

IELTS VOCABULARY

The vocabulary e-book contains a glossary with a number of new words, phrasal verbs, idioms and exercises for topics that constantly reoccur in the IELTS test.

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Preface

As far as you know, Vocabulary plays an important role in the IELTS exam. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that you invest time in learning new words and understanding their usage.

Beside Cambridge IELTS Practice Tests series published by Oxford University Press, IELTS Vocabulary aims to develop vocabulary skills with language proficiency to help you achieve a high IELTS score. It contains new words with meanings specific to each related topic along with exercises and a common essay. When using this e-book, you can learn new words that will help you use it in your IELTS exam and get a good score.

The authors are convinced that you will find IELTS Vocabulary extremely helpful on your path to success with the International English Language Testing System.

Don't just trust to luck in your IELTS exam – the key is practice!

IELTS Material

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INTRODUCTION

"Learners carry around dictionaries and not grammar books" Schmitt (2010)

Vocabulary is an inevitable part of any language. Grammar is undoubtedly important, but lexis is the core of the language. Vocabulary is one important way to showcase your proficiency in the language, be it through speaking, writing or reading. Vocabulary comprises 25% marks in IELTS Writing and Speaking and plays a vital role in Listening and Reading tests too. Repetition of words proves that you are poor in vocabulary, and further leads to running short of words while conversing with your examiner. As IELTS is an *English Language Proficiency Test*, good homework on vocabulary will help in improving the overall score. You cannot cram up certain words, and claim your job is done for vocabulary. Many times, test-takers tend to use words without keeping the context in mind. This vocabulary e-book is just the right choice and will prove to be your best friend.

The topics in this e-book are wisely chosen and mainly focus on what is essential and apt from the exam point of view and also on the basis of commonly asked questions.

Topics:

- People and Relationship
- Education
- Health
- Leisure
- Adventure
- Gadgets and technology
- Places
- Global warming/ Environment
- Transportation
- Culture
- Society
- Business
- Crime and law
- Employment

How is vocabulary important for listening?

Our ears can do wonders. In the listening module, you will be asked to listen to an audio lasting 30 minutes, and you need to understand the meaning of certain words and the context in which it is used. Having appropriate knowledge of words and their meaning along with its pronunciation will help you crack the answer faster.

Some of your listening questions do not have the same words as the audio; instead, these questions will have synonyms of the information in the audio. To understand the question, you should be able to identify the synonym. This is where vocabulary becomes essential in the listening module.

VOCABULARY FOR SPEAKING

You will be asked a couple of questions based on a particular topic, and the whole test lasts around 15 to 20 minutes. So, to use this time fruitfully and to get a good band score, use specific vocabulary related to the topic. This provides a good impression for the examiner and increases your chances to score a good band.

VOCABULARY FOR READING

In most of the cases, the words in the reading passage are different from the words in the questions. That is, the synonyms of the word in the passage is used in the question, which confuses test takers if they don't know the words or don't pay attention. Therefore, it is necessary to know the meanings of those words to answer the questions correctly. This e-book will introduce you to the vocabulary used in each context and help you find the answers quickly.

VOCABULARY FOR WRITING

Writing module is considered to be the toughest of them all, mainly because you are asked to write on an essay topic, graph or letter. You have only 60 minutes to think and write on a given topic, in which you should ensure that there is good vocabulary too. He or she must know that you know a list of standard vocabulary and phrases and therefore you deserve a good band score.

Learning to use idioms and phrasal verbs will fine-tune your English.

Idioms are a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words. For example- 'over the moon', 'paint the town red'. Idioms can be used to avoid repetition of words. However, it is difficult to learn and use them in the right context. This e-book consists of idioms and phrases for each topic which would help you ace the IELTS exam like a pro.

Collocation refers to words that are commonly placed together. It is not only necessary to learn new words but also to connect them with other words.

Example:

- To make the bed
- To catch a cold
- To come late

Phrasal verbs are verbs used along with prepositions or an adverb. When these two words are combined, they have a different meaning compared to what each word means on its own.

Example:

"I can't put up with you anymore."

The use of the word "put" in context "to put on the table" means to place. But when it is used with "up with", the meaning changes to "can't accept someone or something anymore."

This e-book consists of words, idioms and phrasal verbs specific to each topic. In addition to this, each topic consists of an essay with the words, idioms and phrasal verbs given, providing you with an example of how an essay can be written with the specific words.

People and Relationship

Glossary

Personal relationships

Parent - a mother or father of a person

Sibling - a brother or sister

Spouse - a person's husband or wife

Grandparents - the father or mother of a person's father or mother

Professional relationships

Client - a customer or someone who receives services

Employer - a person or organization that employs people

Employee - someone who is paid to work for someone else

Colleague - one of a group of people who work together

Characteristics

easy-going - relaxed and not easily upset or worried

broad-minded - willing to accept other people's behaviour and beliefs

consistent - always behaving or happening in a similar, especially positive, way

co-operate - to act or work together for a particular purpose, or to be helpful by doing what someone asks you to do.

Tolerant - willing to accept behaviour and beliefs that are different from your own, although you might not agree with or approve of them

Vulnerable - able to be easily physically, emotionally, or mentally hurt, influenced, or attacked

Idealistic - believing that very good things can be achieved, often when this seems unlikely to other people

Flexible - able to change or be changed easily according to the situation

Charming – pleasant and attractive

Determined - wanting to do something very much and not allowing anyone or any difficulties to stop you

Lively - full of energy and enthusiasm; interesting and exciting

Clumsy – A person who often has accidents because they do not behave in a careful, controlled way

Arrogant - unpleasantly proud and behaving as if you are more important than, or know more than, other people

Social Scientists- an expert in or student of human society and social relationships, or any subject within this field, such as economics or politics.

Cultural gap- is any systematic difference between two cultures which hinders mutual understanding or relations.

Intergenerational- relating to, involving, or affecting several generations.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct relation.

1. Ever since marriage, my _____ cooks' dinner.
2. My _____ are celebrating their 60th anniversary.
3. My _____ is extremely happy with the output of this project.
4. As a boss, I prefer sincere _____ to lazy ones.
5. Meetings with my _____ are fun instead of stressed.

B. Use the right word in the blank.

6. She is _____. She keeps falling down.
7. If you would _____, we could finish it before the deadline.
8. I don't judge people, I am very _____.
9. I can't stop staring at him. He's really _____.
10. I'm _____ to win this show.

Essay

There is certainly a difference in thoughts, ideas and actions between children, their parents and grandparents. Why do these differences exist? Does it cause problems in your community, in your opinion?

In a rapidly developing world, the differences in opinion, attitude and lifestyle of children from those of **parents** and **grandparents** is obvious. This can be due to several reasons ranging from the invention of new technologies to the influence of western cultures. From my personal standpoint, differences in viewpoints do leads to various problems such as lack of **intergenerational** communication.

Emerging technologies such as smartphones, mobile applications, laptops and video games create a **cultural gap** between two generations. While the parents prefer personal one-on-one interaction, children use Facebook and Twitter to communicate with friends. The gap is further increased by the spread of western ideas in developing countries. This is evident in the difference in the food habits of parents and their children. The former prefers traditional homemade food, whereas the latter prefers burgers and junk food. A recent survey conducted in India claimed that western cultural influence spread through international brands such as Levi's, McDonald's, KFC and Facebook and had decreased the time children spent with parents in 2019 by at least 35 per cent as compared to 1998. This has tremendously increased the differences in thoughts, ideas and actions between the two generations. Because the older generation is not always **broad-minded**, their stubborn beliefs lead the youth to turn **arrogant** and **clumsy**.

These cultural differences result in a lack of communication between two generations which leads to improper guidance for youth on one hand and loss of cultural identity on the other. **Social Scientists** have proved that if children and parents do not spend sufficient time eating food and discussing ideas, events, history and culture, a community will forget its culture within five generations.

In conclusion, the differences in ideas and attitude of children and parents are natural. However, these may seriously affect the development of a **society** and lead to a loss of identity. The differences should be bridged by encouraging the parents and children to spend more time with each other, and I believe that the COVID-19 pandemic has paved a way to strengthen **family** bonds.