

Tips to become an effective communicator:

1. Use Familiar Words

2. Short forms communicate better.

- i. Contracted forms: I'm, I'd, I've

3. No discriminatory words

Sexist	Gender-neutral
Man-made	Manufactured, of human origin
Manpower	Human resources, personnel, workers
Policeman	Police officer
Fireman	Firefighter
He/she	They
Batsman	Batter
Cameraman	Camera operator

If anyone works hard, he will succeed. (he = discriminatory)

Four ways to avoid using gender discriminatory words:

There are four ways to avoid using gender discriminatory words in speaking and writing:

- i. Change the structure of the sentence

- ii. Use both genders like (he/she, him/her, his/her)
- iii. Use plural third person (anyone = they, everyone = they, every worker = they, every student = they)
- iv. Use 'you'.

4. The You-Viewpoint

Use 'you' in speaking if appropriate:

In positive situations, it is better to use 'you attitude' in conversation.

However, in challenging situations, it is better to use 'third person' (they), and sometimes 'we' or 'I'.

5. FOCUS ON POSITIVE LANGUAGE

Effects of Words

Euphemism/positive	Dysphemism/negative
She found it challenging to understand.	She did not understand it.
She is physically challenged.	She cannot walk.
In developing countries	In third world countries

Sins of speaking we need to avoid:

1. **Gossip:** speaking ill of someone or something or some country.

2. Judging:

- i. no rude attitude towards the examiner
- ii. not to think that you are smarter than the examiner
- iii. smug attitude

3. **Exaggerating:**

Key idea:

The examiner must ignore any learned answers and will interrupt you to give you a new question. Always answer the questions in a natural way. You will not achieve a high score if you try to speak in memorised, written language.

Marking criteria:

- 1. Fluency and coherence (25%)
- 2. Lexical resource (25%)
- 3. Grammatical range and accuracy (25%)
- 4. Pronunciation (25%)

Marking criteria: (please, download it from website)

What is fluency: Do you speak in a natural way that is easy to understand?

Coherence: Do you link your ideas clearly? (Use appropriate cohesive devices)

Language-related hesitation vs content-related hesitation

Do you understand the difference between these two types of hesitation?

Language-related hesitation: the candidate pauses because he/she is struggling with vocabulary or grammar. (Active or passive, if, when, even if). It is a problem. It will lower your score.

Content-related hesitation: the candidate pauses to think about his/her answer to the question. It is not a problem. It will not lower your score.

Uses idiomatic language: idiomatic language does not mean idioms or phrases.

Idiomatic: natural, using, containing, or denoting expressions that are natural to a native speaker.

Pronunciation:

- i. Is effortless to understand

How can I improve my speaking score?

You can improve your score by making sure you answer each question fully. Before the test, practice speaking as often as you can and make sure that you can talk for two minutes on a topic. Do not try to **learn** answers for the test. Studying all aspects of English including

pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar will also help improve your IELTS score.

Make good eye contact with the examiner from the moment you enter the room, and answer in a polite and friendly way. Your body language is an important part of communicating.

The speaking test is a formal situation, so it is important to use appropriate body language.

Maintain formality:

1. Dress appropriately.
2. Use appropriate body language

Practice:

- i. Mimic: same clips many times – at least 20 to 100 times
- ii. Listening – same clips many times
- iii. Reading – same passage many times (5/6 times – 50/100 times)
- iv. Video tape
- v. Pair practice
- vi. Mock – 4 to 6

IELTS speaking প্রশ্ন সবসময় common পরে।

Practice speaking questions from books 18 to 9

IELTS SPEAKING STRATEGIES

IELTS Speaking (Greeting the examiner)

Three to four questions:

1. What is your full name, please?

Answer: My full name's Ikhtiar Uddin Muhhamod Bin Bokhtiyar Khijli.

2. What should I call you?

Answer: You can call me Ikhtiyar.

Please, call me ...

Just call me ...

3. May I see your identification, please?

Answer: yes, here it is.

Yes, here you go.

Yes, here you are.

4. Are you a student or a job holder? Or do you work or study?

Part 1: (familiar topic) (usually about you and easy things)
(4-5 minutes)

1. Topics are familiar.
2. Try to show fluency

3. Don't worry about vocabulary and grammar

What is the 'best' technique (subjective) (part 1)

1. Answer the question
2. Give a reason or a number of reasons (why/why not থাকলে, না থাকলেও বলবেন।)
3. If appropriate, or needed, give (an) example(s).
4. Give short, simple answers but use full sentences
5. Never just give a one-word answer
6. Stop with confidence
7. Smile at the examiner

Some important things to remember:

- i. Tense
- ii. Singular or plural
- iii. Extreme words such as everyone, all, must, should, have to

Topic often seems childish.

Cam 9, page-32

Games:

- i. What games are popular in your country? [Why?]

Answer: Nowadays, cricket is the most popular game in our country for geographical and historical reason. Bangladesh is a South Asian country. In South Asia, almost everyone

likes cricket. Then, football. During the world cup, the whole country gets divided into two camps: Argentina camp and Brazil camp. Many of us also watch European club football. In winter, a lot of young men, women and children play badminton.

Answer: **Nowadays**, cricket **is** the most popular game in our country for geographical and historical reason, **I think**. Bangladesh like other south Asian countries was a British colony. Most commonwealth nations play cricket. **Then** football is still widely popular. Young people watch European club football. In winter, young men and women also play badminton.

Geographical: related to area, location

Colony: a country ruled by a foreign power

Commonwealth countries: 54 countries which were ruled by the UK

ii. Do you play any games? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: I don't do any outdoor sports anymore because I am very busy with my study/work. I cannot make time for sports. But in childhood, I used to play both cricket and football. I was a good all-rounder. At present, however, sometimes I play mobile games, and some indoor sports **such as** call-bridge and chess.

iii. How do people learn to play games in your country?

Answer: The approach is very classic. People start playing, make mistakes and learn. Mostly they learn from each other, or seniors. Professional sports people, **however**, go to clubs or sports centre such as BKSP, Abahoni, Mohamedan, and so on where they are coached.

Classic: traditional

iv. Do you think it's important for people to play games? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: Yes, I do. Sports benefit us in many ways. **Most importantly**, doing sports is fun and a nice pastime. **Secondly**, they teach us some good qualities such as discipline, team spirit, management, organization, leadership and so on. Of course, sports are a very good form of exercise and thus good for health.

Pastime: leisure time activity

Cohesive devices:

To put emphasis on a particular idea: more importantly, even more importantly, most importantly, not only ... but also ..., among them, the most favorite is ..., primarily, mainly, chiefly, what's more, moreover, furthermore...

Cam 9, page-55

Giving gifts:

- i. When do people give gifts or presents in your country?

Sometimes, we give gifts without any occasion. If we like someone, we give them, for example, a candy bar or something else. Then we have different types of occasions. Our popular religious occasions are Eid for the Muslims, Pujas for the Hindus, Christmas day for the Christians. Then, national occasions such as the victory day, and Pahela Boishakh. Birthdays, and marriage ceremonies are personal occasions. These are very common gift giving days.

Answer: We have different types of occasions. Eid, Puja, Christmas day are the most popular religious festivals. The Pahela Boishakh, victory day, IMLD are our biggest national celebrations. Birthdays and marriage ceremonies are personal occasions. These are very common gift giving days.

Answer: Usually we give gifts without any occasion. If we like someone, we give them, for example, a candy bar or something else. Also, on religious, national and personal occasions, people get gifts from their near and dear ones.

Birthdays, marriage ceremony, valentine days are some very common gift-giving occasions.

Answer: Usually we give gifts without any occasion. If we like someone, we give them, **for example**, a candy bar or something else. Then we have different types of occasions. On religious occasions such as during the Eid for the Muslims, Puja for the Hindus, or Christmas day for the Christians, we see people showering their loved ones with lovely gifts. Besides, we also give gifts on national occasions such as the Pahela Boisakh, the Victory Day or the Independence Day. In modern days, many western celebrations have also become very popular. Gifts shops become crowded with young men and women on Valentines Day or Chocolate Day.

Answer: Usually we give gifts without any occasion. If we like someone, we give them, **for example**, a candy bar or something else. **Also**, on religious, national and personal occasions, people get gifts from their near and dear ones. Birthdays, marriage ceremony, valentine days are some very common gift-giving occasions.

- ii. Do you ever take a gift when you visit someone in their home? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: Usually I do. It's part of our culture to take gifts for someone or their young if we visit them. I learned it from my parents. They probably have learnt this from their parents. Usually I take fruits, chips, candy and the like. If they are new relatives, I would definitely take sweets or sweets items.

iii. When did you last receive a gift? [What was it?]

Answer: My birthday was on 24 of July. One student/friend gave me a body spray. I still use it. It has a pleasant smell.

Answer: the last gift I received was a ... One of my friends gave it to me. I still use it.

iv. Do you enjoy looking for gifts for people?
[Why/Why not?]

Answer: In early childhood, we cousins used to look for Eid cards. But once I grew up, I gave it up. I buy gifts for the people I like but don't spend much too much time looking for gifts for them.

Answer: I have not done that. Plus, I don't have the time for that. If I want to give someone something, I think about what they might need and like and I buy that.

Cam 9, page-78

Telephoning/phoning

i. How often do you make telephone calls? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: Three to four times a day or sometimes more than that. I talk to my family members at home. My mother and spouse call me to know if I have taken my lunch. I also ask them what they are doing from time to time.

ii. Who do you spend most time talking to on the telephone? [Why?]

Answer: Nowadays, it's my partner (husband or wife) who I talk to most on phone. We like talking to each other and ask different questions like what you are doing, did you take your breakfast or lunch, are you tired, have you said your prayer? Or what food have you cooked today? Etc.

iii. When do you think you'll next make a telephone call? [Why?]

Answer: I think right after the speaking test is over, I will let my family members know how the test went.

iv. Do you sometimes prefer to send a text message instead of telephoning? [Why/why not?]

Answer: Yes, I do. Sometimes I remain too busy to receive or make any call. I leave some messages over phone. For example, when I am in the middle of any important work, I try not to receive any call. I just write: I will get back to you later.

Too ... to = negative meaning

Examples:

- i. I am too tired to talk (I am so tired that I cannot talk).
- ii. The person is too weak to move (The person is so weak that they cannot move).

Cam 9, page-103

Bicycles:

- i. How popular are bicycles in your home town?
[Why?]

Answer: When I was a child, bicycles were very popular. They were the principal means of road communication across many villages. But not now. Road communication has improved a lot. Road vehicles are everywhere. So, bicycles have lost their appeal to a large extent.

Principal: main

Means: way

Appeal: attraction

to a large extent: a lot

- ii. How often do you ride a bicycle? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: I think very rarely. Once or twice a year, if I see someone close to me riding a bicycle, I take their one and ride it for some time.

- iii. Do you think bicycles are suitable for all ages?
[Why/Why not?]

Answer: I think the suitability of bicycles is not contingent upon age. Rather, it is fitness that matters. A 90-year-old person can ride if they are capable of. However, someone physically unfit should not be riding a bicycle even if they are young.

Contingent upon: dependent on

- iv. What are the advantages of a bicycle compared to a car? [Why?]

Answer: In comparison with a car, bicycles have numerous advantages. Firstly, riding requires physical stamina and is a good form of exercise. Secondly, bicycles are environment friendly as they don't need fuel. Finally, (Last but no means the least,) usually, you don't need a lot of money to purchase a cycle.

Require: need

Cam 10, page-32:

Weekends:

- i. How do you usually spend your weekends? [Why?]

Answer: Nowadays, I travel a lot at the weekends. I go on a solo (sole) journey; you might call it a day-long trip. This is because I don't have much work left on Friday, which is the weekend in my country and I love travelling. The other things I do are say midday prayer in the mosque, have

lunch and dinner together with my family members and sometimes go shopping.

Go on a tour/hunting/picnic/journey

Solo /'səʊ. ləʊ/: alone

Sole /səʊl/: alone

ii. Which is your favourite part of the weekend?
[Why?]

Answer: It would be biriyani and other delicious foods cooked by my mother. It's not that I cannot eat that food on other days. For health reasons, I take biriyani once a week and it is at Friday night. In addition, I oversleep in the morning. It's fun.

iii. Do you think your weekends are long enough?
[Why/Why not?]

Answer: I love reading, and learning. But due to my work, six days a week, I cannot read much. I think if I could get two days off, it would be better.

Answer 2: I love travelling a lot. But due to my busy and hectic work life, I cannot travel much. I get only one day off per week. I think two days off would be great.

Hectic: full of activity, very busy and fast

iv. How important do you think it is to have free time at the weekends? [Why?]

Answer: Leisure is important because it refreshes our mind, gives us energy and probably removes the boredom of a regular life. In other words, one or two days off prepare us for a whole work-week.

Cam 10, Page 56:

Music

i. What types of music do you like to listen to?

Answer: My music choices are wide. But mostly I hear Bangla film songs, or some Hindi songs. Taylor Swift, Justine Bieber, Selena Gomez, Ariana Grande and Ed Sheeran are some of my favourite English singers. I am also into North Indian music.

Answer: My music choices are wide. But mostly I hear Bangla film songs, or some Hindi songs. I have asked myself why I like Bangla songs. I think it is perhaps because in my childhood, I unintentionally listened to a lot of film songs played loudly on speakers in my neighbourhood or in many places I went.

Unintentionally: not planned, not willingly

ii. At what times of day do you like to listen to music?
[Why?]

Answer: Sometimes, I play one or two songs of Ayub Bacchu at night. It is not even regular. I am more into news, and psychology lectures in my free time.

Answer: There is no specific time. When I feel like hearing music, I do. But when I'm travelling, on bus or alone outside, I hear music.

Be into: be interested, like, prefer, love

Be into	Like, love, prefer, be interested into sth/sb
Cherry is into Mr Khan.	Cherry likes Mr Khan.

iii. Did you learn to play a musical instrument when you were a child? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: No, I didn't, although I wanted to play a flute. But my father didn't allow me. However, in future, I want to learn to play bongo. It is fun.

Flute /flu:t/:



Bongo:



iv. Do you think all children should learn to play a musical instrument? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: I don't think it would be wise to force a child into music or musical instrument. They can be given choices. If they like it, it is ok. If they don't like it, it is also ok.

Travel:

i. Do you like travelling? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: **A lot**. I want to travel the whole world, from Papua New Guinea to the icy areas of Russia. I think the desire to travel is in my DNA, like everyone else.

ii. Have you done much travelling? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: My domestic travel has been really (pretty) good. I have been to almost all major tourist destinations of my country. **However**, as far as international travel is concerned (about international travel), I haven't left my home country yet. But I plan to do it soon.

As far as ... is/are concerned: about

As far as biriyani is concerned,	About biriyani
As far as politics is concerned	About politics
As far as writing is concerned	About writing
As far as pronunciation is concerned	About pronunciation
As far as hobbies are concerned	About hobbies

Domestic travel: local travel

Pretty: fairly, moderately

- iii. Do you think it is better to travel alone or with other people? [Why?]

Answer: Well, my experiences in group tours have been mixed: some were good, some were very good and some were not so good. But my solo journey has always been cool. I don't know which one is better, but for me, I prefer travelling alone.

- iv. Where would you like to travel in the future? [Why?]

Answer: To each corner of the world: the south pole, north pole, pacific islands, to modern cities in Europe and Asia. I like history. So, I'd like to visit ancient cities like Damascus, Lebanon, Siraj, Isfahan, Rome, Milan, Istanbul, and the like.

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School:

- i. Did you go to secondary/high school near to where you lived? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: My high school was not very far from or nor very close to my home. On rickshaw it took around 15 to 20 minutes. But I mostly walked to school.

- ii. What did you like about your secondary/high school? [Why?]

Answer: I had some friends and I talked to them a lot in class. That was fun. I didn't like class lectures that much but enjoyed asking questions.

iii. Tell me anything you didn't like at your school?

Answer: Well, one of our English teachers would come to our class with two sticks and beat anyone up who didn't do their homework. That's terrible.

iv. How do you think your school could be improved?
[Why/Why not?]

Answer: I think things have improved a lot. But the authority can do one or two more things like encouraging students to participate in different national and international competitions. More digitalization like digital board, sound system, etc. would make education more entertaining and efficient./ [More digitalization like digital board, sound system, etc. would make a material difference.]

Starting phrase:

All 'yes/no' questions can be answered using the following 'starting phrases'

Affirmative answers	Negative answers
Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.

Yes, I'd (would).	No, I wouldn't.
Yes, I've.	No, I haven't.
Yes, I had.	No, I hadn't.
Yes, I'll (will).	No, I won't.
Yes, he/she is.	No, he/she isn't.
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

Cam 11, page-32

Food and cooking

i. What sorts of food do you like eating most? [Why?]

Answer: I eat a variety of food. And most of them are my favourite. **First**, as a Bengali, I eat rice, fish, lentil, vegetables, and different kinds of curries on a daily basis.

Second, sometimes like once or twice a week, I eat biriyani. Bangladesh is famous for biriyani. We have different kinds of it, such as chicken , mutton , beef and also vegetables biriyani. **In addition**, fruits are a major part of my diet. Every day I eat papayas and other seasonal fruits.



Answer: In past, around 10 years back I used to eat a lot of carbohydrate and meat. But nowadays, my diet mostly consists of plants and vegetables. I also like fruits like watermelon, mango, and papaya a lot.

ii. Who normally does the cooking in your home?
[Why/Why not?]

Answer: It is my mother who usually cooks at home. When she is not at home, my spouse and my younger brother's wife do the cooking together.

iii. Do you watch cookery programmes on TV?
[Why/why not?]

Answer: I'm not into cooking, so I don't spend time watching cooking shows. However, when any short video clip on cooking pops up on my social media account, I feel tempted to watch it and often end up watching it.

Be into something/somebody = like

Pop up: appear or occur suddenly

Tempted: interested

iv. In general, do you prefer eating out or eating at home? [Why?]

Answer: I don't know the reason but I feel quite uncomfortable eating out. My head thinks outside food is not good for health, so I avoid eating out as much as possible. But whenever I'm out touring, I have no other option but to have food in a hotel or restaurant.

Answer: I'm very health conscious so I avoid eating out as much as possible. Homemade food is generally healthier and costs less. Sometimes, I go to pizza hut, or KFC.

Cam 11, page-56

Friends:

i. How often do you go out with friends? [Why/why not?]

Answer: I work six days a week and take one day off. On that day, I hang out with my friends. Usually, I go to the countryside and spend time with nature, like riding on a

boat, going to remote areas and so on.

ii. Tell me about your best friend at school?

Answer: I was thin and short when I was in primary school. So, to protect myself from being bullied by some big kids, I befriended someone who was strong, tall and healthy. He was also a good student. He was a good person from early childhood. He tried to protect all younger kids from bullies.

Bully: someone who hurts or frightens someone else, often over a period of time, and often forcing them to do something that they do not want to do:

You're just a big bully!

Answer: In school, I had a lot of friends. All of them were my best friends. One of them was ... He was very pious and honest. He helped me in many ways and I also helped him. Sometimes, I didn't take a pen, pencil and book in the class. I could borrow these from him. He used to discuss a lot in the class. We went to school and came home together.

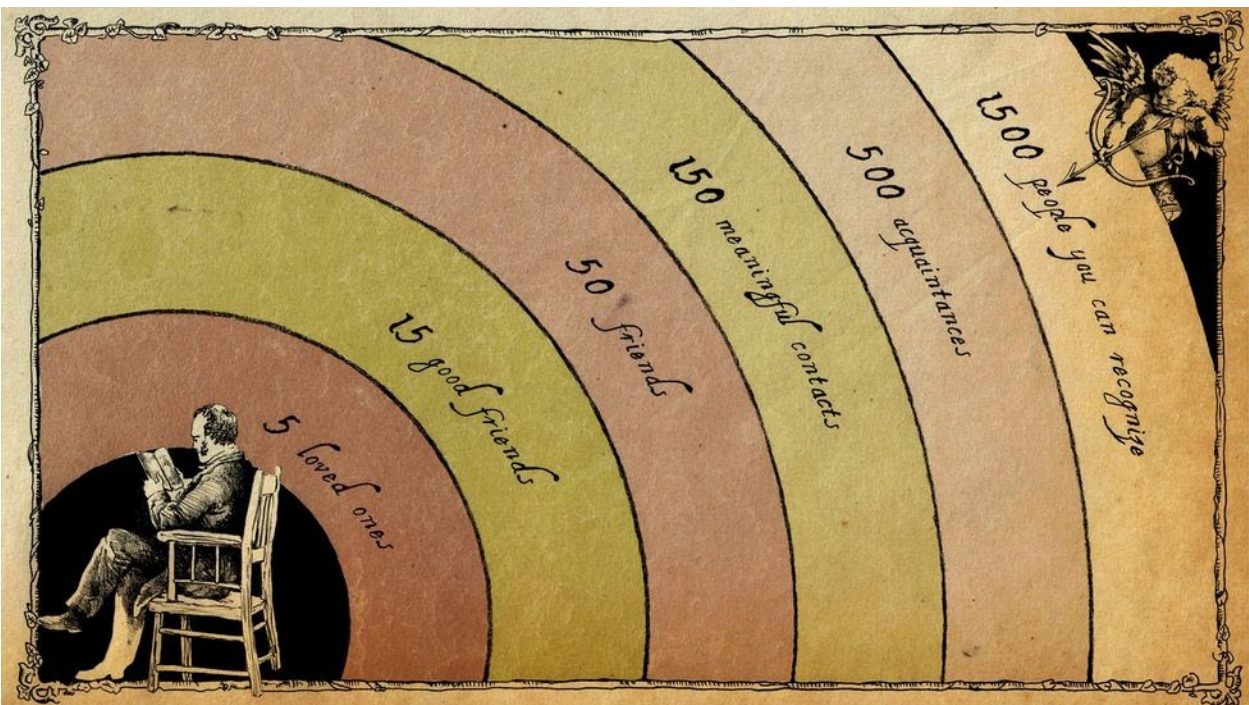
iii. How friendly are you with your neighbours?
[Why/Why not?]

Answer: I live in a flat in Dhaka city. In multi-story buildings, neighbours generally don't know each other very well. But when I meet someone living next door, I behave very rationally and in a very friendly way.

iv. Which is more important to you, friends or

family? [Why?]

Answer: With family members, we share our DNA and they were there when no one else was with us. When we grow up, we make friends but nothing can replace family. In professional life, sometimes friends can be of more importance for some purposes or needs such as IELTS preparation or university presentation. But in general, family is more important to me.



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Photos

From Simon's Website

i. What type of photos do you like taking?

Answer: Well, I don't usually take photos to be honest. I

prefer to enjoy whatever I'm doing, rather than stop to take a photograph. But sometimes I take selfies and pictures of beautiful places.

ii. What do you do with photos you take?

Answer: I don't really do anything special with the occasional photos that I take. They just stay on my phone and I sometimes upload them on my social media accounts such as messenger or Instagram.

iii. When you visit other places, do you take photos or buy postcards?

Answer: Neither. As I said, I prefer to enjoy myself, so I tend to let other people take photos. I used to buy and send postcards when I was younger, so maybe I should go back to doing that.

Perhaps: maybe

iv. Do you like people taking photos of you?

Answer: As a child I was always a bit shy when it came to having my photo taken, so I would have said that I didn't like it. These days, if someone wants to take a photo of me, I don't mind at all.

It comes to: about

Names:

i. How did your parents choose your name(s)?

Answer: I was given two names in my childhood, one by my grandmother and the other given by one of our family guardians. My name is ... and it has a nice meaning. It means ... Many people say my name goes with my personality.

ii. Does your name have any special meaning?

Answer: Yes, they do. I have four names. One of them is 'Mahafuj' meaning protected. Another name is Ratul which means red.

iii. Is your name common or unusual in your country?

Answer: Three of my names are very common. The last one 'Ostic Acharjo' is very uncommon.

iv. If you could change your name, would you?
[Why/Why not?]

Answer: I wouldn't. A lot of people know me by my present name. I want to keep it this way.

Cam 12, page-29

Health

i. Is it important to you to eat healthy food? [Why? /Why not?]

Answer: Yes, it is. I think a good health largely depends on what you eat. If you eat good food, then you can expect to have a sound body, sound mind free from diseases. With good health, we can enjoy our lives. [Many say if your gut is healthy, your thoughts are clear and life is happy.]

Gut: stomach

- ii. If you catch a cold, what do you do to help you feel better? [Why?]

Answer: I take rest and try not to expose myself to too much cold. Generally, I don't take medicine if it is a mild cold. Ginger tea with honey is enough. However, if the problem persists, I go to a physician (doctor) and take medications as prescribed.

Expose: touch, face

Mild: little, moderate, not serious

Persist: continues

- iii. Do you pay attention to public information about health? [Why? /Why not?]

Answer: not always. If the news is of great importance, I read about it and sometimes take precaution. But I don't concern myself too much.

Of importance = important

Of significance = significant

Precaution: an action that is done to prevent something unpleasant or dangerous happening

Concern: worry

- iv. What could you do to have a healthier lifestyle?
[Why? /Why not?]

Answer: I think I could move to a countryside where there is no pollution and where food is fresh, air is clean, water is pure, etc. But I don't see it happening. What I can do though is to go to bed and get up early. I do not take physical exercise. But I can start doing it.

Countryside: village

Cam 12, Page-52

Songs and singing:

- i. Did you enjoy singing when you were younger?
[Why? /Why not?]

Answer: Probably I did, but not much. Actually, I cannot remember the lyrics of songs. However, when I was in class six, we used to arrange singing competition otherwise known as 'ganer koli' in Bangla where members of a group had to start a song using a specific alphabet.

- ii. How often do you sing now? [Why?]

Answer: **To be honest**, at night sometimes I hear old Bangla songs, especially movie songs and a variety of other songs. But I don't sing.

iii. Do you have a **favourite** song you like listening to?
[Why? /Why not?]

Answer: I think I do. Two songs (which were) sung by Ayub Bacchu, a legendary band singer of Bangladesh, are my favourite. I often listen to these.

iv. How important is singing in your culture? [Why?]

Answer: We are a very diverse society, with diverse attitudes to singing and songs. But I think to the commoners, listening to music is a very common pastime. The reason is humans naturally like melodies.

Diverse: includes many different types of people and things

Attitudes: outlook

The commoners: the masses, mango people

Pastime: leisure activity

Cam 12, Page -73:

Clothes:

i. Where do you buy most of your clothes? [Why?]

Answer: Well, I don't go shopping. I have my brothers buy for me. It's because I don't have any time for shopping. **However**, in past, I went to New Market to buy shirts, t-shirts, pants, etc.

Students' perspective:

Where do you buy most of your clothes? [Why?]

Answer: Usually, I go to market, like a shopping mall or local clothing store. Sometimes, I also order online. My favourite shopping mall is New Market/Bashundhara City. It's close to my home.

ii. How often do you buy new clothes for yourself? [Why?]

Answer 1: Very regularly. But I don't do the shopping myself. I have my family members do it for me.

Answer 2: I like shopping and am very fashion conscious. **So**, once or twice a month, I shop, either from shopping mall or online.

iii. How do you decide which clothes to buy? [Why?]

Answer: I look at only one thing: and it is if the clothes I wear go with my place, profession and activities. When I am at work, I try to look mature and adult. I think my

clothes should reflect my persona. But if I'm on a tour, I wear different clothes.

Go with: fit, adjust with, match

Persona: personality

Reflect: show

- iv. Have the kinds of clothes you like changed in recent years? [Why? Why not?]

Answer: Yes, they have. I have switched to lighter colours, especially white, grey and sky blue. **As** I am aging, I am choosing more and more mature colours and dresses.

Ageing = becoming older

Cam 12, Page-94

Art:

- i. Did you enjoy doing art lessons **when** you were a child? [Why? /Why not?]

Answer: I did. **But** I went to a government run primary school **where** art classes were not held. **However**, I in my free time did some drawings of landscapes, people, birds, boats, flags and fruits. But after class five, I quit doing it.

Quit: stop

- ii. Do you ever draw or paint pictures now? [Why?

/Why not?]

Answer 1: I cannot do any serious drawing. **But** **while** **teaching maps of listening module**, sometimes I have to do very basic drawing.

Answer 2: No, I don't. To be honest, I am not good at painting or drawing. But in my childhood, I did some drawings of landscapes, people, birds, boats, flags, fruits, etc.

iii. When was the last time you went to an art gallery or exhibition? [Why?]

Answer: One of my students took me to a tribal art show around one and a half years back. That's was the only time I went to any art exhibition. I met some good people and took photos.

Answer 2: Long ago, when I was in class six/seven/eight, I went to our national museum located in Shahabag, Dhaka. I went there with my family members. The museum has a lot of paintings.

Tribal:

iv. What kind of pictures do you like having in your home? [Why?]

Answer: I right now don't have many pictures in my home. But in the future, I want to decorate my room with pictures of mountains, oceans, trees, flowers, and the like.

Cam 13, page-31

Television programmes:

- i. Where do you usually watch TV programmes/shows? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: Right now, I don't watch TV but I watch TV programmes on the internet, mostly on YouTube. Sometimes some short video clips pop up on social media accounts, and if I find them interesting, I watch them.

Pop up: appear

- ii. What's your favourite TV programme/show? [Why?]

Answer: I'm deeply into science, nature, and wildlife. Planet Earth- a documentary series produced by BBC – is my favourite TV show. It has got two sessions, each with six episodes. I also watch cricket.

Answer 2: My favourite tv show is 'Man versus Wild'. It is a survival show where the host Bear Grylls shows how to survive in tough, inhospitable environments.

Be into something: be interested

Demonstrates: shows

The like: এই জাতীয়

iii. Are there any programmes/shows you don't like watching? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: Yes, there are several. But the one I don't like at all is news telecast from our state TV. This is completely one sided and often misleading or half-truth. I can also say it is one kind of government propaganda. Then some Indian TV debates. They are not debates at all. They are shouting matches.

Answer: Yes, there are several. Most importantly, state tv news. This is completely one sided and often misleading or half-truth. I can also say it is one kind of government propaganda. Then some Indian TV debates. They are not debates at all. They are shouting matches.

Misleading: false

Propaganda: information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.

"He was charged with distributing enemy propaganda"

iv. Do you think you will watch more TV or fewer TV programmes/shows in the future?

Answer: I actually don't know. But in the near future, I'll be very busy with my career. So, I will have less TV time.

But long later when I will be very old, I might spend more time watching TV provided/if I become lonely and frail (unable) to go outside.

Provided: if, in case,

Frail: weak

Cam 13, page-53

Age:

- i. Are you happy to be the age you are now?
[Why/Why not?]

Answer: I think I'm. Compared to the past, I'm now more mature and I've a very good understanding of what is right and what is wrong. Plus, I can decide for myself and am more independent than ever before.

- ii. When you were a child, did you think a lot about your future? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: Sometimes, I did. I had many dreams in my childhood. Sometimes I wanted to be a doctor, engineer, pilot or the prime minister of Bangladesh. I wanted to quickly grow up.

(and be independent because I couldn't do many things on my own like going out alone. The grown-ups said I could do everything once I grow up.)

- iii. Do you think you have changed as you have got

older?

Answer: **Both** psychologically **and** physiologically I have become more mature. Often, I can take my own decisions **and** have a much better sense of what is right and what is wrong. I think age has made me more experienced and wiser.

Sense: knowledge, idea

iv. What will be different about your life in the future?
[Why?]

Answer: I'm conscientious in nature. I think in the future; I'll continue to work hard. I might have some kids with whom I plan to spend a lot of quality time. I will also hopefully have my own house, car, lots of money and a very good career.

Conscientious: hard-working

/ˌkɒnʃɪˈɛnʃəs/

Cam 13, page-75

Money:

i. **When** you go shopping, do you prefer to pay for things in cash or by card? [Why?]

Answer: To be honest, I don't do much shopping myself. I have my family members do it for me. However, **when** I make any purchase, almost always I pay in cash. Cards

have not become very popular in my country (Cards are not widely accepted in my country.) though things are changing fast.

Answer 2: Answer: To be honest, I love and do a lot of shopping. When I make any purchase, almost always I pay in cash. Cards have not become very popular in my country though things are changing fast.

ii. Do you ever save money to buy special things?
[Why/Why not?]

Answer: When I didn't have much money, I worked hard to earn money. Now I don't need to save. If I want to purchase anything I like or need, and I do it. I don't buy any fancy things though.

Fancy things: expensive things

Answer 2: Sometimes I do. I like giving gifts to my family members and friends on special occasions like birthdays. I save money so that I can surprise them with a beautiful present.

iii. Would you ever take a job which had low pay?
[Why/Why not?]

Answer: No, I wouldn't. I think compensation from any job should be contingent upon expertise. I'll do the job that

goes with my expertise and I think expertise should have a good premium.

Contingent upon: dependent on

Compensation: salary

Premium: benefit, reward, return

Answer 2: No, I wouldn't. A job should give me a minimum amount of money so that I can fulfil my basic needs like buying food, paying bills, etc. Otherwise, I wouldn't be able to survive.

iv. Would winning a lot of money make a big difference to your life? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: I believe it wouldn't. You see it's winning a lottery. That money is not hard earned. I might not feel satisfied spending that money.

Cam 13, page-96

Animals:

i. Are there many animals or birds where you live? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: I live in a very densely populated city with very little greenery. The animals I see around are dogs, cats, and some urban birds like crows. But the city has a lot of squirrels and some reptiles, in many of its parks.

Greenery: plants, trees

- ii. How often do you watch programmes or read articles about wild animals? [Why?]

Answer: I'm deeply into nature and natural world. Wildlife attracts me a lot. So, I try to watch as many wildlife shows as possible. If I come across any interesting article about animals, I usually read it. One of my favourite TV shows is planet earth.

Be into: be interested

Sandy is into tall men.

Come across: see, find

- iii. Have you ever been to a zoo or a wildlife park? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: Yes, I have. In fact, I went to our national zoo at Mirpur and some private zoos several times. Bangladesh has the largest safari park in South Asia located in Gazipur. It has a lot of animals such as tigers, lions, deer, giraffes, hippos, crocodiles, zebras, and elephants. I have also been there.

- iv. Would you like to have a job working with animals? [Why/Why not]

Answer: I think I wouldn't. Although I love animals and consider myself an animal rights activist, my expertise has

nothing to do with taking care of animals. I am more suited to other jobs.

Cam 14, page-31

Future:

- i. What job would you like to have ten years from now? [Why?]

Answer: I don't think I want to do any job. Currently I'm doing business. So, in future, I will continue what I am doing. I might diversify it or add a few more business ventures.

Diversify: make or become more diverse or varied

business ventures: business activities

Answer: I don't know. Nobody can surely say what will happen to them in the future. I will try to do a good paying satisfying job. Since I studied science/commerce/arts, hopefully my job will be science/commerce/arts related

- ii. How useful will English be for your future? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: well, my ultimate goal is to start a hedge fund or do stock trading internationally. Obviously, English will play a major part in it.

Ultimate: final

Hedge fund: an offshore investment fund, typically formed as a private limited partnership, that engages in speculation using credit or borrowed capital.

Stock: share

Answer 2: I want to move to an English speaking first world country and want to settle there. So, English will be very useful for everything such as job, education, travel and communication.

iii. How much travelling do you hope to do in the future? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: I love travelling a lot. I want to travel the whole world, from Papua New Guinea to the Tundra of Russia.

Answer 2: I love travelling a lot. I want to travel the whole world - the south pole, north pole, Asia, Africa, Europe, America, - from ancient cities to modern metropolis

Tundra: icy areas of the arctic

iv. How do you think your life will change in the future? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: I'm not really so sure. I know life will change but I'm not quite sure to what direction. All I can hope is that there would be no unpredictable or surprising changes.

Cam 14, Page 52

Social media:

i. Which social media website do you use?

Answer: well, I'm a phone addict. I've accounts on Facebook, currently called Meta, Twitter, YouTube, WhatsApp, and pretty recently Telegram. However, I use Twitter and Telegram most.

ii. How much time do you spend on social media sites? [Why? /Why not?]

Answer: To be honest, I spend quite a lot of time on social media. Maybe 2-3 hours in total. Social media is fun but I use mostly to get news.

iii. What kind of information about yourself have you put on social media? [Why? /Why not?]

Answer: I've put all of my academic information on my Facebook profile. My profile is public, so anyone can see and read about me. However, when it comes to sharing very personal details, I'm very reserved.

Reserved: conservative

iv. Is there anything you don't like about social media?

[Why?]

Answer: There are many things about social media I don't like at all. I think the comment section of all news channels should be restricted so that nobody can make any hateful comments.

Page 74:

Neighbours:

- i. How often do you see your neighbours? [Why? /Why not?]

Answer: **Hardly.** **When** I take the stairs, I sometimes see them. But that's all. I don't talk to them. Nor do they. It's because I remain very busy and hardly have time to socialize. However, if anyone approaches me, I behave in a very friendly way, as much as possible.

- ii. Do you invite your neighbours to your home? [Why? /Why not?]

Answer: No, I don't. I spend much of time in my office, **working** and **teaching**. I don't get time to socialize. However, I sometimes pass quality time with my colleagues.

- iii. Do you think you are a good neighbour? [Why? / Why not?]

Answer: I think I'm. I do and wish no harm to my neighbour. **And** I think that's the definition of a good

neighbour. Of course, I come to their assistance if and when they need.

- iv. Has a neighbour ever helped you? [Why? /Why not?]

Answer: They have. In fact, they helped me many times. For example, regularly, I run out of changes to pay Uber or Pathao drivers. I take changes from the neighbour downstairs who happens to have a small shop as well.

Page 96:

Your neighbourhood

- i. Do you like the neighbourhood you live in? [Why? /Why not?]

Answer: Yes, I do. Although it is densely populated, and there is no greenery, I have been living here for the past 24 years. I go to the same mosques, shops, tea-stalls, barbers and so on.

Answer: I think I do. My neighbours are all good people. They don't do anything irrational and we do many things together. For example, on 31st night, we celebrate together on the rooftop.

Neighbourhood: although my neighbourhood is not very modern, I have been living here for quite a long period of

time – around 24 years. Everything is very known to me. And that makes me like it.

ii. What do you do in your neighbourhood in your free time?

Answer: now, I don't have any free time. If I have any day off, I sleep or go on a tour. **However**, in my childhood, I used to play with my neighboring children.

iii. What new things would you like to have in your neighbourhood? [Why? /Why not?]

Answer: Well, I want a pond or a swimming pool but it's not gonna happen. I love swimming. That's the main reason behind this choice. The area I live in is very densely populated. There are hardly any trees. I want greeneries.

iv. Would you like to live in another neighbourhood in your town or city? [Why? / Why not?]

Answer: I want to shift to Farmgate where my office is located. Right now, I live in Azimpur and it takes around 20-30 minutes on bike and sometimes more than an hour on rickshaw to commute my office. But sometimes I feel I should go to a first world country and live in a quiet neighbourhood.

Commute: come and go

Cam 15, page-30

Emails:

- i. What kinds of emails do you receive about your work or studies?

Answer: I don't generally communicate through emails. However, sometimes I receive promotional emails, like adverts of different products or services.

Promotional: advertisement related

- ii. Do you prefer to email, phone or text your friends?

Answer: I don't email them. If it is urgent, I make a call. But for as usual communication, we text each other.

Email (verb): send emails

- iii. Do you reply to emails and messages as soon as you receive them? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: Not always. If it is very urgent, I reply as early as possible. But in our day-to-day life, we don't receive very urgent emails and messages very often.

- iv. Are you happy to receive emails that are advertising things? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: I feel both happy and sometimes irritated. Some ads are informative and I get to know many things. On the other hand, some emails constantly promote things that I don't want to buy. These are irritating.

Cam 15, page-51

Languages:

- i. How many languages can you speak? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: I can speak my mother language fairly well. I studied English, so I have some operational command over it. **Besides**, as Bangla, Hindi and Urdu are from the same language family, I have some understanding of Hindi and Urdu.

Command: expertise

- ii. How useful will English be to you in your future? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: I want to move to an English speaking first world country and settle over there. Good English is a must for that.

- iii. What do you remember about learning languages at school? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: **Besides** Bangla, our school curriculum teaches us English as the second language. My memory of language learning in high school is a bit scary (frightening). I remember our English teacher entering the classroom with two big sticks and beating students severely who didn't do their homework.

- iv. What do you think would be the hardest language for you to learn?

Answer: **Although** China is a neighbour, Mandarin – Chinese language – seemed the toughest to learn. I studied it for a couple of months **and then** quit. I couldn't master (learn) its different tones and phonemes.

Cam 15, page-73

Swimming

- i. Did you learn to swim when you were a child?
[Why/Why not?]

Answer: My village home was just beside the river Padma. So, it's customary (a must) for a village child to learn swimming as early as possible like at the age of four or five.

- ii. How often do you go swimming now? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: I live in a city **where** we don't have many places for swimming. So, once or twice a year I get any chance to swim.

- iii. What places are there for swimming where you live?
[Why?]

Answer: There is a river called Burigonga about five or six kilometers away from my home. But its water is unsuitable for swimming in winter and summer. But during the full monsoon, water is relatively clean and I can swim if I want to. **Also**, there are some private swimming pools where the elite go swimming.

iv. Do you think it would be more enjoyable to go swimming outdoors or at an indoor pool? [Why?]

Answer: It actually depends on weather. On normal sunny day, when the weather condition is good, you might find swimming in the lake or river very enjoyable. But if it's freezing outside, indoor pool is the best choice because you can get hot water.

Cam 15, page-95

Jewellery:

i. How often do you wear jewellery? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: I don't wear any jewellery now. However, when I was in high school, I used to wear three to four bracelets.

Cam 16, page-31:

People you study/work with:

i. Who do you spend most time studying with/working with? [Why?]

Answer: Nowadays I spend much of my study time alone. Sometimes, I practice speaking with my partner.

Answer: That would be my colleagues at work. I work at a private company with a communal office space. I need to interact with my colleagues throughout the day.

Communal space: an area where everyone can see each other

Interact: talk

ii. What kinds of things do you study with other people?
[Why?]

Answer: Not much. But sometimes, I take pdf books related to IELTS from other applicants I know well and talk to them about IELTS preparation. However, sometimes I practice speaking with my study partner/test buddy.

iii. Are there times when you study better by yourself?
[Why? /Why not?]

Answer: Yes, there are. In fact, more often than not I study alone. I think it is more efficient. My time is saved as I don't have to interact with others. **Plus**, it is kind of fully depending on myself.

More often than not: most of the time

Efficient: minimum time and minimum cost/energy

iv. Is it important to like the people you study with?
[Why/Why not?]

Answer: If you interact with them a lot, it's really important. **However**, if you are not affected by your classmates, then it's not.

Pori is richer than Raj.

Pori has a lot of qualities. **First**, she is confident. **Then**,

she is linked with foreign intelligence agency.

Page -54:

Flowers and plants:

- i. Do you have a favourite flower or plant?
[Why/Why not?]

Answer: I think I don't have a particular favourite plant. I like all plants including the big ones, the trees. However, I have fascination for roses, especially the red ones.

- ii. What kinds of flowers and plants grow near where you live? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: **Although** I live in our capital city, Dhaka, our soil is very favorable for plants. The other day I went to our roof and I saw a lot of trees grown on rooftops of almost every building. I saw mango trees, different types of vegetables, and so on.

- iii. Is it important to you to have flowers and plants in your home? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: To be honest, I would love to have them around. But to me, it's not so essential.

- iv. Have you ever bought flowers for someone else?
[Why/Why not?]

Answer: Yes, I have. I gave flowers, particularly roses to several people. Sometimes I bought them on special occasions like birthday or Valentine's Day. But on other

occasions, I gave them because I wanted to. I didn't need any reason.

Page-75

Summer:

- i. Is summer your favourite time of year? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: No, not at all. Summer is too hot here in my country. I like winter. Our winter is not too chilly. It's tolerable. I also like rainy when it rains. But not on those days when it's too hot.

Chilly: cold

- ii. What do you do in summer when the weather is very hot? [Why?]

Answer: I do nothing special. But I try to take a lot of liquid like lemon juice, lacchi, green coconut juice, and so on. Mostly, I remain inside during the day. So, I usually don't feel the hot summer outside.

- iii. Do you go on holiday every summer? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: No. summer is unbearably hot in my country. It's not a good time for holidaymaking.

- iv. Did you enjoy the summer holidays when you were at school? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: Definitely, I did. I used to have long vacation, around a month long. I would often go to my maternal grandparents' house and have lots of fun like climbing

trees, fishing, boating, hiking, and so on.

Page-97

Fast food:

- i. What kinds of fast food have you tried? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: Well, I tried a plenty such as noodles, soup, chicken, pizza, burger and so on. A few days ago, I ate wedges. They are long pieces of fried potatoes.

- ii. Do you ever use a microwave to cook food quickly? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: I don't cook. But I've a microwave in my home. My mother uses it sometimes.

- iii. How popular are fast food restaurants where you live? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: They are very popular. Everywhere you go, you will see countless fast-food stores in the corners of any roads or in busy areas.

- iv. When would you go to a fast-food restaurant? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: I don't know. Maybe on next statutory government holiday when my office will remain closed.
Statutory government holiday: compulsory government holiday

Cam 17, page-30

History:

- i. What did you study in history lessons when you were at school?

Answer: I still remember myself memorizing different civilizations such as Harappa, Egyptian, Maya and so on. We were taught mostly south Asian history and different dynasties like the Mughal empire, Pala Dynasty, Sena Dynasty, different kings, their deeds, wars and the like. Of course, all of us were taught history of our country, the 1971 war, 1952 language movement, democratic movement in our country and so on.

Dynasty: family line of government

Deeds: activities

- ii. Did you enjoy studying history at school?
[Why/Why not?]

Answer: Sometimes I did enjoy learning about our past. But when it came to exam and memorizing different dates, names, or periods, it was boring and tiring, of course.

Tiring: difficult

Normal	Put emphasis
Listen to me.	Do listen to me.
She wanted help.	She did want help.
You made a mistake.	You did make a mistake.
I want to go.	I do want to go.
She tries hard.	She does try hard.

When it comes to + verb (ing)

When it comes to going/visiting,

iii. How often do you watch TV programmes about history now? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: I think I'm a student of history. I regularly read historical facts, wars, past kings, queens, empires and so on. Sometimes I watch movies and TV series (which are) based on past events, such as the Tudors, Prophet Joseph and so on.

Tudors: a dynasty in England

Facts: correct things, example $2+2=4$, Sheikh Mujib was our first president in absentia

In absentia: while not present,

Empires: kingdoms

iv. What period of history would you like to learn more about? [Why?]

Answer: I want to know more about the dinosaurs and how they lived. Were most of them carnivores or herbivores? Could they fly or were only land based? How did they go (become) extinct?



Carnivores: /'kɑ:.ni.vɔ:r/ meat eating animals

Herbivores: plant eating animals

Go extinct: disappear, die out

Cam 17, page-52:

Reading:

- i. Did you have a favourite book when you were a child?

Answer: Yes, I did. I loved reading short stories, especially 'Aesop's fables'. The book contained some amazing stories like a thirsty crow, a liar shepherd, an ant and a grasshopper, and so on. They were entertaining as well as educational. I read them countless times. They never felt boring to me.

- ii. How much reading do you do for your work/studies? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: Over the last couple of months, I have read a lot for IELTS preparation. But for my professional life, I do not need to read much. Sometimes I have to go through some company reports and instructions.

Go through: read quickly

For student:

Over the last couple of months, I have read a lot for IELTS. **But** for my study, I don't read much long before exam. **However**, when the exam is near, I spend whole day and sometimes the whole night reading.

Subject + spend + verb (ing)

Examples:

- I spend my time reading.
- She spends her life learning.
- My mother spent her life working for us.

iii. What kinds of books do you read for pleasure?
[Why/Why not?]

Answer: I don't read books **but** I read newspapers. My interests centre around sports like cricket, politics, entertainment and economics. So, I read newspaper articles (which are) related to these topics.

Centre around: to have something as the main subject of discussion or interest

iv. Do you prefer to read a newspaper or a magazine online, or to buy a copy? [Why?]

Answer: I probably bought a paper newspaper around a

decade ago. I read news a lot but online because I can do it for free.

Cam 17, page-74

Drinks:

- i. What do you like to drink with your dinner?
[Why?]

Answer: Water. I take milk and lemon juice. But it is after I finish my dinner. During dinner, I drink mineral water. Lately (recently) I started taking apple seeder vinegar just before I start eating (taking) the main course.

Course: food

- ii. Do you drink a lot of water every day? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: During the hot summer days, I do drink plenty of water or as much as I need. I think I take sufficient amount of water, not too much or not too less. Sometimes or probably usually I substitute water intake with juice or other drinks like coffee or tea.

Substitute: to use something or someone instead of another thing or person

	Emphasise
I drink.	I do drink.

- iii. Do you prefer drinking tea or coffee? [Why?]

Answer: For health reasons, I prefer tea because it

contains less caffeine. And we grow tea. It goes with our culture.

Caffeine:

- iv. If people visit you in your home, what do you usually offer them to drink? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: It depends on who they are. If they are very close to us, we offer them lemon juice or any fruit juice. However, if we have a professional relationship with them, we make them tea or coffee.

- i. Who are you?
ii. I know who you are.

Cam 17, page-95

Maps:

- i. Do you think it's better to use a paper map or a map on your phone? [Why?]

Answer: I think if you have a smartphone with internet connection, you don't need any paper map. Google map is amazing and has everything you need.

- ii. When was the last time you needed to use a map? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: Almost on a daily basis, I use Google Map. I six days a week use Uber motor cycle service for commuting to and from office.

Commute: go to work

- iii. If you visit a new city, do you always use a map to find your way around? [Why/Why not?]

Answer: **If** there are people around me, **such as** a rickshaw puller **or** local shopkeeper, I **first** ask them for direction. **If** I find no help, I at last depend on Google Map.

iv. In general, do you find it easy to read maps?
[Why/Why not?]

Answer: **Yes**, I do. I taught Geography to some English medium students. **Besides**, to understand politics you need to understand geography as well. I am deeply into politics.

Examples:

Sandy loves successful men.	She is into successful men.
Like/love/be interested	Be into

In part 3, the topics **and** questions are more general **and** more abstract. The questions gradually become more difficult.

It is very important to answer all of the questions as fully as possible **so that** the examiner can assess your language. This will also help improve your score. Make sure to expand on your answers as much as possible.

Techniques for part 3:

1. Stating **or** explaining your own view: **well, I think** (I believe, I presume, I reckon)
2. Giving relevant examples: **for instance**, for example
3. Explaining how and why something happens: **this happens because**
4. Saying what would, could, should or might happen: **if that happened then**,
5. Suggesting a solution to a problem: **one way of dealing with this is**
6. Explaining another side to the issue: **on the other hand, some people believe ...**

Techniques for part 3:

1. Stating your view: **well, I think** (I believe, I presume, I reckon)
2. Giving examples: **for instance**, for example
3. Giving reasons: **this happens because**
4. Saying a condition: **if that happened then**,
5. Suggesting a solution: **one way of dealing with this is**
6. Explaining another side: **on the other hand, some people believe ...**

Agreeing and disagreeing:

Sometimes the examiner will give you an opinion and then ask ‘would you agree with that’

Some ways to begin your answer:

1. Oh no, not at all.

2. Well, I think there are valid points for both.

3. I totally agree with that.

4. I think I would probably have to say no.

5. To a certain extent, yes.

6. I completely disagree.

7. I can see your point, but ...

8. Yes, I think that's absolutely right.

9. I think it depends on the situation/country/person.

10. It seems to me that there are two sides to consider.

Test tip: don't be afraid to disagree with the opinions the examiner expresses. These are not necessarily what the examiner thinks or believes. It is simply a chance for you to showcase your language and ideas.

Problem	Solution
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the candidate doesn't understand the question	I'm not really sure what <u>you</u> <u>mean</u> .
the candidate <u>hasn't heard</u> the question properly	I'm sorry, could you repeat the question?
the candidate has made a mistake	Sorry, I meant to say...
the candidate <u>isn't</u> sure how to answer	honestly, I have no idea.

13*13 =

3*4 = 12

Cam 9, page-32

Shopping at markets:

- i. Do people in your country enjoy going to the open-air markets that sell things like food or clothes or old objects?

Answer: A lot of people do, especially the poor and the middle class. However, the elite don't like crowds because they can afford expensive items in big shopping malls. They tend to avoid street markets (these places).

The elite: the rich

Tend to: generally

- ii. Which is more popular, open-air market or shopping malls?

Answer: Both are popular, but to different sets of people. The tippy tops don't like street markets, whereas the commoners are happy shopping wherever things are available at a cheap rate.

The tippy tops: the elite, super rich

Subject + to be verb + happy + verb (ing)

She is happy helping you.

Commoners: mango people

- iii. Do you think that shopping malls are more suitable places for selling certain types of things? Which ones? [Why?]

Answer: Yes, I do. There are a wide range of products that cannot be displayed in the street, such as gold ornaments, expensive cosmetics, cars, high-end electronic gadgets like camera and so on. You cannot expect to buy 24 carat gold bars or 22 carat jewellery in an open-air market.

High-end: high-value, branded

- iv. Do you think young people feel the same about shopping at markets as older people?

Answer: Well, when it comes to the purpose, they both have the same objective: to buy the best products they need. There are some differences like young people associate shopping with other activities such as watching a movie, eating out, meeting friends and taking a lot of selfies.

Mature people, on the other hand, are more into shopping than other associated activities.

Answer: Well, when it comes to the purpose, they both have the same objective: to buy the best products they need. There are some differences. Young people do shopping and other things together, such as watching a movie, eating out, meeting friends and taking a lot of selfies. Mature people, on the other hand, focus more on shopping.

When it comes to + noun/verb(ing) = about

When it comes to shopping = about shopping

When it comes to hobbies = about hobbies

The same:

Objective: aim

Be into: be interested

I am into movies. I like movies.

Shopping in general:

- i. What do you think are the advantages of buying things from shops rather than (instead of) markets?

Answer: I think there are several advantages. To begin with, you can save both journey time and cost if you shop in a local shop instead of going to a market far from your

home. Second, you might develop a good rapport with the shopkeeper if you regularly go to them. Sometimes, you could buy things in credit because they know you well.

Rapport: friendship

In credit: বাকিতে

Shop: verb: কেনাকাটা করা।

What are the advantages?

Do you think?

What do you think are the advantages?

The advantages of eating

The advantages of dancing (verb+ing)

The advantages of dance (noun)

I have a shop. Please, shop here.

I do shopping.

I shop.

- ii. How does advertising influence what people choose to buy? Is it true for everyone?

Answer: People's buying behaviour is usually influenced by promotions. For example, I remember (that) once Pakhi dress became a hit in Bangladesh because an actress named

Pakhi used to wear this dress on a TV show. Many young women went crazy for this dress. **However**, it is not true for everyone **because** some people always go against the tide.

Advertising influences Jack.

Advertising influences our buying behaviour.

Advertising influences what we buy.

Promotions: adverts, advertisement

Become a hit: become very popular

Go against the tide: behave in a way that disagrees with most/ snob effect



iii. Do you think (that) any recent changes in the way people live have affected (changed) general shopping habits? Why is this?

The way we live today is different from the way we lived in past. Has it changed our hopping habits?

Answer: Yes. Our changed lifestyles have also changed our buying behaviour. Majority of the world's population now

lives in cities, often in high-rise tall buildings. And our life is largely shaped by the internet and social media. So is our shopping habit. Shopping is not limited to markets or malls only. A lot of people order things online and products come to their doors.

Cam 9, page-55

Doing new things

i. Why do you think some people like doing new things?

Answer: There could be several reasons. First, doing anything new is fun and exciting. For example, once (when) you have visited a place, you want to go to a different place, see different things, and learn newer things. Going to the same place many times over might not be very exciting. Second, people have a natural liking for new things. It is in our DNA, I guess.

Answer: There could be several reasons. Firstly, doing the same things many times over is boring. For example, I have visited Sajek once. I don't want to visit this place again if I have a chance to visit another place. Secondly, doing anything new is exciting and fun. That's why we see mountain climbers usually climb newer mountains. Third, new experience means new learning. So, education could be another purpose.

Answer: Their personality could be a big factor. They are entrepreneurial and creative in nature. For example, Shannon loved doing new things. The same can be said about Nicolas Tesla, both of whom weren't interested in fame but in inventing new things. For the commoners, new things are exciting and sometimes adventurous.

- ii. What problems can people have when they try new activities for the first time?

Answer: initially many of us might not know what to do or how to approach. For example, while learning to drive, we might not know how to start. That's why we usually take help from others. Then, nervousness and the fear of making mistakes or failure. People can be nervous in any new activity, be it cooking, scuba diving or wave surfing.

Answer: I think the common problem is nervousness and the fear of failure. They are doing it for the first time and they might be nervous or afraid that they can make mistakes. They sometimes do make mistakes. In addition, they may incur financial losses if they start a business. Or their experience might turn out to be bad. For instance, they

tasted a different dish hoping to enjoy the food. But they might not like the flavour.

Incur: commit, do, make

Turn out to be: prove to be

Answer: initially many of us might not know what to do or how to approach. For example, while learning to drive, we might not know how to start. That's why we usually take help from others. Then, nervousness and the fear of making mistakes or failure. People can be nervous in any new activity, be it cooking, scuba diving or wave surfing.

iii. Do you think it's best to do new things on your own or with other people? Why?

Answer: It depends on the type and nature of the things (which are) being done. For example, when you are inviting someone for a dinner date, you don't need other people for that. However, for a serious thing that could affect others, it is better to work in a group.

Learning new things:

i. What kinds of things do children learn to do when they are very young? How important are these things?

Answer: Well, they learn a wide range of things in their early childhood. They understand that if they smile or cry, someone will respond to them. The grown-ups teach them

how to talk, and behave with others. Most importantly, they are taught socializing skills like the dos and don'ts.

- ii. Do you think children and adults learn to do things in the same way? How is their learning style different?

Answer: Children are fast learners, but adults are analyzing. Youngsters observe and learn things quickly. They can memorize easily. For example, a child is comparatively faster than I am when it comes to memorizing new vocabularies or acquiring a second or third language. But adults' brains are analytical in nature and take more time.

- iii. Some people say that it is more important to learn a lot of things now than it was in the past? Do you agree with this?

Answer: The world has become easier in some ways but more competitive as well. We can learn in many ways but the need to learn has increased a lot. Modern world needs people who are increasingly developing themselves and multitasking. For instance, fifty years ago, we didn't need to learn to use credit card, debit card, use email or open a bank account. Now almost everyone has to do these.

Cam 9, page-78

Reasons for daily travel:

- i. **Why** do people need to travel every day?

There are several reasons. Chief among them I think is related to making a living, survival or professions. Students go to schools, colleges or universities and come home. Doctors go to hospitals; bankers go to offices and politicians go to the parliament. Second, for socializing purposes, we visit. Third, we have to fulfil many needs **such as** shopping, hanging out, touring, and visiting a dentist. All of these involve travelling.

For several reasons: **primarily** people need to commute to **and** from their workplace. This reason **I think** is professional. Students have to go to schools, colleges or universities **and** come home. Doctors go to their chambers. A bank employee has to go their office **and** after office come home. **Secondly**, we have other needs **such as** shopping, hanging out, travelling, and visiting a friend. All of these involve travelling.

Every day = adverb	Everyday = adjective
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I eat every day.	Teaching is my everyday activity.
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Commute: travel to and from office, or workplace

Respective: unique, different

- ii. What problems can people have when they are on their daily journey, for example to work or school?
[Why?]

Answer: I think the problems commuters face depend on many things. For example, in developed countries, especially Japan problems are not that extreme or many. But in many crowded cities such as Dhaka, finding transport is a big hurdle. Then there is the never-ending traffic jam that takes up a lot of valuable time. In addition, a big problem is pollution. Air quality in many countries is extremely bad. Finally, many people, especially women and children face sexual harassment in public transports.

<p>What do you do when you are, say, eating? How will you go when you are visiting, for example, Japan?</p>

Commuters: people who travel daily to and from work

- iii. Some people say that daily journeys like these will

not be so common in the future. Do you agree or disagree?

Answer: I, to a large extent, agree with this. You see once people had no mechanical means of transportation. They depended only on their feet. Then came horse drawn chariots and, in modern days, engine vehicles like buses, cars, trains or jet planes. In future, we can expect to see flying taxis or fully automated vehicles.

Horse-drawn: pulled by horses

Chariots:

Means: way



Benefits of international travel:

- i. What do you think people can learn from travelling to other countries? Why?

Answer: **First of all**, they develop a **firsthand** experience of a different culture, like how people eat, behave, lead their life and so on. **Second of all** and probably a very important one, there is the cultural transmission. Visitors learn from the local people and vice versa.

	Vice versa
Sandy loves Jack and Jack loves Sandy.	Sandy loves Jack and vice versa.

I help her and she helps me.	I help her and vice versa.
The Chinese admire the Iranians and the Iranians admire the Chinese.	The Chinese admire the Iranians and vice versa.

ii. Can travel make a positive difference to the economy of a country? How?

Answer: of course, it can. In fact, many economies* have benefited a lot from international tourism. Turkey, Nepal, Greece, Spain, Malta, Jamaica and many other countries depend heavily on foreign tourists. Thailand and Turkey's economy to a large extent is tourism dependent, for example. Egypt is another example. Without foreign tourists, their economy will be hard-hit.

*Economy: country

iii. Do you think a society can benefit if its members have experience of travelling to other countries? In what ways?

Answer: I do. A country can gain in many ways when its population has experience of travelling abroad. They learn many better ways of doing things and bring this knowledge to their home country. For example, some young Bangladeshi men started selling chilly sweets and it turns out they have learnt it from their visits to India. Another example is chicken Momo. It's a foreign food. Tourists brought this item to our country.

Chunking: running words together in a natural way

Cam 9, page-103

Helping other people in the community:

- i. What are some of the ways people can help others in the community? Which is most important?

Answer: There are many ways to reach out to others. Firstly, the hungry can be given food. Secondly, the homeless need shelter. Thirdly, every society has elderly and disabled people. They should be given preferences in roads, hospitals, or other public places. Last but not the least, in times of crises, we should help each other in every way possible.

Answer: Most importantly, they shouldn't be doing anything irrational or violating the law. That's probably the best way of helping other each. For example, people need to put wastes where they are supposed to be kept (put), like bins instead of throwing them here and there. In addition, in disasters or crisis, they can give each other both tangible and intangible help.

Irrational: illogical

Violate: break

Tangible help: money, food, etc. (concrete)

Intangible help: giving information

- ii. Why do you think some people like to help other people?

Answer: I think part of the reason is psychological. Doing anything generous helps release oxytocin and dopamine which give a good feeling. They might find a purpose in life in helping others.

Humans have always helped each other. So, the instinct of generosity is felt by everyone, I guess. Some people might feel it more.

Answer: For several reasons, first, when we help others, we feel happy. We feel we are doing something great or generous. Second, humans have always helped each other. When someone is in a problem, we help them. And we expect if we are in a problem, they will also help us.

Oxytocin: brain chemical

Dopamine: brain chemical

- iii. Some people say that people help others in the community more now than they did in the past? Do you agree or disagree? Why?

Some people say that we help more than our previous generations. Do you agree?

Answer: I think we help more. You see the amount of donations made by rich countries is consistently (constantly) increasing over the last six or seven decades. And then the world now has more wealth than ever before. So, in absolute terms, help is on the rise. But at the same time, in many societies people have become very individualist and sometimes self-centered.

Community service:

- i. What types of services, such as libraries or health centres, are available to the people who live in your area? Do you think there are enough of them?

Answer: I live in the capital of Bangladesh, Dhaka. More specifically, I live in Azimpur, one of the centres of Dhaka city. Here we have all the major and minor services we need. We have universities, colleges, hospitals, diagnostic centres, parks, libraries, shopping malls, food courts and so on. I think they are enough. However, we don't have good transport system. Traffic jam is a common problem every day. Besides, in peak hours, it is extremely difficult to get transport.

Which groups of people generally need most support in a community? Why?

Answer: if we are talking about material help, the poor especially those living in the street, need the most help.

Then there is other type of help. Some people are corrupt and they need psychological help.

- ii. Who do you think should pay for the services that are available to the people in a community? Should it be the government or individual people?

Answer: Well, government gets its revenue from the people. So, ultimately, it's the people that pay. But I think rich people should pay more, or at least their fair share.

Cam 10, page-32

Skills and abilities:

- i. What skills and abilities do people most want to have today? Why?

Answer: I think communication skills are given a lot of importance. IT, and compute skills are also essential. I think, good people skills matter the most. It means we need to understand other people properly.

People skills: the ability to communicate with people in a friendly way and therefore deal with them effectively, especially in business:

- ii. Which skills should children learn at school?

Answer: I presume schools can teach children how to be good human beings such as how to talk nicely, behave

well, and make friends. I mean socializing skills should be taught. I remember when I was in primary school, some of our teachers taught us about the importance of cleanliness. It can be done as well.

Presume: to believe something to be true because it is very likely, although you are not certain:

iii. Are there any skills which they should learn at home? What are they?

Answer: Yes, there are. They can learn good and polite behaviour, self-control and of course socializing skills like how to behave well with the elders and youngers, the importance of being honest and truthful, how to react in danger, and so on.

iv. Which skills do you think will be important in the future? Why?

Answer: I believe interpersonal skills will be the most important in the days ahead. Society will value social skills a lot. Besides, future world might be dominated by artificial intelligence. Everyone might need to be familiar with technology in one way or another.

Interpersonal skills: people skills

Salaries for skilled people:

i. Which kinds of jobs have the highest salaries in your

country? Why is this?

Answer: A number of jobs are highly paid. First, CEOs or MDs of commercial banks get astronomical salaries. Then, senior managers in MNCs earn a lot. In addition, some specialists such as a famous surgeon, or an IT expert get really good compensations. This happens because of demand and supply mechanism. They are paid a lot because they are in short supply.

Astronomical: huge, very large

MNC: multinational company

Compensation: salary

Mechanism: system

- ii. Are there any other jobs that you think should have high salaries? Why do you think that?

Answer: It's hard to answer. Sometimes I think some primary school teachers are poorly paid. But then I think they get what they deserve. If they don't like their profession, they can change. I don't believe in imposing higher salaries for a particular profession.

Imposing: forcing

- iii. Some people say it would be better for society if everyone got the same salary. What do you think about that? Why?

Answer: I don't agree with them at all. This measure would lead to a complete collapse of our social and economic order. People should be rewarded according to their expertise, contributions, achievements, and successes. A hard-working plumber should earn more than a plumber who rarely works, taking other things constant. Otherwise, people would lose motivations to work hard.

Lead to: cause

Collapse: breakdown

Cam 10, Page-56:

Local business

- i. What types of local businesses are there in your neighbourhood? Are there restaurants, shops or dentists for example?

Answer: I can see a variety of businesses around me. There are dentists, food courts, coffee shops, grocery stores, libraries, drug stores and so on. I live in a busy city and it has got almost everything within a few-mile-radius.

- ii. Do you think local businesses are important for a neighbourhood? In what way?

Answer: Of course. They are. They provide jobs and help the economy keep going. Local businesses can one day become global. Businesses start locally and then go global.

iii. How do large shopping malls and commercial centres affect small local businesses?

Answer: In a number of ways, small businesses get affected by big businesses. First, they lose customers which in turn means less sales and lower business growth. Also, the growth of big shopping malls and commercial centres could be responsible for widening wealth gap, affecting all. Small businesses provide a lot of jobs. So, employment might be negatively affected as well.

Widen: increase

People and business:

i. Why do some people want to start their own business?

Answer: There could be several reasons. First, business means comparatively more independence. If you are working in a company, you have to go to office before a particular time, have to be suited-booted, and cannot take days-off as you wish. But in your own business, you are your own boss, accountable to none but you. Second, some people who love to take up challenges find entrepreneurship more exciting and enjoyable. Third, business means more risks. And risks come with a premium/benefits. People can become very rich quickly from their own business.

Risk comes with premium (benefits).

- ii. Are there any disadvantages to running a business?
Which is more serious?

Answer: The risks to running a business are numerous. To begin with, if business fails, the owners fail. If businesses go down, so do they. Second, rewards are theirs but risks are theirs too. I think the most serious drawback would be that they have to take up enormous amounts of risks.

- iii. What are the most important qualities that a good business person needs? Why is that?

Answer: When I think of a good or successful business person, some qualities instantly pop up in my mind. First, they don't need to work very hard, but they really need to work very smart. They need to understand the market and quickly adapt. Second, efficiency is the key to success in any competitive field. You need to spend less resource to produce more output. Third, success is not guaranteed. Even doing well does not always necessarily mean guaranteed success. They need to innovate to respond to changes in the markets.

Easy: they need a lot of qualities. First of all, they need to be smart. Second of all, they have to work hard. Thirdly, they need to understand the market and customers.

Pop up: come

Cam 10, Page -79

Relationships between parents and children

- i. How much time do children spend with their parents in your country? Do you think that is enough?

Answer: **I am afraid** the amount of shared time between parents and children is on the decline in our country due to the widespread use of cell phones and social media. This is not good for a healthy future generation as children are not getting enough time to bond well with their parents.

Widespread: huge

- ii. How important **do you think** spending time together is for the relationships between parents and children? Why?

Answer: For the healthy development of a child, this is very important. For example, when children play fight with father or mother, they learn self-regulation. Quality time between parents and children also helps develop good bonding between them.

- iii. Have relationships between parents and children changed in recent years? Why do you think that is?

Answer: I don't think (that) 'parents-children' relationships have fundamentally changed. They have evolved to some extent. Now parents are more conscious and understand children well due to the available literature and research findings on children's psychology.

Literature: books

Evolve: move from one phase to another

Children's free-time activities

- i. What are the most popular free-time activities with children today?

Answer: Parents and other caregivers play with children. Another is baby-talk. Parents especially mothers use one-on-one baby talk with their children to teach them speaking. When children are a bit mature, parents take them to parks and other social environments such as zoo. Children also watch cartoons, play video games, and play with other kids, etc.

- ii. Do you think the free-time activities children do today are good for their health? Why is that?

Answer: Some activities probably are not. For example, watching cartoons or playing online games might not be physically good. But outdoor activities are helpful. On a broader scale, what young adults in cities in my country

do is probably very harmful physiologically and psychologically. They spend excessive amount of time with cellphones and do very little outdoor activities.

iii. How do you think children's activities will change in the future? Will this be a positive change?

Answer: I presume in future children's activities will be much more AI or technology centric. I think this will be positive. We work and innovate for our children. So, society will not allow any unhelpful development for our future generation.

Cam 10, Page – 103:

Owning things:

i. What types of things do young people in your country most want to own today?

Answer: It depends on a number of factors such as demography, socio economic status, income, gender, and educational aptitudes. Young men tend to own gadgets, such as expensive phones, bikes, or cars. Some girls like petting cats, or birds like parrots. They are also interested in things. But they love dresses more.

Innate:

ii. Why do some people feel they need to own things?

Answer: The drive to own things is innate. We developed this mechanism to survive. We feel more secured when we are surrounded by necessary things.

Innate



iii. Do you think that owning lots of things makes people happy?

Answer: I think this makes them feel more secured. Feeling secured might be linked with happiness. For example, some people want to own guns and they think they might be in need of it in danger. So, owning a gun might make them feel secured or happy.

Salaries for skilled people:

i. Do you think television and films can make people want to get new possessions?

Answer: I reckon TV or films do influence our choice. But they are not fundamentally responsible for wanting to own things. For example, we have a need for dress. A girl might want to buy pakhi dress as she saw this on TV. Here TV influenced the style or pattern but not the need. However, TV and films can create new demands.

- ii. Are there any benefits to society of people wanting to get new possessions?

Answer: Yes. Our entire social structure is based on making things better, or more and better consumption. We want to get new things. That's why innovation takes place. That's why there are companies bringing out new products.

- iii. Do you think people will consider that having lots of possessions is a sign of success in the future? Why?

Answer: They already do. If you have an apple iPhone, you want to show it to people. If you are riding a bike and are a young man, you want to show it to your friends and other women. Similarly, if you wear a Rolex watch, you want others to notice it.

Cam 11, page-32

Different types of home:

- i. What kinds of home are most popular in your country? Why is this?

Answer: It differs from villages to cities. In rural areas, people want to build duplex house made of both natural and concrete material. But in cities, flats are very popular. The main reason is that in cities space is limited, so tall buildings are the only option left.

- ii. What do you think are the advantages of living in a house rather than an apartment?

Answer: I think there are several advantages. To begin with, to change the exterior of any apartment is difficult. But a house can easily be redecorated. Second, often houses are accompanied by spacious yard in the front or back where you can do gardening. In apartments, these chances are rather slim. Also you can make a pool in your yard. But this is usually not possible on the seventh floor of a tall building.

To sing is fun.

- iii. Do you think everyone would like to live in a larger home? Why is that?

Answer: I don't. Not everyone wants a large home. The reason is that maintaining a big house is tiring. You need more money, or people or you have to work really hard to keep things clean. But if they can afford, I think most

people would love a larger home because of its many obvious benefits.

Finding a place to live:

- i. How easy is it to find a place to live in your country?

Answer: In village it is not that difficult. Although our country is densely populated, finding accommodation in villages has never been a big problem. In cities, on the other hand, things are very different. You have to pay a lot to get a good accommodation. Yet, if you are a bachelor or a single mom or dad, things are even more difficult. Landlords don't want to rent them.

Densely: a lot, hugely, extremely

- ii. Do you think it is better to rent or to buy a place to live in? Why?

Answer: It's hard to answer. It depends on many factors. For example, you are going to New Zealand for a six-month short course. You probably wouldn't want to buy a house for this short time. But if you live somewhere permanently, you might want to buy a house because it means ownership and possessions. And we humans want to possess things.

- iii. Do you agree that there is a right age for young adults to stop living with their parents? Why is that?

Answer: I don't think that young people need to stop living with their parents. They certainly need to be able to take care of themselves and be independent after a certain time. This age varies across cultures. But they don't need to leave their parents. They can be independent and at the same time take care of their moms and dads.

Cam 11, page-56

Reading and children:

- i. What kinds of books are most popular with children in your country? Why do you think that is?

Answer: Children in my country like comics, cartoons and fairly-tales a lot. Fables are also popular. These books contain a lot of graphics, nice pictures and drawings which are appealing to them.

Fables: educational stories

- ii. Why do you think some children do not read books very often?

Answer: It's primarily because there are other more exciting things to do like watching cartoons on TV or playing computer games. If their only choice were reading books, I think far more children would make reading a hobby than now.

Primarily: mainly

iii. How do you think children can be encouraged to read more?

Answer: It can be done by giving positive reinforcement. For example, if they love candy, a condition could be put and it is if they finish a book, they will get some candies. This way a habit of reading can be developed in them.

Positive reinforcements: positive rewards

Reading for different purposes:

i. Are there any occasions when reading at speed is a useful skill to have? What are they?

Answer: Yes. There are many. To begin with, any competitive reading test requires speed reading skills, particularly scanning and skimming. Then if you are writing a thesis paper and looking for materials, you might get thousands of articles related to your topic but you need to narrow them down to five or ten. You need to be a fast reader.

Related to: about

Narrow down: reduce

ii. Do you think that reading novels is more interesting than reading factual books?

Answer: It varies across genders. Women generally like novels and it is they who usually buy books. Also men read books but they generally buy non-fiction.

	More importance
She did it.	It is/was she who did it.
You told her.	It is you who told her.
They buy books.	It is they who buy books.
Pori sacrificed a lot.	It is Pori who sacrificed a lot.

Vary: differ

- iii. Are there jobs when people need to read a lot? What are they?

Answer: A teacher needs to read a lot. Then journalists have to remain continuously updated with events. Besides, doctors, scientists, politicians and political analysts in the west regularly have to read.

Have to: modal/should

Cam 11, page-79:

Types of weather:

- i. What types of weather do people in your country dislike most? Why is that?

Answer: Our climate is very temperate in nature. It's not very hot, nor very cold. So, we don't like whether when it is too hot or too cold. We like rains but dislike when it rains a lot.

- ii. What jobs can be affected by different weather conditions? Why?

Answer: Outdoor work is affected in many ways when weather condition changes frequently. For example, farmers in the field cannot continue their work if there is a hurricane or heavy rain. Similarly, construction workers, day laborers, fishermen and women also suffer.

- iii. Are there any important festivals in your country that celebrates a season or type of weather?

Answer: In fact, we have plenty. Our cultural is highly influenced by Buddhist and Hindu traditions. There is an old saying '13 religious festivals in 12 months. We celebrate the last day of Chaitra and the first day of Boishakh to welcome Bengali new year. Then, in winter, we celebrate something called 'Poush Mela', where a varieties of winter foods, especially cakes, which are integral part of our rural culture, are enjoyed.

Integral: inseparable

Weather forecasts:

- i. How important do you think it is for everyone to check what the next day's weather will be? Why?

Answer: It depends on the overall climate, people's professions and many other factors. For example, for the people who go fishing in the open sea, it is important. But if a country has a very stable and predictable weather pattern, I don't think everyone needs to check weather updates constantly.

Stable: something that doesn't change much

Predictable: something we can predict (guess)

- ii. What is the best way to get accurate information about the weather?

Answer: In modern times, we largely depend on satellite imagery and meteorologists – the weather scientists – for weather updates.

- iii. How easy or difficult is it to predict the weather in your country? Why is that?

Answer: Satellites observing the surface of the earth have improved weather forecasting a lot. And we now have different media to get weather information, such as Google weather updates, all major news channels weather updates and so on. In general, because of modern technology and cooperation between various weather observation sites, things have improved a lot.

Cam 11, page-102:

Different types of TV programmes:

- i. What are the most popular kinds of TV programmes in your country? Why is this?

Answer: Today's young generation likes Bangla drama a lot. Many of them do watch foreign TV series, especially US ones. But, housewives and some men are avid fans of Indian TV series and some channels such as Star Jolsha, Z-Bangla and the like.

Avid: big

The like: etc.

- ii. Do you think there are too many game shows on TV nowadays? Why?

Answer: No, I don't think so. TV channels compete with each to get and retain as many viewers as possible. If there are too many programmes of one kind, people would feel bored and switch to a different kind of programme.

Retain: keep

- iii. Do you think TV is the main way for people to get the news in your country? What other ways are there?

Answer: In past, TV was the primary or only source. But now it is the internet and different social media apps that replaced TV as the main source of information.

TV advertising:

- i. What types of products are advertised most often on TV?

Answer: Mostly consumer products such as soft drinks, chips, and other foods. Commercial banks and corporations also run ads. Soaps, detergents and cosmetics often pop up on TV screen.

Pop up: appear:

- ii. Do you think that people pay attention to adverts on TV? Why do you think that is?

Answer: Commercials do have responses. Otherwise, companies would not have spent or would spend tons of money on this. But not everyone is interested in ads. And ads are not targeted at everyone. Companies target a certain segment of society and run ads.

Commercials: advertisements

- iv. How important are regulations on TV advertising?

Answer: I think there should be some regulations so that ads do not promote violence in the society in any way or create divisions.

Cam 12, page-29:

Arriving early:

- i. In what kinds of situations should people arrive early?

Answer: I think there are many situations where people should follow a strict timetable. For example, when they have an important exam, like IELTS, job exam, or O-levels and A-levels. Second, if they have any important appointment: such as a job interview, or official meetings.

- ii. How important is it to arrive early in your country?

Answer: Like most developed countries, we value punctuality a lot. Although for many reasons such as traffic jam, we cannot maintain our time, it is recognized by all that we should do it. People who arrive early (timely) are considered organized and punctual.

Answer 2: We value punctuality a lot. Sometimes we cannot maintain our time for many reasons such as traffic jam. But we understand the importance of arriving early.

Value: give importance

- iii. How can modern technology help people arrive

early?

Answer: Well, I think modern tech can help us in many ways to maintain our time. For example, all cell phones have alarm clock and calendar reminder. If you want to wake up early, you can set alarm for a particular time and your phone will remind you it is time to wake up. Secondly, we can use Google map to check traffic situations on a particular route (road) and take a different route which is less crowded.

Being patient:

i. What kinds of jobs require (need) the most patience?

Answer: I think a number of professions require a very high degree (level) of patience. For example, doctors and nurses who work with patients like **Schizophrenia** or in the old care home have to show enormous amounts of patience. Secondly, teachers who teach in kindergarten schools have to tolerate many things. Thirdly, researchers and innovators have to wait for years, even decades for a big breakthrough.

Breakthrough: a big change, invention

ii. Is it always better to be patient in work (or studies)?

Answer: I don't know if it is always better. We have to look at the type of work. For instance, if a scientist is trying hard

to invent a lifesaving vaccine, they need to show utmost patience because the stakes (effects, impacts, importance) are very high.

If a doctor is performing an open heart surgery, they need to show utmost patience because the stakes are very high.

Utmost = maximum

Cam 12, Page -52

Watching films/movies

- i. What are the most popular types of films in your country?

Answer: It actually depends on a number of factors, such as demographics, socio economic status, and education. The elite like classy western movies, and sometimes Indian cinemas. The commoners watch a variety of films, for example, traditional Bangla cinema, Hindi and Tamil romantic, or action films.

Demographics: the statistical characteristics of human populations (such as age or income)

The elite: the upper class

- ii. What is the difference between watching a film in

the cinema and watching a film at home?

Answer: There are enormous differences. First, a cinema hall is a social environment, with many people watching a film at the same time. To different events of a film, they react like laughing, smiling or shouting simultaneously. It's a very lively environment. But this is not the case when you are watching a film at your home, sitting on the comfy couch or lying on the bed.

Answer 2: There are enormous differences. A cinema hall is a crowded theatre. A lot of people laugh, smile or shout together . It's a very lively environment. But this is not the case when you are watching a film at your home, sitting on the comfy couch or lying on the bed.

Simultaneously: at the same time

Comfy: comfortable

Couch: sofa

iii. Do you think cinemas will close in the future?

Answer: Not at all. Technology has brought films first at our home through TV then at our hands through digital phones. But cinema halls are still functioning. They will change but not disappear.

Theatre:

- i. How important is the theatre in your country's history?

Answer: Theatre has played a very important role in our culture. But our form of theatre is a bit different from that in the western world. We have traditionally enjoyed Jatra, a form of stage drama. They depicted our and world history like the battle of Polashi, behula lokkhin dar, or battles in the Middle Ages. Before and after our war of independence in 1971, Jatra and stage drama have showed how everything unfolded. Cinema halls also did play their role.

Answer 2: Films have always represented our culture, struggle and lifestyles. Many films were made about our liberation war such as ora 11 jon, shamol chaya. Some films represented our language movement; many depicted our rural life.

Answer 3: We have our own form of theatre. In past, Jatra, a kind of stage drama, was very common. Cinema halls once were very popular. Now, people go to cineplex, a modern form of theatre. Many of our films are related to our rich history, such as ora 11 jon, shamol chaya, harjar bochar dhore, podda nodir maji, and so on.

Depict: describe, represent

Unfold: happen

- ii. How strong a tradition is it in your country to go to the theatre?

Answer: For cultural reasons, the commoners have no regular presence in theatre. Only the cultural elite, who are a very small minority in our country, are connected to stage drama or theatre.

- iii. Do you think the theatre should be run as a business or as a public service?

Answer: They should run as a business. Without making profit, they will be a liability. No innovation might take place.

Page-73:

Money and young people

- i. Why do some parents give their children money to spend each week?

Answer: I think parents want to make their children good money managers. If they are given on a daily basis or monthly, they might not learn the need to save money. However, when they get their pocket money on a weekly basis, they know that I will get my next installment next week, so I will have to spend prudently.

Prudently: carefully, in a way that shows care and thought for the future

- ii. Do you agree that schools should teach children how to manage money?

Answer: I think schools have been doing that for a long time. They might not be teaching it very formally like a subject. But teachers have always talked about the importance of frugality in life. Should there be a subject like math or history? – I don't know.

Frugality: the quality of being economical with money or food; thriftiness.

Economical: মিতব্যয়ীতা

- iii. Do you think it is a good idea for students to earn money while studying?

Answer: It could be a good idea as long as working/earning doesn't interfere with study. If it does, then it's not a good idea.

Interfere: hamper

Money and society:

- i. Do you think it is true that in today's society money cannot buy happiness?

Answer: We all know that money might not be able to buy happiness but it can remove many sufferings like disease, hunger, malnutrition, and so on. Some people might say the absence of problems is happiness.

- ii. What disadvantages are there in a society where the gap between rich and poor is very large?

Answer: There would be a lot of socio-economic problems. Social division will increase. Prime examples of this are the USA, Brazil, India and South Africa. Petty and organized crimes, drug abuse, domestic violence and higher rates of incarceration are becoming big problems in those countries. Overall, social cohesion within a country will be disturbed and at one point the society may collapse.

Answer 2:

Cohesion: harmony

Disturb: upset, break

Collapse: break down

- iii. Do you agree richer countries have a responsibility to help poorer countries?

Answer: They might do it out of compassion and brotherhood. It is good that they do and I think they should. But I'm not so sure if (whether or not) it is their

responsibility to help poorer nations. But I would want them to help.

Compassion: a strong feeling of sympathy and sadness for the suffering or bad luck of others and a wish to help them

Page-94:

Different kinds of workplaces

i. What things make an office comfortable to work in?

Answer: There are many extrinsic factors like clean workplace, provision of toilets, water, safety measures, lighting, air circulation and the like which I think are very essential to make an office comfortable to work in.

Answer 2: Many things are needed for a comfortable office. First of all, some basic things are a must, such as provision of toilets, water, light, fans or AC. Second of all, the environment should be friendly and welcoming. Plus, bosses and colleagues need to be friendly and cooperative.

Extrinsic: external factors, such as office environment, toilet facilities, AC, lift

ii. Why do some people want to work outdoors?

Answer: Humans for many thousands of years worked outside. So, it's part of instinct to be outside. Besides, you

can get fresh air, see the sky and meet a diverse range of people.

- iii. Do you agree that the building people work in is more important than the colleagues they work with?

Answer: After the fulfilment of some very basic necessities such as proper safety measures, and provisions of toilets, clean water, air, or AC, it's the colleagues which/who are the most important for a good and friendly work environment.

The importance of work:

- i. What would life be like if people didn't have to work?

Answer: The world in its present form, I mean, our civilization would not have been possible without people working. So, our entire existence would have been different or impossible. There would have been no IELTS, no speaking test, no examiner, no exams, no results, nothing.

- ii. Are all jobs of equal importance?

Answer: No, there is a hierarchy and order in nature, in work ... in almost everything. All jobs are essential and valuable but they are not equally important. For example,

the work of a heart surgeon is more important than that of a plumber.

Hierarchy: class division, pecking order

iii. Why do some people become workaholics?

Answer: Their personality is probably primarily responsible for that. They are high in conscientiousness (dutifulness). Another reason could be they become addicted to work. They become accustomed to a lifestyle and cannot get rid of it. Many bankers, and CEOs are good examples of this.

Cam 13, page-31

Choosing work:

i. What kinds of jobs do young people not want to do in your country?

Answer: Young people do not like to do low paying private jobs, such as marketing executive or sales executive. Insurance companies also don't attract them. Banking sector seems lucrative but people usually don't enjoy working in card section or cash.

- ii. Who is best at advising young people about choosing a job: teachers or parents?

Answer: It actually depends on the person being asked. If parents have more knowledge and experience about job market, they are better guides. Similarly, if teachers know more, then they should be asked for advice.

- iii. Is money always the most important thing when choosing a job?

Answer: For many people who depend on salary to make their ends meet, it is. But many people who have achieved economic solvency and have had a long and successful career want job satisfaction, or status more than money, I guess.

Make ends meet: fulfil basic needs

Work-life balance:

- i. Do you agree that many people nowadays are under pressure to work longer hours and take less holiday?

Answer: In general, working hours throughout the world have shrunk and workers get more holidays. In some developing countries, the situation can be different but in many countries like Sweden, Denmark, or Norway people now work five or four days a week and their workhours have decreased.

Shrink – shrunk – shrunk – decrease

- ii. What is the impact on society of people having a poor work-life balance?

Answer: The effects of this are largely negative. For example, people might not be able to enjoy a good family life, they might not bond well with their children, or partners might remain unsatisfied in their lives, and so on.

Domestic partner: husband wife

- iii. Could you recommend some effective strategies for governments and employees to ensure people have a good work-life balance?

Answer: I think organizations can arrange entertainment excursions on a regular basis with employees and their family members. They can also arrange parties where employees and their family members can join. Many MNCs give paid holidays so that employees get some me-time.

Excursions: tours

Cam 13, page-53

- i. What is the best age for children to start computer lessons?

Answer: I think it should not be based on age, rather on the interest of children. If children show curiosity and can

understand computer, they can start taking lessons. But parents should vet what children do with their desktop or laptop and children should not be allowed to spend too much time in front of their computer screen.

Vet: check, make a careful and critical examination of something

- ii. Do you think that schools should use more technology to help children learn?

Answer: I believe they should. For example, while teaching history like WWII, documentaries on it can be shown in the class on the projector. Or in geography class, Google Map can be shown.

- iii. Do you agree or disagree that computers will replace teachers one day?

Answer: I disagree. Many roles performed by teachers have been taken over by computers but human teachers are still there. Video course are sold on the internet, which is to a certain extent computer teacher. But nothing can replace human contact. Learners prefer human teachers because we can interact in person (face to face) and this will remain the case in the future.

Interact: communicate, talk, socialize

In person: face to face

Technology and society:

- i. How much has technology improved how we communicate with each other?

Answer: The improvement has been mind-boggling. Think how long people had to wait for their letter to be sent to their loved ones a hundred years ago. Now almost all modern communication tools are at our fingertips. We hold a phone in our hand that has many kinds of apps to connect with others in a matter of seconds.

Mind-boggling: extremely surprising and difficult to understand or imagine

- ii. Do you agree that there are still many more major technological innovations to be made?

Answer: Surely, we have progressed a lot. But there are more things in the world and in the universe that we don't know. For example, we don't understand the language of animals. We need many more major technologies. We want to go to the mars but haven't succeeded yet. I mean humans haven't been there. Also, we haven't mapped the ocean floor. The technology is not there. In addition, on an industrial scale we haven't mastered the technology to turn all deserts into green fields.

- iii. Could you suggest some reasons why some people are deciding to reduce their use of technology?

Answer: Technology lacks spirituality but people crave for spirituality. This desire is innate. I think this could be a reason. Second, virtual communication systems like Facebook and other social media cannot replace human contact. People are realizing that human contact has no substitute. So, many are socializing in person more.

Crave for: want

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Discussing problems with others

- i. Why is it good to discuss problems with other people?

Answer: We generally talk about problems with people who we trust and who can give us a better solution. Sometimes, sharing can reduce some psychological burden on us. But the primary reason is to get a better solution.

- ii. Do you think it's better to talk to friends and not family about problems?

Answer: It depends on the nature of the problems. If you are the captain of school football club, and some members are having some issues, you probably don't want to talk about these things with your parents before you talk to the members. However, if you are taking a serious

decision like studying a subject or going on a vacation, you might need to talk to your family members first.

iii. Is it always a good idea to tell lots of people about a problem?

Answer: I don't think so. We humans don't like other people who are complaining in nature. And telling lots of people about problems is similar to complaining. Others can take advantages of us. We don't know everyone.

Communication skills at work:

i. Which communication skills are most important when taking part in meetings with colleagues?

Answer: There are many macro and micro communication skills which are all very essential when someone takes part in a meeting. For example, you need to be a good listener if you want to be heard. Then, to get your opinions heard, you need to speak powerfully with good eye contact and of course in a polite and friendly way.

ii. What are the possible effects of poor written communication skills at work?

Answer: If a lower level employee suffers from this problem and the interaction is within the organisation, the effects are often minimal. But if the company spokesperson fails to communicate in writing properly, the stakes are very high. The very next day, the share price

might fall if it is a publically traded compnay. For example, if Elon Mask tells something unorthodox or negative, his share prices will fall.

Minimal: little

iii. What do you think will be the future impact of technology on communication in the workplace?

Answer: Technology will continue to be used more, which will hopefully reduce human error significantly. Top management might have more control over what is being communicated among the employees. Secret surveillance might increase. On the negative side, some employees might feel choked at being monitored excessively.

Surveillance: observation

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The internet:

i. Why do some people find the internet addictive?

Answer: Many features of the internet are made to be addictive. **For example**, on Facebook, there is a feature called scroll down button. You scroll down and new things pop up. Every new thing can give us a dopamine shot, which is surely addictive. **Then** my day photo uploading option and the associated 'love', 'care', 'wow' emoji

reactions to this. People uploading photos feel tempted to see continuously what is being reacted.

Pop up: come, appear, come across

ii. What would the world be like without the internet?
Answer: Right now, it would be completely unimaginable. People, businesses, states, the entire world are connected through the internet. Doctors conduct distant operation, even serious surgery with the help of the internet. Modern life I think would come to a screeching halt.

Screeching: unwelcoming, bad

Halt: stop

iii. Do you think that the way people use the internet may change in the future?
Answer: I think, it would. See after broadband connection, we had Wi-Fi. Mobile internet is another revolution. I think in future, satellite based internet would replace submarine cables to a very large extent or completely.

Social media websites:

i. What are the ways that social media can be used for positive purposes?
Answer: In many ways, this could be done. First of all, all kinds of disinformation, and misinformation can be highly vetted so that people are not exposed to hate speech or

rumors. Second of all, comment sections on social media news site should be made unavailable because most comments often descend into racial and religious arguments.

Vet: control

- ii. Why do some individuals post highly negative comments about other people on social media?

Answer: Part of the reason is nobody sees them face to face. They can hide behind the curtain of the internet and write whatever they want. They don't look at the people in the eyes and comment. They comment probably from a different world and leave. Besides, they don't have to explain their position. They can but they don't have to. In addition, they may have ulterior purpose, like economic, nationalistic or ideological.

Ulterior: worldly

- iii. Do you think that companies' main form of advertising will be via social media in the future?

Answer: In many countries, many industries have already stopped advertising on cable TV or paper newspaper. It's the internet they depend on. In future, the trend will increase.

Cam 14, page-31:

Children and reading:

- i. What are the most popular types of children's books in your country?

Answer: I think cartoons, especially doremon cartoons are very popular: video cartoons as well as cartoon books. In past, books were very popular but not now. Children love watching video cartoons either on TV or YouTube, mostly on YouTube. **Then** thakumar jhuli. I remember I used to read thakumar jhuli in my childhood. **Besides**, ishoper golpo, a collection of fables, is widely read by children.

Fable: a short story, typically with animals as characters, conveying a moral.

- ii. What are the benefits of parents reading books to their children?

Answer: I believe there are numerous advantages of this. **First**, it helps develop bonding between parents and children. They can spend quality time together. **Second**, children learn many things like how to talk, how to tell stories, and other important things like the importance of telling the truth, and honesty. When parents read stories, they tend to focus on something educational as well as interesting. This is good for the children.

iii. Should parents always let children choose the books they read?

Answer: No, I don't think so. Children should read books dedicated for children only. Any book written for adults should not be made available to children. For example, I wouldn't want my child to read 'an adult love story' before they turn 18.

Electronic books:

i. How popular are electronic books in your country?

Answer: They are very popular to the young generation. Many students entirely depend on PDF books. They don't buy paper books. And this trend is on the rise. **However,** many still find paper books comfortable.

ii. What are the advantages of parents reading electronic books (compared to printed books)?

Answer: I think there are several advantages. **First,** e-books contain eye catching graphics, videos and sound effects. And children usually find them interesting. **Second,** paper books wear out, or may be torn **but** the same is not true for an eBook.

Wear out: be used until no longer in good condition or working order.

"the type was used again and again until it wore out"

iii. Will electronic books ever completely replace printed books in the future?

Answer: I'm not so sure what is going to happen regarding e-books and printed books. But I think e-books will be more and more popular. But will they ever replace printed books completely? I don't know. I think some people will always be there more comfortable with paper versions.

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Creating a nice home:

i. Why do some people buy lots of things for their home?

Answer: I think the drive (tendency) to own things is innate. But there could be other reasons as well. One is they might think that these are essential. Second, home decoration could need these things. Third, in my country, people especially women feel a sense of satisfaction if they have lots of things in their homes.

ii. Do you think it is very expensive to make a home look nice?

Answer: To make a home look literally nice, all you need is cleanliness and good organization. So, I don't think you need fancy things like Italian golden tiles, or high quality carpet to give your home a good look. Just keep whatever you have neat and clean.

iii. Why don't some people care about how their home looks?

Answer: I reckon their personality could be a big factor behind this. They probably don't value cleanliness and organization. A second reason could be social. They grew up in an environment which places (gives) less value on accommodation and how it looks.

Different types of home:

i. In what ways is living in a flat/apartment better than living in a house?

Answer: Living in a flat could be better than that in a house in several ways. Firstly, it's more secured. There are security cameras, guards and many tenants in a big building with numerous apartments. Then, you get more people to socialize. In your own house, probably you and family members live. But in an apartment building, a lot of people live.

ii. Do you think homes will look different in the future?

Answer: I think they will. See how our accommodation has evolved (changed) over the centuries. Once we lived horizontally – one story house. But now we have skyscrapers, even a hundred plus floors in a building. So, in future, homes will definitely change. Probably they will be more environment friendly.

- iii. Do you agree that the kinds of homes people prefer change as they get older?

Answer: Well, after they become mature, I don't think their choice of homes changes much as they get old. In early childhood, they fancy living in a turret or palace. But after maturity, they want to live in a comfortable home.

Page 74:

Difficult jobs:

- i. What are the most difficult jobs that people do?

Answer: I think a number of jobs are very challenging. All jobs are challenging to some extent. But I think police officers have to take considerable (huge) risks. Captains of ships that go through stormy oceans have to be very skilled. Some other professions like firefighters, nuclear engineers, construction workers and the like (of similar type) are also difficult.

- ii. Why do you think some people choose to do difficult jobs?

Answer: I think one reason could be good salary that comes with risks. Another could be they don't have other options. For example, good job can be scarce. But army

needs new recruits. So, some people go to army. Finally, some people love to take up challenges.

iii. Do you agree or disagree that all jobs are difficult sometimes?

Answer: It could be. For instance, if a chef works for more than 8 hours at a stretch, they might not enjoy working. Even cutting an onion would feel difficult to them. So to answer your question, it depends on many factors, like how long someone is working, their physical or psychological conditions and so on.

Personal and career successes:

i. How important is it for everyone to have a goal in their personal life?

Answer: Goals drive us on. If a goal that drove us on is gone, we might feel aimless or empty. So, I think it is very necessary for us to have a goal which could be explicit or implicit.

ii. Is it always necessary to work hard in order to achieve career success?

Answer: I think people need to work smart for success. Hard work without efficiency may make us tired but not give us what we want. For example, if you are carrying sacks of corn from one place to another, you need to find

out labor saving devices instead of carrying them on your back.

- iii. Do you think that successful people are always happy people?

Answer: If an individual thinks that they are successful, I think they are happy because success, to a large extent, is happiness. But it is not so easy to answer. Many things including success may make humans happy.

Page -96

Shopping online:

- i. What kinds of things do people in your country often buy from online shops?

Answer: They purchase a lot of things, but mostly dress, especially women. In addition, food is also widely sold mainly in cities. However, nowadays people are buying books, medicines, electronic things, etc. from online shops.

- ii. Why has online shopping become so popular in many countries?

Answer: For a number of reasons, online shopping is on the rise. I think pandemic and lockdown played a very important role to popularise online shopping. We can save time. We will order by phone or a device and goods will

come to our home. Another reason is that this is very quick. For example, you need a pizza within an hour. If you order online, the food will come within an hour.

- iii. What are some possible disadvantages of buying things from online shops?

Answer: I think the number one disadvantage is that the product you order and the product you get often don't match. Then, there is a chance of being duped (cheated). You might have ordered a phone, but you got a box without a phone. These are not unheard of.

Online retail businesses:

- i. Do you agree that prices of all goods should be lower on internet shopping sites than in shops?

Answer: I don't think so. I think market should decide on prices. It should depend on demand and supply.

- ii. Will large shopping malls continue to be popular, despite the growth of internet shopping?

Answer: internet shopping has boomed over the last one decade, and particularly after the pandemic. But shopping malls have not disappeared. They continue to attract customers. I think in future this will continue. Both online and offline shopping will exist.

- iii. Do you think that some businesses (e.g. banks and travel agents) will only operate online in the future?

Answer: there are many businesses that have no physical presence. YouTube, Facebook, TikTok are a few examples of that. They all have their operating headquarters but when I opened my Facebook account, I didn't have to go to their office.

Cam 17, page-30

Neighbours:

- i. What sort (type) of things can neighbours do to help each other?

Answer: I think people in one community can do many things to help each other. Firstly, they should not violate social norms like playing music at a loud volume, or dumping domestic waste here and there. Secondly, if our neighbours need any sort of help, we should come to their assistance. Thirdly, if someone breaks any rules, we all should protest even if it doesn't affect us directly.

- ii. How well do people generally know their neighbours in your country?

Answer: In most villages, most neighbours know each other really well. They do things together for a long period of time. However, in many cities, personal rapport among

neighbours is not very deep. Often, people don't know who lives next door.

iii. How important do you think it is to have good neighbours?

Answer: To have good neighbours can be helpful in many ways. Firstly, we feel safe that they are not going to do any harm to us. Secondly, we know that in need they will come to our assistance as we will come to their assistance in their need. Thirdly, if they can sense any danger before us, they will inform us.

Facilities in cities:

i. Which facilities are most important to people living in cities?

Answer: I think good living condition is the most important thing people living in cities want. To be specific, they want safety, good public transport, quality utility facilities and so on.

Utility facilities: water, electricity, sanitation, gas, etc.

ii. How does shopping in small local shops differ from shopping in large city centre shops?

Answer: If you regularly purchase from local shops, chances are high that you will develop good personal rapport with the shopkeepers. In large city centre shops,

a lot of shoppers shop and sellers often cannot remember many customers. Then small shops do not have many diverse products you might need.

- iii. Do you think that children should always go to the school nearest to where they live?

Answer: If all schools are of the same quality like those found in Japan, they can. But quality of education in schools varies. That's why many children go to schools very far from their home.

Cam 15, page-30

Staying in hotels:

- i. What things are important when people are choosing a hotel?

Answer: It depends on many things. If you are rich, luxury, security and probably privacy matter to you, not cost. But for the commoners, expenses are an important consideration. Plus, location, food, landscapes, floor, service quality and many other things are considered as well.

Matter: become important

Commoners: mango people

- ii. Why do some people not like staying in hotels?

Answer: Hotel is not home. So, there may be a psychological reason behind this. Many people cannot easily adjust with new environment. They cannot sleep well in a hotel. They take time.

iii. Do you think staying in a luxury hotel is a waste of money?

Answer: No, I don't. You see the word 'luxury'. If it is luxurious, it should be expensive. Otherwise, the word would lose its value.

Working in a hotel:

i. Do you think hotel work is a good career for life?

Answer: It depends on your role and future prospects. If you are the owner, you would probably continue doing that. Or if you work in an international chain restaurant with good prospects to climb up the hierarchy, you might. On the other hand, if you are working as a waiter/waitress, it is probably not a good career for life.

Hierarchy: ranking, ladder

ii. How does working in a big hotel compare with working in a small hotel?

Answer: Big hotels mean big rules and regulations. Things are very professional and organized. You work well, and you will be paid well. You make a mistake, and you will be

warned or penalized. In a small hotel, on the other hand, things are very personal in nature. Often you serve the same customers and can develop a good personal rapport with your clientele.

Rapport: friendship

Clientele: clients

- iii. What skills are needed to be a successful hotel manager?

Answer: I think you need people skill most. You need to be both soft and at times hard with your employees. But when it comes to dealing with customers, your approach should be very soft and rational.

People skills: the ability to understand and manage people and good communication skills

Cam 15, page-51

Shopping online:

- i. What kinds of things do people in your country often buy from online shops?

Answer: Women usually buy clothes, cosmetics, jewellery and other essential things. Men, on the other hand, order electronic gadgets, books, shoes and so on. Online shopping in general has increased a lot in our country. Many people buy food.

- ii. Why do you think online shopping has become so popular nowadays?

Answer: The widespread use of the internet and social media is the main reason. Then there are many benefits to online shopping. You order from your home or office and things come to your location. You don't have to go. It saves both time and money. More importantly, after the pandemic, people realised that shopping is not limited to offline only.

- iii. What are some possible disadvantages of buying things from online shops?

Answer: The things you order and the things you get often don't seem to match. You saw a beautiful and attractive photo of a product and you placed an order. But when the things reach you, it looks different from the picture. Then, you can be duped (cheated). They took the money but never sent you anything.

The culture of consumerism:

- i. Why do many people today keep buying things which they do not need?

Answer: They feel they might need them in future. People want to feel protected and safe in times of crisis, shortage or need. They think material possessions would give them

protection when storm comes along in life. Then for some, it could be a hobby that they developed over time.

- ii. **Do you believe** the benefits of a consumer society outweigh the disadvantages?

Answer: I think there are more benefits. Who does not want better and improved ACs, cell phones, laptops or electric vehicles? I guess everyone wants to fly a plane or at least own it.

- iii. How possible is it to avoid the culture of consumerism?

Answer: Subsistence living is possible if you leave modern society and start living with primitive tribes in, for example, Papua New Guinea or Amazon forest. Otherwise, in modern society, it's not possible.

Subsistence living: the action or fact of maintaining or supporting oneself at a minimum level.

"the minimum income needed for subsistence"

Cam 15, page-73

Famous people today

- i. What kinds of people are most famous in your country today?

Answer: If you have a lot of followers on social media, you are regarded famous in most societies nowadays including

Bangladesh. Some of our politicians are well known because of their unorthodox speeches. Besides, media people, sports heroes, some actors and business people have name recognition.

Unorthodox: weird, not traditional

Name recognition: fame

- ii. Why are there so many stories about famous people in the news?

Answer: There are because they are famous. We are naturally interested to know about the people who are on the spotlight (famous). Media wouldn't write about commoners because their stories wouldn't attract much attention.

- iii. Do you agree or disagree that many young people today want to be famous?

Answer: There are many benefits to being famous such as luxurious lifestyles, a lot of money, social influence and so on. That's why many young do want to be on the spotlight.

Advantages of being famous:

- i. Do you think it is easy for famous people to earn a lot of money?

Answer: In capitalist societies, it is very easy. You will get countless sponsorship offers from corporate worlds. But they need to be very careful about what they say and do.

ii. Why might famous people enjoy having fans?

Answer: If you have a lot of fans, you are the alpha. And alphas get the first choice of meat and first choice of mate.

First choice of meat: best food

First choice of mate: best partner

iii. In what ways could famous people use their influence to do good things in the world?

Answer: I think they can do many good things. To begin with, they shouldn't behave irrationally as a lot of young people picture (imagine) them as role models. Second, in words and actions, they can be a force for good or positive changes in society, like they can talk about social problems and raise awareness.

Cam 15, page-95

Science and the public

i. How interested are most people in your country in science?

Answer: They are very interested in science but in words and actions they are not very scientific. I think this is the

case for every society. We depend on our emotions, and instincts more than rational thinking.

- ii. Why do you think children today might be better at science than their parents?

Answer: This is very natural. What Einstein knew after years of research is taught in primary or high school. Another example is that our parents got social media and modern gadgets when they were already adults. But children now are exposed to them at probably 3 or 4.

- iii. How do you suggest the public can learn more about scientific developments?

Answer: Their options are huge. You will get countless videos and lectures on science, astronomy, the universe, neuroscience and even medical science on YouTube and on many other websites. All you need is your passion (deep love). Besides, there are many science journals which they can read.

Scientific discoveries:

- i. What do you think are the most important scientific discoveries in the last 100 years?

Answer: I think it's DNA, the genetic information carrier of all living organism. Medical science has progressed a lot since then.

- ii. Do you agree or disagree that there are no more major scientific discoveries left to make?

Answer: No, I don't. You see we don't even know if there are aliens in the universe. We hardly know the workings of our brains. We haven't mapped the ocean floors. There are so many things to discover. One very essential would be the discovery of cancer treatment.

- iii. Who should pay for scientific research – governments or private research?

Answer: I think the bulk (most) of the funding should come from private organisations, not state coffers (government banks). However, when it comes to national security, private public partnership can be a very good option.

Cam 16, page-31

Different kinds of tourist attractions:

- i. What are the most popular tourist attractions in your country?

Answer: Well, we have a large number of beautiful places attracting tourists from home and abroad. **Chief** among them would be the Cox's Bazar sea beach, the largest in the world. Before the pandemic, a lot of foreigners came here but not nowadays. **Then**, we have the largest

mangrove forest in the world, home to the Bengal tiger. It's called the Sundarbans, located in the south of our country. Besides, we have many ancient cities, temples, mosques, such as the Shat Gambuj Mosque and so on.

- ii. How do the types of tourist attractions that younger people like to visit compare with those that older people like to visit?

Answer: Well, often their choices converge (are similar). A beautiful place attracts both young and old alike. For example, everyone I guess would love to see the pyramids. However, sometimes their choices of attractions diverge (are dissimilar). For example, younger people love climbing mountains, trekking – activities that require a lot of energy. More mature people, on the other hand, like quiet and calm places/environment.

- iii. Do you agree that some tourist attractions should be free to visit?

Answer: It's hard to answer. For some places, you cannot charge fee or it's extremely difficult to charge people. For example, Cox's Bazar sea beach is around 150 miles long. How would you charge people? But there are a large number of tourist attractions that need maintenance. And I think people should pay a charge to visit these.

The importance of international tourism:

i. Why is tourism important to a country?

Answer: To a nation, tourism is important **in many ways**. **To begin with**, it has economic impact. Foreigners come and they bring money, create jobs, thus contributing to the economy. The same is done by the local tourists. **Secondly**, people in the tourist areas benefit economically. **Thirdly**, through international tourism, a country can represent itself. Foreigners get to know the local people and vice-versa. One more thing I want to add is that travel and tourism industry is probably one of the biggest sources of employment in the world.

ii. What are the benefits to individuals of visiting another country as tourists?

Answer: An international tourist can gain in many ways. **Firstly**, they become knowledgeable about many cultures, having hands-on experiences on many things such as food, clothing, way of living, and so on. **Secondly**, many of them nowadays are becoming travel bloggers and making a living. **Thirdly**, they enjoy a lot. Travelling is fun.

iii. How necessary is it for tourists to learn the language of the country they're visiting?

Answer: It's good if they know. Their tour becomes easier. However, it's not very necessary. They can take help from tourist guides or different language translation apps.

Online reviews:

- i. What kinds of things do people write online reviews about in your country?

Answer: well, people are writing online reviews about many kinds of things in Bangladesh. But mostly, it is service sector that gets most reviews. Second, people write about big corporations and their excessive profit-making tendency, ignoring customer satisfaction and environmental consideration. Last but not the least, nowadays people, especially women are giving reviews about online clothing stores.

- ii. Why do some people write online reviews?

Answer: There could be many reasons. To begin with, they might be angry. They probably cannot share their dissatisfaction offline, so they write on social media, especially Facebook, recently named Meta. Then, if they are affected, maybe positively or negatively. In addition, some people think it's their social responsibility to give feedbacks on things that matter to them.

- iii. Do you think that online reviews are good for both shoppers and companies?

Answer: I think it depends on the type of society you live in. If you live in a society where most people are honest,

online reviews help both customers and companies. But if you don't, then reviews can mislead you.

Customer service:

- i. What do you think it might be like to work in a customer service job?

Answer: I think it depends on many things, like industry, society, customers' socio-economic status, educational aptitudes, age and so on. For example, if you are providing customer service to highly educated people, you might enjoy doing your job. However, if you have to deal with a broad range of people, things can go hard sometimes.

- ii. Do you agree that customers are more likely to complain nowadays?

Answer: I think I have to say 'yes'. People's general level of tolerance to everything is decreasing. So, even if they are a tiny bit of dissatisfied, they would often complain. Besides, there are more ways to complain. Now, we have social media, and the internet. On our social media accounts, we can write anything we want. And you know social media even has this option. For example, on meta, there is a function called feelings and activity. If you are

sad or angry, you can write 'I am sad or angry for this/that...

- iii. How important is it for companies to take all customer complaints seriously?

Answer: I think it depends on the industry. Manufacturing companies should seriously take into account any complaint about products, defects and quality. However, if it is service industry, complaints are less important. Because you cannot satisfy people with services. Their demands keep growing. There is no end to 'better'.

Page-75

Expensive items:

- i. Which expensive items would many young people (in your country) like to buy?

Answer: Most young people, male and female, want to buy gadgets, like an expensive phone. Some men want a bike or a car. Many women, on the other hand, are into fashionable clothes, expensive makeup and jewellery.

- ii. How do the expensive items that younger people want to buy differ from those that older people want to buy?

Answer: I think most expensive items that the youngsters want to buy reflect (show) contemporary tastes, and are very transient (short living) in nature, such as the latest

phone, or laptop, or a car. Senior people, on the other hand, want something that is long lasting, such as a flat or a washing machine.

- iii. Do you think that people are more likely to buy expensive items for their friends or for themselves?

Answer: Apart from spouse or partner, most people I think would prefer spending more money for themselves. And it is true when it comes to purchasing luxurious items as well.

Rich people:

- i. How difficult is it to become very rich in today's world?

Answer: I think the level of competition to be rich is still the same as it was in previous times. But the nature of competition might have changed. You still need to be very high in energy, work extremely hard and smart to get success in any sector.

- ii. Do you agree that money doesn't necessarily bring happiness?

Answer: It's hard to answer. It depends on people, their situation, psychology, personality and desires and so many other factors. A person low in cash would be happy to get some money. But when the same person is insanely

rich, more money probably wouldn't make much of a difference to them.

- iii. In what ways might rich people use their money to help society?

Answer: They could do this in many ways. First, they can work for creating quality jobs. Second, they could found NGOs that would provide healthcare to the sick and training and education to the able-bodied. Third, to spend money in socially desirable ways is also a help to the society. Or they could work for a good cause, like what Bill Gates is doing, trying to eradicate diseases.

Page-97:

Computer games:

- i. What kinds of computer games do people play in your country?

Answer: I don't play computer games I don't know much about them. But I read children in my country enjoy playing free-fire and many of them are addicted to it.

- ii. Why do people enjoy playing computer games?

Answer: I think one or two important factors might be responsible for this. First, computer games are addictive. Once you pass a level and win, you get a dopamine shot, which is enjoyable. So you want to play more. The more

you win, the more you want to play. A second reason could be some people don't socialize or don't do outdoor activities much.

- iii. Do you think all computer games should have a minimum age for players?

Answer: I do. You don't want your child to have unfettered (uncontrolled) access to violent video games. But more importantly, I think there should be a maximum time limit a person can spend playing games per day or week.

Technology in the classroom:

- i. In what ways can technology in the classroom be helpful?

Answer: I believe technology can change classroom in many ways for the better, of course. First of all, Wi-Fi access in classroom would help mature students and teachers. For example, they can do a quick assignment with the latest data with the help of computers and the internet. Second of all, projectors have reduced teachers' labor a lot and these should be made widespread.

- ii. Do you agree that students are often better at using technology than their teachers?

Answer: Usually this is the case. I think the reason is that students are one or two generations ahead of their teachers when it comes to exposure to technology. Like

students become familiar with technology at a much younger age than their teachers became.

- iii. Do you believe computers will ever replace human teachers?

Answer: They will, to a large extent. But not completely. You can buy a video course but most people still feel a live class would be better, more interactive, and more beneficial.

Cam 17, page-30

Neighbours:

- i. What sort of things can neighbours do to help each other?

Answer: I think they can do many things. **Most importantly**, they shouldn't do anything irrational such as playing music at a loud volume, or throwing household rubbish here and there. **Then**, **in need**, one should come to others' assistance. **Also**, they should address common challenges together.

Irrational: illogical

Address: solve

- ii. How well do people generally know their neighbours in your country?

Answer: In villages, families generally live generations after generations. People have strong family connections and good rapport. They know each other well. In cities, situations are rather quite different. Often people live in one location temporarily, so they usually cannot develop strong bond.

Rapport: friendship

iii. How important do you think it is to have good neighbours?

Answer: If you have good neighbours you can depend on, you know that they will have your back when you need them. For example, if someone unwanted wants to enter your house, and if they notice, they will prevent or inform you because they believe you will do the same if similar situation were to happen with them. **In addition**, we live in society and depend on each other. Good neighbours mean peace in the neighbourhood, no extremely loud music, no quarrel, no dumping of household rubbish here and there and of course, no theft or vandalism of your property.

Have one's back: be constantly prepared to offer support or assistance to someone.

"My parents always have my back"

Vandalism: destruction

Facilities in cities:

- i. Which facilities are most important to people living in cities?

Answer: I think city dwellers want stable and dependable utility services like gas, water, electricity, and so on. In my city, Dhaka, we are more concerned about traffic jam and pollution. Of course, we need other basic services like health, education, security and so on.

- ii. How does shopping in small local shops differ from shopping in large city centre shops?

Answer: Well, the first difference is in a big shopping mall, you will get more variations and more options. A small local shop, on the other hand, has a limited number of things to offer. Besides, product prices in city centre stores are generally higher because they have to pay a lot of rent and other costs. In addition, if you go to your local store regularly, you might develop a personal rapport with the seller, which is often not the case if you shop in a big centre once or twice a year.

- iii. Do you think that children should always go to the school nearest to where they live?

Answer: It depends on the quality of schools. For example, if it is Tokyo or Iceland where quality of all primary schools

is the same, children should attend the nearest schools. But for better education, they might travel some distance, which happens in many countries including my country, Bangladesh.

Cam 17, page-52

Visiting cities on holidays:

- i. What are the most interesting things to do while visiting cities on holidays?

Answer: For most people, I think the most interesting thing to do would be to taste good quality food. Families often go out shopping on holidays. Sometimes, they relax in parks, sing, walk or sip tea.

- ii. Why can it be expensive to visit cities on holidays?

Answer: well, I think cost depends on demand and supply. On holidays, a lot of people go out. So naturally demands for transport, and other services go up. Service providers take this advantage and charge more.

- iii. Do you think it is better to visit cities alone or in a group with friends?

Answer: I'm a solo traveller and I love travelling alone. I think it is better because you don't have to take care of others or you can do many things instantly. Nobody would be there to veto it.

Veto: disagree, interrupt

The growth of cities:

- i. Why have cities increased in size in recent years?

Answer: As more and more people are coming in, to accommodate them cities had to expand in size. Cities provide better jobs, education, healthcare and other facilities. In addition, businesses are often set up in city centres or close to cities. All this means more urbanization and enlargement of metropolises.

- ii. What are the challenges created by ever-growing cities?

Answer: As cities had to expand, the nearby villages and greeneries have disappeared to make room for growing cities. Then, nearby lakes, rivers or canals are being exploited to their fullest. Bigger cities mean more vehicles and business activities, consequently more pollution.

Greenery: forest, trees

To make room: to give place

Exploit: use

- iii. In what ways do you think cities of the future will be different to cities today?

Answer: I predict future cities will be dominated by artificial intelligence. Cars will drive themselves, people

will travel by flying taxis, robots might take the role of police to some extent and so on. One hope is future cities might be self-sustaining with the help of green technologies.

Cam 17, page-95

Arriving late

- i. Do you think it's OK to arrive late when meeting a friend?

Answer: Sometimes people can be excused for late arrival but we cannot make it a norm. People should be punctual and organized while time keeping.

- ii. What should happen to people who arrive late for work?

Answer: If they are late regularly, at first verbal warning can be given. If the problem persists, a written warning perhaps or some sort of penalty like wage cut or demotion. Or training sessions on the necessity of time keeping can be arranged for them.

Persist: continue

- iii. Can you suggest how people can make sure they don't arrive late?

Answer: Simple solution is they should arrive early and then they don't run the risk of coming late. However, this

is no so simple. Punctuality is a habit and it takes time to instill this characteristic in us. One thing that can be done and that I also do is to use technology. Cell-phone alarm feature can be of good help at times.

Instill: gradually but firmly establish (an idea or attitude) in a person's mind.

Managing study time

- i. Is it better to study for long periods or in shorter blocks of time?

Answer: I don't know. There is no published literature or research paper on this as far as I know. For some people, studying for long periods can be better. I personally have followed both approaches. Before exam, reading for hours is generally done by many learners.

- ii. What are the likely effects of students not managing their study time well?

Answer:

Answer: More often than not, they earn a lower CGPA. Consequently, they miss many opportunities. For example, many jobs set minimum requirements, including results for applications. For higher studies, they cannot apply in many reputed universities.

- iii. How important is it for students to have enough

leisure time?

Answer: Leisure in general is conducive to higher performance or productivity. Studying for hours without taking any break might not be very productive.

Speaking Part 2:

The examiner **will give** you a booklet **showing your question, and the ideas** you need to talk about. You will have time to make notes first. (1 minute)

There are four instructions on your booklet telling you what to talk about. It is important to address each one. You will usually be asked to choose a person, place, time or thing and explain why you chose them. Also, you may be asked to describe one or two specific examples and talk about your own feelings or reactions.

Topics:

- i. Person
- ii. Place
- iii. Time
- iv. Thing

Part two short version:

Speaking part 2:

Understanding the task:

1. You will be asked to talk about a specific topic.
2. You will usually be asked to choose a person, place, time or thing and explain why you chose them.

New

Approach 1: classical (boring, difficult for beginners)

- Use one minute to write points on paper
- Spend about 15-40 seconds answering each bullet point

Approach 2: the easiest and best (for all, especially for the beginners)

- Describe the topic as a story (most interesting, easiest)

Approach 3:

- Describe two-three topics instead of one (a trick)

যখন কথা বলবেন, গল্পের মত, যা জীবনের সাথে ঘটেছে, ঐগুলো কল্পনা করে, বিষয়টা আপনার চোখের সামনে আছে, এটা ভেবে বলবেন।

How to start

- i. Introductory sentences then talk about the topic

ii. Directly:

a. Now I'm going to talk about ...,

b. Now I'd like to talk about ...

c. Now, I'm going to describe ...

d. Now, I'd like to describe ...

How to link your ideas?

একটা bullet point এর আঙ্গার করে, আরেকটা শুরু করার আগে একটা cohesive device বলে বুঝিয়ে দেবেন যে আপনি পরের প্রশ্নের answer শুরু করেছেন।

- ²Moving on to/turning to/next ...
- ³Regarding/about .../later/afterwards/next
- As far as (question) is/are concerned, /later
- ⁴And finally,

How to give yourself a fresh start?

1. As I said earlier ...,
2. At the beginning, I mentioned,
3. I don't think I've described ...
4. Now, what else can I say?
5. I'd just like to add something about ...

6. One thing I forgot to mention ...

Cam 9, page-32

Describe an open-air or street market which you enjoyed visiting.

You should say:

- Where the market is
- What the market sells
- How big the market is
- And explain why you enjoyed visiting this market.

- New Market – Nilkhet – not far from home, Tuesday off,
- Variety of things – shoes, clothes, food, fuchka, wallet, household things
- Quite big and very popular
- Friend – spent quality time

Story:

Introduction: I have been to many street markets from time to time. Now I'm going to describe a very famous street market where I visited recently.

A few weeks back, my friend and I met and she suggested that we go to the New Market. Actually, she needed to purchase some dress. I agreed. We went there by rickshaw. Travelling by rickshaw in Dhaka is actually fun. It was not a weekend, so we reached there quite early and there was no traffic jam. The market has got two parts. One is the big shopping mall and in front of it is the open-air market. My friend was looking at some clothes displayed on the street. Besides dress, you can buy many other things like wallet for both men and women, many kitchen items, fruits, food, belts, bags and so on. Many children, men and women would come to you with household items in their hands and persistently try to sell their products. If you go past a seller selling for example a t-shirt, you will hear them shouting, one piece 100 taka or 200 taka or 300 BDT. The market is quite big. On two sides of the street, you will find vendors selling their products. We couldn't visit the whole market. On foot, covering the entire place would require probably more than an hour. After her shopping was done, we decided to have some food. She ate fuchka, burger and cold drinks while I ordered juice for me. That was fun.

Vendor: seller

Cam 9, page-55

Describe something you did that was new or exciting.

You should say:

- What you did
- Where and when you did this
- Who you shared the activity with
- And explain why this activity was new or exciting for you.

- Went on a tour to Saint Martin
- Six years ago
- Friends
- First time, ship journey

Introduction: I like adventures and have done many in my life. Now I want to describe one adventurous tour that was both new and exciting for me.

Around six years ago, some of my friends talked about visiting Cox's Bazar and Saint Martin. We decided to go there by train. Actually, there is no direct rail link between Dhaka and Cox's Bazar or Saint Martin. We had to go to Chittagong by train and from there we boarded a bus. Our train journey was fun. We bought the first-class ticket and could sleep at night. From Chittagong at first, we went to Cox's Bazar and stayed two nights over there. After that,

we decided to cross the sea and land on Saint Martin. It was the first time that I boarded a passenger ship in the ocean route. The sea water was clean, blue and close to the beach very transparent. I think the greatest fun was feeding sea birds that were following our ships. A lot of sea birds follow passenger ships in search of food. Passengers throw chips and other foods at them. They dive voraciously for such a handout. The blue sky above, water on the three sides and greenery on the fourth is surely a sight worth seeing.

Board = travel

Transparent: clean, clear

Voraciously: hungrily

Handout: gift, food

Cam 9, page-78

Describe a journey [e.g., by car, plane, boat] that you remember well.

You should say:

- Where you went
- How you travelled
- Why you went on the journey
- And explain why you remember this journey well.

- Went on a tour to Saint Martin
- Six years ago
- Friends
- First time, ship journey

Introduction: I like adventures and have done many in my life. Now I want to describe one adventurous tour that was both new and exciting for me.

Around six years ago, some of my friends talked about visiting Cox's Bazar and Saint Martin. We decided to go there by train. Actually, there is no direct rail link between Dhaka and Cox's Bazar or Saint Martin. We had to go to Chittagong by train and from there we boarded a bus. Our train journey was fun. We bought the first-class ticket and could sleep at night. From Chittagong at first, we went to Cox's Bazar and stayed two nights over there. After that, we decided to cross the sea and land on Saint Martin. It was the first time that I boarded a passenger ship in the ocean route. The sea water was clean, blue and close to the beach very transparent. I think the greatest fun was feeding sea birds that were following our ships. A lot of sea birds follow passenger ships in search of food. Passengers throw chips and other foods at them. They dive voraciously for

such a handout. The blue sky above, water on the three sides and greenery on the fourth is surely a sight worth seeing.

Board = travel

Transparent: clean, clear

Voraciously: hungrily

Handout: gift, food

Cam 9, page-103

Describe a person who has done a lot of work to help people.

You should say:

- Who this person is/was
- Where this person lives/lived
- What he/she has done to help people
- And explain how you know about this person.

- My mother
 - Buys dresses for the poor, gives them suggestions, teaches them many do's and don'ts of religions

Like a story:

Back in 2007 or 2008, I was in a bad situation. I didn't know what to do with my education. I studied science in my SSC or O-levels equivalent. But in my first year of HSC, I wasn't doing well. I didn't know what to do. So, I thought of changing my group. I stopped going to college. My decision was I would drop a year and switch to humanities group.

There was a person named Rashed who was senior to me. I met him in Mosque. He was good at motivating people. He heard my problem and suggested to me that I continue my study and he would help me as much as he can.

I listened to him and passed HSC. I owe to him in many ways. This is one of the many instances which demonstrate that he is a great soul. People like me were helped many times. He was only three- or four-years senior to me but he has always been very mature. Now he teaches in BUET. Sometimes he helps people with money. But in most cases, people get good suggestions from him. So, if not with money, surely with good advice he comes to other's assistance.

Introduction: There are and there have been many people well known and not well-known who have done a great deal of work to help others. Now I want to talk about someone I know who I think has done a lot of things for others.

- She is mother. I know her really well. By nature, she is conscientious. She is deeply religious.
- Moving on to what sorts of work she has done for others, well my mother had some schooling in her childhood. She was also given religious education. In my early childhood, I found her teaching other village women who were also our neighbours many things about religion and how to live well. Many women junior or senior by age to her sought her suggestions. My cousins who were of my age and I received primary education from my mother. Nowadays, she is a figure of authority. She provides the people she knows with both tangible and intangible help. During every Eid she buys a lot of religious dresses for many village women. She also advises young girls to be pious and honest.

As I said earlier, she helps the poor and needy. While helping others, she mainly thinks about how their life can be changed for the better so that they can stand on their

own feet. She gives them good advice, and tells parents to send their children to schools and make long term plans.

At the beginning I mentioned, I got primary education from her. She taught me how to write letters, time tables, rhymes and so many other things.

I just like to add something about her generosity. Once I gave her some money. I told her it was gift from me. She decided to give it to her needy relatives.

Tangible: concrete, money, food

Intangible: suggestions

How to give yourself a fresh start?

1. As I said earlier ...,
2. At the beginning, I mentioned,
3. I don't think I've described ...
4. Now, what else can I say?
5. I'd just like to add something about ...
6. One thing I forgot to mention ...

Cam 10, page-32:

Describe someone you know who does something well

You should say:

Who this person is:

How you know this person

What they do well

And explain why you think this person is so good at doing this

Note taking:

- Younger brother, 22, goes to university
- Technology
- Passionate, carefully thinks before doing anything

One day, I was thinking about buying a new phone but was unsure of which one to purchase. I asked my brother. He didn't suggest me anything. Instead, he asked me between what price range the device needed to be in. Also, I had to tell him what function or purpose the phone would serve. He then googled many things and came up with two different brands. I chose one from them. This is just one example out of many in which my brother has always showed his expertise in technology and online activities. Another day, I told him I wanted to do something different and it was that I needed to teach online and offline simultaneously. His job was to establish a platform which would allow me to do that. He told it was

possible with the help of a projector and some associated device. He set up everything – projector, laptop, sound system and others. It worked.

Last but no means the least, for my express entry application, I needed to have my certificates assessed by an institution in Canada. He was not an expert in this field. **But** he just googled and did everything for me. He had to go to an international courier centre, pay assessment fee and so on. Also, he helped many students with their online application in different foreign universities.

He goes to university **and** is a very good student. He is passionate about anything he does. Besides, he analyses something first before starting to do it. Probably, this is the reason he is good at many technology and online-related things.

Come up with: find, get

Simultaneously: at the same time

Cam 10, Page-56:

Describe a shop near where you live that you sometimes use.

You should say:

What sorts of product or service it sells

What the shop looks like

Where it is located

And explain why you use this shop

Answer:

One night I was going home from my office by rickshaw. It was already late at night, almost 1 in the morning. I was going to pay fair to the rickshaw puller. Unfortunately, he didn't have the change, and nor did I. I was looking at any shops nearby. Suddenly I found one on the other side of the road. I asked him for a change. He didn't hesitate. I thought as I was helped by this shopkeeper, I could buy something from him. I might have bought chips, ice-cream and chocolates. That was the starting. Since then, I have been a regular customer in this shop. It is not big in any way. And it does not sell many items. Chips, tissues, soft drinks, milk, and other common items. It is tiny but always has customers thanks to its location. It is adjacent to the main road. The shopkeeper is from Barishal and is a nice person. Whenever I needed any change, I just went to him and he never refused. Once I handed him a 1000-taka note and told I needed a change. He said, 'I cannot give you now, but at late night before closing the shop, I will have

a lot of change. You can come then.’ I handed him the note and took the change the next day. These days, I usually buy chocolates, ice cream, chocolate milk, chips and sometimes tissue papers.

Thanks to: because of

Adjacent to: close to

Cam 10, page-79:

Describe a child that you know.

You should say:

Who this child is and how often you see him or her

How old this child is

What he or she is like

And explain what you feel about this child

Answer:

One day, I was going to my maternal grandparents’ house from my aunt’s house with my little cousin. He was around 6 or seven then. His name is Fajle Rabbi. He was walking on the sidewalk – at the very edge of the sidewalk – far from the main road where heavy vehicles run non-stop. I asked him why he was walking on the very corner of the

footpath. In other words, I was curious to know why he was being very cautious. He answered his mother told him to walk his way so that there was little chance of accident. I liked his response. He is still a child – may be 10 or 11 but very cute. He lives in village but can speak Hindi. Interestingly, perhaps, he learned Hindi by watching Hindi cartoons. He has a bicycle and one day he and I went very far from his home to city centre by riding his cycle. I was riding and he was behind me. We went to a sweets shop and had some sweets. Hardly do I see him. But when I go to village, he usually comes to me. Sometimes, he brings food that his mother sends for me. The thing I like about him is he is cute and doesn't think a lot when he speaks. He tells what he heard or was told by others.

Cam 10, page-103

Describe something you don't have now but would really like to own in the future.

You should say:

- What this thing is
- How long you have wanted to own it
- Where you first saw it
- And explain why you would like to own it.

Note taking:

You should say:

- What this thing is = helicopter, small, family
- How long you have wanted to own it: since 2010 but very deeply since 2020
- Where you first saw it: in childhood, in movies
- And explain why you would like to own it = fascination

Answer:

Now I'd like to talk about something that I don't own now but would love to have in future.

- i. It is a hovercraft, a helicopter. It doesn't need to be very fancy like the one owned the president of the USA. But it wouldn't also be mediocre. It needs to be classy. It could be green in color or natural colour so that it seems that it melts into the nature. If it is possible to give it a camouflage look or if it could change its colour like a chameleon, that would be great.
- ii. **Moving on to** how long have I been wanting to own it? In my childhood, I wanted to own many things. I wanted to own banks and have a lot of money. But over the last two or three years, I have developed fascination for a hovercraft. It didn't happen

abruptly. I saw a documentary on the life of some CEOs of wall street banks. I saw them owning an island and flying their own chopper. Since then, I thought I could have one. It would be cool.

- iii. **Regarding** when I saw a helicopter first: definitely in my childhood but forgot exactly when.
- iv. **Finally**, why I want to own it: there are several reasons. **First**, I want to fly it and touch the cloud in the sky. I want to fly in the mountainous areas. **Second**, I would love to take my family members with me and have fun together.

Cam 11, page-32

Describe a house/apartment **that** someone you know lives in.

You should say:

Whose house/apartment this is

Where the house/apartment is

What it looks like inside

And explain what you like or dislike about this person's house/apartment.

Like a story:

Around seven to eight years back, I along with some of my friends was invited to attend a party in one of friends' house. She was married and she lived in her husband's apartment. We went there by bus. When we went inside, the beauty, design, architecture and decoration of the house simply captivated me. It didn't have so many luxurious items. But what made it different was how simple yet beautiful the decoration was. In total, it had probably four rooms. I went there so many years ago that I even forgot how many rooms it had. It is not in village. It's in Bonani – one of the wealthy areas of our country. I didn't expect to see so many wooden items. Except for the front gate, everything inside was decorated with yellow wooden items. I in fact became curious to see every room. So, I went there. Every room had numerous show pieces, many antique items. Almost every wall had paintings and drawings. One room had a big painting covering all the four walls. The painting depicted mountains on the one side, and ocean on the other. It showed human activities like fishing, walking, farming, climbing, and so on.

Talking about modern items, it did have all modern facilities, like air cooler, washing machine, big and spacious kitchen and so on. But it seemed like they were

all hidden. They were all given a camouflage colour. At least it seemed to me. There is nothing I didn't like. Perhaps, the fact that it took a long time to complete the decoration made me think I probably wouldn't be able to wait so long to decorate an apartment like this for me.

Note taking:

- Uncle, business –creative
- Village – beside road, surrounded by trees
- A lot of paintings – organized – duplex
- Wood – design – stairs – nice – wooded
- Not very spacious

Sample answer:

I'm going to describe a house where someone I know lives in.

- i. It's my maternal uncle's house. He is person of around 65, very creative. He signs, and writes poems.
- ii. Moving on to its location, well it's in village, not city. The village is not very remote though. When my uncle built this house, the nearby road was not concrete covered. Now it's a very busy road. The whole house and its premises are surrounded by

- different types of trees and there is a lake within the boundary of the premises.
- iii. Regarding how it looks inside, the house is not very big. It had two rooms on the ground floor and one on the second. It's a duplex house with the stairs inside, not outside. I like several aspects of it. Firstly, it has a lot of paintings hung on the wall, such as child, tigers, landscapes, and so on. My uncle collected those paintings from different parts of our country. They are handmade. Secondly, he tried to make his home reflect nature as much as possible. So, he avoided all modern tools to construct the house. For example, only the roof is made out of tin. Almost everything else is wooden. The windows have attractive designs, created manually.
 - iv. Finally, there are one or two things that I think could have been made different. For example, inside is not very spacious. It's quite ok for a family but it is unlike a big apartment in terms of space. So, when we cousins visited my uncle's house, we all couldn't stay in that house.

Cam 11, page 56

Describe a writer you would like to meet.

You should say:

Who this writer is

What you know about this writer already

What you would like to find out about him/her

And explain why you would like to meet this writer.

I have been spending much of my leisure or free time watching videos on YouTube. I also listen to podcast. One day I saw a video clip which was viewed many times. I became curious. It was more than a 90-minute-video between a woman and a man. I watched it at a stretch. The man in the video is professor Jordan B. Peterson. That was the beginning. I googled him and found his own YouTube channel where he uploaded many of his lectures. He is a clinical psychologist and a teacher. He taught in many universities in the USA and Canada. His last job was probably with the University of Toronto. He is so popular that he has many times more YouTube subscribers than the University of Toronto. He is around 60 now. He wrote a few books. He spent around 15 years writing 'the Maps of Meaning'. I read his second book '12 rules for life: an antidote to Chaos'. Actually, I was hooked with the book.

It is professor Peterson who I want to meet if I ever get any chance. I don't want to know much about him. I learned a lot about what he is and what he believes from listening to his lectures and reading his books. I would rather like to have a photograph with and an autograph of him. I would surely thank him for helping me become a strong man deep inside.

Note taking:

- Prof JBP
- clinical psychologist, taught at the UoT and sever US universities, around 60 – father of two children – married his high-school friend
- I know a lot about him but want to ask what he does when he is faced with conflicting ideas or is it important to him to get answers to many fundamental questions
- I like him

Answer:

Now, I would like to describe a write I would like to meet.

- i. He is a Canadian. He has more twitter followers than the University of Toronto. Besides, his lectures on YouTube had been watched by millions of people around the world. He is a force for good. His name is Jordan B Peterson.

- ii. Moving on to what I know about him: He is a clinical psychologist, read many books, exposed himself to different ideas and thoughts, and taught at several universities, including the University of Toronto. He is around 60, father of a daughter and a son. He married quite early, his high school friend. However, for the last two years, he has been suffering from a complexity- called auto-immune condition.
- iii. Regarding what I want to find out more about him: I already know a lot about him. But if I ever get any chance to ask him, I would ask two questions: one: what he does to calm himself if he cannot find the answers to some very fundamental questions of life. Second, is it very essential for him to get those answers?
- iv. Finally, there are several reasons why I want to meet him. Firstly, I like him. Like many, I have been positively influenced by him. I have become more conscientious, more conservative, more religious and more-old fashioned by primarily listening to him and by reading his one book called '*12 rules for life: the antidote to chaos*'.

I don't think I have described how influential he is properly. Well, he has been described as the most

influential western intellectual of the 21st century by the New York Post. Quite surprisingly, he is equally, if not more popular in the east, even in the Muslim world. However, he has been widely criticized by modernists and constructionists.

Constructionist: people who think that humans are malleable (changeable)

auto-immune condition: a medical condition where medicines have the opposite effects

How to give yourself a fresh start?

- As I said earlier ...,
- At the beginning, I mentioned,
- I don't think I've described ...
- Now, what else can I say?
- I'd just like to add something about ...
- One thing I forgot to mention ...

Cam 11, page-79

Describe a day when you thought the weather was perfect.

You should say:

where you were on this day

What the weather was like on this day

What you did during the day

And explain why you thought the weather was perfect on this day.

Note taking:

- i. Rohitpur
- ii. Cold – very chilly – extremely foggy
- iii. Watched a movie, decide to walk back home
- iv. Cold – could hardly see my own feet

Answer:

Now, I'd like to describe a day when I think the weather was perfect.

Around 15 years ago, when I was a high school student, I was very adventurous. I along with some of my close friends often wandered around and even went to remote rural areas. So, one day, probably in the early afternoon we three went to Rohitpur. It was winter then. We perhaps watched a movie and then decided to walk back home although we didn't walk the entire path. Once we were passing through a village road instead of taking the main concrete road, suddenly everything became foggy.

Perhaps, some thick layers of fog were passing through us. It made the whole environment too cold, too chilly and extremely foggy. I hardly could see my own feet let alone what was five feet in front of me. I saw foggy weather in past but not like that day. Seldom do we get a chance to see thick layers of fog passing by us. Luckily, I felt this on that evening.

As I said earlier, I used to go to remote and new places. We took that route not because we knew it but because we didn't know it. And we often had to ask local people for directions. This is how we managed to find locations that time.

Now, what else can I say? My two friends also loved that weather. One even told if I had a camera, I would take lots of photos covering the environment. Sadly, none of us had a camera then.

One thing I forgot to mention is that we did have our warm clothes with us. So the sudden cold wave didn't affect us physically.

Tips:

- i. If you are asked to describe any past experience, you

can describe it like a story.
How to give yourself a fresh start?

7. As I said earlier ...,

8. At the beginning, I mentioned,

9. I don't think I've described ...

10. Now, what else can I say?

11. I'd just like to add something about ...

12. One thing I forgot to mention ...

Cam 11, page-102

Describe a TV documentary you watched that was particularly interesting.

You should say:

What the documentary was about

Why you decided to watch it

What you learnt during the documentary

And explain why the TV documentary was particularly interesting.

Note taking:

- i. Planet earth
- ii. English – BBC- good quality – into nature

- iii. Earth, animals, see mammals, ocean, rainforest, poles and animals, etc.
- iv. Educational and interesting

Answer:

I'd like to describe a TV documentary that I watched and that I think was very interesting.

- i. It is called BBC Planet Earth. It's got two seasons. The second season was released five years after the first one. Each season has around six to eight episodes, probably.
- ii. Moving on the reasons of watching it, well there were several reasons. Firstly, my primary focus was to learn English. I have been learning English this way over the last 14 years. I watch things in English. Secondly, I liked the premier. One day a small clip of this show popped up on my Facebook. I instantly liked it. I learnt that it was from the Planet Earth. I probably binge watched all the episodes in a day or two. Besides, I am deeply into nature. The show is related to natural life.
- iii. Next, I learned many things from this show. To begin with, there is a dynamic relationship between the prey and predator. I know it but the show brought everything to light. Then, our home planet has a bewildering range of animals. I came to know how penguins live in extremely cold weather, what

is deep beneath the ocean, what animals are there around volcanoes, what happens when a volcano erupts and so much more.

- iv. Finally, I think the entire show is very educational and entertaining. You can learn many things and at the same time enjoy.

Binge watch: the practice of watching multiple episodes of a television program in rapid succession, typically by means of DVDs or digital streaming.

Bewildering: huge

In the wild, life can be very cruel. One day I was watching a video of an animal cub who had to learn to run within five minutes of its birth. There were many predators running around: hyenas, or tigers. And their prime target was newborn cubs. That's the reality and I watched it from planet earth – a BBC documentary about earth and what is on and in our earth.

It has got two seasons. The second season was released probably five or ten years after the first season. Each season has five episodes.

Cam 12, page-29

Describe an occasion when you had to wait a long time for someone or something to arrive.

You should say:

Who or what you were waiting for

How long you had to wait

Why you had to wait a long time

And explain how you felt about waiting a long time.

- i. SSC result – 2007, science, 2 months –
- ii. 3 months results
- iii. It happens
- iv. Initially not bad later nervous

- SSC examination result
- Almost three months
- Rule
- At first not worried but result date, I felt worried

Describe an occasion when you had to wait a long time for someone or something to arrive.

Sample answers:

Back in 2007, I took part in my first public exam, the secondary school certificate (which is) otherwise known as the SSC exam – equivalent to the O-levels. At that time, even to complete the whole test required one month. After the test was over, I immediately went to my village and started spending quality time with my cousins, village friends and relatives. Traditionally, in my country, it takes around 2-3 months for the result to be published. A lot of students – close to a million – take the test. The relevant authority collects all the results, organizes them and publishes them on the same date across the country.

As to (about) my feelings, right after the exam was over, I was relieved to be frank (honest). I had no academic worry for the next two to three months. Many of my friends were doing some courses like spoken English, and computer. But I chose to relax. However, one day I had to come back to city and the result date was nearing. And I started to feel nervous. You know one specific thing I did: I started to pray five times a day and promised to Allah that I wouldn't commit a sin in my life if I would pass the test successfully.

Finally, the day arrived and I got my result. The result wasn't as good as I expected but also not as bad as I feared. It was an ok type result.

How to give yourself a fresh start?

- As I said earlier ...,
- At the beginning, I mentioned,
- I don't think I've described ...
- Now, what else can I say?
- I'd just like to add something about ...
- One thing I forgot to mention ...

Page -52

Describe a film/movie actor from your country who is very popular.

You should say:

Who this actor is

What kinds of films/movies he/she acts in

What you know about this actor's life

And explain why this actor is so popular.

- Salman shah, Sylhet, died early
- Romantic, some family
- Stylish, very popular, ahead of his generation
- Acting, look, short career

Note taking:

- i. Salman Shah
- ii. Romantic, family, social
- iii. Very short acting life – 4 years – died early
- iv. Very stylish, acting, good looking, nice manly voice, etc.

Sample answer:

Probably the year was 1995 or 1996, my cousin was telling me that Salman Shah didn't die. He was resurrected. At that time a movie was released called 'Satter Mtittu Nei, in which the actor played the leading role. It is important to tell that the movie was released probably after he died. Or my cousin watched it after his death. I'm talking about Salman Shak who had a very short film career, of only four

years, but achieved fame that would last for generations. He was a star, a mega star in our film industry in the 1990s. He acted in around 30 something movies but died a mysterious death.

Salman Shah was born in Sylhet in an aristocratic Muslim family. His father was a first-class civil servant. He had a younger brother who currently lives in the UK along with his mother.

Most of his movies were romantic in nature. Some blockbuster hits were Keyamot theke Keyamot, and Denmohor. I watched his movies in the 2000s, many years after his death. I also became a fan of him.

The reasons why people still remember him are several. First, he was a smart actor. He knew his role well. Of course, he was good-looking. Third, his gesture, posture, dress sense, and the types of characters he played all fitted with each other. Some of his styles are still popular, especially the haircut. It also needs to be told that most of his movies resonated with the desires of the many young men and women in our country.

Now, I'm going to describe a movie actor who was and is still very popular.

- i. His name is Salman Shah, a heart-throb of many people during the 1990s.
- ii. **Moving on to** the types of movies he acted in, mostly he acted in romantic films. Besides, some of his films were social and family orientated. One or two were action types. In total he probably worked in 34 to 35 films.
- iii. **Regarding** his life: well, he had a very short film career. Probably 4 years. His birthplace is Sylhet but he lived in Dhaka. He was from an aristocratic family. He was married when he died. He died a mysterious death. Many of his fans and his family members claim he was murdered. His death is still a mystery.
- iv. And finally, for several reasons he is still very popular. His hair, dress styles are still followed. It means he was very stylish, probably one or two generations ahead in terms of style. **What he did in 1990s is done today.** Then, he was good looking and charming. **More importantly**, his acting and the type of movies he acted in created a craze in Bangladesh at that time. Young generation became dye-hard fans of him. Many people named their children after

his name.

Heart-throb: appealing

Aristocratic: upper class

Mysterious: full of mystery, something that is hard to explain

Craze: love, passion

Dye-hard: committed, devoted, passionate

Page-73:

Describe an interesting discussion you had about how you spend your money.

You should say:

Who you had the discussion with

Why you discussed this topic

What the result of the discussion was

And explain why this discussion was interesting for you.

Maybe during the last Eid vacation, I was not sure how much money I would like give as charity. I have an account

where I regularly keep some money on a monthly basis to help.

Once in my childhood, on an Eid day, I got a lot of Eid salami or bonus from my parents, and other relatives. The amount was lot for me at that time. So, I was not sure what to do with it. I had a discussion with my friends. Of course, we asked each other how much money they got and compared with my amount. If I got more than they, I felt happy but I got less than they did, I complained to my parents and demanded more. So, our plan was to buy a lot of chocolates, ice-cream, gifts, chips and so on. I had a lot of hopes that the money would last forever. But it didn't. After a few days, I lost everything by buying different foods. In childhood, talking to friends about different issues is very common. Here the topic was money that I had in my hand. So, I naturally felt good. The discussion was not so serious but I believe I enjoyed having it. Nowadays, I don't get any Eid Salami. Rather I have to give my youngers. But to be honest, I miss getting Eid Salami and talking about how much I got with others.

Describe a time when you visited a friend or family member at their workplace.

You should say:

Who you visited

Where this person worked

Why you visited this person's workplace

And explain how you felt about visiting this person's workplace.

- i. Friend's father – doc
- ii. Near my home
- iii. No reason
- iv. Not bad

- i. Fathers' office
- ii. Job (bank, government, school...)
- iii. Interest
- iv. Good, everyone liked me, I felt special

Long ago, in my childhood, I wanted to visit my father in his office. I have seen my father going to office early in the

morning and returning in the afternoon. So, I was always interested to see what he does. Of course, he told some interesting stories taking place in his workplace. I developed a lot of curiosity to know and see how an office looks like and what work my father does. I told him many times that I would go with you. He never took me though but promised that one day he would. So, the day came, on one occasion, my father took me to his office. His colleagues somehow understood who I was and behaved very nicely with me. I would say it was a good day for me. I loved the special treatment from his colleagues. He also took me to different departments and told me what function which department does. I also learned many things.

How to give yourself a fresh start?

1. As I said earlier ...,
2. At the beginning, I mentioned,
3. I don't think I've described ...
4. Now, what else can I say?
5. I'd just like to add something about ...
6. One thing I forgot to mention ...

Now, what else can I say? Oh, I forgot to mention he worked and still works in a bank. We had our car. My father drove me there.

One thing I forgot to mention, I didn't have to stay the whole day. After a few hours over there, we both returned and while coming home, we had food in a restaurant.

Another thing I would add is that some of his colleagues gifted me chocolates.

After I returned home, my mother asked me many questions and I answered how the day was, what I saw, how special I felt and many more. After that I went to his office many times when I grew up but never got the same feeling like that day.

Cam 13, page-31

Describe someone you know who has started a business.

You should say:

- Who this person is
- What work this person does
- Why this person decided to start a business
- And explain whether you would like to do the same

kind of work as this person.

Approach: story

- Ashrafal Haq – senior – colleague
- Job – lost job during pandemic – started food business
- Out of necessity
- No, my expertise – different field

Sample answer:

- i. Introduction: I'm going to describe a person I know who has started a business, not recently but around two years ago.

His name is Ashrafal Haque. He is senior to me. Once we worked in the same organization for some years, so we were colleagues. He quit that job and started working in a private company at Motijheel. However, during the pandemic a lot of people lost their jobs and he was one of those unlucky folks. Out of necessity, he had to do something. He is married with two children. So he started selling foodstuffs, mostly sweets items online such as Roshgolla, Roshmalai, curd, honey, butter, and the like. He

didn't make these by himself. He purchased from wholesalers and he is a retailer. He posted pictures of these foods on his social media page and started getting customers. Now he is still doing that on a much larger scale. And finally, **if** I want to do the same business like him, no, I won't. My expertise lies in something else. **Besides**, I'm not interested in doing food business. I might start my own company someday but it won't be related to food. Or I might become a job holder.

I don't know if the boy is married.

Cam 13, page-53

Describe a time when you started using a new technological device (e.g. a new computer or phone).

You should say:

- What device you started using
- Why you started using this device
- How easy or difficult it was to use
- And explain how helpful this device was to you.

Note taking:

- A phone
- Needed, friends called my parents' numbers
- Easy – first time careful but ok
- Did many things – took photos, listened to music, played games, use social media and so on

Sample answer:

Cam 13, page-75

Describe an interesting discussion you had as part of your work or studies.

You should say:

- What the subject of the discussion was
- Who you discussed the subject with
- What opinions were expressed
- And explain why you found the discussion interesting

Approach: story

- Career and highest education
- Uncle/someone senior/friends, etc.
- IELTS and go abroad
- Got my goal and purpose in life

Sample answer:

- i. Introduction: I'm going to describe an interesting and fruitful discussion I had with one of my seniors.
- ii. After completing HSC/BBA/MBA, I wasn't so sure what to do and what career I should pursue. Literally, I was a bit nervous and frustrated with my life. Many of my friends were taking admission in different universities, and some were going abroad. But I couldn't decide my goal. So I talked to someone senior to me, successful in life and I think wise. I told him what I was going through and he suggested me to go abroad. He told I needed to do IELTS and then I could try to go to Canada, USA, Korea, Japan, or Denmark for higher study. He himself stayed in Japan for study purpose for some time and now he teaches in BUET. That discussion gave me a purpose in life. I started doing IELTS and now I'm taking my speaking test.

