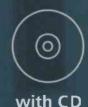
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English for Exams



Vocabulary for IELTS

Anneli Williams



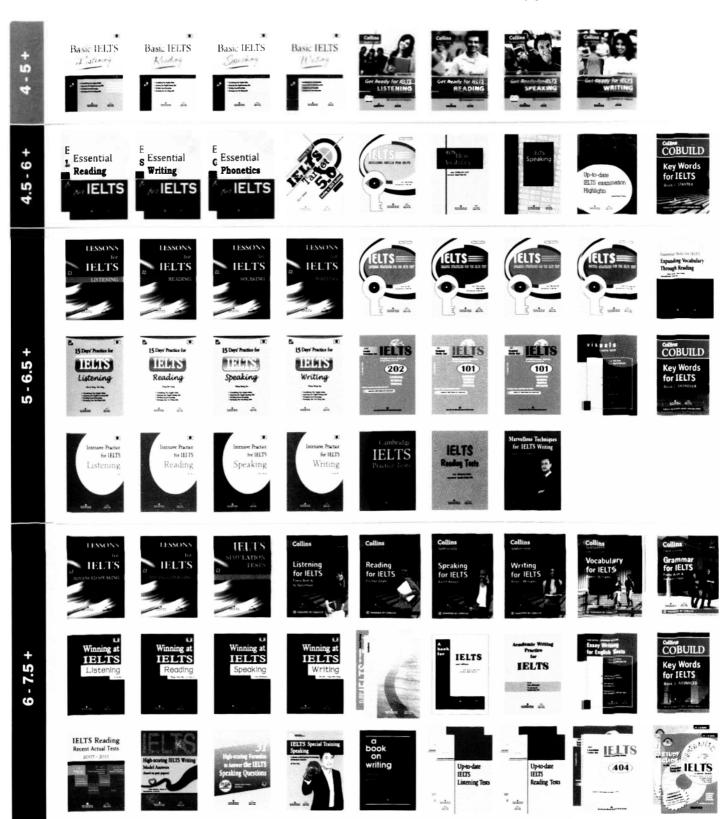
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Introduction

Who is this book for?

Vocabulary for IELTS helps you improve your vocabulary when preparing for the IELTS examination. You can use the book to study on your own or as supplementary material for IELTS preparation classes. It is suitable for learners at level 5.0 to 5.5 aiming for band score 6.0 or higher.

Summary

The Vocabulary for IELTS book and CD cover vocabulary items and skills which are relevant to all four exam papers: Listening, Reading, Writing, and Speaking. In each unit, you work towards an exam practice exercise which is modelled on the actual IELTS exam. Each unit contains activities that help you develop, step by step, the vocabulary knowledge and skills to help you tackle the exam. Exam tips throughout the book highlight essential vocabulary-related learning strategies and exam techniques.

Contents

Units

Each unit is divided into three parts.

Part 1: Vocabulary introduces vocabulary items related to the topic or function of the unit. Definitions for this vocabulary are presented using standard English-English dictionary, and IELTS-style example phrases or sentences show how the words are used in context. Parts of speech and the different forms of the words are also listed.

Part 2: Practice exercises provide a structured set of exercises which helps you develop the skills to successfully apply vocabulary knowledge to the exam. Each unit focuses on developing vocabulary and skills for a particular paper, and the practice exercises provide practice for the particular paper.

Part 3: Exam practice provides exam practice exercises in a format that follows the actual exam giving you the opportunity to familiarise yourself with the kinds of questions you will encounter in the exam. This section focuses on a particular exam paper and is highlighted in grey for easy reference.

Exam tips

There are exam tips in each unit. These are in boxes for easy reference.

Audio scripts

All scripts for the Listening and Speaking papers have been recorded on the CD using native speakers of English. All scripts are provided at the back of the book so that you can check the language used in the listening and speaking exercises, if needed.

Answer key

A comprehensive answer key is provided for all sections of the book including model answers for more open-ended writing and speaking tasks.

Collocations

At the back of the book, you can further develop your vocabulary by studying the list of the most common collocations for the vocabulary related to the topic or function of each unit.

How to use this book

The book is divided into 20 units. Units 1–9 cover vocabulary for topics that frequently appear in the exam, such as health and education. Units 11–19 cover words for general functions, such as describing problems and solutions. Units 10 and 20 provide revision exercises. Unit 10 revises the vocabulary and skills covered in Units 1–9, and Unit 20 revises the vocabulary and skills covered in Units 11–19. All 20 units help you develop skills such as paraphrasing and working out the meaning of unfamiliar words from context.

Each unit is self-contained so that you can study the units in any order. You can choose the unit you want to study either by selecting the topic you want to study, or by selecting which exam paper you want to practise. Only the units with practice on the Speaking and Listening papers contain audio. The contents pages at the beginning of the book provide an overview of what is in each unit so you can use this to choose which units you would like to study first. These pages also give you information on which units contain audio.

You will probably find it helpful to begin each unit by reading the vocabulary items in Part 1, then working through the exercises in preparation for the exam practice exercise at the end. Try to do the exam exercises within the time limit to give yourself realistic exam practice.

In order to learn a new word, it is usually necessary to revisit it several times. The revision units help you to do this. However, it is also a good idea to avoid writing your answers in the book so that you can do the exercises again at a later date.

It is also advisable to keep a vocabulary notebook. Knowing a word and how to use it involves understanding many aspects of it. The more information you can record about the words you are learning, the more useful it will be. Key definitions, parts of speech, common collections and example sentences are all very helpful. Don't forget to use the Collocations section at the back of the book to help with this.

Getting well-informed feedback on your writing and speaking exam practice exercises would also be an advantage. However, if this is not possible, it is still important to do the exercises in full. Studying model answers can help you develop the ability to assess your own work. If possible, record yourself when speaking, and listen carefully to your performance. Avoid memorising model answers. Remember that in the actual exam, it is important to answer the question and not just speak or write about the topic.

As a final preparation before the exam, you could re-read the exam tips in the boxes. This will remind you of the strategies for success in the exam.

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1 People and Relationships

Nouns for people and relationships | Adjectives for character

Vocabulary

People and relationships

client (clients)

NOUN A **client** of a professional person or organisation is a person that receives a service from that person or organisation in return for payment. • a solicitor and his client • The company requires clients to pay substantial fees in advance.

colleague (colleagues)

NOUN Your **colleagues** are the people you work with, especially in a professional job.

Female academics are still paid less than their male colleagues.

In the corporate world, the best sources of business are your

employer (employers)

former colleagues.

NOUN Your **employer** is the person or organisation that you work for. • *employers* who hire illegal workers • The telephone company is the country's largest employer.

parent (parents)

NOUN Your **parents** are your mother and father. • Children need their parents. • When you become a parent, the things you once cared about seem to have less value.

sibling (siblings)

NOUN Your **siblings** are your brothers and sisters. [FORMAL] • Some studies have found that children are more friendly to younger siblings of the same sex. • Sibling rivalry often causes parents anxieties.

spouse (spouses)

NOUN Someone's **spouse** is the person he/she is married to. • *Husbands and wives do not have to pay any inheritance tax when their spouse dies.*

Character

autonomous

ADJECTIVE An **autonomous** person makes his/her own decisions rather than being influenced by someone else • *They proudly declared themselves part of a new autonomous province.* • the liberal idea of the autonomous individual

consistent

ADJECTIVE Someone who is **consistent** always behaves in the same way, has the same attitudes towards people or things, or achieves the same level of success in something. • Becker has never been the most consistent of players anyway. • his consistent support of free trade • a consistent character with a major thematic function

conventional

ADJECTIVE Someone who is **conventional** has behaviour and opinions that are ordinary and normal. • a respectable married woman with conventional opinions • this close, fairly conventional English family

co-operative also cooperative

ADJECTIVE If you say that someone is co-operative, you mean that he/she does what you ask him/her without complaining or arguing. • The president said the visit would develop friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries. • a contented and co-operative workforce

· efficient

ADJECTIVE If something or someone is **efficient**, it/he/she is able to do tasks

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