

SPEAKING

PART 1

The examiner asks the candidate about him/herself, his/her home, work or studies and other familiar topics.

EXAMPLE

Neighbours

- How well do you know the people who live next door to you?
- How often do you see them? [Why/Why not?]
- What kinds of problem do people sometimes have with their neighbours?
- How do you think neighbours can help each other?

PART 2

Describe a time when you were asked to give your opinion in a questionnaire or survey

You should say:

**what the questionnaire/survey was about
why you were asked to give your opinions
what opinions you gave
and explain how you felt about giving your opinions in this questionnaire/survey.**

You will have to talk about the topic for one to two minutes. You have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

PART 3

Discussion topics:

Asking questions

Example questions:

What kinds of organisation want to find out about people's opinions?

Do you think that questionnaires or surveys are good ways of finding out people's opinions?

What reasons might people have for not wanting to give their opinions?

Questionnaires in school

Example questions:

Do you think it would be a good idea for schools to ask students their opinions about lessons?

What would the advantages for schools be if they asked students their opinions?

Would there be any disadvantages in asking students' opinions?

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EXAMPLE

Newspapers and Magazines

- Which magazines and newspapers do you read? [Why?]
- What kinds of article are you most interested in? [Why?]
- Have you ever read a newspaper or magazine in a foreign language? [When/Why?]
- Do you think reading a newspaper or magazine in a foreign language is a good way to learn the language? [Why/Why not?]

PART 2

Describe a restaurant that you enjoyed going to.

You should say:

- where the restaurant was**
- why you chose this restaurant**
- what type of food you ate in this restaurant and**
- explain why you enjoyed eating in this restaurant.**

You will have to talk about the topic for one to two minutes.

You have one minute to think about what you are going to say.

You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

PART 3

Discussion topics:

Restaurants

Example questions:

Why do you think people go to restaurants when they want to celebrate something?

Which are more popular in your country: fast food restaurants or traditional restaurants?

Why do you think that is?

Some people say that food in an expensive restaurant is always better than food in a cheap restaurant – would you agree?

Producing food

Example questions:

Do you think there will be a greater choice of food available in shops in the future, or will there be less choice?

What effects has modern technology had on the way food is produced?

How important is it for a country to be able to grow all the food it needs, without importing any from other countries?

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EXAMPLE

Flowers

- Do you like to have flowers in your home? [Why/Why not?]
- Where would you go to buy flowers? [Why?]
- On what occasions would you give someone flowers?
- Are flowers important in your culture? [Why/Why not?]

PART 2

Describe a meeting you remember going to at work, college or school.

You should say:

when and where the meeting was held

who was at the meeting

what the people at the meeting talked about and explain why you remember going to this meeting.

You will have to talk about the topic for one to two minutes. You have one minute to think about what you are going to say. You can make some notes to help you if you wish.

PART 3

Discussion topics:

Going to meetings

Example questions:

What are the different types of meeting that people often go to?

Some people say that no-one likes to go to meetings – what do you think?

Why can it sometimes be important to go to meetings?

International meetings

Example questions:

Why do you think world leaders often have meetings together?

What possible difficulties might be involved in organising meetings between world leaders?

Do you think that meetings between international leaders will become more frequent in the future? Or will there be less need for world leaders to meet?