As I said before, it **keeps millions of people in employment**, and all of these employees **pay their taxes** and have money to spend on other goods and services. At the same time, most people spend some of their **earnings** on leisure activities, and this money therefore **goes back into the economy**.

**3. Do men and women enjoy the same type of leisure activities?**

Yes and no. I think both men and women enjoy things like eating in restaurants or going to the cinema, but I'm sure there are other activities that are more popular with one **gender**. For example, I think more men than women go to football matches.

**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:

**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**.

**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.

**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.

**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.

#### *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.

#### *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.

#### *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.

#### 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**.

#### 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**.

#### 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

**Question:**

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

### 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?

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

**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?

**1. 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.

**2. 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**.

**3. 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**.

**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:

*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:

*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.

*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.

*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:

**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.

**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

#### 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**.

#### 2. 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.

#### 3. 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

**IELTS Speaking Part 3: 'countryside' answers**

**1. What advantages does living in the countryside have, compared to living in a city?**

I think there are some clear advantages to living in the countryside. First, with the clean air and **lack of** traffic or industry, countryside areas are much healthier places than the average city. Another benefit would be **the sense of community** that comes with living in a small village where everyone knows each other. Finally, it seems to me that **the pace of life** in the countryside is slower, and the people are more **laid back** and friendly, compared to **the hustle and bustle** and the stress of city life.

**2. Have areas of countryside in your country changed since you were a child?**

No, they haven't changed very much where I live. The reason for this is that countryside areas close to Manchester tend to be **protected**, and so construction is **not allowed**. For example, I live quite close to an area called the Peak District, and nothing seems to have changed there since I was young; **the hills, paths and woodland areas are just as they were**.

**3. Do you think that visits to the countryside should be something that schools offer to their children?**

Yes, I think it's a great idea for schools to take children on trips to the countryside, especially if those children live in a large town or city. A visit to the countryside can be **both relaxing and educational**; children can go for walks in the fresh air, and at the same time see animals and plants that they may never have seen before. If schools don't offer this opportunity, some children will never see life outside the city.

**lack of:** thiếu cái gì  
**the sense of community:** tình nghĩa xóm làng/cộng đồng  
**the pace of life:** nhịp điệu cuộc sống  
**laid back:** dễ dãi, thoải mái  
**the hustle and bustle:** sự hối hả và nhộn nhịp  
**to be protected:** được bảo vệ  
**not allowed:** không được phép  
**the hills, paths and woodland areas:** những ngọn đồi, con đường và rừng cây  
**are just as they were:** vẫn giữ nguyên như chúng ngày xưa  
**both relaxing and educational:** vừa giải trí vừa mang tính giáo dục