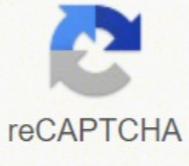




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IELTS SPEAKING PART 1

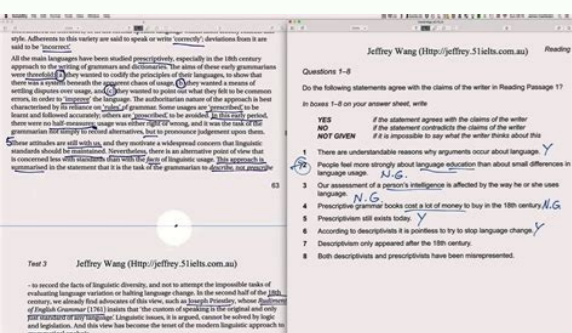
- What's your name?
- Can I see your ID?
- Where are you from?
- How far is it far from here?
- Please describe your hometown a little?
- How long have you been living there?
- What do you like (most) about your hometown?
- Would you like to live there in the future?
- What is your job?
- How long have you been doing your job?
- How was your first day at work?
- Do you prefer part time or full time job? Why?
- Do you do any physical exercise?
- Do young people in your country like to do exercise?
- Do you think people are keen on doing physical activity? Why?

IELTS SPEAKING PART 2

- Describe a comic actor who is popular in your country
- You should say:
 - Who the actor is
 - How you know him/her
 - What kind of person he/she is
- and explain why he/she is popular in your country

IELTS SPEAKING PART 3

- Why do some youngsters try to copy film stars? Is it good or bad?
- Are famous personalities rich in your country?
- Do you think they spend their money wisely?
- What is difference between film stars in the past and film stars nowadays?
- Do you think film stars have the right to privacy?



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humans may help explain why the Irish elk was unable toough out the heat of many climatic fluctuations—perhaps had arrived in the past.

E. Mearns. Later one dealt on another possible explanation for the deer's demise—the milk's huge antlers. Some scientists have suggested this exaggerated feature—the result of females preferring mates with the largest antlers, possibly because they advertised a male's fitness—contributed to the mammoth's downfall. They say such antlers would have been a serious inconvenience in the dense forests that spread northwest after the last ice age. But, Lister said, "That's a hard argument to make, because the deer previously survived perfectly well through wooded (roughly) temperate periods between ice ages." Some research has suggested that a lack of sufficient high-quality forage caused the extinction of the elk. High amounts of calcium and phosphorus compounds are required to form antlers, and therefore large quantities of these minerals are required for the massive structures of the Irish Elk. The males (and male deer in general) eat this equipment partly from their hooves, replenishing them from food plants after the antlers were grown or reclaiming the minerals from discarded antlers (as has been observed in reindeer). Thus, in the antler growth phase, Great Deer were suffering from a condition similar to osteoporosis. When the climate changed at the end of the last glacial period, the vegetation in the animal's habitat also changed towards species that presumably could not deliver sufficient amounts of the required minerals, at least in the western part of its range.

F. The extinction of megafauna around the world was almost completed by the end of the last ice age. It is believed that megafauna initially came into existence in response to global warming and became extinct with the onset of warmer climates. Tropical and subtropical areas have experienced less radical climatic change. The most dramatic of these changes was the transformation of a vast area of north Africa into the world's largest desert. Significantly, Africa escaped major faunal extinctions as did tropical and sub-tropical Asia. The human exodus from Africa and our entrance into the Americas and Australia were also accompanied by climatic change. Humanity's climate changed from cold to warm. As a result, surface water became scarce. Most inland lakes became completely dry or dry in the warmer seasons. Many large, predominantly browsing animals lost their habitat and retreated to a narrow band in eastern Australia, where there was permanent water and better vegetation. Some animals may have survived until about 7000 years ago. If people have been in Australia for up to 60 000 years, then megafauna must have co-existed with humans for at least 30 000 years. Regularly hunted and/or hunted survived not only 30 000 years of Aboriginal hunting, but also an onslaught of commercial shooters.

G. The group of scientists led by A.J. Stuart focused on northern Eurasia, which he was taking as Europe, plus Siberia, essentially, where they've got the best data that animals became extinct in Europe during the Late Pleistocene. Some cold-adapted animals, go through into the last part of the cold stage, and then become extinct in Europe. So you've actually got two phases of extinction. Now, neither of these coincide — these are Neanderthals have been replaced by modern humans. There's no obvious consistency between the arrival of humans or climatic change alone and these extinctions. There's a climatic change here, so there's a double effect here. Again, as animals come through in the last part of the cold stage, here there's a fundamental change in the climate, reorganization of vegetation, and the combination

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