

IELTS WRITING AND SPEAKING

ONLINE COURSE

IELTS SPEAKING PART 3

(Tài liệu do Ms Quỳnh và Đội ngũ chuyên môn Ielts Fighter

Biên soạn và tổng hợp)

TỔNG QUAN SPEAKING PART 3

Trong Part 3 của đề thi nói, bạn sẽ được giám khảo hỏi những câu hỏi có liên quan đến chủ đề của part 2. Ở phần thi này, giám khảo sẽ để bạn thảo luận về những ý kiến và vấn đề trừu tượng hơn. Đây là cuộc đối thoại hai chiều, sẽ kéo dài trong khoảng từ 4-5 phút.

Example:

Is it faster to get around by bike or on foot in your city?

Biking is much faster than walking because we have special bike lanes for cyclist.

How has public transport improved?

For as long as I remember the only public transport was busses, but a few years ago they started building a metro.

Will Uber change anything?

It's foreseeable that Uber will take over from normal taxis because they are much more affordable.

What do you think about the new ferry?

I suppose it's a good thing because it will cut journey times significantly, but I'm not so sure about the environmental impact it might have.

What would happen if they introduced transport passes?

If they brought those in, it would make paying for transport much easier and could also lead to more people using buses and trains more often.

CHIẾN LƯỢC TRẢ LỜI SPEAKING PART 3

Theo cựu giám khảo IELTS Simon, cách tốt nhất để trả lời cho các câu hỏi trong phần Part 3 là đưa ra các ý như sau:

- Answer – Trả lời
- Reason – Giải thích
- Example – Ví dụ
- Alternative – Ý kiến trái chiều (phần này có thể có hoặc không)

Example:

How important is customer service for you?

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

What can companies do to improve their customer service?

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

Why do you think employees sometimes don't provide good customer service?

(Answer) When employees' treatment of customers isn't good, I think it's usually because they are unhappy doing their jobs. (Explain) This might be because they are treated badly by their managers, or because they haven't been encouraged to take pride in their work. (Example) I remember in my first ever job, for example, I

didn't like the work that I was given, and so I probably wasn't as thoughtful or attentive as I should have been when I had to speak to customers.

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

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

CÁC KIỂU CÂU HỎI SPEAKING PART 3

Đề Part 3 có 7 kiểu câu hỏi như sau:

- **Opinion**– What do you think about ‘this’? Remember to say why you think that way and give examples.
- **Evaluate**– What do you think about someone else’s opinion?
- **Future**– What do you think will happen in the future?
- **Cause and Effect**– What caused ‘this’ and/or what effects has ‘it’ had?
- **Hypothetical**– Talk about imaginary or unreal situations.
- **Compare and Contrast**– Talk about the difference and/or similarities between two things.
- **Past**– How were things different in the past and how have they changed?

1. Opinion – Ý kiến

Khi được hỏi về ý kiến của mình, các bạn nên bắt đầu bằng các cụm từ như “I think...” hoặc “In my opinion...”, hay bạn có thể sử dụng các cụm từ khác như sau:

- As I see it,
- Personally,
- For me,

Hoặc nếu bạn cảm thấy chắc chắn về thứ gì đó, bạn có thể nói:

- I’m convinced that...
- I’m certain that...
- I’m sure that...

Nếu không cảm thấy chắc chắn lắm, bạn có thể nói:

-
- I guess that...
 - I suppose that...
 - I'd say that...

Example:

How do you think life in big cities could be more easier?

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

(Nguồn: www.ielts-simon.com)

2. Evaluate – Đánh giá

Ở dạng này, các bạn sẽ phải đưa ra ý kiến đánh giá của mình về một quan điểm được cho trước. Vì thế hãy chuẩn bị cho mình những câu trả lời thể hiện sự đồng tình hay không đồng tình.

Để thể hiện sự đồng tình, ta có thể nói:

- I couldn't agree with you more.
- That's so true.
- That's for sure.
- That's exactly how I feel.
- No doubt about it.
- I suppose so.
- I guess so.

- You/they have a point there.

Để thể hiện ý kiến không đồng tình, ta có thể nói:

- I don't think so.
- I'm afraid I disagree.
- I totally disagree.
- I beg to differ.
- I'd say the exact opposite.
- Not necessarily.
- That's not always true.
- That's not always the case.

Example:

Some people say that people helped others more in the past than they do now. Do you agree or disagree?

I don't think so. When it comes to my parent's generation I think they are quite skeptical about helping other people in the community, but my generation are regularly doing things to improve it, such as volunteering for various environmental and charitable organisations. Young people are actively encouraged to help out in the community and I don't think this happened in the past, so I'm afraid I'd disagree.

3. Futre – Tương lai

Đây là dạng câu hỏi mà bạn phải đưa ra dự đoán về tương lai.

Khi đưa dự đoán về tương lai, ta sẽ dùng cấu trúc “will + verb”. Tuy nhiên đây là cấu trúc khá đơn giản. Để ăn điểm thì các bạn có thể sử dụng những cấu trúc phức tạp hơn, ví dụ:

-
- X plans to.....
 - It is predicted that....
 - X intends to....
 - I foresee.....
 - It is foreseeable....
 - Conditionals- If X + verb.....
 - It is likely that...
 - It is probable that....
 - It is unforeseeable that....
 - I envisage....

Example:

Some people say that working from home will be quite common in the future. Do you agree?

It is foreseeable that more people will work from home in the future. If the internet becomes faster and there are more programs, such as Skype, that allow people to work from home more easily, I'd predict that more people will stay at home. If you think about it, most people don't need to be physically present to do their jobs and I envisage that face to face meetings will be a thing of the past.

4. Cause & Effect – Nguyên nhân & Kết quả

Các bạn sẽ được yêu cầu thảo luận về nguyên nhân của một tình huống hay một vấn đề nào đó, sau đó đưa ra kết quả tương ứng.

Bạn có thể sử dụng các cụm từ sau đây để nói về nguyên nhân và kết quả:

- ...because...

-
- ...as a result....
 - ...resulted in...
 - ...as a consequence...
 - ...due to....
 - ...caused...
 - ...led to....
 - ...means that....

Example:

How does advertising influence what people choose to buy?

I think advertising has a big influence on what people purchase and often leads to them always sticking with the same brand. For example, I always drink Coca Cola and I believe this is because I grew up watching all those ads on TV and I instinctively buy it as a result. I mean, why would companies spend so much money on adverts, unless it led to more sales?

5. Hypothetical – Giả định

Để trả lời câu hỏi giả định, chúng ta ưu tiên sử dụng cấu trúc câu “If”

Example:

If you could choose any country to live in, where would you choose?

If I could live in any country, I would probably choose Australia. The weather is great; the people are super friendly and just imagine living beside all those beaches. If I could choose another country, it would have to be Italy, for the architecture, the culture and its fascinating history.

6. Comparre & Contrast – So sánh & Đối chiếu

Chúng ta sẽ áp dụng các cấu trúc câu so sánh để trả lời cho câu hỏi này.

Example:

How is life different in cites compared to rural areas?

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

7. Past – Quá khứ

Các câu trúc miêu tả quá khứ:

- Sử dụng thì Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn để nói về một sự việc đã bắt đầu ở quá khứ và kéo dài đến hiện tại.
- Used to + infinitive để nói về thói quen hoặc những sự việc thường xuyên xảy ra trong quá khứ nhưng đã kết thúc ở hiện tại.
- Would + infinitive để nói về thói quen trong quá khứ.
- Thì hiện tại đơn để nói về những sự việc đã xảy ra và kết thúc ở trong quá khứ.
- Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn để nói về sự việc xảy ra ở một thời điểm cụ thể trong quá khứ.
- Thì quá khứ hoàn thành để miêu tả một sự việc đã xảy ra trước một sự việc khác trong quá khứ.

Example:

How has teaching changed in your country over the past few decades?

In the past, teachers simply lectured students and the students just listened to what they said. We were given lots of facts to learn and there was no room for creativity or freedom of expression. I remember learning lots of things without thinking about the theory behind it. Now, there's been a movement towards students thinking for themselves.



IELTS Fighter – The leading center in Vietnam

Website: <http://ielts-fighter.com>

Fanpage: <https://www.facebook.com/ielts.fighter/>

Hotline: **0963 891 756**
