

# DESCRIPTIVE WORDS

## Large

big  
colossal  
enormous  
gigantic  
huge  
massive  
substantial  
tremendous

## Fast

accelerated  
active  
agile  
brisk  
nimble  
quick  
speedy  
swift

## Said

asked  
called  
exclaimed  
remarked  
replied  
responded  
stated  
told

## Hard

challenging  
complicated  
demanding  
grueling  
puzzling  
rigid  
tough  
tricky

## Happy

blissful  
cheerful  
delighted  
elated  
glad  
jolly  
jovial  
joyful

## Kind

benevolent  
considerate  
courteous  
helpful  
loving  
patient  
sweet  
thoughtful

## Small

diminutive  
little  
miniature  
minute  
petite  
teeny  
tiny  
wee

## Walk

hike  
march  
pace  
saunter  
shuffle  
stroll  
strut  
wander

## Funny

amusing  
comical  
entertaining  
gleeful  
hilarious  
humorous  
whimsical  
witty

## Easy

apparent  
carefree  
effortless  
manageable  
obvious  
simple  
snap  
uncomplicated

## Run

dart  
dash  
jog  
race  
rush  
scamper  
scurry  
sprint

## Sad

dejected  
depressed  
disheartened  
forlorn  
gloomy  
glum  
joyless  
unhappy

## WORDS TO USE INSTEAD OF "VERY"

✗ Very bad	✓ Awful	✗ Very good	✓ Excellent
✗ Very smart	✓ Intelligent	✗ Very stupid	✓ Idiotic
✗ Very sad	✓ Sorrowful	✗ Very happy	✓ Ecstatic
✗ Very upset	✓ Distraught	✗ Very exciting	✓ Exhilarating
✗ Very cold	✓ Freezing	✗ Very warm	✓ Hot
✗ Very strong	✓ Forceful	✗ Very weak	✓ Frail
✗ Very bright	✓ Luminous	✗ Very hungry	✓ Starving
✗ Very busy	✓ Swamped	✗ Very hurt	✓ Battered
✗ Very careful	✓ Cautious	✗ Very large	✓ Huge
✗ Very clear	✓ Obvious	✗ Very lazy	✓ Indolent
✗ Very colorful	✓ Vibrant	✗ Very long	✓ Extensive
✗ Very confused	✓ Perplexed	✗ Very loose	✓ Slack
✗ Very mean	✓ Cruel	✗ Very skinny	✓ Skeletal
✗ Very messy	✓ Slovenly	✗ Very smooth	✓ Sleek
✗ Very nice	✓ Kind	✗ Very soft	✓ Downy
✗ Very often	✓ Frequently	✗ Very sorry	✓ Apologetic
✗ Very old	✓ Ancient	✗ Very special	✓ Exceptional
✗ Very open	✓ Transparent	✗ Very sure	✓ Certain

## WORDS TO USE INSTEAD OF "VERY" -2

✗ Very angry	✓ Furious	✗ Very calm	✓ Serene
✗ Very beautiful	✓ Gorgeous	✗ Very ugly	✓ Hideous
✗ Very big	✓ Massive	✗ Very small	✓ Petite
✗ Very boring	✓ Dull	✗ Very funny	✓ Hilarious
✗ Very noise	✓ Deafening	✗ Very quiet	✓ Hushed
✗ Very poor	✓ Destitute	✗ Very rich	✓ Wealthy
✗ Very creative	✓ Innovative	✗ Very accurate	✓ Exact
✗ Very crowded	✓ Bustling	✗ Very afraid	✓ Fearful
✗ Very dear	✓ Cherished	✗ Very clever	✓ Intelligent

## WORDS TO USE INSTEAD OF "VERY" -3

✗ Very cheap	✓ Stingy	✗ Very expensive	✓ Costly
✗ Very clean	✓ Spotless	✗ Very dirty	✓ Filthy
✗ Very short	✓ Brief	✗ Very tall	✓ Towering
✗ Very difficult	✓ Arduous	✗ Very easy	✓ Effortless
✗ Very dry	✓ Arid	✗ Very wet	✓ Soaked
✗ Very quick	✓ Rapid	✗ Very slow	✓ Sluggish
✗ Very pale	✓ Ashen	✗ Very sweet	✓ Thoughtful
✗ Very perfect	✓ Flawless	✗ Very talented	✓ Gifted
✗ Very powerful	✓ Compelling	✗ Very tasty	✓ Delicious

## A List of the most commonly used English idioms

### A hot potato

Speak of an issue which many people are talking about and which is usually disputed

### A penny for your thoughts

A way of asking what someone is thinking

### Actions speak louder than words

People's intentions can be judged better by what they do than what they say.

### Add insult to injury

To further a loss with mockery or indignity; to worsen an unfavorable situation.

### An arm and a leg

Very expensive or costly. A large amount of money.

### At the drop of a hat

Meaning: without any hesitation; instantly.

### Back to the drawing board

When an attempt fails and it's time to start all over.

### Ball is in your court

It is up to you to make the next decision or step

### Barking up the wrong tree

Looking in the wrong place. Accusing the wrong person

### Be glad to see the back of

Be happy when a person leaves.

### Beat around the bush

Avoiding the main topic. Not speaking directly about the issue.

### Best of both worlds

Meaning: All the advantages.

### Best thing since sliced bread

A good invention or innovation. A good idea or plan.

### Bite off more than you can chew

To take on a task that is way to big,

### Blessing in disguise

Something good that isn't recognized at first.

### Burn the midnight oil

To work late into the night, alluding to the time before electric lighting.

### Can't judge a book by its cover

Cannot judge something primarily on appearance.

### Caught between two stools

When someone finds it difficult to choose between two alternatives.

### Costs an arm and a leg

This idiom is used when something is very expensive.

### Cross that bridge when you come to it

Deal with a problem if and when it becomes necessary, not before.

### Cry over spilt milk

When you complain about a loss from the past.

### Curiosity killed the cat

Being Inquisitive can lead you into an unpleasant situation.

### Cut corners

When something is done badly to save money.

### Cut the mustard

To succeed; to come up to expectations; adequate enough to compete or participate

### Devil's Advocate

To present a counter argument

### Don't count your chickens before the eggs have hatched

This idiom is used to express "Don't make plans for something that might not happen".

### Don't give up the day job

You are not very good at something, You could definitely not do it professionally.

### Don't put all your eggs in one basket

Do not put all your resources in one possibility.

### Drastic times call for drastic measures

When you are extremely desperate you need to take drastic actions.

### Elvis has left the building

The show has come to an end. It's all over.

### Every cloud has a silver lining

Be optimistic, even difficult times will lead to better days.

### Far cry from

Very different from.

### Feel a bit under the weather

Meaning: Feeling slightly ill.

### Give the benefit of the doubt

Believe someone's statement, without proof.

**Hear it on the grapevine**

This idiom means 'to hear rumors' about something or someone.

**Hit the nail on the head**

Do or say something exactly right

**Hit the sack / sheets / hay**

To go to bed.

**In the heat of the moment**

Overwhelmed by what is happening in the moment.

**It takes two to tango**

Actions or communications need more than one person

**Jump on the bandwagon**

Join a popular trend or activity.

**Keep something at bay**

Keep something away.

**Kill two birds with one stone**

This idiom means, to accomplish two different things at the same time.

**Last straw**

The final problem in a series of problems.

**Let sleeping dogs lie**

Do not disturb a situation as it is - since it would result in trouble or complications.

**Let the cat out of the bag**

To share information that was previously concealed

**Make a long story short**

Come to the point - leave out details

**Method to my madness**

An assertion that, despite one's approach seeming random, there actually is structure to it.

**Miss the boat**

This idiom is used to say that someone missed his or her chance

**Not a spark of decency**

Meaning: No manners

**Not playing with a full deck**

Someone who lacks intelligence.

**Off one's rocker**

Crazy, demented, out of one's mind, in a confused or befuddled state of mind, senile.

**On the ball**

When someone understands the situation well.

**Once in a blue moon**

Meaning: Happens very rarely.

**Picture paints a thousand words**

A visual presentation is far more descriptive than words.

**Piece of cake**

A job, task or other activity that is easy or simple.

**Put wool over other people's eyes**

This means to deceive someone into thinking well of them.

**See eye to eye**

This idiom is used to say that two (or more people) agree on something.

**Sit on the fence**

This is used when someone does not want to choose or make a decision.

**Speak of the devil!**

This expression is used when the person you have just been talking about arrives.

**Steal someone's thunder**

To take the credit for something someone else did.

**Take with a grain of salt**

This means not to take what someone says too seriously.

**Taste of your own medicine**

Means that something happens to you, or is done to you, that you have done to someone else

**To hear something straight from the horse's mouth**

To hear something from the authoritative source.

**Whole nine yards**

Everything. All of it.

**Wouldn't be caught dead**

Would never like to do something

**Your guess is as good as mine**

To have no idea, do not know the answer to a question

# J18 ER

## Key messages

- In **Section 1** candidates are advised to familiarise themselves with the criteria for Task Fulfilment and use them as a checklist. Where a response achieves a low band mark for Language, it can still gain a good band mark for Task Fulfilment.
- Attention should be given to the **full** requirements of each bullet point in **Section 1**; often there is a word, such as **and**, in bold type, to indicate two parts to the bullet point.
- Ensuring correct tenses and agreement would improve the work of the majority of candidates.
- Direct speech raises the level of a narrative but it needs to contribute to the narrative and be carefully punctuated and paragraphed.
- The use of capital letters could be more accurate; they are often used when they are not necessary and / or omitted when they are essential.
- Candidates are advised to work on achieving more accurate use of definite and indefinite articles to improve the fluency of their responses.
- Correct punctuation (full stops, commas) and a more varied use of punctuation (colons, semi-colons, exclamation marks) would raise the level of most responses.

## General comments

Paper 1123/11

Writing

### Key Messages

- It is essential to read the question carefully and follow all the instructions given.
- In **Section 1** tasks it is important to develop the bullet points as evenly as possible and ensure that all required information is included.
- It is important for candidates to remember that they should address both parts of a bullet point when the word **and** is in bold.
- Consider all the titles in Section 2 before deciding which topic to write on.
- Direct speech is useful in developing characters and plot, but must be punctuated properly with correct use of paragraphs.
- Care should be taken in the use of capital letters.
- Concentration on correct tenses and agreement would improve candidates' writing in both sections.

### General Comments

# Formal Letter

If direction is given  
by examiner, then  
start with that.

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

Subject:

Introduction

Body (Three content points)

Make three Paragraphs

Conclusion

Yours truly,

Sign

Full Name

# Informal Letter

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

Introduction

Body (Three content points)

Make three Paragraphs

Conclusion

Yours truly,

Name

# Report Writing

To: [Name of Recipient]

[Position/ Title]

From: [Name of Writer]

[Position/ Title/ Class]

**[Date]**

**[Title]:** Underline the title

## Introduction

**Body** (Three content points)

Make three Paragraphs

**Conclusion:** Provide a clear conclusion and finish off strongly

**[Signature]**

# Account

**Heading (optional)**

Introduction

**Body** (Three content points)

Make three Paragraphs

Conclusion

Written by,

Name

Date



# Speech

Dear Friends/ teachers/ classmates,

Good morning/ evening

Introduction

Body (Three content points)

Make three Paragraphs

Conclusion

# Newspaper Report

Headline

By Line (Name of writer)

Dateline( City, Date:)

E.g. Karachi, 28<sup>th</sup> March: Introduction

Body (Three content points)

Make three Paragraphs

Conclusion

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If you are asked to end properly, then end like this:

Written by,

Sign

Date

# Newspaper Article

Headline

By Line (Name of writer)

Introduction

Body (Three content points)

Make three Paragraphs

Conclusion

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If you are asked to end properly, then end like this:

Written by,

Sign

Full name

Date

Example candidate response – grade A

Section 1

~~Dear Sir,~~

Dear Sir,

My name is [redacted]. I'm writing to report a robbery at my house that occurred on 20th September. On the day in question I was out shopping in the market between 10:00 am and 2:00 pm. When I returned to my house, I found that the lock on the door was broken, and the interior was in a ~~an~~ untidy.

I immediately searched through my entire house. The perpetrators were obviously long gone and unfortunately they had also gotten away with several valuable items. After I took an inventory of my remaining possessions, I realised that the stolen items included my silver watch, my diamond bracelet, and \$2,000 worth of cash. My watch is made of genuine 925 silver with a bracelet <sup>and</sup> about 15 cm in length. The face is round and measures approximately 2 cm in diameter, with Roman numerals marking the numbers. My bracelet is a simple white gold bangle inlaid with small diamonds around the perimeter. I purchased it from Logo Diamonds. The \$2,000 in cash was all the money I kept in the house.

I noticed that there were fingerprint smudges on my bedroom mirror and a frayed piece of red cloth caught in my dresser drawer. There were also footprints in my garden.

I believe you might be able to track the ~~robbers~~ robbers by <sup>watching for</sup> tracking sales of watches or bracelets to jewelry shops, or by looking for people with frayed red clothes and men's size 8 shoes.

I hope you can quickly solve this robbery and locate my belongings. I will help you any way I can. You can contact me at [redacted], or at my house address as written on the back of the envelope this letter came with.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,  
[redacted]

Word count: 281

Task Fulfilment mark – 15 out of 15

Language mark – 14 out of 15

Total mark awarded – 29 out of 30

## Examiner comment – grade A

This is a very good response because it is admirably business-like in its approach and does not make the mistake of lapsing into narrative.

The **task fulfilment** is very strong. There is a clear sense of the *purpose*, *audience* and *situation* given in the address and the opening paragraph. The *purpose* is re-emphasised in the opening of the final paragraph which brings a sense of unity to the text. The *format* is good, without being perfect – “Cordially” is just formal enough to confirm the seriousness of the letter, whereas ‘Yours faithfully’ would have been better. There is an effort made to provide an *opinion with justification* in the penultimate paragraph. The *tone and register* are excellent as the letter is crisp, matter-of-fact and polite; it has a number of appropriate phrases such as “On the day in question”. Most importantly, the *detail* in response to the bullet points in the question, especially in the second paragraph, is convincing and helpful to the police. There is a real attempt to suggest how the police might catch the thieves, something that many candidates left out or simply allowed to be a hope. There is also a sensible use of elaboration in providing a contact number.

The **language** of the letter is very good indeed because it is not over elaborate; a letter like this needs to be direct. The *accuracy* is excellent and the *sentence structure* is complex in places, without being fussy. The *verb forms and tenses* are absolutely secure while the *vocabulary* is mature (“perpetrators”; “inventory”) and the *spelling* is accurate. *Paragraphing and punctuation* (even a semi-colon) are also of a high standard, although some lapses with commas and the repetition of “I” as a paragraph opening prevent this from being full marks.

Section 2

It was the day of the party – the day everyone at school had been waiting for all through senior year. The graduating class of 2012 of Rockland City High had been planning and preparing, opted to host a casual-style party this year instead of the more traditional prom the school usually held, and they had been planning and preparing for it since February. Now it was the day after graduation, and they the students had all received their diplomas, and were now very excited about the party that evening.

Cindy thought she had never seen anything more fabulous. Not only was the weather cool and breezy, yet not rainy, but ~~the~~ also, the decorations ~~some~~ committee had done a fine job with the school hall, where the party was to be. Thick, fluffy ~~elk~~ ~~she~~ ~~drapes~~ had been hung at strategic points along the walls, interspersed with sprigs of plastic flowers. Coloured cellophane ~~had~~ was wrapped around the lights to create a plethora of vibrant hues when they were switched on. A pale green meadow made-up was painted on the backdrop behind the stage, splashed generously with blue and pink flowers; above it hung a gigantic, plain white banner bearing the words 'CLASS OF 2012' in ~~some~~ vivid robin's egg blue. Cindy knew, however, that the main attraction ~~was~~ would be the long buffet table at the end of the room, already grogged with heaping plates of mouth-watering food from Connie's catering.

And yet, as more and more people started arriving for the party, Cindy frowned. Everything was perfect, yes – except for one thing. Alison wasn't there.

Alison's absence was conspicuous – as class valedictorian and chairperson of the organisation committee, she should have been the first to arrive. But the party was now in full swing, and she was nowhere to be found. Everyone noticed she wasn't there, but no-one could understand why she failed to turn up.

At last, ~~early~~ when 8:00 pm struck and Alison didn't come, Cindy decided to make the 5-minute drive to Alison's home. When she got there, she found Alison, dressed in a pretty white ~~look~~ ~~look~~, standing in the garden with a tall young man who looked a lot like her. It was clear from her face that Alison was surprised – yet her eyes also sparkled with joy as she threw herself into the young man's arms.

Cindy smiled as she drove away without disturbing them. Alison's twin brother was rarely able to make it home from ~~the~~ Australia, where he lived with their father; if Alison decided to come to the party, it would be much later.

After all, nothing was more important than family.

Word count: 415



Total mark awarded = 27 out of 30

### Examiner comment – grade A

The essay is a response to Question 3 and concerns a young woman called Alison not turning up for a prom party. The essay correctly interprets ‘failed to turn up’ as being absent, whereas many candidates saw it as meaning ‘failed to do well’, as in an exam or sporting event. The achievement places this essay in Band 1 because it is highly accurate in its language while the content creates great interest. However, it is in the lower half of Band 1 because it contains lapses in the language and the content is a bit of an anti-climax in the final sentence.

Overall the **language** is highly accurate. The *sentence structure* is complex, containing a variety of sentence lengths and types and even employing dramatic short sentences for effect – “Alison wasn’t there.”. *Verb forms and tenses* are very good indeed and the candidate can handle sophisticated forms as in “Cindy thought she had never seen”. However, the tenses are not perfect, with “Alison didn’t come” being a fault – it is an indication that scripts do not have to be perfect to get into Band 1 but must have real merit to offset any lapses. Here, there is some excellent, precise observation and detail as in “vivid robin’s egg blue”. *Vocabulary* is certainly a very strong point (“opted”, “conspicuous”, “host”, “valedictorian”, “vibrant”, “strategic”) although there is a sense that the candidate overstretches occasionally with “plethora” and “heaping” not being quite right. *Punctuation* is very good with sophistication again demonstrated in the use of the semi-colon. *Paragraphing* is also good although some might debate the use of “And” to start one paragraph. *Spelling*, especially of such a mature vocabulary, is excellent. This is a complex, sophisticated, occasionally tense, narrative with a real ‘feel’ for the occasion. Linguistically, it is far better than the ‘accurate’ descriptor of Band 2 and yet is not so accurate as to be at the top of Band 1.

## Descriptive essays

### Example candidate response – grade A

Section 2

P1

1.)

In today's world, celebrities are people to whom ordinary people like you and me look up to. We follow their interesting lives, try to imagine ~~over~~ ourselves with the glitz, glamour and fashion in their places and how our lives would be if we were them. But the truth is that most of these celebrities had very hard lives before all this glitz, glamour and fashion. Their past lives are what make these celebrities who they are. But with lovers and ~~admirers~~ <sup>admirers</sup> of these celebrities, come the haters of them as well. My favorite celebrity is Marshall Mathers – known as Eminem – whereas my least favorite celebrity is Kristen Stewart.

There are many reasons (for) why I love Eminem and why he has earned the love and respect of millions of people around the world. Marshall Mathers ~~grew~~ was born in Detroit, Michigan and had a very tough life growing up. Being a short and scrawny boy ~~to~~ and a minority in a largely black school, he was pushed ~~and~~ around and bullied a lot. He was never the best at school and ~~test~~ never finished High School. But he had something that no one else at that time ~~had~~ had – Passion. A passion to be different, A passion to be the very best rapper. *split for emphasis*

Marshall had a long way to go however and would have to jump over many hurdles before becoming one of the <sup>greatest</sup> ~~greatest~~. At that time, rapping was mainly dominated by people of African American descent, and by becoming the first caucasian rapper, Marshall proved he was willing to

go to all lengths just to become what he wanted.

Marshall was also criticized a lot for his ~~many~~ songs which were deemed as vulgar. He was bashed by critics and parents alike ~~and~~ and there were also protest marches against him. He refused to give up on his dream however and he won over everyone with his lyrics. This is one of the main reasons he is considered a lyrical genius - He has a way with words the way he can manipulate words. His lyrics can be interpreted in many ways, as well.

One of his greatest qualities is how he grew up with a fatherless past but has proven himself to be the best father a child can have with the way he treats his daughters. One of the greatest examples of this is how ~~Em~~ Marshall stopped taking drugs for the sake of his daughters. When Eminem ~~was~~ overdosed on Vicodin and Oxycodone and almost died, he realized he would have to change something just for his daughters, as there was no way he would leave them like his father had left him. Even though he relapsed a few times, he never gave up and finally won the war against his addiction in ~~2009~~ 2009 and he has been sober ever since.

My least favorite celebrity would have to be Ke\$ha. Similar to how I have a celebrity I admire the most, I also have a celebrity that I believe does not deserve the fame and attention she gets.

Kristen Stewart, though a beautiful woman, is not the greatest actor ~~and~~ - she is just too overrated in the



mainstream media. She ~~hit~~ got her breakthrough by acting as a protagonist in the ~~two~~ Twilight series and even though she was praised for her performance, I did not like her acting at all. ~~At~~ Almost all the movies she stars in, she is as expressionless as a brick and you can barely tell if she's happy or upset.

Another reason she is least admired is due to her instability in relationships. She cheated with her boyfriend of 3 years with an older man. And even though we all make mistakes, the other person was a married man.

~~Celebrities around the world~~

There are celebrities all around the world. But it is their characters and personalities that make them admirable, loved and respected.

Word Count = 560 Words.

## Examiner comment – grade A

The essay is a response to Question 1 and describes two celebrities, the rap artist Eminem and the actress Kristen Stewart. The essay is a very satisfactory length, giving a little more consideration to Eminem than to Kristen Stewart, and the treatment effectively contrasts the two in the way the question requires. The candidate is admirably clear in emphasising the different qualities of the two celebrities and the essay creates real interest by giving an insight into the values of modern, popular culture. In fact, the quality of this content is vital in supporting the linguistic quality of the writing. There is a high level of accuracy in this essay but there are also some straightforward errors and so it is in the lower half of Band 1.

As has been said, overall the **language** is very accurate. What is crucial here in putting this in Band 1 rather than Band 2 is that the errors are not serious ones. The *sentence structure* is very good as it has complexity and also it attempts different constructions for effect – see particularly the effective conclusion to paragraph 2 and the sustained sentence lengths and complexity in paragraph 5. Unfortunately, the one real flaw of the essay is the use of conjunctions as sentence openings, although there is some excuse for it here as the overall style is more colloquial than in most descriptive essays. *Verb forms and tenses* are very good indeed and the candidate moves easily between past and present tenses. The sentence structures and the correct tenses give the essay a natural fluency which is very convincing. *Vocabulary* is certainly a strong point (“scrawny”, “minority”, “lyrical”, “manipulate”, “relapsed” as well as the very sophisticated phrase “deemed as vulgar”). The repetition of “Passion” for emphasis is very good. This is a mature range of vocabulary. There is a sense that the candidate is very comfortable using such words but the vocabulary is not flawless – the phrase “to whom” in the first line is excellent and yet it is let down by the repetition of the preposition at the end of the sentence; furthermore, “too overated” at the end is overdone. *Punctuation* is very good with sophistication again demonstrated in the use of the dashes for emphasis and in the use of commas (“Kristen Stewart, though a beautiful woman,”). *Paragraphing* is also very good in the way that it divides the material after a good introduction and finishes with a definite and sensible final paragraph. *Spelling*, especially of such a mature vocabulary, is excellent with only one or two slips. Linguistically, this essay is better than the merely ‘accurate’ descriptor of Band 2 and yet is not so accurate as to be at the top of Band 1.

# LINKING WORDS IN ENGLISH

Emphasis	Addition	Contrast	Order
Undoubtedly	Additionally / an additional	Unlike	First/ firstly
Indeed	Furthermore	Nevertheless	Second/ secondly
Obviously	Also	On the other hand	Third/ thirdly
Particularly / in particular	Too	Nonetheless	Finally
Especially	As well as that	Despite / in spite of	At this time
Clearly	Along with	In contrast (to)	Following
Importantly	Besides	While	Previously
Absolutely	In addition	Whereas	Before
Definitely	Moreover	Alternatively	Subsequently
Without a doubt	Not only...but also	Conversely	Above all
Never	In addition to this	Even so	Last but not least
It should be noted	Apart from this	Differing from	First and foremost

Summary p2

## Discursive Essays

### Example candidate response – grade A

Section 2:  
Topic: 2

In the current modern era of the 21st Century, societies have advanced and people have been organised into different nations. Democracy has taken the world by a storm spread far and wide and dictatorships have been toppled down by the people. Politics has become an ever growing phenomenon that people love and continue to debate over. In most of the well known news channels such as Al Jazeera, CNN, BBC etc, we see people talking about politics and most of these people are either middle-aged or seniors. In short, younger people are not taking interest in politics today.

It is evident that the younger people youths around the world are very busy and engrossed in their personal matters which include studies, ~~rom~~ relationships, ~~society~~ socializing etc. The schedules of these ~~young~~ young people ~~are~~ are always full and they have to attend parties, prepare for their exams etc everyday do a lot of things everyday. There is no time for them to think about or take an interest in the field of politics. A study by a group of ~~new~~ researchers from the University of New York has shown that ~~70%~~ a whopping 70% of youngsters <sup>in the state of New York</sup> do not even visit ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> news channels let alone other channels specially dedicated to the discussion of politics. Youngsters have no interest ~~why~~ visit news.

Apart from that, youngsters tend to think that politics is only meant for elder people and not for them. This is evident from the fact that youngsters observe <sup>that</sup> that their parents talk the news channels that their parents watch only have elder people discussing ~~about~~ over <sup>political</sup> ~~certain~~ issues. ~~They~~ Youngsters have a mindset that they are only supposed to watch channels that are related to studies <sup>and</sup> entertainment and leave the news channels to their ~~elder~~ <sup>elder</sup> people parents. ~~and other older people living with them. As a~~

~~Parent~~ As a result of this, youngsters hardly know about politics and the changes that are taking place to their nation and the world. Many youngsters might find that politics is boring compared to the things they do. Parents