

VOCABULARY WORKBOOK

**CHECK YOUR ENGLISH
VOCABULARY FOR**

IELTS

Rawdon Wyatt

All you need to pass your exams

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I E L T S

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About this workbook

Introduction

This workbook has been written for students who are planning to sit either the general training or the academic modules of the IELTS exam. It covers some of the main vocabulary points that you will need for, or come across in, the listening, reading, writing and speaking sections of the exam.

We hope that you find the modules in this book useful and that the vocabulary you acquire will help you to achieve the grade you want in the IELTS.

Good luck!

Structure of the IELTS Workbook

Each vocabulary area is presented in the form of a self-contained module with task-based activities which present each vocabulary item in a real context.

- Pages 1-53 focus on general vocabulary items which can be used in all aspects of your English. Some of these are relevant to specific tasks in the IELTS exam (for example, describing how something works, writing a letter or describing a table).
- Pages 54-101 focus on topic-specific vocabulary areas which may be required in the exam (for example, education, business and industry or global problems). Each module consists of three tasks: the first two present vocabulary items in context, and the third gives you the opportunity to review the vocabulary in the form of a gap-fill exercise.

Using the IELTS Workbook

You should not go through the modules mechanically. It is better to choose areas that you are unfamiliar with, or areas that you feel are of specific interest or importance to yourself.

Recording Vocabulary

Remember that you should keep a record of new words and expressions that you acquire, and review these on a regular basis so that they become a part of your active vocabulary.

Extending Your Vocabulary

Also remember that there are other methods of acquiring new vocabulary. For example, you should read as much as possible from a different variety of authentic reading materials (books, newspapers, magazines, etc).

Using an English Dictionary

To help you learn English, you should use an English dictionary that can clearly define words, provide information about grammar and give sample sentences to show how words are used in context. You can use any good learner's English dictionary with this workbook, but it has been written using the material in the *Easier English Dictionary for Students* (ISBN 0 7475 6624 0), published by Bloomsbury Publishing (www.bloomsbury.com/reference).

International English Language Testing System (IELTS)

This workbook has been written to help you improve your vocabulary when working towards the *International English Language Testing System* (IELTS) examination. The IELTS English examination is administered by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate, The British Council and IDP Education Australia. For further information, visit the www.ucl.ac.uk website.

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Condition

A. Look at these sentences. They all use 'if'. Rewrite each sentence, replacing 'if' with the words in *bold*. You may need to remove some of the other words.

1. You can borrow my dictionary if you return it before you go home.
providing that
2. You can't go to university if you don't have good grades.
unless
3. Pollution will get worse if we continue to live in a throwaway society.
as long as
4. Many developed countries are willing to waive the Third World debt if the money is reinvested in education and medicine.
on condition that
5. Some countries will never be able to rectify their deficits even if they work very hard.
no matter how
6. Computers are difficult things to understand, even if you read a lot of books about them.
however many
7. Crime is a problem, even if you go to relatively safe countries.
wherever

B. Now rewrite each sentence beginning with the words in *bold*. For example:

Providing that you return it before you go home, you can borrow my dictionary.

C. Complete these sentences using an appropriate word or expression from above and your own ideas.

1. British universities will accept students from abroad _____
2. Working for a large company can be a fulfilling experience _____
3. Most banks are happy to lend customers money _____
4. The government will reduce income tax _____
5. The environmental situation will continue to worsen _____
6. There will always be long waiting lists at our hospitals _____
7. Travelling helps you understand more about the world around you _____

D. Some nouns can be used to express condition. Complete these sentences 1-3 with one of the words from A, B or C.

1. Being able to drive is one of the _____ of the job of salesman.
A. prerequisites *B. prerequisites* *C. prescriptions*
2. Before you accept a job, it is important that you agree with the _____ of the contract.
A. conditionals *B. conditions* *C. conditioners*
3. It is a _____ of the university that you attend an interview.
A. requirement *B. requisite* *C. requiem*

Changes 1

Look at the pairs of sentences in 1-20 and choose a verb from the box which can be used with both sentences. In some cases, the meaning of the verb may change slightly. Then use a dictionary to find other objects which can be used with the verbs.

adapt • adjust • alter • cure • demote • disappear • dissolve
 exchange • expand • fade • increase • promote • reduce • renew
 renovate • replace • swell • switch • transform • vary

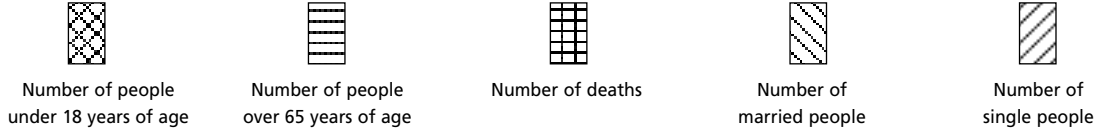
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. We need to _____ these cars so disabled people can drive them. | The country found it hard to _____ to the new government |
| 2. To make sure your car is safe, you should check and _____ the brakes on a regular basis. | He found it hard to _____ to living in a tropical country. |
| 3. You must _____ the voltage or the system will blow up. | He decided to _____ his appearance by having plastic surgery. |
| 4. Our bills will be less if we _____ from gas to electricity. | They had to _____ flights at Heathrow Airport. |
| 5. You can't _____ the terms of the contract once it has been signed. | He wants to _____ his appearance. |
| 6. It will help your digestion if you _____ your diet. | Prices of flats _____ from a few thousand to millions of pounds. |
| 7. We need to _____ our pounds for dollars. | You can usually _____ goods which are faulty if you show the receipt. |
| 8. We have had to _____ our sales force to cope with the extra demand. | Water will _____ when it is frozen. |
| 9. The price of oil will _____ next year. | Most bosses refuse to _____ salaries when they are asked. |

Changes 1

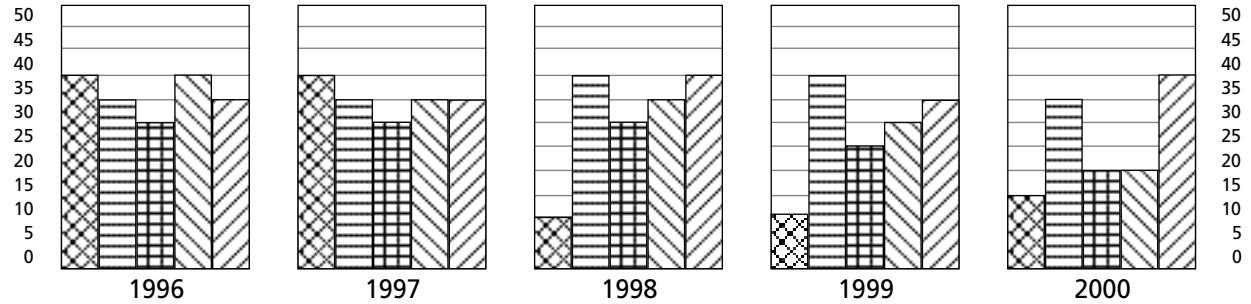
10. The management decided to _____ the _____ the sugar in boiling water.
company and sell the offices.
11. More and more people are moving to cities to _____ the population there.
_____ up.
12. The market for typewriters will probably _____ completely in the next few years.
The police are baffled by the increasing number of people who _____ each year.
13. The old contract ran out and we had to _____ it.
Many people argue that it's futile to _____ old hostilities.
14. They have received funds to _____ the old buildings.
The house is in good structural condition, but we need to _____ the central heating system.
15. The boss offered to _____ him from salesman to manager.
Our main aim is to _____ tourism in the country.
16. They wanted to _____ me from manager to salesperson.
If we _____ you, you will lose a large part of your salary.
17. If you wash it too much, the colour will _____ .
We watched the islands _____ away into the distance.
18. The company decided to _____ the permanent staff with freelancers.
You must _____ the books on the shelf when you have finished with them.
19. The doctors were unable to _____ her illness.
_____ the meat in salt water for between three and five days.
20. Governments are trying to _____ pollution.
The best way to save money is to _____ the number of staff.

Describing & analysing tables

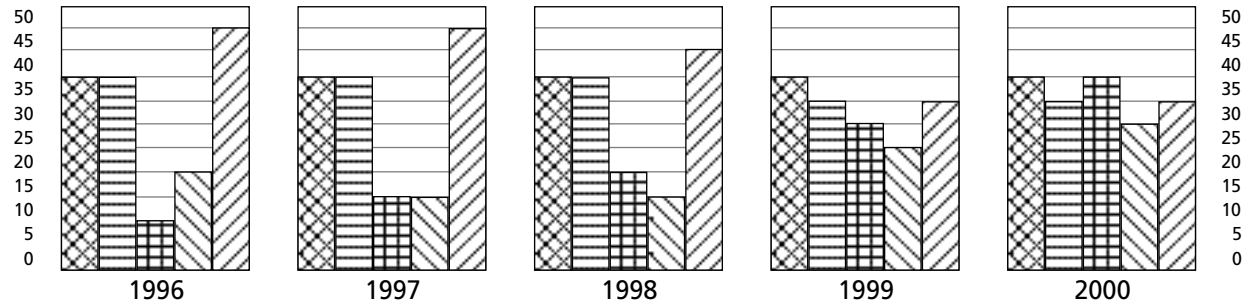
A. Look at the four tables below. These show demographic trends in four different countries between 1996 and 2000. The numbers on the left and right of each table show the number of people in hundred thousands. Using the information in these tables, match sentences 1-13 on the next page with the appropriate country. Use the words and expressions in *bold* to help you.



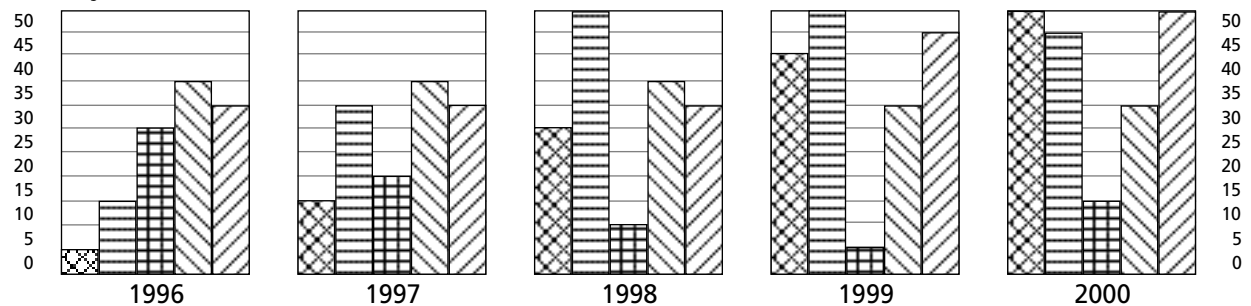
Country 1: Lycia



Country 2: Cilicia



Country 3: Moesia



Country 4: Cappadocia

