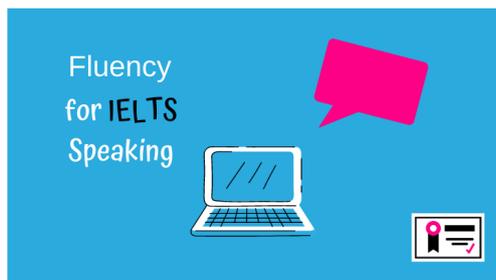


Live Lesson Notes

Part 1 Topics

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What you will learn in this worksheet:

Part 1 Topics for IELTS Speaking

Concentration and focus

Museums

Handwriting and texting

Weekends

Useful Links

My **Free Online Course Crack IELTS Speaking Part 1**

<https://keithspeakingacademy.com/crack-ielts-speaking-part-1/>

Different **kinds of museums**

<http://www.historyofmuseums.com/museum-facts/types-of-museum/>

10 reasons to visit a museum

<https://www.colleendilen.com/2009/07/31/10-reasons-to-visit-a-museum/>

Click to get a complete **Mock IELTS** Test.

<https://takeielts.net/the-path-to-success-in-the-ielts-test/>

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Introduction

In this free IELTS Speaking lesson we will look at some **IELTS Speaking Part 1 topics** that you might be asked about in 2021.

[Watch the complete video here](#)

Tips for IELTS Speaking Part 1

1. Mindset:

Before the test, say to yourself, ***“I am going to enjoy this test”***

Sounds strange, right?

However, many people let nerves control them before the test, and this has a negative effect on their speaking and their score.

By focusing on ‘enjoying the test’, you are more likely to relax and perform better, and so get the score you deserve.

2. Develop your answers just a little

I suggest speaking for around 10 - 20 seconds, if the examiner lets you. Sometimes they will stop you and move on to the next question. This is normal. This is not a conversation, but a test, so expect to be interrupted.

Don't just focus on questions. Focus on the topics and how you can speak with flexibility on those topics.

Many Part 1 questions are quite similar, whatever the topic. If you know these you can better handle all topics.

Find out the most common types of Part 1 questions and how to answer them in my free course here -

[**Crack IELTS Speaking Part 1**](#)

Concentration and Focus

Here are some phrases you can use to talk about this topic.

Things that distract us....

- Noises (such as traffic, construction workers, children playing)
- Interruptions by co-workers
- Loud music
- Background TV
- People reading my book or newspaper over my shoulder
- Neighbours arguing or making a noise
- Babies crying
- Notifications on social media
- Lack of sleep

We can describe this with the following phrases - practice making sentences with these:

I get distracted by _____ (something)

My **mind tends to wander** when ___ I hear loud noises / there are loud noises

I can't **keep focussed** when _____

It's a challenge **to** focus when _____

I lose concentration when _____

I have a **short attention span**

I **am a stickler for** _____ (Something) (= like and insist on some quality or behaviour)

I **am a stickler for** silence / for working hard / for being on time

If on the other hand, you find it easy to focus, you might use some of these expressions;

It's easy to focus

It's **dead** (= *very*) easy for me to focus

I **have no trouble** (at all) focusing

I manage to **keep / stay focussed on** goals

I am good at **keeping my eye on the ball** (= *focussing on a goal*)

Set my mind to something (= *decide strongly to do something*)

How do you focus?

I focus by taking a deep breathe

I can focus by doing some meditation in the morning

I find prayer helps me focus and concentrate

- by wearing noise-cancelling headphones
- by listening to instrumental music
- by practicing yoga
- by locking myself away in a quiet place
- by just learning my mind
- by taking regular short breaks

Museums

There are many different kinds of museums, and you don't need to learn them all.

Here are some of the more common ones

- Art museums / art galleries
- History museums
- Science museums
- Maritime museums
- War museums
- Virtual museums

Find out more from this link

<http://www.historyofmuseums.com/museum-facts/types-of-museum/>

In the test, avoid listing different types of museums; it's much better to choose one or two to talk about.

When it comes to the different kinds of museums, you can talk about the content in the museum or the kind of people who go there (the audience).

They **cater to** different audiences (=provide services for)

They **provide for** certain **audiences**

They **aim to attract** different kinds of **public**

(Children, adults, universities)

There is a lot of useful vocabulary you could learn to talk more fluently about Museums. Here are some essentials.

They are full of **artefacts** (=objects in a museum) that can teach us about the past

Museums also have...

Art objects

Works of art

Experiences

Guides (in person guide / audio guide)

Exhibitions

Displays

Curators (people who choose /assemble the works of art)

Why should we visit museums?

Here are 10 good ideas on why going to museums is beneficial

<https://www.colleendilen.com/2009/07/31/10-reasons-to-visit-a-museum/>

In the video you can see lots of reasons and ideas on why museums are good and what people like about them.

These students gave some great answers. They had to finish the sentence,

I like museums because....

Thanks to all who participated.

Below you can see all their comments, and I have corrected any mistakes they made.

I like museums because **they parade the rich culture** of a place through paintings, sculptures and other works of art.

I like museums because they help us to learn about **things that had become extinct**.

I like museums because they **represent the history of our nation** and people can learn lessons from history and from the past.

Well, I like museums because I love **to explore history** and ancient cultures.

Museums are important as **they preserve the history and heritage of a country** as well as the community. It's like you do time travel and you go back to the past and see all the things that were dead back then.

I like museums because they can be **both enjoyable and educational at the same time**. We can also learn and explore different things in a very interesting way.

I like museums because **they provide us an overview of how people lived in the past**, compared to these days.

I like museums because **they collect and preserve our cultural and historical values** and I reckon they're really entertaining too.

I like museums because they can serve and preserve the things that have **meaningful value** in a place or community.

I like museums because they're **educational** and usually really interesting.

I like museums because there's a lot of **statues** and **busts**. I love to learn about them.

I like museums because I do like history and **heritage**. Without history, honestly, we don't know where we came from and we can't see where we are going without understanding where we've been, I believe.

Well, to be honest, **I'm a big fan of the arts** and you know a museum is a place where **a plethora of art works** including **artefacts** and sculptures are displayed.

I like museums because they provide me **an effective way of learning.**

I like museums because I am a great fan of culture and **I'm curious about old and ancient civilisations.**

I like museums because they are not only interesting and **informative** but also allow me to **learn various unknown facts** about my country.

Museums have me **spellbound**, I would love to learn history in these **heritage sites** and also explore new points of view on history at the same time.

I was always **intrigued by museums** because I feel they really are an interesting way of learning about cultures and history. It's just like visiting the past.

I like museums because museums help me **expand my horizons.** On top of that, I feel like **I am standing on the shoulders of giants.**

I like museums because of their **uniqueness** and history, from the past to the future.

Handwriting and Texting

In the video you can see different kinds of writing

The following are useful ways to describe different kinds of writing.

- Calligraphy
- Writing **with** a pen
- Writing **by hand**
- Taking notes / Making notes / **Jotting down** notes
- Typing **with / on** a keyboard
- **Typing on** a computer
- Texting
- **Cursive** writing (letters are joined - not print writing)

Print is more **legible** (you can read it)

Handwriting might be **illegible**

Notice these unusual words that we use to describe somethings we can do.

You can drink it.	Potable
You can eat it.	Edible
You can read it.	Legible
You can hear it.	Audible
You can see it.	Visible

Graphology (*the study of handwriting and it's connection with personality*)

Handwriting can **reveal / show** a lot about a person

Handwriting **speaks volumes about** a person

The way you write **says** a lot about you

Did you know, handwriting analysis is used

to screen and recruit
to capture criminals
to make a health analysis,

Apparently / Supposedly / According to graphologists...

If you write _____, it means _____

...or so it seems

Handwriting and personality- are they connected?

Possibly, but I think you need to be an expert to understand it.

Yes, I think so, the handwriting strokes can affect the mood of the writer and you can see this in the writing.

I am not an expert in that field, but I have heard that it is true.

The police think so, they use graphology to help identify fake suicide notes

Maybe, I have heard that if you write with small sized-letters, then it means you are an introvert

I have read somewhere that people who have almost illegible handwriting are smarter than most people.

Sample Answers

Q1. Do you think computers might one day replace handwriting?

A.

It's a very interesting question. I think that **it's unlikely** computers will completely replace handwriting, although **it's the norm nowadays** for people to communicate by **typing on a computer** or texting.

I still think a lot of people like to **write by hand** because it's **more expressive**.

It has a personal touch and many people are able to kind of **reveal their personality through their handwriting**, whereas typing can be quite cold and **aloof**.

Q2. How do you usually spend your weekends?

A.

Well, to be honest, nowadays my weekends are a bit **monotonous**.

On Saturday mornings, I **tend to work**, but then in the afternoons I like to **go for a stroll around the park** with my family, but only for a short time because of the **confinement**, we are not allowed to spend a lot of time out-doors.

So, unfortunately, yeah my weekends can be rather boring, **not as exciting as they used to be**.

Q3. How can we make museums interesting for children?

A.

Well, I think, **there is a myriad of ways** we can make museums more attractive for children.

I would say **one of the principle ways** is to give children **an interactive experience**, so that they are doing things when they are in the museum,

because if they're just reading something and looking at different **artefacts**,

they are not really **engaging with the whole experience**,

whereas the kind of interactive experience, maybe also **integrating technology**, **will be much more appealing** for children.

Q4. What makes you happy?

A.

To be honest, **happiness for me is**, finishing work early, going into the kitchen, where **I like to dabble** and **cook up** one of my favourite dishes.

For me, cooking is really **therapeutic** and it really relaxes me and makes me very happy.

But **what makes me the happiest of all**, is sharing the meal with my family or friends after I've cooked it.