

1. Nowadays at present presently in the recent times today right away these days momentarily Here and now	media-person news-person television	tutor trainer guide lecturer professor mentor disciplinarian coach instructor scholar pedagogue	17. Crime offence against the law antisocial atrocities lawlessness misconduct misdeed wrongdoing wickedness illegality breach the law criminality felony delinquency	surge swell upgrade upsurge multiplication elaboration escalation enlargement hike expansion intensification maximization optimization boost step-up
2. People public Layman human beings human race mankind common people society communities general public citizens crowd person in the street inhabitants bourgeois	6. Meanwhile Simultaneously in the meantime for the time being for the moment for now	12. Organize arrange manage conduct	18. World Planet Globe Cosmos Earth Creation Universe Terrene Everywhere Every nook and corner	22. Problem issue challenge hurdle obstacle dispute trouble headache botheration complication worryment predicament hindrance matter bother
3. Information facts news knowledge material tips what's what notification message story instructions wisdom clue data learning orientation enlightenment	7. Uncertain doubtful unclear unreliable risky unpredictable indefinite	13. Study academic work school work review observe survey scrutiny research investigation thought	19. Method way procedure arrangement design fashion formula system routine scheme ways and means nuts and bolts technique recipe proceedings modus operandi	23. Reasons cause sense wisdom logic mental analysis argumentation understanding rationalization reasoning
4. Newspapers periodicals dailies tabloid press paper Metropolitan daily Continuous publications broad sheets	8. Truth fact factualness plain talk genuineness certainty authenticity	14. Students pupil learner disciple registrant school-child undergraduate sophomore	20. City metropolis mega polis urban cited burghal non-rural Municipal metropolitan metro	24. Solution idea suggestion way remedy cure measure precaution step caution medicine path band-aid
5. Journalists columnists correspondent editors	9. Believe accept admit have faith in regard be of the opinion of place confidence in take for granted conceive the opinion that consider attach weight to affirm	15. Benefits advantage gain profit merit plus favour perk work blessing boon benediction	21. Increase grow rise raise	25. Food something to eat edible eatable
	10. Qualities characteristic feature aspect element factor essence peculiarity trait mark nature virtue attribute condition description kind	16. Effective productive capable efficient operative valid impressive compelling striking efficacious		
	11. Teacher educator faculty			

nourishment
fodder
feed
meal
grub
nutrition
diet
standard fare
staple
bread

26. Cheap
not expensive
affordable
cost effective
inexpensive
nominal
depreciated
easy on the pocket
slashed price
economical
low tariff

27. Improved
upgrade
developed
refined
advanced
modified
enhanced
corrected
evolved
renovated
mended
bolstered up

28. Machinery
machine devices
apparatus
gadget
instruments
material
appliances
Devices
performing work
paraphernalia

29. Dangerous
risky
unsafe
danger some
chancy
critical
fatal
speculative
thorny
menacing
precarious
insecure
jeopardous

30. Health
well being
wellness
fitness
healthfulness
robustness
salubriousness

31. Agree
be in unison
to be of the same
mind
Consent
go along with
permit
take upon
make a deal
come to terms with
support
vote for
favoured
eye to eye

32. Disagree
Manner
conflict
vote against
protest
differ from
Be dissimilar
run countertop
vary(with)
disharmonize
counterclaim
think in are verse

33. Leisure
Spare moments
Free time
Idle hours
Relaxation
Spare time
Time off
Vacant hours
one's own sweet
time
Sabbatical

**34. Industry
enterprise**
Manufacturing
business
production unit
trade
commercial
manufactory
mega corp.

35. Entertainment
charm

cheer
comfort
delight
interest
divert
please
recreate
inspirit
gladden
distract
make merry
Elate
Engross
Ecstasies

36. Entertainment
amusement
pleasure
enjoyment
recreation
treat
gaiety
celebration
merrymaking
cheer
leisure activity

37. Technology
mechanization
electronics
applied science
automation
computers
hi-tech
mechanics
robotics
scientific know-how
technical knowledge

38. Modern
up-to-the-
Prevailing
Contemporary
Latest
fresh
new-fashioned
present-day
minute
modernized
cutting-edge
latter-day
leading edge

39. effect(s)
Follow up
result
consequence
reaction
response
upshot
end product
aftermath

backlash
eventuality
reflex
repercussion
corollary

40. Individual
each
singular
person
self
singleton
unit
each
individual
as a unit

41. Visitors
guest
foreigner
invitee
visitant
out-of-towner
transient

42. Country
political territory
nation
land
native land
region
state
terrain
grass
roots
soil
homeland
kingdom

43. Local
of a community
bounded to the
immediate area
confined
legendary
vernacular
neighbourhood
provincial
sectional
territorial

44. Customer
buyers of goods
clients
consumer
regular shopper
purchaser
patron

45. Seller
merchant

retailer
shopkeeper
storekeeper
storekeeper
trader
tradesperson
vendor
businessperson
sales help
dealer
peddler

46. Host
person who
entertains
owner
person of the house
proprietor
keeper
manager

47. culture/cultured
cultivation
refinement
civilization
breeding
education
sophistication
manners
nobility
proficiency
polish
aestheticism

48. opinion/view
points of view
thought
viewpoint
judgement
mind
nation
estimate
conception
inclination
impression
attitude
belief

49. Animals
beast
creature
living thing
being
mammal
vertebrate

50. Science
study of material
world
technique
education

information	myth	outbalance	conveyance	alertness
body of knowledge	mythology	eclipse	passage	realization
51. Organization	56. Save	exceed	movement	knowledge
management	rescue	counterbalance	transit	enlightenment
company	defend	overshadow	truck age	mindfulness
method	salvage	dominate	shipment	perception
arrangement	come to rescue	override	freightage	aliveness
composition	pull	61. Changes	carting	attentiveness
configuration	recover	alteration	commute	72. Media
structure	out of fire (trouble)	remodelling	66. Resources	communication by
framework	recover	correction	Possessions	publication
52. Secondary school	redeem	tampering	natural resources	announcement
junior high	bail	diversity	belongings	cable
high school	conserve	mutation	materials	radio
college preparatory	preserve	novelty	supplies	television
school	out	revision	savings	disclosure
intermediate school	protect	adjustment	means	news
middle school	shield	differ	funds	publishing
high school	57. Young	variation	capital	73. Fuel
53. Education	budding	62. Environment	reserves	combustible
learning	blooming	surroundings	wealth	food
nurture	juvenile	atmosphere	67. Research	nourishment
coaching	little	background	study	incitement
training	inexperience	circumstances	experimentation	material
cultivation	tender	habitat	examination	means
teaching	childish	territory	fact-finding	ammunition
tuition	youthful	terrain	ground-work	something providing
tutelage	the young	conditions	investigation	energy propellant
tutoring	youth	domain	68. Old people	74. Prison
enlightenment	young people	context	elderly person	jail
pedagogy	58. Positive	area around	oldster	lockup
preparation	definite	63. social/society	retired person	penal institution
54. Important	certain	related to the society	retiree	reformatory
vital	affirmative	culture	pensioner	confinement
crucial	firm	familiar	golden-ager	dungeon
emphasized	genuine	friendly	geriatric	keep
forefront	thorough	community	69. Mobile phones	stackable
decisive	advantage	social order	cellular phones	Guardhouse
paramount	irrefutable	public	cell phone	Detention centre
necessary	undeniable	civilization	digital phone	75. Prisoner
salient	assured	general public	car phones	captive
principal	59. Negative	camaraderie	70. Trend	convict
urgent	bad	communicative	pattern	culprit
chief	contradictory	64.	fashion	lifer
imperative	antagonistic	international/global	flow	jailbirds
55. Tradition	unfavourable	cosmopolitan	current	inmates
customs	unwilling	all over	bent	detainee
heritage	detrimental	universal	course	hostage
legend	denying	global	swing	offender
culture	opposing	intercontinental	tendency	76. Species
ethics	pessimistic	world	drift	class
ritual	uninterested	worldwide	leaning	variety
habit	gloomy	all-embracing	inclination	category
unwritten law	rejecting	65. Transport	progression	collection
belief	60. Outweigh	move	71. Awareness	group
established practice	cancel out	transfer		kind

order	83. Advertising	athletics	bodily	100. Multicultural
type	Exhibiting	games	physical	multinational
division	Promo	play	gross	international
breed	Publicity		objective	global
	Public notice of sale	89. Television		universal
77. Rural areas	Broadcasting	T.V	95. Punishment	worldwide
backwoods	Screamer	T.V. sets	abuse	continental
interior	Promotion	idiot	disciplinary	
outback		box	action	
woodland	84. Future	small screen	victimization	
back country	expected	telly tube	penalty	
frontier	approaching		penance	
countryside	impending	90. Architecture	trial	
	Prospective	design of buildings	chastening	
78. Farming	unfolding up	architectonics		
agriculture	in the course of time	building	96. Behaviour	
agronomics	just around the	construction	manner of	
agronomy	corner	engineering	conducting oneself	
crop-raising	destined	planning	action	
cultivation	forthcoming		decency	
growing	likely	91. Immigration	morals	
harvesting		emigration	social grace	
landscaping	85. Suspicious	colonization	decorum	
soil-culture	distrustful	crossing	ethics	
producing crops	doubtful	migration	way of life	
	questioning	relocation		
79. Fast food	cagey	settling	97. Waste	
junk food	apprehensive	shift	filth	
convenience food	sceptical	displacement	junk	
	quizzical	relocation	muck	
80. Extinct	wondering	settling	rubbish	
dead and gone		shift	scrap	
gone	86. Government	displacement	sewage	
inactive	administration	re establishment	trash	
vanished	management	trans migration	bits and pieces	
terminated	authority		debris	
abolished	ministry	92. Weapon	wreck	
disappeared	regime	ammunition	litter	
ended	state	arms		
obsolete	union	armament	98. Pollution	
	jurisdiction	pistol	impurity	
81. Endangered	command	gun	contamination	
at risk	law	ballista	corruption	
in danger	rule	firearm	fouling	
Threatened		revolver	dirtying	
Facing extinction	87. Internet	missile	spoliation	
	computer network	machine	soiling	
82 work	www	gun	uncleanness	
Labour	cyberspace		adulteration	
Chore	information highway	93. Money		
Job	hyperspace	currency	99. Parent	
Task	the Net	cash	creator	
Assignment	the Web	funds	guardian	
Drudge	online	resources	root	
Drudgery	network	wage	source	
Industry	world wide web	wealth	ancestor	
Endeavour		banknote	architect	
Efforts	88. Sports	payment	author	
Pains	physical activity	medium of exchange	cause	
obligation	recreational activity		originator	
	exercise	94. Corporal		

Speaking Vocab

Amazing- incredible
unbelievable
improbable fabulous
wonderful fantastic
astonishing
astounding
extraordinary
Anger- enrage
infuriate arouse nettle
exasperate inflame
madden
Angry- mad furious
enraged excited
wrathful indignant
exasperated aroused
inflamed
Answer- reply
respond retort
acknowledge
Ask- question inquire
of seek information
from put a question to
demand request
expect inquire query
interrogate examine
quiz
Awful- dreadful
terrible abominable
bad poor unpleasant
Bad- evil immoral
wicked corrupt sinful
depraved rotten
contaminated spoiled
tainted harmful
injurious
unfavourable
defective inferior
imperfect substandard
faulty improper
inappropriate
unsuitable
disagreeable
unpleasant cross
nasty unfriendly
irascible horrible
atrocious outrageous
scandalous infamous
wrong noxious
sinister putrid snide
deplorable dismal
gross heinous
nefarious base
obnoxious detestable
despicable
contemptible foul
rank ghastly
execrable
Beautiful - pretty
lovely handsome
attractive gorgeous
dazzling splendid
magnificent comely
fair ravishing graceful
elegant fine exquisite
aesthetic pleasing

shapely delicate
stunning glorious
heavenly resplendent
radiant glowing
blooming sparkling
Begin - start open
launch initiate
commence inaugurate
originate
Big - enormous huge
immense gigantic vast
colossal gargantuan
large sizable grand
great tall substantial
mammoth
astronomical ample
broad expansive
spacious stout
tremendous titanic
mountainous
Brave - courageous
fearless dauntless
intrepid plucky
daring heroic
valorous audacious
bold gallant valiant
doughty mettlesome
Break - fracture
rupture shatter
smash wreck crash
demolish atomize
Bright - shining shiny
gleaming brilliant
sparkling shimmering
radiant vivid colorful
lustrous luminous
incandescent
intelligent knowing
quick-witted smart
intellectual
Calm - quiet peaceful
still tranquil mild
serene smooth
composed collected
unruffled level-headed
unexcited detached
aloof
Come - approach
advance near arrive
reach
Cool - chilly cold
frosty wintry icy
frigid
Crooked - bent twisted
curved hooked zigzag
ry - shout yell yowl
scream roar bellow
weep wail sob bawl
Cut - gash slash prick
nick sever slice carve
cleave slit chop crop
lop reduce
Dangerous - perilous
hazardous risky
uncertain unsafe
Dark - shadowy unlit
murky gloomy dim

dusky shaded sunless
black dismal sad
Decide - determine
settle choose resolve
Definite - certain sure
positive determined
clear distinct obvious
Delicious - savory
delectable appetizing
luscious scrumptious
palatable delightful
enjoyable toothsome
exquisite
Describe - portray
characterize picture
narrate relate recount
represent report
record
Destroy - ruin
demolish raze waste
kill slay end
extinguish
Difference -
disagreement inequity
contrast dissimilarity
incompatibility
Do - execute enact
carry out finish
conclude effect
accomplish achieve
attain
Dull - boring tiring
tiresome
uninteresting slow
dumb stupid
unimaginative lifeless
dead insensible
tedious wearisome
listless expressionless
plain monotonous
humdrum dreary
Eager - keen fervent
enthusiastic involved
interested alive to
End - stop finish
terminate conclude
close halt cessation
discontinuance
Enjoy - appreciate
delight in be pleased
indulge in luxuriate in
bask in relish devour
savor like
Explain - elaborate
clarify define
interpret justify
account for
Fair - just impartial
unbiased objective
unprejudiced honest
Fall - drop descend
plunge topple tumble
False - fake fraudulent
counterfeit spurious
untrue unfounded
erroneous deceptive
groundless fallacious

Famous - well-known
renowned celebrated
famed eminent
illustrious
distinguished noted
notorious
Fast - quick rapid
speedy fleet hasty
snappy mercurial
swiftly rapidly quickly
snappily speedily
lickety-split posthaste
hastily expeditiously
like a flash
Fat - stout corpulent
fleshy beefy paunchy
plump full rotund
tubby pudgy chubby
chunky burly bulky
elephantine
Fear -
fright dread terror
alarm dismay anxiety
panic apprehension
Fly - soar hover flit
wing flee waft glide
coast skim sail cruise
Funny - humorous
amusing droll comic
comical laughable
silly
Get - acquire obtain
secure procure gain
fetch find score
accumulate win earn
rep catch net bag
derive collect gather
glean pick up accept
come by regain
salvage
Go - recede depart
fade disappear move
travel proceed
Good - excellent fine
superior wonderful
marvelous qualified
suited suitable apt
proper capable
generous kindly
friendly gracious
obliging pleasant
agreeable pleasurable
satisfactory well-
behaved obedient
honorable reliable
trustworthy safe
favorable profitable
advantageous
righteous expedient
helpful valid genuine
ample salubrious
estimable beneficial
splendid great noble
worthy first-rate top-
notch grand sterling
superb respectable
edifying

Great - noteworthy
worthy distinguished
remarkable grand
considerable powerful
much mighty
Gross - improper rude
coarse indecent crude
vulgar outrageous
extreme grievous
shameful uncouth
obscene low
Happy - pleased
contented satisfied
delighted elated joyful
cheerful ecstatic
jubilant gay tickled
gratified glad blissful
overjoyed
Hate - despise loathe
detest abhor disfavor
dislike disapprove
abominate
Have - hold possess
own contain acquire
gain maintain believe
bear beget occupy
absorb fill enjoy
Help - aid assist
support encourage
back wait on attend
serve relieve succor
benefit befriend abet
Hide - conceal cover
mask cloak
camouflage screen
shroud veil
Hurry - rush run
speed race hasten
urge accelerate bustle
Hurt - damage harm
injure wound distress
afflict pain
Idea - thought concept
conception notion
understanding
opinion plan view
belief
Important - necessary
vital critical
indispensable
valuable essential
significant primary
principal considerable
famous distinguished
notable well-known
Interesting -
fascinating engaging
sharp keen bright
intelligent animated
spirited attractive
inviting intriguing
provocative though-
provoking challenging
inspiring involving
moving titillating
tantalizing exciting
entertaining piquant
lively racy spicy

engrossing absorbing
consuming gripping
arresting enthralling
spellbinding curious
captivating enchanting
bewitching appealing
Keep - hold retain
withhold preserve
maintain sustain
support
Kill - slay execute
assassinate murder
destroy cancel abolish
Lazy - indolent
slothful idle inactive
sluggish
Little - tiny small
diminutive shrimp
runt miniature puny
exiguous dinky
cramped limited itsy-
bitsy microscopic
slight petite minute
Look - gaze see glance
watch survey study
seek search for peek
peep glimpse stare
contemplate examine
gape ogle scrutinize
inspect leer behold
observe view witness
perceive spy sight
discover notice
recognize peer eye
gawk peruse explore
Love - like admire
esteem fancy care for
cherish adore
treasure worship
appreciate savor
Make - create
originate invent beget
form construct design
fabricate manufacture
produce build
develop do effect
execute compose
perform accomplish
earn gain obtain
acquire get
Mark - label tag price
ticket impress effect
trace imprint stamp
brand sign note heed
notice designate
Mischievous - prankish
playful naughty
roguish waggish
impish sportive
Move - plod go creep
crawl inch poke drag
toddle shuffle trot
dawdle walk traipse
mosey jog plug
trudge slump lumber
trail lag run sprint
trip bound hotfoot
high-tail streak stride

tear breeze whisk
rush dash dart bolt
fling scamper scurry
skedaddle scoot
scuttle scramble race
chase hasten hurry
hump gallop lope
accelerate stir budge
travel wander roam
journey trek ride spin
slip glide slide slither
coast flow sail
saunter hobble amble
stagger paddle slouch
prance straggle
meander perambulate
waddle wobble pace
swagger promenade
lunge
Moody -
temperamental
changeable short-
tempered glum
morose sullen mopes
irritable testy peevish
fretful spiteful sulky
touchy
Neat - clean orderly
tidy trim dapper
natty smart elegant
well-organized super
desirable spruce
shipshape well-kept
shapely
New - fresh unique
original unusual novel
modern current
recent
Old - feeble frail
ancient weak aged
used worn
dilapidated ragged
faded broken-down
former old-fashioned
outmoded passé
veteran mature
venerable primitive
traditional archaic
conventional
customary stale
musty obsolete
extinct
Part - portion share
piece allotment
section fraction
fragment
Place - space area
spot plot region
location situation
position residence
dwelling set site
station status state
Plan - plot scheme
design draw map
diagram procedure
arrangement intention
device contrivance
method way blueprint

Popular - well-liked
approved accepted
favourite celebrated
common current
Predicament -
quandary dilemma
pickle problem plight
spot scrape jam
Put - place set attach
establish assign keep
save set aside effect
achieve do build
Quiet - silent still
soundless mute
tranquil peaceful calm
restful
Right - correct
accurate factual true
good just honest
upright lawful moral
proper suitable apt
legal fair
Run - race speed
hurry hasten sprint
dash rush escape
elope flee
Say/Tell - inform
notify advise relate
recount narrate
explain reveal
disclose divulge
declare command
order bid enlighten
instruct insist teach
train direct issue
remark converse
speak affirm suppose
utter negate express
verbalize voice
articulate pronounce
deliver convey impart
assert state allege
mutter mumble
whisper sigh exclaim
yell sing yelp snarl
hiss grunt snort roar
bellow thunder boom
scream shriek screech
squawk whine
philosophize stammer
stutter lisp drawl
jabber protest
announce swear vow
content assure deny
dispute
Scared - afraid
frightened alarmed
terrified panicked
fearful unnerved
insecure timid shy
skittish jumpy
disquieted worried
vexed troubled
disturbed horrified
terrorized shocked
petrified haunted
timorous shrinking
tremulous stupefied

paralyzed stunned
apprehensive
Show - display exhibit
present note point to
indicate explain
reveal prove
demonstrate expose
Slow - unhurried
gradual leisurely late
behind tedious slack
Stop - cease halt stay
pause discontinue
conclude end finish
quit
Story - tale myth
legend fable yarn
account narrative
chronicle epic sage
anecdote record
memoir
Strange - odd peculiar
unusual unfamiliar
uncommon queer
weird outlandish
curious unique
exclusive irregular
Take - hold catch
seize grasp win
capture acquire pick
choose select prefer
remove steal lift rob
engage bewitch
purchase buy retract
recall assume occupy
consume
Tell - disclose reveal
show expose uncover
relate narrate inform
advise explain divulge
declare command
order bid recount
repeat
Think - judge deem
assume believe
consider contemplate
reflect mediate
Trouble - distress
anguish anxiety
worry wretchedness
pain danger peril
disaster grief
misfortune difficulty
concern pains
inconvenience
exertion effort
True - accurate right
proper precise exact
valid genuine real
actual trusty steady
loyal dependable
sincere staunch
Ugly - hideous
frightful frightening
shocking horrible
unpleasant monstrous
terrifying gross grisly
ghastly horrid
unsightly plain

homely evil repulsive
repugnant gruesome
Unhappy - miserable
uncomfortable
wretched heart-
broken unfortunate
poor downhearted
sorrowful depressed
dejected melancholy
glum gloomy dismal
discouraged sad
Use - employ utilize
exhaust spend expend
consume and exercise
Wrong - incorrect
inaccurate mistaken
erroneous improper
unsuited
Come
advance approach
arrive near reach
Go
disappear fade
move proceed
recede travel
Run
escape elope flee
hasten hurry race
rush speed sprint
Hurry — rush run
speed race hasten
urge accelerate bustle
Hide — conceal cover
mask cloak
camouflage screen
shroud veil
Move — plod go creep
crawl inch poke drag
toddle shuffle trot
dawdle walk traipse
mosey jog plug
trudge slump lumber
trail lag run sprint
trip bound hotfoot
high-tail streak stride
tear breeze whisk
rush dash dart bolt
fling scamper scurry
skedaddle scoot
scuttle scramble race
chase hasten hurry
hump gallop lope
accelerate stir budge
travel wander roam
journey trek ride spin
slip glide slide slither
coast flow sail
saunter hobble amble
stagger paddle slouch
prance straggle
meander perambulate
waddle wobble pace
swagger promenade
lunge
Do — execute enact
carry out finish

conclude effect
accomplish achieve
attain
Have — hold possess
own contain acquire
gain maintain believe
bear beget occupy
absorb fill enjoy
Use — employ utilize
exhaust spend expend
consume exercise
Get — acquire obtain
secure procure gain
fetch find score
accumulate win earn
rep catch net bag
derive collect gather
glean pick up accept
come by regain
salvage
Keep — hold retain
withhold preserve
maintain sustain
support
Put — place set attach
establish assign keep
save set aside effect
achieve do build
Take — hold catch
seize grasp win
capture acquire pick
choose select prefer
remove steal lift rob
engage bewitch
purchase buy retract
recall assume occupy
consume
Make — create
originate invent beget
form construct design
fabricate manufacture
produce build
develop do effect
execute compose
perform accomplish
earn gain obtain
acquire get
Break — fracture
rupture shatter
smash wreck crash
demolish atomize
Destroy — ruin
demolish raze waste
kill slay end
extinguish
Kill — slay execute
assassinate murder
destroy cancel abolish
Cut — gash slash
prick nick sever slice
carve cleave slit chop
crop lop reduce
Fall — drop descend
plunge topple tumble
Fly — soar hover flit
wing flee waft glide
coast skim sail cruise

Decide — determine
settle choose resolve
Help — aid assist
support encourage
back wait on attend
serve relieve succour
benefit befriend abet
Mark — label tag
price ticket impress
effect trace imprint
stamp brand sign
note heed notice
designate
Plan — plot scheme
design draw map
diagram procedure
arrangement intention
device contrivance
method way blueprint
Show — display
exhibit present note
point to indicate
explain reveal prove
demonstrate expose
Begin — start open
launch initiate
commence inaugurate
originate
End — finish
terminate conclude
close halt cessation
discontinuance cease
halt stay pause
discontinue conclude
finish quit
Big enormous huge
immense gigantic vast
colossal gargantuan
sizable grand great
tall substantial
mammoth
astronomical ample
broad expansive
spacious stout
tremendous titanic
mountainous
Little — small tiny
diminutive shrimp
runt miniature puny
exiguous dinky
cramped limited itsy-
Betsy microscopic
slight petite minute
New — fresh unique
original unusual novel
modern current
recent
Old — feeble frail
ancient weak aged
used worn
dilapidated ragged
faded broken-down
former old-fashioned
outmoded passé
veteran mature
venerable primitive
traditional archaic
conventional

customary stale
musty obsolete
extinct
False — wrong fake
fraudulent counterfeit
spurious untrue
unfounded erroneous
deceptive groundless
fallacious incorrect
inaccurate mistaken
erroneous improper
unsuitable
True — right accurate
proper precise exact
valid genuine real
actual trusty steady
loyal dependable
sincere staunch
correct accurate
factual true good just
honest upright lawful
moral proper suitable
apt legal fair
Fast — quick rapid
speedy fleet hasty
snappy mercurial
swiftly rapidly quickly
snappily speedily
lickety-split post-
haste hastily
expeditiously like a
flash
Slow — unhurried
gradual leisurely late
behind tedious slack
Cool — chilly cold
frosty wintry icy
frigid
Hot — feverish warm
heated sweltering
torrid equatorial
tropical erotic
passionate spicy
peppery pungent
sharp tangy tart fiery
flaming sizzling
charged burning
seared chafed'
inflamed irritated red
smarting stinging
Quiet — silent still
soundless mute
tranquil peaceful calm
restful hushed
inaudible
reticent reserved
taciturn secretive
uncommunicative
tight lipped
Noisy — loudly ear-
splitting stentorian
strident clamorous
boisterous
clangorous deafening
roisterers uproarious
pan demoniac
All — complete entire
full gross outright

perfect total utter
whole any complete
every sum totality
each and every every
bit of bar none every
single everything
everyone
None — nothing
nobody no one zero
zilch no one at all no
part not a bit not a
soul not a thing not
any not anyone not
anything not one
nonexistent null
nadir nil naught void
nada blank nix
Normal — daily
traditional familiar
routine proper
ordinary typical
everyday usual
commonplace natural
classic standard
general bona fide
established habitual
orthodox prevalent
run-of-the-mill time-
honored unvarying
average conventional
customary common
regular garden-variety
household plain
simple balanced
Strange — abnormal
aberrant anomalous
bent bizarre deviant
queer eccentric
freakish fanatical odd
eerie peculiar weird
unorthodox
nonstandard atypical
different irregular
nonconforming
offbeat unusual
extraordinary insane
irrational disorderly
rare exceptional
extreme outlandish
Descriptive
Describe — portray
characterize picture
narrate relate recount
represent report
record
Difference —
disagreement inequity
contrast dissimilarity
incompatibility
Explain — elaborate
clarify define
interpret justify
account for
Idea — thought
concept conception
notion understanding
opinion plan view
belief

Look — gaze see
glance watch survey
study seek search for
peek peep glimpse
stare contemplate
examine gape ogle
scrutinize inspect leer
behold observe view
witness perceive spy
sight discover notice
recognize peer eye
gawk peruse explore
Story — tale myth
legend fable yarn
account narrative
chronicle epic sage
anecdote record
memoir
Tell — disclose reveal
show expose uncover
relate narrate inform
advise explain divulge
declare command
order bid recount
repeat
Think — judge deem
assume believe
consider contemplate
reflect mediate
Feelings
Anger — enrage
infuriate arouse nettle
exasperate inflame
madden
Angry — mad furious
enraged excited
wrathful indignant
exasperated aroused
inflamed
Calm — quiet peaceful
still tranquil mild
serene smooth
composed collected
unruffled level-headed
unexcited detached
aloof
Eager — keen fervent
enthusiastic involved
interested alive to
Fear — fright dread
terror alarm dismay
anxiety scare awe
horror panic
apprehension
Happy — pleased
contented satisfied
delighted elated joyful
cheerful ecstatic
jubilant gay tickled
gratified glad blissful
overjoyed
Hate — despise loathe
detest abhor
disfavour dislike
disapprove abominate
Love — like admire
esteem fancy care for
cherish adore

treasure worship
appreciate savour
Moody —
temperamental
changeable short-
tempered glum
morose sullen mopes
irritable testy peevish
fretful spiteful sulky
touchy
Sad — miserable
uncomfortable
wretched heart-
broken unfortunate
poor downhearted
sorrowful depressed
dejected melancholy
glum gloomy dismal
discouraged unhappy
Scared — afraid
frightened alarmed
terrified panicked
fearful unnerved
insecure timid shy
skittish jumpy
disquieted worried
vexed troubled
disturbed horrified
terrorized shocked
petrified haunted
timorous shrinking
tremulous stupefied
paralyzed stunned
apprehensive
Negative
Awful — dreadful
terrible abominable
bad poor unpleasant
Bad — evil immoral
wicked corrupt sinful
depraved rotten
contaminated spoiled
tainted harmful
injurious
unfavourable
defective inferior
imperfect substandard
faulty improper
inappropriate
unsuitable
disagreeable
unpleasant cross
nasty unfriendly
irascible horrible
atrocious
outrageousscandalous
infamous wrong
noxious sinister
putrid snide
deplorable dismal
gross heinous
nefarious base
obnoxious detestable
despicable
contemptible foul
rank ghastly
execrable

Crooked — bent
twisted curved
hooked zigzag
Dangerous perilous
hazardous risky
uncertain unsafe
Dark — shadowy unlit
murky gloomy dim
dusky shaded sunless
black dismal sad
Dull — boring tiring
tiresome
uninteresting slow
dumb stupid
unimaginative lifeless
dead insensible
tedious wearisome
listless expressionless
plain monotonous
humdrum dreary
Fat — stout corpulent
fleshy beefy paunchy
plump full rotund
tubby pudgy chubby
chunky burly bulky
elephantine
Gross — improper
rude coarse indecent
crude vulgar
outrageous extreme
grievous shameful
uncouth obscene low
Hurt — damage harm
injure wound distress
afflict pain
Lazy — indolent
slothful idle inactive
sluggish
Predicament —
quandary dilemma
pickle problem plight
spot scrape jam
Trouble — distress
anguish anxiety
worry wretchedness
pain danger peril
disaster grief
misfortune difficulty
concern pains
inconvenience
exertion effort
Ugly — hideous
frightful frightening
shocking horrible
unpleasant monstrous
terrifying gross grisly
ghastly horrid
unsightly plain
homely evil repulsive
repugnant gruesome
Positive
Amazing — incredible
unbelievable
improbable fabulous
wonderful fantastic
astonishing
astounding
extraordinary

Beautiful — pretty
lovely handsome
attractive gorgeous
dazzling splendid
magnificent comely
fair ravishing graceful
elegant fine exquisite
aesthetic pleasing
shapely delicate
stunning glorious
heavenly resplendent
radiant glowing
blooming sparkling
Brave — courageous
fearless dauntless
intrepid plucky
daring heroic
valorous audacious
bold gallant valiant
doughty mettlesome
Bright — shining
shiny gleaming
brilliant sparkling
shimmering radiant
vivid colorful lustrous
luminous
incandescent
intelligent knowing
quick-witted smart
intellectual
Delicious — savoury
delectable appetizing
luscious scrumptious
palatable delightful
enjoyable toothsome
exquisite
Enjoy — appreciate
delight in be pleased
indulge in luxuriate in
bask in relish devour
saver like
Famous — well-known
renowned celebrated
famed eminent
illustrious
distinguished noted
notorious
Funny — humorous
amusing droll comic
comical laughable
silly
Good — excellent fine
superior wonderful
marvellous qualified
suited suitable apt
proper capable
generous kindly
friendly gracious
obliging pleasant
agreeable pleasurable
satisfactory well-
behaved obedient
honourable reliable
trustworthy safe
favourable profitable
advantageous
righteous expedient
helpful valid genuine

ample salubrious
estimable beneficial
splendid great noble
worthy first-rate top-
notch grand sterling
superb respectable
edifying
Great — noteworthy
worthy distinguished
remarkable grand
considerable powerful
much mighty
Mischievous —
prankish playful
naughty roguish
waggish impish
sportive
Neat — clean orderly
tidy trim dapper
natty smart elegant
well-organized super
desirable spruce
shipshape well-kept
shapely
Popular — well-liked
approved accepted
favourite celebrated
common current
Talk / Speech
Answer — reply
respond retort
acknowledge
Ask — question
inquire of seek
information from put
a question to demand
request expect
inquire query
interrogate examine
quiz
Cry — shout yell yowl
scream roar bellow
weep wail sob bawl
Say/Tell — inform
notify advise relate
recount narrate
explain reveal
disclose divulge
declare command
order bid enlighten
instruct insist teach
train direct issue
remark converse
speak affirm suppose
utter negate express
verbalize voice
articulate pronounce
deliver convey impart
assert state allege
mutter mumble
whisper sigh exclaim
yell sing yelp snarl
hiss grunt snort roar
bellow thunder boom
scream shriek screech
squawk whine
philosophize stammer
stutter lisp drawl

jabber protest
announce swear vow
content assure deny
dispute
Mean (Something) —
add up to affect be
important be of value
be substantive carry
weight connote count
denote express imply
intend involve signify
spell stand for suggest
value weigh in
Unsorted
Somewhat — a little
sort of kind of a bit
relatively slightly
moderately to some
extent / degree
reasonably partially
more or less not much
rather quite fairly by
a long shot by far
rather significantly
well
Somehow — in a way
virtually to a certain
extent in some
measure to some
extent to a certain
degree quasi in a
manner of speaking
effectively
anyhow anyway
anywise by hook or by
crook another
howsoever in any way
somehow or other
someday by some
means
Definite — certain
sure positive
determined clear
distinct obvious
Fair — just impartial
unbiased objective
unprejudiced honest
Important —
necessary vital critical
indispensable
valuable essential
significant primary
principal considerable
famous distinguished
notable well-known
Interesting —
fascinating engaging
sharp keen bright
intelligent animated
spirited attractive
inviting intriguing
provocative thought-
provoking challenging
inspiring involving
moving titillating
tantalizing exciting
entertaining piquant
lively racy spicy

engrossing absorbing
 consuming gripping
 arresting enthralling
 spellbinding curious
 captivating enchanting
 bewitching appealing
Part — portion share
 piece allotment
 section fraction
 fragment
Place — space area
 spot plot region
 location situation
 position residence
 dwelling set site
 station status state
Describe taste
 Delicious delightful
 exquisite luscious
 reach nectarous
 unusual
To describe work
 Efficient neat excellent
 pioneering fruitful
 meritorious satisfying
 valuable
To describe performance
 Breath-taking
 masterful divine
 stirring stunning first -
 rate gratifying
 captivating
To describe a book
 Engaging eye-opening
 fascinating incredible
 superb useful
 phenomenal
 compelling
To describe a movie
 Absorbing humorous
 thrilling touching
 world-class gripping
 appropriate
Who described holiday
 Enjoyable fun like able
 heavenly surprising
 impressive tantalizing
To describe an opportunity
 Advantages flawless
 beyond description
 profitable
 indescribable terrific
 smashing

Describe a change
 Beneficial laudable
 refreshing favourable
 startling suitable
 Highly anticipated
 inconceivable
 tremendous
Describe personality
 Amiable inspiring
 amusing kind hearted
 magnetic positive

vibrant classy
 bewitching
To describe smile
 Dazzling fantastic
 perfect eternal enticing
 magnanimous pleasant
 irresistible
To describe an idea
 Appealing, brilliant
 compelling, exalted
 priceless sensational
 intoxicating interesting
To describe an exhibition
 Alluring, iconic ,rare
 unique ,not able
 rapturous ,well known
 ,outstanding ,enigmatic
To describe view
 Majestic, enchanting
 exceptional
 magnificent
 unforgettable arresting
To describe an achievement
 Astonishing
 astounding ,curious
 glorious incompatible
 Supreme, significant,
 pivotal overwhelming
To describe an adventure
 Enriching Epic
 exhilarating
 imaginative wondrous
 uplifting uncommon
 unbelievable
 matchless
To describe a question
 Captivating delicate
 ideal Prime
 provocative solid
 wonderful thought
 provoking
To describe a look
 Admirable, elegant
 fabulous ,fetching
 sensual, graceful
 gorgeous ,glittering
 striking
To describe abilities
 Extraordinary
 magnetic, magical
 peerless, legendary
 terrific, miraculous
 transcendent
 ✂ **FEELINGS:**
 happy, glad, beatific,
 blissful, cheerful,
 chirpy, content,
 pleased, satisfied,
 delighted, ecstatic ,
 exalted, elated, sad,
 bereft, blue, broken,
 broken-hearted,
 broody, bruised,
 broody, careworn,
 deflated, dark,

demoralised,
 depressed, desolate,
 despondent,
 disaffected,
 disappointed,
 disconsolate,
 discouraged, dismal,
 disillusioned,
 disheartened,
 dismayed, displeased,
 dissatisfied, distressed,
 distraught, doleful,
 down, downcast,
 downhearted, forlorn,
 tender, angry, excited,
 envious, embarrassed,
 frightened, etc...

✂ **QUALITIES AND APPEARANCE:**

good, excellent,
 brilliant ,splendid,
 fantastic, magnificent,
 bad, terrible, awesome,
 awful, nice, beautiful,
 pretty, gorgeous, cute,
 glamorous,elegant,
 good-looking,
 handsome, ugly,
 unsightly, right, wrong,
 funny, amusing,
 entertaining, light,
 heavy, fat, stout, thin,
 slim, clean, dirty, filthy,
 straight, noisy, quiet,
 still, tranquil, calm,
 powerful, nutritious,
 adorable, adventurous,
 aggressive, alert,
 attractive, bloody,
 blushing, colorful,
 exciting, graceful,
 grotesque, drab, dull,
 homely, plain,
 precious, sparkling,
 fragile, frail, weak,
 strong, doubtful,
 bewildered, confused,
 puzzled, cautious,
 careful, concerned,
 innocent, guilty, crazy,
 silly, stupid, foolish,
 clumsy, intelligent,
 clever, cunning, shy,
 timid, rich, poor, wild,
 defiant, courageous,
 brave, helpful,
 helpless, unhelpful,
 etc...

✂ **CONDITION:**

important, principal,
 paramount, famous,
 notorious, fictitious,
 real, true, false,
 imaginary, alive, dead,
 odd, weird, unusual,
 strange, outstanding,
 impossible,
 improbable, easy,
 difficult, closed, open,
 etc...

✂ **QUANTITY:**

one, two, three, ... first,
 second, third, ...
 abundant, empty,
 heavy, light, numerous,
 substantial, significant,
 insignificant etc...

✂ **WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE:**

cold, warm, hot, cool,
 rainy, windy snowy,
 foggy, sunny, cloudy,
 stormy, frozen, etc...

✂ **TIME:**

late, early, punctual,
 behindhand, delayed,
 ill-timed, premature,
 tardy, unearthly,
 modern, traditional,
 old-fashioned, young,
 old, new, slow,
 swift,quick, rapid,
 brief, short, long, etc...

✂ **NATIONALITY AND ORIGIN:**

American, Mexican,
 Moroccan,, African,
 Martian, etc...

✂ **MATERIAL:**

wooden, woollen,
 cottony, fibrous,
 metallic, bronze, etc...

✂ **AGE:**

old, ancient, aged,
 senile, elderly, ageless,
 oldies, overage, young,
 juvenile, adolescent,

teenage, underage,
 youthful, etc...

✂ **PURPOSE:**

(These adjectives
 usually end in /ing/)
 sleeping bag, frying
 pan, swinging door,
 time-saving gadget,
 driving licence, etc...

✂ **Taste/Touch:**

bitter, delicious, fresh,
 juicy, ripe, rotten, salty,
 sour, spicy, stale,
 sticky, sweet, tart,
 tasteless, tasty, thirsty,
 fluttering, fuzzy,
 greasy, grubby, hard,
 hot, icy, loose, melted,
 plastic, prickly, rough,
 scattered, shaggy,
 shaky, sharp,
 shivering, silky, slimy,
 slippery, smooth, soft,
 solid, steady, sticky,
 tight, uneven, weak,
 wet, wooden, yummy,
 boiling, etc...

VOCABS FOR LISTNING

☞ Days of the week:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, weekdays, weekend

☞ Months of the year:

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

☞ Money matters:

cash, debit, credit card, cheque, in advance, annual fee, monthly membership, interest rate, deposit, tuition fees, poverty, bank statement, money management, current account, student account, withdraw, low-risk investment, mortgage, grace period, budget deficit, retail voucher, coupon, counterfeit money, public money, taxpayers' money, debt, interest-free credit, purchase, partial refund, annuity, non-refundable, MasterCard, VISA, distribution costs, income, finance department, family finances, duty-free store.

☞ Subjects: science, politics, history, biology, architecture, law, geography, archaeology, literature, business management, agriculture, statistics, mathematics,

logic, physics, psychology, anthropology, economics, philosophy, performing arts, visual arts, chemistry, humanities

☞ Studying at college/university: course outline, group discussion, handout, written work, report writing, research, Proofreading, experiment, experience, reference, textbook, dictionary, laptop, printer, student advisor, teamwork, module, topic, assessment, library, department, computer centre, classroom, lecture, tutor, main hall, attendance, deadline, give a talk, speech, computer laboratory, certificate, diploma, placement test, overseas students, full-time, facilities, college, dining room, specialist, knowledge, international, accommodation, home stay, primary, secondary, intermediate, media room, resources room, staff, commencement, dissertation, leaflet, faculty, pupils, pencil, feedback, tasks, outcomes, advanced, introductory, extra background, higher education, guidelines, post-secondary,

supervisor, bachelor's degree, compound, vocabulary, student support services, student retention, publication, foreign students, schedule, school reunion, registrar's office, stationery.

Marketing: catalogue, interview, newsletter, competition, TV program, strategies, research method, entertainment industry, leadership, management, display, products, customer, special offer, collecting data, questionnaire, survey, mass media, statistic, profit margin, poll, business card, training, trainee, merchandise, manufacture, recruitment.

Health: yoga, tai-chi, keep-fit, salad bar, vegetarian, outdoor activities, leisure time, disease, meal, protein, balanced diet, food pyramid, vitamin, carbohydrates, rice, pasta, potatoes, pizza, tomatoes, bread, cereals, minerals, zinc, meat, seafood, eggs, beans, milk, cheese, yoghurt, fruit, vegetables, citrus fruits, green pepper, blackcurrant, nuts, egg yolk, liver, medicine, treatment, remedy, nursing care, nursery, regular exercise.

☞ Nature: field, footbridge, environment, waterfall, river,

mountain, forest, village, coast, reef, lake, valley, hill, cliff, island, peninsula, earthquake, avalanche, tornado, typhoon, desertification, volcano, disaster, catastrophe, erosion, landslides, storm, flood, hurricane, pond, jungle, oasis, dam, canyon

☞ the environment: greenhouse effect, acid rain, global warming, carbon dioxide, burring fossil, exhaust fumes, deforestation, nitrogen oxide, smog, climate, pollution, temperature, power plants, landfill, cattle, wind turbine, soar power, hydroelectric power, renewable, source of energy, reliable, solar panels, environmentally friendly, oxygen, chemical-free, desert, degradation, vegetation, sea level, ocean currents, soil conditioner, coal, fossil fuels, firewood, drought, contaminated.

☞ The animal kingdom: birds of prey, seabirds, poultry and game, mammals, cetacean, whale, primates, rodents, fish, amphibian, reptile, insects, octopus, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species, livestock, creature, lion, penguin,

☞ plants: mushroom, fungus, leaves, seed,

core, bark, trunk, twig, branch, flower, stem, roots, cluster, fertilizer

☞ continents: South America, North America, Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia and Antarctica .

☞ Countries: Egypt, Mexico, France, Indonesia, Turkey, England, Germany, China, Greece, Brazil, India, North Korea, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Singapore, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Italy, the dominican republic, the philippines, Denmark.

☞ Languages: linguistics, bilingual, trilingual, polyglot, Portuguese, Mandarin, Bengali, Chinese, Hindi, Russian, Japanese, German, Punjabi, Thai, Persian, Filipino, French, Italian, Greek, French,

☞ Architecture and buildings: dome, palace, fort, castle, glasshouse, pyramid, log cabin, lighthouse, hut, skyscraper, sculpture,

☞ Homes: semi-detached house, duplex, terraced house, town house, row house, bungalow, thatched cottage, mobile home, houseboat, block of flats, apartment building, condominium, chimney, bedroom, basement, landlord, tenant, rent, lease,

neighborhood, suburb, sofa, coffee table, dormitory, storey, kitchen, refrigerator, microwave, ground floor, oven, hallway, insurance
✂ **In the city:** cities, street, lane, city centre, central station, car park, department store, bridge, temple, embassy, road system, hospital, garden, avenue,
✂ **Workplaces:** clinic, dentist, reception, appointment, staff selection, colleague, Workshop, showroom, information desk, employer, employment, unemployed, technical Cooperation, team leaders, stress, ability, vision, confidence, employee, internship
✂ **Rating and qualities:** reasonable, satisfactory, dangerous, safe, strongly Recommended, poor quality, satisfied, disappointed, efficient, luxurious, colored, spotted, striped, expensive, cheap.
✂ **Touring:** tourist guided tour, ticket office, souvenir, trip, guest, reservation, view, culture, memorable, single double bedded room, picnic, tourist attraction, hostel, suite, aquarium,
✂ **Verbs:** train, develop, collect, supervise, mark, edit, revise, exhibit, donate,

surpass, register, support, hunt, persuade, concentrate, discuss, suggest, arrange, borrow, immigrate, review, learn, touch.
✂ **Adjectives:** energetic, social, ancient, necessary, fantastic, exciting, fabulous, Dull, comfortable, convenient, suitable, affordable, voluntary, mandatory, compulsory, temporary, permanent, Immense, vast, salty, extinct, vulnerable, pessimistic, Optimistic, realistic, practical, knowledgeable, flexible, confident, Western, intensive, Tranquil, spectacular, intact, various
✂ **hobbies:** orienteering, caving, spelunking, archery, ice skating, scuba-diving, Snorkeling, skateboarding, bowls, darts, golf, billiards, photography, painting, pottery, Woodcarving, gardening, stamp collection, embroidery, climbing, chess, parachute
✂ **sports:** cricket, baseball, basketball, rugby, soccer, American football, hockey, swimming, tennis, squash, badminton, ping-pong, field, court, pitch, stadium, team, the discus, the javelin, the hammer, the high jump, horse

racing, show jumping, polo, cycling, gymnasium, athlete, gym, extreme sports, paragliding, hang-gliding, skydiving, abseiling, snowboarding, bungee jumping, surfing, windsurfing, jet-skiing, body boarding, white-water rafting, kite surfing, mountain biking, jogging, press-up, push-up, barbell, treadmill, judo, recreation, snooker, walking, hampionship, canoeing, refreshment
✂ **Shapes:** Square, rectangular, triangular, polygon, Oval, spherical, spiral, circular, curved, cylindrical,
✂ **Measurement** width, length, altitude, imperial system, metric system, Mass, depth, breadth, height, three dimensions,
✂ **Transportations:** cargo plane, shipment, container ship, boat, lifeboat, ferry, hovercraft, hydrofoil, liner, canal boat, narrowboat, dinghy sailing, sailboat, paddle steamer, cabin cruiser, rowing boat, rowboat, kayak, canoe, punt, gondola, aircraft, helicopter, seaplane, airship, hot-air balloon, airport, crew, passenger, platform, hire a car, automobile

✂ **Vehicles:** double-decker bus, single-decker, minibus, school bus, coach, truck, tanker, van, lorry, transporter, forklift truck, tow truck, breakdown truck, pickup, jeep, caravan, camper, tractor, taxi, cab, tram, underground, subway, stream train, freight train, goods train,
✂ **Weather:** humid, hot, sticky, breeze, chilly, cold, cool, dry, dusty, freezing, hot, warm, wet, weather forecast, antenna,
✂ **Places:** local library, swimming pool, cafeteria, cottage, parliament, accommodation, restaurant, canteen, cafe, bookshop, sports centre, city council, dance studio, park, conversation club, kindergarten
✂ **equipment and tools:** helmet, light, musical instrument, cassette, silicon chip, digital monitor, gadget, device, screen, breaks, wheels, mechanical pencil, disk, backpack,
✂ **The arts and media:** Opera, Orchestra, concert, symphony, the press, conductor, vocalist, audience, festival, carnival, exhibition, classical music, theatre, cinemas, art gallery, museum, ballet, television, radio, graphics, newspaper
✂ **Materials:** fur, metal, steel, aluminum, copper,

rubber, plastic, ceramics, glass, cement, stone, textile, cotton, fabric, wool, leather, bone, paper, lumber/wood, glue, composite, fiberglass, concrete, wax, paper, wood, silver, gold, feather
✂ **Works and jobs:** occupation, profession, designer, decorator, architect, engineer, manager, waitress, waiter, teacher, vacancy, professor, specialist, psychologist, volunteer, freelance, secretary, craftsman, work experience, curriculum vitae, mail address, receptionist, pilot, guard, flight attendant, lecturer, office assistant, clerk, accountant, cashier, captain
✂ **Color:** blue, white, orange, green, grey, black, red, yellow, purple, brown, pink
✂ **expressions and time:** three times per week, a gap year, fulltime, part-time, midday, midnight, millennium, century, decade, fortnight.

Most important "LINKERS"

∪ EXPRESSING "SEQUENCE"

Firstly
To initiate with
First of all
In the first place
To begin with
The first reason is
Initially
Next
Afterwards
Then
After this / that
Earlier / Later
Following this / that
Finally / Lastly

∪ SHOWING "SIMILARITY"

In the same way
Accordingly
Likewise
Equally important
Similarly

∪ EXPRESS THE "CONDITION"

If, Unless, Whether
So that, Provided that
For, Depending on

∪ EXPRESSING "TIME"

When, Whenever, Since
Before, After, Ago
Until, While, Meanwhile
As soon as, No sooner
than, Just as

∪ SHOWING "RESULTS"

Hence, Thus, Therefore
So, As a result, On this /
that account, It follows
that, Eventually, Consequ-
ently,

As a consequence
Thereby, In that case

∪ EXPRESSING "EXAMPLE"

For examples
Particularly
For instance
Namely
To illustrate
A case in point
In particular
Such as
To exemplify
Just as

∪ SHOWING "REASON"

Due to, Owing to
The reason why
Cause, Leads to
As, So, Since

In other words

∪ EXPRESSING "DEFINITION"

Means, Consist of
Contains, That is
Refers to

∪ "POSITIVE LINKERS" (ADDITION)

Also, And, In addition
To add, Moreover
Furthermore, Likewise
Similarly, As well as
And then, Too
Not only ... but
Besides this / that
That is not all

∪ "NEGATIVE LINKERS" (CONTRAST)

However
Rather
On the other hand
On the contrary
But

Otherwise
On spite of

Though
Although
Even though
In contrast

Alternatively
Whereas
Whilst

While

∪ EXPRESS THE "SUMMARY"

To conclude
In conclusion
To sum up
In summary
To summaries
Finally

In a nut shell
In short
To recapitulate

All in all
In closing

Lastly
∪ SHOWING
"CERTAINTY"

Of course
Undoubtedly
Obvious
Plainly
Certainly
Unquestionably
Assuredly
Without question
Beyond question
Indisputably
Irrefutably

Top 24 Ideas for different Topics of Writing Task

1. Advertising ∪ Positives of Advertising

(a) Advertising is a
key part of modern
business
(b) Companies need
to tell customers
about their
products
(c) Advertisements
inform us about the
choices we have
(d) Advertising is a
creative industry
that employs many
people
(e) Without
advertising we
would have less
choice
(f) Without
advertising there
would be higher
unemployment
(g) Advertising is a
form of modern art
(h) People enjoy
adverts

∪ Negatives of Advertising

(a) Advertising
manipulates people
(b) It aims to
persuade people
that buying a
product will make
them happier
(c) Advertisers focus
on selling a brand
image
(d) They use
glamorous,
successful people
(e) We now live in a
consumer culture
(f) We are
persuaded to follow
the latest trend

(g) We are
encouraged to
associate certain
brands with a
higher status
(h) Advertisers
often aim their
marketing at
children
(i) Children can
easily be influenced
by advertisements.
(j) Children put
pressure on parents
to buy them things

∪ Opinions about Advertising

(a) Advertising
should be regulated
(b) Advertising
aimed at children
should be
controlled or even
banned
(c) Unhealthy foods
should not be
marketed in a way
that attracts
children
(d) Products that
can be risk to
healthy should
display warnings
(e) In some
countries it is illegal
to advertise
cigarettes on
television
(f) Warnings must
be displayed on
cigarette packets
(g) However,
advertising is
necessary in free
market economies
(h) It creates
demand for
products
(i) Governments
should only censor
false information or
products that are
harmful

2. Animal rights ∪ Arguments for Animal Testing

(a) Animals are used
in important
scientific research
(b) It is necessary to
do medical tests on
new drugs
(c) Animal testing
helps to advance
medical and
scientific knowledge
(d) Many important
medical discoveries
involved
experimentation on
animals
(e) Testing for the
cosmetics industry
is now banned in
many countries

∪ Arguments against Animal Testing

(a) The benefits of
research using
animals do not
justify the suffering
caused
(b) There are
alternative methods
of research
(c) The lives of
animals should be
respected
(d) Humans have no
moral right to do
experiments on
animals

∪ Arguments for Vegetarianism

(a) Vegetarians do
not eat foods that
are produced by
killing animals
(b) Many people
choose a vegetarian
diet for moral or
health reasons

(c) A healthy diet is possible without eating meat
(d) It is unnecessary to kill animal for food

(e) A vegetarian diet may reduce the risk of disease like cancer
(f) Many people question the treatment of animals in factory farms

✂ Arguments against Vegetarianism

(a) Vegetarians do not eat a balanced diet
(b) In many cultures, meat is the main ingredient in traditional meals
(c) Meat-eaters argue that animals are below humans in the food chain
(d) It is completely natural for us to kill them for food
(e) Our aim should be improve farming methods
(f) Farms should produce organic food

✂ Positives of Zoos

(a) Zoos play an important role in wildlife conservation
(b) They can help to protect endangered species
(c) Zoos allow scientists to study animals and their behaviour
(d) Zoos are educational, interesting and fun

(e) Children, in particular, enjoy learning about animals

(f) Zoos provide job opportunities.

✂ Negatives of Zoos

(a) Zoo animals are kept in artificial environments
(b) They are kept in cages or have limited space
(c) Zoo animals rely on humans
(d) They lose the freedom to hunt for food
(e) They best way to save endangered species is by protecting natural habitats.
(f) Some people believe that zoos are unethical
(g) Zoos exhibits animals with the aim of making money
(h) We have no right to use animals for entertainment and profit.

3. Cities

✂ Reasons for Urbanization

(a) People move to cities in search of job opportunities
(b) Cities offer greater employment possibilities and a higher standard of living
(c) People migrate to cities from the countryside
(d) Traditional activities like

farming need fewer workers nowadays

✂ Negatives of City Life

(a) Life in cities has its drawbacks
(b) The cost of living is higher than in rural areas
(c) Some people do not manage to find work
(d) Housing is usually much more expensive
(e) Homelessness and poverty are common on cities
(f) There is a gap between rich and poor
(g) Life in cities can be extremely stressful
(h) There are problems like traffic congestion and crime
(i) Cities lack a sense of community
(j) People do not even know their neighbour
(k) Cities are sometimes described as "concrete jungles".

✂ Pedestrian Areas

(a) Pedestrian zones in city centre can improve the local environment
(b) Banning cars encourages people to walk or cycle
(c) Many European cities have built bicycle lanes
(d) Dependence on cars is linked to health problems like obesity

(e) People who walk or cycle regularly are generally healthier

(f) Pedestrian areas are safer and more attractive for both residents and tourists

4. Crime

✂ Police and Crime Prevention

(a) The job of the polices is to catch criminals
(b) They must also prevent crime and make communities safer
(c) There should be an increase in the number of police officers on the streets
(d) Police officers should be seen as part of the community
(e) They should be involved with education and prevention
(f) The police should be in close contact with schools
(g) They should focus on young people who have dropped out of school.
(h) These teenagers may become involved with gangs

✂ Punishment s/Prisons

(a) Fines are used as punishment for minor crimes
(b) If the crime is more serious, prison is the most common punishment

(c) Some criminals pose a threat to society

(d) They are put in prison to ensure the safety of other citizens

✂ Negatives of Prisons

(a) Criminals are put together
(b) They make friends with other offenders
(c) Many prisoners re-offend when they are released
(d) A criminal record makes finding a job more difficult

✂ Rehabilitatio n

(a) Another aim of prisons is rehabilitation
(b) Prisoners receive education of vocational training
(c) Prisoners should learn personal skills and specific job skills
(d) Punishment could make prisoners' behaviour worse
(e) Rehabilitation aims to make them better citizens
(f) Rehabilitated prisoners are less likely to re-offend

✂ Capital punishment

(a) Supporters say that capital punishment deters crime
(b) Fear of the death penalty stops people from

committing offences
(c) The death penalty shows that crime is not tolerated

(d) It is a form of revenge

(e) The cost of imprisonment is avoided

(f) The offender cannot pose a threat to others

✂ **Against Capital Punishment**

(a) Innocent people could be wrongly convicted and executed

(b) Crime rates are not necessarily reduced

(c) Many criminals do not think they will be caught

(d) Capital punishment is not a good deterrent

(e) Executing prisoners creates a violent culture and encourages revenge
(f) We have no right to take another human life

✂ **Community service**

(a) Community service is a way to reform offenders

(b) It could be a solution to prison overcrowding

(c) It avoids the cost of imprisonment

(d) It makes offenders useful in their local communities

(e) They are required to clean

streets or talk to school groups

(f) Offenders repay their community

(g) They avoid the negative influence that prison can have

✂ **Against community service**

(a) Community service is not a sufficient punishment

(b) Criminals should be locked up, away from their victims

✂ **Crime in the Media**

(a) Crime is one of the main subjects of most news programs.

(b) The mass media focus on violent and sensational crimes

(c) This leads to fear of crime among the public

(d) Sensational stories attract more viewers or readers

(e) The media report crime stories in order to increase their audience

5. Education

✂ **Benefits of education**

(a) Education gives people knowledge and skills

(b) People with qualification are more likely to find work

(c) They can earn a higher salary

(d) They can contribute positively to society

(e) Schools aim to teach young people moral values such

as tolerance and sharing

(f) Schools prepare children to be members of a society

✂ **Benefits of Studying Abroad**

(a) Foreign institutions may offer better courses

(b) Many students want to attend a prestigious university

(c) The best universities employ teachers who are experts in their fields

(d) Qualifications gained abroad can open the door to better job opportunities

(e) Living abroad can broaden students' horizons

(f) Overseas students are exposed to different cultures and customs.

(g) They become more independent

(h) They are responsible for cooking, cleaning and paying bills

(i) They will learn a foreign language

✂ **Drawback of studying abroad**

(a) Living and studying abroad can be difficult

(b) Students have problems with paperwork such as visa applications

(c) The language barrier can be a problem

(d) Students have to find accommodation and pay bills

(e) Studying in a foreign language is challenging

(f) Living alone in an unfamiliar culture can cause homesickness

✂ **Technology in Education: Advantages**

(a) Technology is a powerful tool to engage students

(b) Technology can make lessons much more interesting

(c) Students can do research using online resources

(d) Students can study at their own place

(e) Adults can take distance learning courses

(f) Students can study whenever and wherever they want

(g) Students also learn skills which are useful for their future jobs

(h) For example, they learn to write reports using a word processor

✂ **Technology in Education: Disadvantages**

(a) People rely too much on computers

(b) Young learners do not become proficient in some basic skills

(c) They use word processors and spelling may suffer

(d) People should be able to write a letter by hand

(e) Technology is no substitute for a real teacher

(f) Learners need a structured course

(g) An experienced teacher knows what materials to choose

(h) Computers are expensive to maintain and can be unreliable

✂ **Technology in Education: Opinion**

(a) Institutions should supplement traditional teaching with the use of technology

(b) Technology is part of everyday life

(c) It can enhance a teacher's lessons

(d) Students can use online resources to help with homework

(e) Students must still learn to write by hand

(f) They should still use traditional sources of information such as books

✂ **Education in Developing countries: Problems**

(a) Children often have to work from an early age

(b) There are no schools in many areas

(c) Families do not have access to books or computers

(d) Literacy rates are often low

(e) People in developing countries need knowledge and skills
 (f) Education is the key to improving the economy of these countries

✂ **Education in developing countries: solutions**
 (a) Developed countries could help developing nations by providing money
 (b) They could invest in schools and technology
 (c) They could supply the funds to build schools and pay for teachers
 (d) Children need to have access to free schooling
 (e) Computer equipment could be donated
 (f) The Internet can expose students to a world of knowledge and information
 (g) Governments should make education compulsory for all children
 (h) They should encourage parents to send their children to school
 (i) Governments of developed and developing countries must work together

✂ **Higher education: Advantages (also see "benefits of education")**

(a) There are many benefits to going to university
 (b) A degree can open the door to better employment prospects
 (c) Economies are becoming increasingly knowledge-based
 (d) Most jobs require specific knowledge and skills
 (e) Skilled workers are needed for sectors such as information technology and engineering
 (f) Repetitive manual jobs are now done by machine
 (g) Many factories have moved to developing countries

✂ **Higher education: Disadvantages**
 (a) A healthy economy needs a wide range of workers
 (b) Some manual workers will always be needed
 (c) A university degree is not necessary for many service professions
 (d) Practical training is more important in some industries
 (e) In the UK, for example, there is currently a shortage of plumbers
 (f) Their services are therefore becoming more and more expensive

✂ **Advantage of Home-schooling**
 (a) Some parents decide to educate their children at home
 (b) Some families live in isolated areas with poor transport
 (c) Other parents are not satisfied with local schools
 (d) Parents can respond to what their children need and how they learn best
 (e) One-to-one lessons allow much faster progress
 (f) The child can work at his or her own pace
 (g) Discipline problems are avoided by home-schooling

✂ **Disadvantages of home-schooling**
 (a) Most parents do not have the time to educate their children at home
 (b) One parent would need to give up work
 (c) School subjects are normally taught by up to ten different teachers
 (d) Most parents do not have the necessary knowledge or resources
 (e) Private tutors are expensive
 (f) Children will miss out on the social experience that school offers

(g) At school, children learn how to get on with each other
 (h) Home-schooled children may lack social skills
 (i) Schools offer a better overall educational experience

✂ **Bad behaviour in schools: causes**
 (a) Bad behaviour is due to a lack of structure and discipline
 (b) There are too many children in some classes
 (c) Large classes are difficult to manage
 (d) Many disruptive students come from an unstable family background
 (e) Other parents are too lenient and spoil their children
 (f) Some children are used to getting whatever they want
 (g) Schools can do very little if they are not supported by parents

✂ **Bad behaviour in schools: solutions**
 (a) Schools need a clear code of conduct
 (b) Schools need a clear set of rules about behaviour
 (c) They need to create a positive working atmosphere
 (d) Teachers must have the power to

punish disruptive students
 (e) Schools should remove difficult children from lessons
 (f) Schools need to work closely with parents
 (g) Discipline could be lacking at home
 (h) Parents must support the school rules
 (i) They should take responsibility for their children's behaviour

✂ **Corporal Punishment: Opinion**
 (a) Corporal Punishment is not a good idea
 (b) Physical punishment is a way of controlling children using fear
 (c) This does not promote trust between adults and children
 (d) Children who are punished physically may become shy or resentful
 (e) Corporal punishment creates an atmosphere of fear and anger

✂ **Single Sex Education: Advantages**
 (a) Some people believe that male and female students should go to separate schools
 (b) This is often for religious or cultural reasons
 (c) Discipline problems might be

avoided by separating boys and girls

(d) Boys and girls may learn in different ways and have different needs

(e) Student at single-sex schools often get better exam grades.

♂ **Single-sex Education: Disadvantages**

(a) Separating boys and girls is unnecessary

(b) It is unhealthy in terms of children's social development

(c) Many coeducational schools are

extremely successful

(d) A mixed-sex environment is more

representative of real life

(e) Coeducational schools provide children with better social skills for adult life

♂ **Advantages of Streaming (grouping children according to ability)**

(a) Some schools separate students according to their academic ability

(b) Teachers can work at the right speed for their students

(c) Teachers can plan more suitable lessons

(d) High-level groups may progress faster

(e) Lower level groups can benefit from a slower pace

(f) Some teachers and parents support streaming for these reasons

♂ **Disadvantages of Streaming**

(a) Grouping by ability may have a negative impact on students

(b) Children do not want to be seen as less intelligent than others

(c) Streaming could damage students' self esteem

(d) They may lose motivation

(e) Students from wealthier families tend to be better prepared

(f) Children from poorer families may receive less support from parents

(g) Mixed ability classes encourage everyone to achieve their potential.

6. Environment

♂ **Global warming**

(a) Gases such as carbon dioxide trap heat from the sun

(b) This causes global temperatures to rise

(c) This process is known as the greenhouse effect

(d) Human activity is a major factor in the rise of the greenhouse gases

(e) Factories and vehicles produce emissions and exhaust fumes

(f) Many developing countries are becoming industrialized

(g) The number of cars on our streets is growing

(h) Cheap air travel is allowing more people to fly

♂ **Effects of Global Warming**

(a) Global warming will have a significant impact on our planet

(b) Rising temperature will cause melting of the polar ice caps

(c) Sea levels will rise

(d) We can expect more extreme weather conditions

(e) Flooding and droughts may become more common

♂ **Impacts of humans on the environment**

(a) The increasing world population is putting pressure on natural resources

(b) Fossil fuels like oil and gas are running out

(c) We are destroying wildlife habitats

(d) We have cut down enormous areas of rainforest

(e) This has led to the extinction of many species of animals and plants

♂ **Solutions to environment problems**

(a) Governments could introduce laws to limit emissions from factories

(b) They should invest in renewable energy from solar, wind or water power

(c) They could impose "green taxes" on drivers and airlines companies

(d) Government campaigns should promote recycling

(e) Natural areas and wild animals should be protected

(f) Individuals should also try to be greener

(g) We should take fewer flights abroad for holidays

(h) We should take public transport rather than driving

(i) We should choose products with less packaging

(j) We should recycle as much as possible

♂ **Waste/rubbish**

(a) The amount of waste we produce has increased

(b) This problem is a result of our consumer culture

(c) Products are not made to last

(d) If something breaks, we throw it away and buy a new one

(e) Advertisers encourage is to buy the newest fashions

(f) Packaging is an important part of selling

(g) Most foods are sold in non-biodegradable

plastics packaging

(h) The amount of household waste is growing

(i) This waste ends up in landfill sites

♂ **Litter**

(a) People do not think about the consequences of dropping rubbish

(b) They assume that somebody is paid to clean the streets

(c) Plastic packaging does not break down easily

(d) Most of the litter seen on streets is fast food packaging

♂ **Recycling and other solutions**

(a) Companies should make goods that last longer

(b) They should not use so much packaging

(c) Governments should be stricter, about waste produced by companies

(d) They should put legal limits on packaging

(e) Consumers should avoid buying over-packaged products

- (f) We should recycle and reuse useful materials.
- (g) There are collection banks for glass, paper and plastic bottles
- (h) Households can use several rubbish bins to separate waste
- (i) Recycling saves energy and raw materials.

♁ **Nuclear Power: Positives**

- (a) There are several benefits to build more nuclear power stations
- (b) Fossil fuel like oil and gas are running out
- (c) Nuclear power is a sustainable energy source
- (d) It can be used to produce electricity without wasting natural resources
- (e) It could be replace the use of natural resources like coal, oil or gas
- (f) Nuclear power stations are cleaner than fossil fuel power stations
- (g) They could help to reduce carbon emissions that cause global warming
- (h) The risks of accidents are being reduced

♁ **Nuclear Power: negatives**

- (a) Opponents of nuclear power worry about the safety of power stations

- (b) The building of new nuclear power stations is unpopular
- (c) Nobody wants to live near one
- (d) Nuclear waste disposal is a significant problem
- (e) There is currently no way to decontaminate radioactive material
- (f) People worry that terrorists could steal radioactive materials
- (g) It is safer to produce energy from solar, wind or water power.

7. Family

♁ **Family size**

- (a) Families in many countries are not as large as they used to be
- (b) We tend to live in small nuclear families rather than large extended families
- (c) Parents tend to have fewer children
- (d) Young children are no longer expected to work
- (e) Nowadays both parents often work
- (f) It costs so much to bring children up
- (g) It is more difficult to raise a large family

♁ **Working parents (also see "gender" topic)**

- (a) Children and their parents seem to be less close nowadays
- (b) Parents spend less time with their children

- (c) Women traditionally stayed at home to cook, clean and look after children
- (d) Nowadays both parents often work full time
- (e) Children may be left alone, or with nannies or babysitters
- (f) Busy parents have less contact with their children
- (g) Many families no longer eat meals together
- (h) Children spend more time with friends or surfing the Internet

♁ **Negative effects on Children**

- (a) The lack of closeness in families can have a negative effect on children
- (b) Many parents have no idea how their children spend their time
- (c) Friends, television and the Internet become the main influence on children's behaviour
- (d) Teenagers are influenced by peer pressure
- (e) Some of them join gangs
- (f) Juvenile delinquency is on the increase
- (g) Parents should be more involved with their children's upbringing
- (h) Young people need positive role models

♁ **Divorce**

- (a) In the past, divorce was unacceptable
- (b) It was considered to be embarrassing for a family
- (c) People stayed together for religious or family reasons
- (d) Divorce is more socially acceptable nowadays
- (e) It has become much more common
- (f) Divorce can be extremely stressful
- (g) Lone parents may face financial difficulties
- (h) Many single parents have to rely on benefits paid by the state
- (i) Divorce can have a negative effect on children
- (j) Children from single-parent families are more likely to get lower grades or drop out of school.
- (k) The rise in divorce rates may be connected to some social problems

♁ **Care for Old people**

- (a) Caring for elderly people was traditionally the responsibility of families
- (b) Adults had to look after their elderly parents
- (c) A woman's job was to stay at home

- taking care of her family
- (d) Nowadays, fewer elderly people are looked after by their relatives
- (e) Residential homes provide care for large number of elderly people
- (f) Some families are unable to look after elderly relatives
- (g) Families tend to be smaller these days, and women often have full-time jobs
- (h) Cares homes provide a professional service for senior citizens
- (i) Nurses are better trained than family members

♁ **Care for Old people: Opinion**

- (a) The best form of care for the elderly depends on the family situation
- (b) It depends on whether family members have the time resources
- (c) We all have a responsibility towards the older people in our society
- (d) Governments should invest money in facilities and training for care workers.

8. Gender

♁ **Gender and education**

- (a) Men and women should have access to the same

educational opportunities
(b) Males and females should be accepted onto courses according to their abilities
(c) It is wrong to discriminate against students because of their gender
(d) Gender should be irrelevant in education
(e) Student's achievements should depend on hard work and individual merit
(f) In the UK, there are similar numbers of male and female students in higher education

♂ **Gender and work**
(a) Men and women should have access to the same professional opportunities
(b) Both man and women should be able to pursue a career
(c) They should earn equal salaries
(d) They should be employed according to their abilities, qualifications and experience
(e) Traditionally women have been restricted to certain roles
(f) They were often employed as secretaries or receptionists
(g) Nowadays, a range of occupations is

available to both sexes
(h) Career success depends on individual merit

♂ **Women's and Men's roles in the Family**
(a) Some people argue that a mother should not work
(b) She should stay at home and bring up her children
(c) The father should be the breadwinner of the family
(d) Others believe that both parents should share these responsibilities
(e) Working women can take maternity leave during and after pregnancy
(f) Many mothers continue to work after this period
(g) Many fathers and mothers share their parenting and domestic responsibilities
(h) They contribute equally to childcare, cooking and cleaning
(i) Some women many have better career prospects than their husbands.
(j) Paternity leave and "househusbands" are becoming more common
(k) Traditional gender roles and gradually changing
(l) Families can divide roles and responsibilities in

the most convenient way.

9. Genetic Engineering

♂ **Positives of genetic engineering**

(a) Genetic engineering is the practice of manipulating the genes of an organism
(b) It is used to produce crops that are more resistant to insects and diseases
(c) Some genetically modified crops grow more quickly
(d) Some drugs and vaccines are produced by genetic engineering
(e) It may become possible to change human's genetic characteristics.
(f) Scientists may use genetic engineering to cure diseases.
(g) Inherited illnesses would no longer exist
(h) Genes could be changed before a baby is born
(i) It could also be possible to clone human organs
(j) We could all have replacement body part
(k) Humans could live longer, healthier lives

♂ **Negatives of genetic engineering**
(a) There are ethical concerns about

human genetic engineering
(b) Parents might want to choose their children's characteristics
(c) This would be unnatural
(d) It would be unacceptable in most religions
(e) Soldiers could be cloned from the genes of the strongest people
(f) Clones might be used like robots to do certain jobs
(g) Clones might even be developed just for organ replacements
(h) Society and human evolution would change completely
(i) Currently, human genetic engineering is prohibited

♂ **Genetically-Modified (GM) foods: Advantages**
(a) Farmers can produce crops that grow bigger and faster
(b) Some GM crops are more resistant to disease or insects
(c) This could be important for food production in developing countries
(d) Faster growing cereals, fruit and vegetables will mean more profit
(e) GM foods can be modified to look perfect

(f) They may be more attractive to customers

♂ **Genetically-Modified (GM) Foods: Disadvantages**
(a) There may be risks involved in the genetic engineering of foods.
(b) GM crops might change whole ecosystems
(c) Food chains could be broken if crops are resistant to predators
(d) Organic foods are produced without chemicals or genetic modification
(e) Organic farming may be slower and more expensive
(f) However, the environment is not damaged by fertilizers or pesticides.

10. Global issues

♂ **Problems in developing countries**
(a) Developing countries face a range of problems
(b) Standards of healthcare and education are low
(c) Life expectancy is usually lower than in developed countries
(d) There is a lack of infrastructure, employment and good quality housing
(e) Many people are forced to live in poverty

(f) Food, drinking water and basic medicines are in short supply

✂ **How to help developing countries**

(a) The best form of help for developing countries is development aid
(b) Richer nations can help by investing in long-term projects
(c) Governments and charities can help by building new houses and schools
(d) Globalization may also help developing countries
(e) Multi-national companies can create jobs in developing countries
(f) On the other hand, many people emigrate to find work in richer countries
(g) They often send money back home to their families
(h) This money helps to improve the standard of living in developing countries
✂ **Immigration**
(a) Some people move to another countries in search of a better life
(b) Many immigrants come from less developed countries
(c) Richer, industrialized countries may offer

opportunities for employment
(d) Free healthcare and schooling are available in some developed countries
(e) Other people migrate to a foreign country to improve their academic qualifications

✂ **Positives of immigration and Multi-cultural societies**

(a) From an economic perspective, immigration can be extremely positive
(b) Many immigrants have skills that are needed in the country they move to
(c) Immigrants who find work contribute to the economy of their new country
(d) Many immigrants send money home to help family members
(e) Immigration also creates cultural diversity
(f) People of many different nationalities learn to live together
(g) This can help people to become more open-minded and tolerant

✂ **Negatives of Immigration**

(a) Some people believe that immigrants take jobs that should go to local people

(b) Some immigrant workers work longer hours for less money
(c) Companies might pay lower salaries to immigrant workers
(d) Unemployment rates could rise if there are too many immigrants

✂ **Opinions about Immigration**

(a) Immigration can help the economy of a country
(b) It can create multi-cultural societies
(c) However, immigration needs to be controlled
(d) In many countries, immigrants need visas or work permit
(e) Governments should stop companies from exploiting immigrant workers
(f) Foreign and local workers should have the right to equal pay and conditions

✂ **Positives of Globalization**

(a) Business of becoming increasingly international
(b) Multi-national companies do business across the world
(c) Companies like MacDonald's can be seen on high streets in most cities
(d) Goods are produced in one

country and sold in many others
(e) A global economy means free trade between countries
(f) This can strengthen political relationships
(g) Globalization can also create opportunities for employment
(h) It encourages investment in less developed countries
(i) It could reduce poverty in the developing world

✂ **Negatives of Globalization**

(a) Globalization is not always beneficial to everyone
(b) Companies can move to countries where labour is cheap
(c) This creates redundancies, or job losses
(d) Employees cannot be confident that they have stable jobs
(e) Companies sometimes exploit their employees in developing countries
(f) Global trade creates more waste and pollution

✂ **The future of Globalization**

(a) There should be global regulations for salaries and working conditions
(b) Governments should impose laws to protect the environment

11. Government and Society

✂ **What governments can do**

(a) Governments provide public services like healthcare and education
(b) They support people who are living in poverty or unable to work
(c) Governments raise money by taxing working people
(d) They can spend money on resources and campaigns
(e) They can introduce new laws
(f) They can impose taxes
(g) They can raise people's awareness of issues (e.g climate change/healthy eating)
(h) They can influence people's habits and opinions
(i) They can create jobs
(j) They can regulate the activities of companies such as banks
(k) They can provide resources for schools
(l) They are also responsible for the security and well-being of their citizens
(m) They control armed forces and police forces
✂ **Public services**

(a) Governments pay the salaries of public sector workers like police officers and teachers

(b) The necessary money is raised by taxing people's income

(c) Free education and healthcare may be provided by the state

(d) Some governments control public transport systems and even TV channels

(e) In other countries, these services are provided by private companies

(f) Some people believe that competition between private companies is good

(g) It helps to improve quality while bringing prices down

(h) Other people think that essential services should be free

(i) Governments should pay for them

✂ **Censorship: Opinion**

(a) Governments can censor what public sees or reads in the media

(b) To a certain extent censorship is necessary

(c) We should use censorship to protect children from violent images

(d) Some computer games involve killing people or committing crimes

(e) The Internet also needs to be controlled

(f) Many websites show pornography and violence

(g) There should be age limits for websites and computers games

(h) Parents need to take responsibility for checking what their children watch

(i) It is impossible for governments to control everything we see

✂ **Video cameras in public places**

(a) The use of CCTV is becoming widespread

(b) Video cameras have been installed in many public places

(c) They are supposed to protect us and deter criminals

(d) Many people think that this surveillance violates our privacy

(e) The authorities could build databases with our pictures and identities

(f) We should not be treated like criminals

✂ **Smart cards: Positives**

(a) Governments will probably introduce a digital

identification card system

(b) Smart cards will have benefits and drawbacks

(c) They could help to reduce crime

(d) They could hold personal information, such as DNA

(e) Digital bank cards could contain fingerprint information

(f) It would be very difficult for criminals to use a stolen card

(g) It would be easier for police to identify people and catch criminals

✂ **Smart cards: Negatives**

(a) Many people are worried about losing their privacy

(b) Governments could store all our personal and medical information

(c) This information could be used by insurance companies

(d) Employers could check our health records

✂ **People with Disabilities**

(a) People with disabilities should be treated the same as everybody else

(b) They should have the same rights as other people

(c) They should have access to the same jobs as other citizens

(d) Discriminations against disabled people is illegal in many countries

(e) Ramps and lifts for wheelchairs should be installed in public buildings

(f) Support teacher can be employed to help children with learning difficulties

12. Guns and Weapons

✂ **Why guns should be legal**

(a) In some countries, people are allowed to own firearms

(b) Individuals have the right to protect themselves

(c) People can use guns in self defence

(d) This deters criminals

✂ **Why gun ownership should be illegal**

(a) There is a risk of accidents with guns

(b) The number of violent crimes increases when guns are available

(c) Criminals may be armed

(d) The police then need to use guns

(e) Suicide rates have been shown to rise when guns are available

(f) Guns create violent societies with high murder rates

✂ **Why polices should use guns**

(a) Many criminals use weapons

(b) The threat of a gun can deter criminals

(c) Police officers can force a criminal to surrender

(d) It is easier to arrest someone and avoid physical violence

(e) The police may shoot violent criminals in self defence

(f) They can protect the public

(g) They can shoot an escaping criminal who poses a serious danger to the public

✂ **Why police should not carry guns**

(a) There is a risk of accidents and mistakes

(b) The police might shoot an unarmed criminal or an innocent person

(c) Accidents can happen in public places

(d) There are several alternatives to guns (e.g tear gas, sprays and electric shock weapons)

(e) Only special police units should use guns

✂ **Arm Trade: Positives**

(a) The export of arms, or weapons, is an extremely controversial issue

(b) Governments of rich, industrialized countries sell arms to each other

(c) This industry creates jobs and wealth

(d) The trade of weapons may improve relationships between governments

✂ **Arms Trade: Negatives**

(a) Weapons may be used in conflicts and wars

(b) The supply of arms could be responsible for deaths

(c) Governments are promoting war in order to make a profit

(d) Rich countries can influence the politics of other nations

✂ **Nuclear weapons**

(a) Nuclear weapons are capable of destroying whole cities

(b) A nuclear war between two countries would destroy both countries

(c) Nuclear weapons are used as a deterrent

(d) They prevent wars from starting

✂ **Nuclear weapons: Opinion**

(a) Nuclear weapons should be prohibited

(b) Governments should limit the production of nuclear weapons

(c) There is a danger of nuclear weapons being obtained by terrorists

(d) Nuclear weapons cannot be used against terrorist organizations

✂ **Armed Forces: Positives**

(a) Armed forces provide security and protection

(b) They deter military attack by another country

(c) They can also be sued to maintain peace within countries

(d) They can be sued to give the police extra support

(e) Soldiers are also used to help in emergency situations, such as after a natural disaster

✂ **Armed forces: negatives**

(a) Armies require a lot of funding from governments

(b) Too much money is spent on weapons and military technology

(c) This money could be spent on schools, hospitals and other public services

(d) They can be sued to give the police extra support

(e) Soldiers are also used to help in emergency situations, such as after a natural disaster

13. Health

✂ **Diet**

(a) The human body requires a balanced diet

(b) An unhealthy diet can cause various health problems

(c) Obesity, diabetes and heart disease are on the increase

(d) Many people nowadays rely on fast food or pre-prepared meals

(e) These foods often contain too much fat, salt and sugar

(f) They are cheap to buy and very easy to prepare

(g) Many young people have grown up on a diet of convenience foods

(h) Populations in developed countries are increasingly overweight

✂ **Exercise**

(a) Regular exercise is essential in maintaining a healthy body

(b) Exercise burns calories and helps to build healthy bones and muscles

(c) Doctors advise exercising at least three times a week for 20 minutes

(d) Most people nowadays lead a sedentary lifestyle

(e) We tend to walk less and do desk jobs

(f) Most adults relax by watching television

(g) Children play video games rather than doing outdoor sports

(h) In the past, people were more active in their jobs and at home

✂ **Government's Role**

(a) Governments have a significant

role to play in reducing obesity

(b) More and more people, including young children are seriously overweight

(c) They are at risk of heart disease and diabetes

(d) This situation will increase the burden on hospitals and taxpayers

(e) Hospitals rely on the government for money and resources

(f) Governments should promote a healthy diet and regular exercise

(g) There should be more time for sports on school timetables

(h) Unhealthy junk food should be banned from school menus

(i) People need information about what foods contain

(j) Food packaging must show the food's nutritional content

(k) The British Government recommends eating five portions of fruit and vegetables per day

✂ **State Health system: advantages**

(a) Good healthcare should be available to everyone for free

(b) State healthcare is paid by the government using money from taxes

(c) They are at risk of heart disease and diabetes

(d) This situation will increase the burden on hospitals and taxpayers

(e) Hospitals rely on the government for money and resources

(f) Governments should promote a healthy diet and regular exercise

(g) There should be more time for sports on school timetables

(c) Everyone has access to the same quality of care and treatment

(d) Private healthcare is unfair because only wealthy people can afford it

(e) The National Health Service in the UK provides free healthcare for every resident

✂ **Private Healthcare: advantages**

(a) State hospitals are often very large and difficult to run

(b) Private hospitals have shorter waiting lists for operations and appointments

(c) Patients can benefit from faster treatment

(d) Many people prefer to pay for more a personal service

(e) Patients have their own room and more comfortable facilities

✂ **Alternative medicine: Positives**

(a) People are increasingly using alternative medicines to treat illnesses.

(b) For example, acupuncture can be used to treat backache

(c) Herbal medicines can be used to treat allergies or viruses

(d) Many patients report positive

experiences with these treatments
(e) Some traditional cures have been used for hundreds of years

☞ **Alternative medicine: Negatives**

(a) Many alternative medicines have not been tested scientifically
(b) They may have no beneficial effect at all
(c) They may cause unknown side effects
(d) People should trust the opinions of qualified doctors
(e) An illness could get worse without treatment from a doctor

☞ **Stress**

(a) Modern lifestyles are increasingly stressful
(b) People work long hours with strict deadlines
(c) Our busy lifestyles mean we have less time to relax
(d) Unemployment is a major cause of stress
(e) Children may be affected by their parents' relationship problems
(f) Tests and exams can also cause stress

☞ **How to reduce stress**

(a) Stress can be reduced by taking regular exercise and

eating a healthy diet
(b) It is also important to get sufficient sleep and make leisure time a priority
(c) People should work less overtime and take regular holidays
(d) Schools have started to employ psychologists
(e) They can offer emotional support to students
(f) They can help students to cope with exam stress

14. Housing and Architecture

☞ **State/council housing**

(a) In some countries the government provides state or council housing
(b) This helps people who cannot afford to buy their own house
(c) It can be argued that state housing creates dependence on the government
(d) People should be rely on the government to look after them
(e) People have no incentive to earn money and buy their own home
(f) Council properties are often made with cheap, poor-quality materials.

☞ **Old Buildings**

(a) Historic buildings are part of a country's heritage
(b) They should be protected
(c) Old buildings are often considered to be works of art
(d) They give character to cities and attract tourists
(e) They show us how people lived in the past
(f) We identify countries by architectural symbols like the pyramids in Egypt
(g) Governments should spend money on looking after historic buildings
(h) They need regular repairs and maintenance
(i) New buildings should be designed to complement them

☞ **Modern/green buildings**

(a) Modern buildings should be designed to be environmentally friendly
(b) They should use less energy and produce less waste
(c) Modern insulation can make houses more energy-efficient
(d) Solar and wind power can be used to generate electricity
(e) Rainwater and waste water can be recycled and used to flush toilets.

(f) Modern glass buildings take advantage if natural light

15. Language ☞ **English as an international language**

(a) English is widely used around the world
(b) It is becoming a global second language
(c) It is the dominant language of technology, science and international business
(d) International business meetings are regularly held in English
(e) The most important textbooks and journals are published in English
(f) The ability to speak English is a necessary skill in the modern world

☞ **Negative of English as an International Language**

(a) If one language is dominant, other languages may disappear
(b) The dominant language brings its own culture
(c) American culture has become popular around the world
(d) Other cultures may be damaged
(e) As an alternative to English, a new global language could be invented

(f) It would have no nationality or culture attached to it

(g) This could help to promote international peace and understanding
(h) Esperanto is an example of a language that was invented with this aim

16. Money

☞ **Money and Society**

(a) Society has become increasingly materialistic
(b) People aspire to earn more money
(c) They want a bigger house or a better car
(d) We connect wealth and material possessions with happiness and success
(e) Brands like "Armani" or "Mercedes" are status symbols
(f) Advertising creates new desires and needs

(g) It persuades us to buy the latest styles

☞ **Positives of Consumerism**

(a) Consumerism creates employment
(b) It helps to reduce poverty
(c) It encourages innovation and creativity in business
(d) We live in a global economy
(e) We have a better quality of life

✂ **Negatives of Consumerism**

- (a) Consumerist societies create more waste
- (b) They use more natural resources
- (c) They cause damage to the environment
- (d) Consumerism creates a “throw-away” culture
- (e) Advertisers tell us who we are and what we want
- (f) Wealth does not lead to happiness
- (g) Materialism causes greed and crime
- (h) We should return to traditional values like sharing

17. Personality

✂ **Happiness**

- (a) Happiness means different things to different people
- (b) It can be described as a feeling of pleasure or enjoyment
- (c) People enjoy spending time with family and friends
- (d) Hobbies, sports and games can be a source of fun and enjoyment
- (e) Some people see money as a source of happiness
- (f) Other people define happiness as something deeper
- (g) In order to be truly happy it is necessary to live a good life
- (h) We need to feel that we are doing

something useful with our lives

- (i) Some people get a sense of achievement from their work
- (j) Others find happiness in bringing up their children
- (k) Religion or a sense of purpose can also be a source of happiness

✂ **Success**

- (a) People define success in different ways
- (b) Some people get a sense of achievement from raising a family
- (c) For others, success is defined by wealth or status
- (d) We often think of rich and famous people as being successful in life
- (e) Millionaires like Bill Gates are considered to be successful
- (f) They have risen to the top in their chosen professions
- (g) For some, being successful means achieving personal or professional goals
- (h) They see success as the result of hard work
- (i) Success in any field requires long-term planning and effort

✂ **Nature or Nurture**

- (a) Some people believe that our personalities are

determined mainly by genetics

- (b) We inherit our abilities and talents from our parents
- (c) Others think that our education and upbringing are more important
- (d) We develop according to the influences around us
- (e) Our personalities and achievements depend more on nurture than nature
- (f) Many people argue that we control our own destinies
- (g) We can shape our own personalities
- (h) By working hard we can achieve and goal that we put our minds to
- (i) Many successful people are “self-made”
- (j) We are not limited by our genetic characteristic or upbringing

18. Sport and Leisure

✂ **Arguments against Professional/competitive sport**

- (a) Sport has become a business
- (b) Professional sport encourages people to compete for money
- (c) Many sports stars are only concerned about money and fame

- (d) Some athletes take drugs in order to win at any cost
- (e) Competitors are often selfish and rude
- (f) They are not good role models for children
- (g) All sports should be amateur
- (h) Sports should be leisure activities rather than jobs
- (i) People should do sporting activities for enjoyment and health reasons
- (j) Taking part is more important than winning

✂ **Arguments for Professional sport**

- (a) Professional sports are the same as any other business
 - (b) Many people are employed in the sports industry
 - (c) People should be able to use their talents to earn a salary
 - (d) Sports stars entertain millions of people
 - (e) Money is necessary to improve facilities and train athletes
 - (f) The level of professional sport is much higher than that of amateur sport
- ### ✂ **Arguments for Competitive sport**
- (a) Competition is a natural instinct in humans

- (b) In daily life we compete to get jobs or the highest grades
- (c) Sports are a safe form of competition
- (d) Competition is healthy because it pushes us to give our best
- (e) Competitors and fans can release energy and aggression
- (f) Supporters of teams feel a sense of belonging to a community

✂ **Opinion: professional sport salaries are too high**

- (a) Sports professionals earn too much money
- (b) They do not provide a vital service
- (c) Football players, for example, earn enormous salaries by simply kicking a ball
- (d) We could all live happily without professional football
- (e) Life would be difficult without doctors, engineers and other vital professionals.
- (f) Society does not seem to value these professions as highly as professional sport
- (g) Sports salaries should be compatible with the wages most people earn

✂ **Opinion: professional**

sport salaries are fair

- (a) It is fair that the best professional earn a lot of money
 - (b) Sport is a multi-million-pound industry
 - (c) There is a large audience of sports fans
 - (d) Sports on television attract many viewers
 - (e) Sports stars have dedicated hours of practice to developing their fitness and skills
 - (f) Only the most talented among them will reach the top
 - (g) A sports career many only last 10 years
 - (h) Sports fans are willing to pay to support their teams
- ## ✂ **Sports and Politics**
- (a) Some people think that sport and politics should remain separate
 - (b) Governments are involved in the hosting of sporting events such as the Olympics.
 - (c) These events attract investment and create jobs.
 - (d) The Olympic Games are an advertisement for the host nation
 - (e) They attract huge numbers of visitors and sports fans
 - (f) Wealthy countries tend to hold these events

- (g) Developing countries should be given the chance to become hosts

19. Television, Internet, Phones

✂ **Positives of television**

- (a) Watching television is a good way to relax
- (b) It is many people's favourite way to wind down after a hard day at work
- (c) Television programs can be entertaining and enjoyable
- (d) Viewers have access to a huge variety of entertainment channels
- (e) Television brings the best comedians, musicians and actors into our homes
- (f) Programmers can also be informative and educational
- (g) News coverage makes the public aware of events around the world
- (h) Documentaries can make learning more interesting

✂ **Negatives of Television**

- (a) Television is having a negative impact on society
- (b) Some people link violence on television with crime rates in the real world
- (c) Children copy the behaviour they see on the screen

- (d) Children are less healthy because they spend less time playing
- (e) Advertisers direct their marketing at children
- (f) Most programs do not require much thought
- (g) Watching TV is a waste of time

✂ **Opinions about Television**

- (a) Television has many benefits
- (b) However, it can be addictive
- (c) Children should play outside rather than sit in front of a screen all day
- (d) Behaviour shown on TV can influence people
- (e) Parents should choose carefully what their children watch
- (f) Children should not be exposed to violence, swearing or sexual images
- (g) Advertising during children's programs should be strictly controlled
- (h) TV companies should make more positive, educational programs

✂ **Positives of the Internet**

- (a) There are many advantages to using the Internet
- (b) It gives us instant access to information on almost any subject

- (c) Shops and other services are now available online
- (d) People can buy goods and services from the comfort of their homes
- (e) The Internet is starting to replace other forms of entertainment
- (f) It has revolutionized communication
- (g) We can keep in touch by email or instant messenger services
- (h) Video messaging is becoming common for business meetings

✂ **Negatives of the internet**

- (a) Many websites contain offensive content
 - (b) Some sites show violent or sexual images
 - (c) Parents find it difficult to control what their children see online
 - (d) They do not always know who their children are chatting to
 - (e) With so many websites it is difficult to search for good information
 - (f) Criminals increasingly use the Internet to steal people's money
- ### ✂ **Internet compared to newspaper and books**
- (a) Newspapers and books are now

- published online as well as in print
- (b) We can read the news in any language from any country in the world
- (c) It costs nothing to publish or access information on the Internet
- (d) The Internet allows anybody to publish their own writing
- (e) Newspaper articles and books are written by professionals
- (f) Professionals produce better quality writing than amateur
- (g) People still buy newspapers and books because they are portable
- (h) People do not like reading from a screen

✂ **Positives of Mobile Phones**

- (a) The mobile phone is the most popular gadget in today's world
- (b) Mobile phones have revolutionized the way we communicate
- (c) We can stay in touch with family, friends and colleagues wherever we are
- (d) Users can send text messages, surf the Internet, take photos and listen to music
- (e) Mobiles have also become fashion accessories

⌘ **Negatives of Mobile Phones**

- (a) Mobiles phones can be a problem in some public places
- (b) Ringing phones cause disturbance in cinemas and school lessons
- (c) Some people are not aware that others can hear their conversations
- (d) Mobile phones may also interfere with electronic equipment
- (e) Their waves could cause damage to our brains
- (f) Mobile phones can also be a dangerous distraction
- (g) Using a phone while driving reduces the driver's concentration
- (h) Mobile phones are a popular target for thieves

⌘ **Opinion about Mobile Phones**

- (a) The benefits of mobile phones outweigh the drawbacks
- (b) We need to use these phones with care

20. Tourism

⌘ **Positives of Tourism**

- (a) Tourism is a popular leisure activity
- (b) People go on holiday to relax and have fun
- (c) Tourists can experience different cultures

- (d) They can sunbathe on beaches or go sight-seeing
 - (e) Travelling abroad opens our minds
 - (f) We can learn to speak other languages
 - (g) The tourist trade is vital for some economies
 - (h) It creates employment in services like accommodation, transport and entertainment
 - (i) Some areas rely on tourism for their income
 - (j) Tourists spend money
 - (k) Tourism attracts investment from multi-national companies
 - (l) It helps to improve the standard of living
 - (m) Low-cost airlines are making it cheaper to travel abroad
- ### ⌘ **Negative effects of tourism**
- (a) Tourism can have a negative effect on the natural environment
 - (b) The building of facilities and infrastructure can destroy the habitat of wild animals
 - (c) Beautiful beaches are spoilt by the building of hotels
 - (d) Tourism creates pollution and waste

- (e) It puts pressure on local resources
- (f) Local traditional and cultures may be endangered
- (g) A rise in the cost of living affects local people
- (h) The price of goods, services and housing may increase significantly

⌘ **The future of tourism**

- (a) Government should introduce laws to protect natural environments and local cultures
- (b) Tourism should have a low impact on wildlife
- (c) Renewable resources like solar or water power should be used
- (d) Waste should be recycled
- (e) Local businesses such as farms should be supported

21. Traditional vs. Modern

⌘ **Losing traditional skills**

- (a) Because of industrialization and global trade, many traditions have disappeared
- (b) Global advertising encourages everyone to buy the same products
- (c) Most products are now made in factories

- (d) Machinery has replaced skilled human labour
- (e) Factory work is boring and leaves people feeling unfulfilled
- (f) Goods are produced very quickly and in large numbers
- (g) Products are cheaper, which means that more people can buy them

⌘ **Examples**

- (a) Clothes are mass produced in standard sizes
- (b) People wear similar clothes, rather than traditional costumes
- (c) Jeans and T-shirt are now worn throughout the world
- (d) Historic buildings took skilled craftsmen years to build
- (e) Modern concrete, steel and glass buildings are built in only weeks or months
- (f) There are fewer people who can create hand-made goods

⌘ **Traditional customs**

- (a) Traditional customs are still important during weddings and religious festivals
- (b) People wear traditional costumers and eat special foods

- (c) It is important to maintain our different cultural identities
- (d) We should celebrate festivals, teach traditional skills and protect historic places

22. Transport

⌘ **Traffic problems**

- (a) Traffic congestion is caused by commuters travelling to work
- (b) Most people live in the suburbs outside city centre
- (c) Commuters tend to travel at the same time of day
- (d) They tend to travel alone
- (e) Cars and road space are not used efficiently
- (f) This causes traffic jams during the rush hour

⌘ **Traffic solutions**

- (a) In order to reduce traffic we should change our working habits
- (b) The internet can now be used to connect people
- (c) More people could work from home
- (d) Meetings can be held as video conferences
- (e) Workers could be given flexible timetables
- (f) Another solution would be to tax drivers

(g) Workers should share their cars and travel together
 (h) In London, for example, there is a congestion charge
 (i) This helps to raise money for better public transport.
 (j) Public transport needs to be reliable and efficient

✂ **Positives of Public transport**

(a) We need to reduce our dependence on cars
 (b) Parking a car can be extremely difficult in big cities
 (c) Well-designed transport systems are comfortable and convenient
 (d) Modern public transport can be fast and cheap
 (e) Public transport can help to reduce pollution in cities
 (f) Investment in buses and trains will ease traffic congestion
 (g) Buses can be given special lands to avoid traffic

✂ **Negatives of public transport**

(a) Public transport is often slow and unreliable
 (b) Metro systems and trains are often dirty and crowded
 (c) People feel like "sardines in a car"
 (d) Cars are much more comfortable

✂ **Road safety**

(a) Driving while tired or drunk is

extremely dangerous
 (b) Mobile phones can be a dangerous distraction for drivers
 (c) They draw the driver's attention away from the road
 (d) The use of phones while driving has been banned in many countries
 (e) Punishments are becoming stricter
 (f) Television campaigns are used to remind people to drive safely
 (g) Speed cameras have become more common
 (h) Speed bumps are another form of traffic calming
 (i) Many streets are designed with the aim of slowing traffic down

23. Water

✂ **Importance of clean water**

(a) Water is a necessary natural resource
 (b) Humans need access to clean, safe drinking water in order to live
 (c) Poor water quality is a major cause of disease and death in some countries
 (d) Water usually needs to be treated before we can drink it
 (e) Developing countries often lack the means to treat and supply water to citizens

(f) Developed countries tend to have much better sanitation
 (g) Citizens have access to clean tap water
 (h) Drinking water is not contaminated by sewage or waste water
 (i) The supply of clean water would improve public health in many developing countries

✂ **Water supply**

(a) Urban life would be impossible without water supply systems
 (b) These systems are massive engineering projects
 (c) Many professionals are involved in their planning, construction and maintenance
 (d) The supply and distribution of water are major concerns
 (e) Water is becoming scarce in some countries
 (f) Areas that suffer droughts often need to import water
 (g) As populations grow, there is more pressure on water supplies
 (h) This could lead to a water crisis

✂ **Water and politics**

(a) The supply of water is also an

important political issue
 (b) Huge amount of water are needed for agriculture and industry
 (c) The irrigation of crops accounts for a large proportions of water use
 (d) A water crisis could lead to political conflicts or even wars

✂ **Argument: water should be free**

(a) Some people believe that water should be free for everyone
 (b) Governments should supply water to all homes at no cost
 (c) Private companies should not be allowed to profit from this natural resource
 (d) Money from taxes can be used to pay for water supply systems

✂ **Argument: water should not be free**

(a) If water is free, people take it for granted
 (b) They do not think about how much water they waste
 (c) They leave taps running while washing or brushing their teeth
 (d) If we have to pay for water, we will use it more responsibly

(e) Water supply systems are extremely expensive
 (f) Investment is needed to maintain and improve them
 (g) Private companies may provide a better service than governments
 (h) If they provide an efficient service, they will make more money
 (i) They will repair leaks to avoid losing money

✂ **Bottled Water: Opinions**

(a) Some people carry bottles of water wherever they go
 (b) For example, they take bottles of water to work or to the gym
 (c) They believe that bottled water is healthier than tap water
 (d) They also argue that it tastes better
 (e) However, other people believe that we should consume less bottled water
 (f) Plastic water bottles add to litter and waste problems
 (g) Companies should not be able to make a profit from water
 (h) It is unethical to make money by selling packaged water
 (i) There is no difference in quality between bottled and tap water

24. Work

✂ The benefits of staying in the same job for life

- (a) Employees have a stable career with one employer
- (b) They have a good pension and health insurance
- (c) Their salaries gradually increase
- (d) They may be promoted within the organization
- (e) They demonstrate loyalty
- (f) Experienced staff can be trusted with more responsibility
- (g) They become part of a team
- (h) There is a clearly defined path for development

✂ The benefits of not staying in the same job

- (a) People often change jobs in order to further their career
- (b) Another company may offer a promotion or a higher salary
- (c) People who change jobs can gain experience
- (d) They can learn different skills
- (e) Changing jobs is interesting and challenging
- (f) People can retrain in a different occupation
- (g) In a fast-changing world workers need to be flexible
- (h) People need to develop a range of

experience and skills

✂ Self-employment

- (a) Nowadays, it is easy to set up a company
- (b) The Internet provides a global marketplace
- (c) Self-employment offers greater freedom than working for a company
- (d) However, there are risks to starting a new business
- (e) Self-employed people may face financial difficulties
- (f) Many businesses fail to make a profit
- (g) There is less stability in self-employment
- (h) There are no benefits like pensions, sick pay and holiday pay
- (i) Self-employment involved hard work, long hours and total responsibility

✂ Unemployment

- (a) Unemployment is a big problem for individuals, communities and society
- (b) Some people are unable to find a job
- (c) They may not have the sufficient level of education or qualifications
- (d) They may find themselves homeless
- (e) Unemployment causes frustration and stress

(f) Jobless people may become involved in crime as a means to get money

- (g) The unemployed need careers advice
- (h) Governments need to provide vocational courses and retraining

✂ Unemployment benefits: positives

- (a) Some governments pay unemployment benefits in order to help jobless people
- (b) Unemployed people need financial support until they find a new job
- (c) By claiming benefits they can continue to pay for their homes
- (d) The benefits system helps to reduce poverty, homelessness and crime

✂ Unemployment benefits: negatives

- (a) Some people claim benefits rather than working
- (b) They become dependent on the government
- (c) They are not motivated to find a job
- (d) The benefits system is a burden on taxpayers
- (e) All citizens should work to earn a living and support themselves

(f) Receiving benefits affects people's self esteem

✂ Work/Life Balance

- (a) It is important to achieve a balance between work time and leisure or family time
 - (b) Too much work can result in stress and poor health
 - (c) "Workaholics" may neglect their families and friends
 - (d) People need to take regular holidays
 - (e) Companies should be expect employees to work overtime
 - (f) Nowadays, many people work part-time or have flexible working hours
 - (g) Technology allow people to work from home
 - (h) Many companies provide childcare facilities
 - (i) A good work/ life balance can raise job satisfaction
 - (j) Happy, healthy workers are more productive
- ### ✂ Technology and work
- (a) Internet, fax and mobile phone technologies have revolutionized working life
 - (b) Workers can communicate via email, online networks and video conferencing

(c) Technology can connect workers in different countries

- (d) It gives people more freedom
- (e) It can also save time and money
- (f) Some people believe that offices could disappear in the future
- (g) Virtual online offices may replace them

✂ Child labour

- (a) In some countries, children are exploited
- (b) They do repetitive jobs for very low pay
- (c) Children are often used in agriculture and factory work
- (d) The employment of children is prohibited in other countries
- (e) Many people think that children should be free to enjoy their childhood
- (f) Governments should make education a priority
- (g) They should build new schools
- (h) They should supply the resources to educate children
- (i) Children need to be given the knowledge and skills for adult life