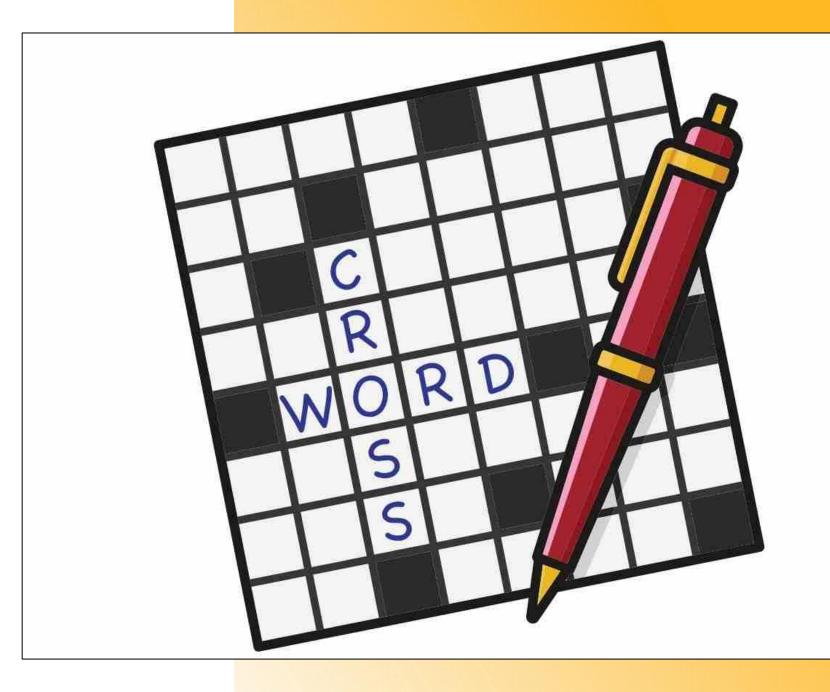
Questions

- 1. Did you do puzzles in your childhood?
- 2. When do you do puzzles during a trip or when you feel bored?
- 3. Do you like doing word puzzles or number puzzles?
- 4. Do you think it is good for old people to do puzzles?

Please Note:

Our model answers teach you useful language and give you ideas. However, it is not a good idea to try and memorise them and repeat them in the IELTS exam.



pretty = quite

specifically = exactly

jigsaws = a puzzle with a picture printed on cardboard/wood and cut into pieces of different shapes that have to be fitted together

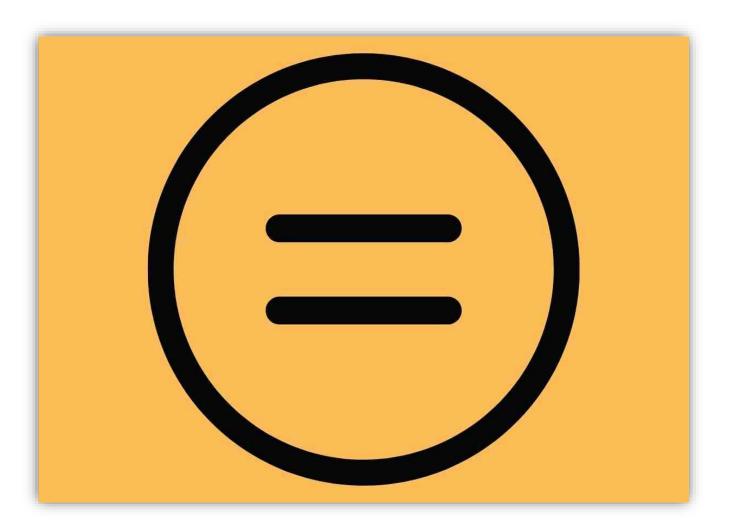
I'm not entirely sure = I don't really know

to be classed as = to consider someone or something to belong to a particular group



1. Did you do puzzles in your childhood?

I'm pretty sure I did but I can't remember specifically which ones. Oh, I used to do jigsaws, but I'm not entirely sure they are classed as puzzles.



neither = not one or the other of
two people or things

to pass the time = to do something to keep busy while waiting

I was playing = the past continuous– good for Grammatical Range &Accuracy

scrabble = a word game - the
phone app 'Words with Friends'

the waiting room = the place where you wait in the doctor's/dentist's



2. When do you do puzzles - during a trip or when you feel bored?

Neither really, I tend to use them to pass the time when I'm waiting for something. For example, last week I had a dentist's appointment and I was

playing scrabble

in the waiting room.



I don't really mind = we use this when we want to say 'I'm happy with both choices'

to get into = to become interested in

competitive = wanting very much to win or be more successful than other people

to say the least = to not describe something in the strongest way you could, often in order to be polite

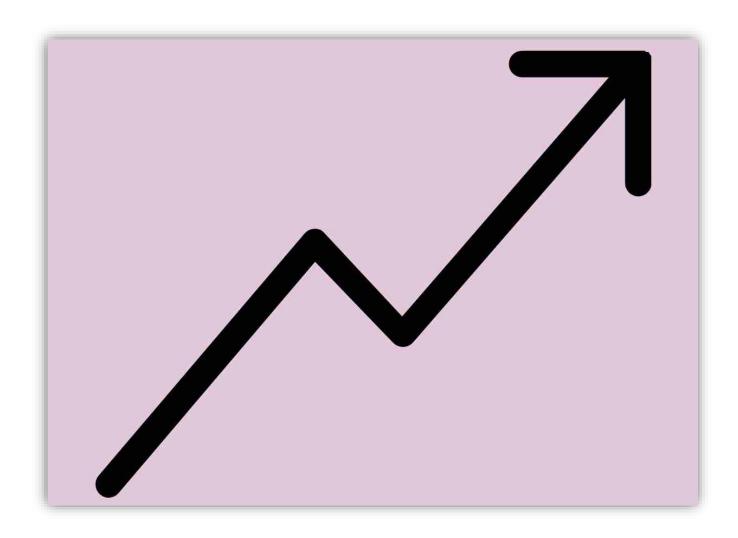


3. Do you like doing word puzzles or number puzzles?

I don't really mind, but I've recently got into scrabble and I'm playing that a lot at the moment. I play it with a couple of mates and we're quite

competitive,

to say the least.



a great deal of = a lot of scientific evidence = studies that have been done **cognitive abilities = Cognitive** abilities are the main skills your brain uses to think, read, learn, remember, reason, and pay attention **short-term memory** = the ability to remember things that happened just a few moments ago **dementia** = a general term for loss of memory, language, problemsolving and other thinking abilities



4. Do you think it is good for old people to do puzzles?

There is a great deal of scientific evidence that doing them improves cognitive abilities. They can help with short-term memory and reduce the risk of dementia.

