


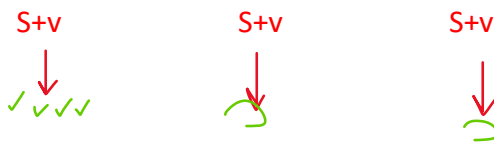
IELTS Part 3:

- 1 Review
  - 2 *Comparing* structure
  - 3 **Hypothetical / Future**
- 

Monday: organising

1 Adding:

Filler + **Idea 1** + conj. + **Idea 2** + conj. + **Idea 3**



2 Explaining

Filler + Idea 1 + **explaining conj.** + Idea 2: *why* + conj. + **idea 3**

Should children learn more about art history in schools? Why?

Which structure does Alain use?

Adding / explaining

What are the benefits of creating art for individuals and communities?

- More imagination
- Problem solving
- More creative children

How is sculpture *different* from other forms of visual art like paintings?

Filler	Compare Conj.	Idea 1: S + v	Compare Conj.	Idea 2: S + v
Well to be honest  Alain always say this	on the one hand  on one side  <i>from one perspective</i>	S + v  <b>Idea: tangible</b>  <i>Must expand:</i>  For example Self: <i>I have always loved</i> _____ Which + <b>adj.</b> and <b>adj.</b> Signpost: with regards to, when it comes to my family  <b>Addition!</b>	<b>and</b> on the other hand  <b>and</b> on the other side  <b>and</b> from <u>another</u> <i>perspective</i>	S + v  <b>Idea: colourful?</b>  <i>Must expand:</i>  For example Self: <i>I have always loved</i> _____ Which + <b>adj.</b> and <b>adj.</b> Signpost: with regards to, when it comes to, in terms of

1. What filler does **speaker** use?
2. What conjunction?
3. How does he expand?
4. Does he REPEAT anything?
5. Is there always Subject and verb?

Very nice idiom / saying:

You have to know the rules to break rules.

HYPOTHETICAL

copy

If schools stopped teaching art, what effect would this have on society?

Filler	Idea 1: <u>bad / good</u>	Explain Conj.	Idea 2: say why	Conj.	Idea 3
Okay so hmm In my view  In my opinion For me I suppose I guess	• good  S + v	and the reason that is	Need <u>creativity</u>  For example <i>Self: I have always loved</i> _____ Which + <u>adj.</u> and <u>adj.</u> Signpost: with regards to, when it comes to my family	and as well as that	S + v  For example <i>Self: I have always loved</i> _____ Which + <u>adj.</u> and <u>adj.</u> Signpost: with regards to, when it comes to my children

**FEEDBACK CRITERIA:** use this to give helpful feedback

1. What *filler* does **speaker** use?
2. What *conjunction*?
3. How does he expand?
4. Does he REPEAT anything?
5. Is there always Subject and verb?

What wrong:

And the main reason is

Tomorrow:

**Crime and Law IELTS Vocabulary**

Word / Phrase	Definition	Example
Robbery	The act of taking something unlawfully by force.	The bank robbery was caught on camera.
Witness	A person who sees an event, crime, or accident take place.	The witness provided crucial information to the police.
Perjury	The offense of willfully telling an untruth in a court after taking an oath or affirmation.	Lying under oath is considered perjury.
Prosecution	The legal process by which someone is charged with a crime and taken to court.	The prosecution presented strong evidence against the suspect.
Misdemeanor	A minor wrongdoing or crime, typically punishable by a fine or a short jail term.	Shoplifting is often considered a misdemeanor.
Allegation	A claim or assertion that someone has done something illegal or wrong.	The allegations against him were proven false.
Evidence	Information used to prove or disprove something.	DNA evidence helped solve the case.
Conviction	A formal declaration that someone is guilty of a criminal offense.	He had a previous conviction for theft.
Testimony	A formal written or spoken statement, especially one given in a court of law.	Her testimony was crucial in convicting the suspect.
Crime Scene	The location where a crime has been committed or an accident has occurred.	Police officers cordoned off the crime scene.
Judge	A public official appointed to decide cases in a court of law.	The judge handed down a severe sentence.
Defendant	An individual, company, or institution sued or accused in a court of law.	The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charges.

<https://set-english-ielts-preparation.co.uk/lessons/10-ielts-crime-law/>

Questions: read before tomorrow

1. Why do you think people commit crimes?
2. How can communities work together to reduce crime?
3. Do you believe stricter laws can reduce crime rates? Why or why not?
4. How important is it to educate young people about the law?
5. What should be the main goal of punishment for criminals?
6. Do you think all crimes should be punished equally? Why or why not?
8. What can be done to prevent young people from turning to crime?
9. Do you think the internet has made it easier for people to commit crimes?
10. What are some common reasons people break the law?
11. If all drugs were legalized, how do you think this would impact crime?
12. If there were no laws, what do you think society would be like?
13. How do you think technology will change law enforcement in the future?