

IELTS

Vocabulary Topics



Topic Word Lists & Idioms
Verb + Noun Collocations
Practice Activities

IELTS
Writing
AI

IELTS Vocabulary Topics

Try for FREE

Developed by Ex-IELTS examiners

For IELTS students & teachers

Powered by AI

Reliable grading

Expert feedback, strategies and tips

Grammar & vocabulary correction

Band 8/9 sample answers

Unlimited pricing plans

www.ieltswritingai.com

Contents

Unit		Page
	About the book	4
1	Family	5
2	Work	12
3	Education	19
4	Environment	26
5	Crime & Law	33
6	Healthcare	40
7	Shopping	47
8	Sports	54
9	Travel & Tourism	61
10	City Life	68
11	Information Technology	75
12	The Media	82
13	Business & Money	89
14	Films & Books	96
15	Food & Diet	103
16	Accommodation	110
17	Music	117
18	Weather	124
	Answer Key	131

About the book

One of the most important skills when learning English for the IELTS test is having a wide range of vocabulary, for recognition and production, that will enable you to score well in all the 4 skills.

The topics presented in the book are the most common ones used in the IELTS Speaking and Writing tests.

Who is the book for?

IELTS Vocabulary Topics is suitable for all IELTS students who want to build their vocabulary resource and especially those whose target is a minimum band score of 7.0. Additionally, the book can be used as a classroom resource by IELTS teachers.

How to use the book

You can work through the units, one by one or focus on topics that you feel you need to improve upon.

- The topic vocabulary lists can be used as a foundation or addition to your own vocabulary records.
- Add more words, phrases, collocations and idioms to your lists when you find them in various sources.
- Review your vocabulary lists regularly.
- Practice using vocabulary in context by including them in your speaking and writing practice.

Unit contents

Each unit is divided into 4 sections.

- The topic word lists have high level nouns and adjectives and a pronunciation guide according to the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA),
- The verb + noun collocations range from basic to advanced.
- The lists of idioms can be used, especially, in the IELTS Speaking test and General Training Writing Task 1 - informal letters.
- Each unit has practice activities that review the topic vocabulary.

Unit 1 Family: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

Spouse /spaʊz/ (N) - A wife or husband.

Example: I've been married to my spouse for 20 years.

Sibling /'sɪblɪŋ/ (N) - A brother or sister.

Example: John has five siblings, three sisters and two brothers.

In-laws /'ɪnlɔːz/ (N) - The relatives of your spouse.

Example: It's important to have a good relationship with your in-laws. Especially your mother-in-law.

Foster parents /'fɒstə 'peərənts/ (N) - People who have children living with their family without being the legal parents.

Example: She lived with various foster parents during her teenage years.

Strict /strikt/ (Adj) - Limiting someone's behavior.

Example: My parents were very strict when it came to school studies.

Easy-going /'iːzi 'ɡəʊɪŋ/ (Adj) - Not easily upset or worried.

Example: My parents are easy-going. They don't have many rules.

Obedient /ə'biːdiənt/ (Adj) - Following the rules and regulations without question.

Example: She was a very obedient child. She did everything her parents asked without complaint.

Family values /'fæmili 'væljuːz/ (N) - Beliefs and ideas about roles and behavior in a family.

Example: Our family values include hard work and loyalty to each other.

Great grandparents /greɪt 'græn,peərənts/ (N) – The parents of your grandparents.

Example: My great grandparents originally emigrated here from Ireland.

Childcare /'tʃaɪld,keə/ (N) - Looking after children in a formal, usually paid, setting.

Example: After school childcare is very popular today because both parents are working.

Ground rules /graʊnd ru:lz/ (N) - Rules telling how people should behave.

Example: My parents had very strict ground rules about doing homework before dinner.

Sibling rivalry /'sɪblɪŋ 'raɪvəlri/ (N) - Competition between siblings.

Example: There was a lot of sibling rivalry in my family, especially when it came to who got the best exam results.

Nephew /'nevju(:)/ (N) - The son of your sister or brother.

Example: My nephew Jim is only 5 years younger than me.

Niece /ni:s/ (N) - The daughter of your brother or sister.

Example: My niece was the first in our family to graduate from college.

Cousin /'kʌzn/ (N) - The child of your aunt or uncle.

Example: Every summer, we spent our holidays with our cousins at the seaside.

Nuclear family /'nju:klɪə 'fæmɪli/ (N) - A family consisting of two parents and their children but not including other relatives.

Example: The average nuclear family today has two children.

Extended family /ɪks'tendɪd 'fæmɪli/ (N) - A family that includes relatives such as grandparents, uncles, aunts etc.

Example: We have so many relatives in our extended family that it is hard to remember all their names.

Immediate family /ɪ'mi:diət 'fæmɪli/ (N) - The closest family members such as your spouse, siblings, and children.

Example: We only buy birthday presents for our immediate family.

Bonding /'bɒndɪŋ/ (N) - Developing close personal relationships with someone.

Example: Going on holiday together is a good opportunity for family bonding.

Spoiled child /spɔɪld tʃaɪld/ (N) – A child who gets anything they want and is allowed to behave badly.

Example: My cousin is a spoiled boy. He gets whatever he wants for his birthday, no matter the price.

Babysitter /'beɪbɪ, sɪtə/ (N) – Someone who looks after children in an informal setting.

Example: My sister earns extra money working as a babysitter at the weekend.

Single parent /'sɪŋgl 'peərənt/ (N) - Someone who has children but no spouse or partner.

Example: Being a single parent can be quite demanding without the support of a partner.

Dual income /'dju(:)əl 'ɪnkʌm/ (N) - A family where both parents earn a salary.

Example: Because of the rising cost of living, most families are dual income these days.

Guardian /'gɑːdiən/ (N) - People who are legally appointed to look after children in their parent's absence.

Example: The court appointed a guardian after his parents passed away.

Divorced /dɪ'vɔːst/ (Adj) - Previously married but not anymore.

Example: They got divorced after a very difficult marriage.

Orphan /'ɔːfən/ (N) - A child whose parents are dead.

Example: She was an orphan who was adopted by a wealthy family.

Maternal/Paternal /mə'tɜːnl/pə'tɜːnl/ (Adj) - A mother's/father's feeling and behavior towards their child.

Example: Studies suggest that maternal care has a more positive impact than paternal.

Relative /'relətɪv/ (N) - A member of your family.

Example: All my relatives were present at my wedding.

Blood relative /blʌd 'relətɪv/ (N) - A member of your family by birth.

Example: I don't have many blood relatives but lots of in-laws.

Offspring /'ɒfsprɪŋ/ (N) – Someone's children or child.

Example: My siblings' offspring always come to my place for my birthday.

Family: Verb + Noun Collocation

Start a family - To have children.

Example: After being married for 3 years, they decided to start a family.

Adopt a child - To take someone else's child legally and permanently into your family.

Example: They don't have any kids, but they are hoping to adopt a baby.

Raise children - To take care of someone until they are grown up.

Example: My sister raised four kids on her own after she got divorced.

Give birth – To have a baby.

Example: My sister gave birth at home because she didn't have time to get to the hospital.

Get a divorce – To legally end a marriage.

Example: Everyone was surprised when they got divorced after 20 years of marriage.

Support a family – To financially take care of a family.

Example: To support her family, my aunt had to work two jobs.

Get married – To legally marry someone.

Example: My parents got married three months after they met.

Have a relationship – How people behave and feel about each other.

Example: I had a very close relationship with my grandfather.

Grow up in a family – to become an adult

Example: I grew up in an extended family with so many cousins.

Care for children – To look after someone

Example: My grandmother took care of us while our parents were at work.

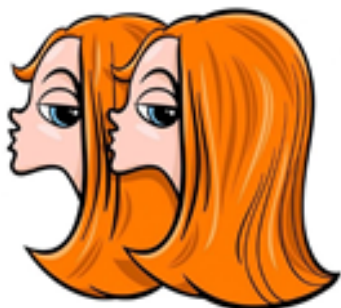
Separate from your partner - To live in a different place from your partner because the relationship is over.

Example: The couple separated and moved to their own places.

Family: Idioms

Helicopter parents - Over attentive parents.

Example: My aunt supervises everything her daughter does and never lets her make decisions. She's a real helicopter parent.



The apple of one's eye - Someone's favorite.

Example: Jenny is the apple of her grandparent's eye. They really adore her.



Breadwinner - The person who financially supports the family.

Example: My father is the breadwinner in our family. He works 6 days a week to provide for us.



Spitting image - To look very similar to one of your family members.

Example: She was the spitting image of her mother. Some people thought they were sisters.



Run in the family - Family members have the same personal or physical quality.

Example: Baldness runs in our family. All my brothers lost their hair before they were 30 years old.



A chip off the old block - To have a similar ability or personality to a parent.

Example: James is a professional footballer just like his father. He's a chip off the old block.

Child's play - Something that is very easy to do.

Example: My sister is incredibly smart. Passing all her school exams was child's play to her.



Black sheep - A person who causes problems to the family through bad behavior or doing something different.

Example: James is the black sheep of the family. He passed all his exams but chose not to go to university.

Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth

- To come from a wealthy family.

Example: Mike was born with a silver spoon in his mouth and never lacked anything. His father was a multi-millionaire banker.



Blood is thicker than water - The relationship with one's family is stronger than any other relationship.

Example: I always agree with my brother when he argues with his company. Blood is thicker than water.

Wear the pants - To have the authority in the family or relationship.

Example: When we were growing up, my mother wore the pants in our family. She made all the important decisions.



Bob's your uncle - to confirm that someone is all set and ready to go or that something is completed.

Example: Just sign your name at the bottom and Bob's your uncle. You are the new owner of this wonderful car.

Unit 1 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the Family Word List.

1. My father was not as _____ as my mother. He let us stay up late on school nights.
2. Playing cards with my family every Friday night was a great _____ activity.
3. After they got _____, the court ruled that they had joint custody of the children.
4. He claims not to have been a _____ child, but every birthday, he got exactly what he wanted, no matter the cost.
5. In our family, one of the _____ was everyone had to wash their hands before dinner.
6. My grandfather is very _____ when it comes to discipline. He doesn't care much about rules and regulations.
7. I grew up in a typical _____. It was just my brother and I. We didn't have many relatives.
8. The cost of _____ is so expensive that many parents rely on other family members to look after their kids while they are at work.
9. My father gave me some _____ advice about choosing a suitable partner.
10. The _____ between my brothers and I was intense when it came to sports.

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. It has become increasingly difficult for single parents to _____ their family.
A. *grow up* B. *support* C. *care*
2. My mother always says that 30 is the perfect age to _____ married.
A. *get* B. *start* C. *arrange*
3. My brother and his wife have been trying for years to _____ a child but the bureaucracy is incredibly slow.
A. *take* B. *gain* C. *adopt*
4. After 9 hours in labor, my wife _____ birth to a beautiful baby boy.
A. *had* B. *gave* C. *let*
5. I didn't _____ a very close relationship with my cousins because they lived far away.
A. *have* B. *start* C. *get*

Unit 2 Work: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

Profession /prə'feʃən/ (N) - A type of work that needs specialized qualifications and knowledge.

Example: To enter the medical profession requires many years of study.

Career progression /kə'riə prəʊ'greʃən/ (N) - The ability to advance your career.

Example: Freelance employees find career progression difficult because they work for many companies.

Workforce /'wɜ:k, fɔ:s/ (N) - The employees working for a company.

Example: The total workforce of our company exceeds 100 employees.

Salary /'sæləri/ (N) - A fixed amount of money paid to employees every year.

Example: Her annual salary was agreed at \$40,000.

Wages /'weɪdʒɪz/ (N) - Money paid to workers based on the number of hours worked.

Example: My wages are paid, usually in cash, at the end of each week and the amount depends on how many hours I worked.

Redundant /rɪ'dʌndənt/ (Adj) - Losing your job because the company no longer needs you.

Example: 50% of the workforce was made redundant when the company re-structured.

Steady job /'stædi dʒɒb/ (N) - A reliable job that continues for a long time with regular pay.

Example: Being a government employee is a steady job with a decent monthly salary.

Unemployed /ʌnɪm'plɔɪd/ (Adj) - Not having a job.

Example: After months being unemployed, I finally managed to find a steady job.

Sick leave /sɪk li:v/ (N) - Taking time off work because of illness.

Example: After her operation, she had to take sick leave to recover.

Internship /'ɪntɜ:nʃɪp/ (N) - A period of training spent in the workplace to finish one's qualification.

Example: To qualify as a doctor, students must complete a six-month internship at a registered hospital.

Perks /pɜ:ks/ (N) - Rewards for employers which are not financial.

Example: Our company perks include free meals and a company car.

Incentive /ɪn'sentɪv/ (N) - Rewards offered to employees to motivate them to work harder.

Example: She was offered an incentive of an all-expenses paid holiday if she met the sales target.

Bonus /'bəʊnəs/ (N) - Money given on top of a salary usually for achieving targets.

Example: The company offers production bonuses to those who meet their targets

Commission /kə'mɪʃən/ (N) - A payment to employees based on how much they sell.

Example: He gets 10% commission for every client who registers on the pension scheme.

Blue-collar /blu:-'kɒlə/ (Adj) - A type of work, usually in industry, that requires physical strength.

Example: My father was proud to be a blue-collar worker and worked in the auto industry for 20 years.

White-collar /'waɪt'kɒlə/ (Adj) - A type of work, usually in an office, that requires mental ability.

Example: The company plans to hire 50 new white-collar workers for their new office complex.

Work-life balance /wɜ:k-laɪf 'bæləns/ (N) - To work hard and have time for social and family life.

Example: Employees are working long hours now and it's difficult to have a positive work-life balance.

Zero-hours contract /'zɪərəʊ-'aʊəz 'kɒntrækt/ (N) - A job where the employer does not have to offer a fixed number of hours to their employee.

Example: Zero-hours contracts are very popular now in my country.

Team player /ti:m 'pleɪə/ (N) - Someone who works well with others and in a group.

Example: To be successful at this company, you need to be a team player and always listen to others.

Performance review /pə'fɔ:məns rɪ'vju:/ (N) - An assessment of an employee's contribution to the company.

Example: After a positive performance review, she was offered a full-time contract.

Shiftwork /'ʃɪft.wɜ:k/ (N) - Work hours that have a beginning and end, usually 8 hours.

Example: Shiftwork at the factory can be in the morning or evening.

Manual worker /'mænjʊəl 'wɜ:kə/ (N) - Someone who does unskilled work that requires physical strength.

Example: Manual workers in the construction industry are usually low paid.

Promotion /prə'məʊʃən/ (N) - To raise an employee to a more important position in the company.

Example: He got a promotion to Sales Manager after achieving all the department's sales targets.

Job seeker /dʒɒb 'si:kə/ (N) - Someone looking for employment.

Example: Job seekers in my country do not receive any assistance from the government.

Automation /ˌɔ:tə'meɪʃ(ə)n/ (N) - The use of machines and computers instead of human employees.

Example: Automation in the car manufacturing industry has resulted in the loss of thousands of jobs.

Ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/ (Adj) - Someone who is keen to do well at work.

Example: I would describe myself as ambitious. I want to be a manager within 2 years.

Loyal /'lɔɪəl/ (Adj) - Someone who is very attached to the company.

Example: Jane is our most loyal employee. She's been with the firm for 15 years.

Punctual /'pʌŋktjʊəl/ (Adj) - Someone who is always on time.

Example: John is always punctual. He's never late for meetings.

Work-shy /'wɜ:kʃaɪ/ (Adj) - Not liking to work and trying to avoid it.

Example: My uncle was famously work-shy. He never had a steady job and didn't bother applying for one.

Work: Verb + Noun Collocation

Apply for a job – To make a formal request for a job.

Example: I applied for a job with a tech company.

Downsize the company - To make the company smaller with less employees.

Example: The firm had to downsize because of the financial crisis.

Outsource work - To send work outside the company, usually to save money.

Example: Many companies outsource work to countries where productivity is the same, but costs are lower.

Resign your position – To leave your job.

Example: He resigned from the company because he got a better offer.

Restructure the company - To re-organize a company or department to make it more efficient.

Example: The company restructured the department after disappointing sales figures.

Work overtime – To work paid extra hours.

Example: The department had to work overtime at the weekend to make up for the time lost due to the lockdown.

Manage the department – To be responsible for the employees in a department.

Example: He managed the sales department and increased revenue.

Get a promotion – To achieve a higher position.

Example: He tried for many years to get a promotion, but the company kept downsizing and no openings became available.

Demote an employee – To lower someone's position at work.

Example: She was demoted to assistant manager after disappointing results.

Build a company – To create and develop a company.

Example: He built a multinational company that trades in a lot of countries.

Recruit staff - To find new employees to fill vacancies.

Example: We need to recruit a dozen new production line workers to meet the order from different countries.

Work: Idioms

Work your fingers to the bone - To work incredibly hard.

Example: He worked his fingers to the bone, 12 hours a day, to meet the deadline.



Think outside the box - To have original and creative ideas.

Example: To meet our client's demands, we will need to think outside the box and come up with something original.

Slack off - To do something with very little effort and enthusiasm.

Example: He used to meet every deadline, but recently he's been slacking off and has been late with all his assignments.



Glass ceiling - An unofficial barrier preventing promotion.

Example: She broke the glass ceiling when she became the first female company director.

Have a lot on your plate - To have a lot of work to do.

Example: We can't take on any new projects this year. We already have a lot on our plate.



Work for peanuts - To work for a very low salary.

Example: College students often take jobs where they work for peanuts to pay their tuition fees and living costs.

Donkey work - To do hard, boring, and repetitive work.

Example: I'm tired of doing all the donkey work while my colleagues have creative and fun tasks.



Get the sack - To be dismissed suddenly from a job.

Example: She got the sack last Friday when it was discovered that she had been lying about her expense account.



A mover and shaker - A powerful person who has influence and gets things done.

Example: He's the most famous mover and shaker in the financial world. He's made millions for his clients this year.



Pull your socks up - To try to improve your work performance.

Example: You need to pull your socks up and complete these reports on time. The Board of Directors are waiting for them.

Have your work cut out - To have a difficult task that requires hard work to achieve.

Example: You will have your work cut out to finish all this by the end of the day. Leave it until tomorrow.



Burn the candle at both ends - To work very hard and get little rest.

Example: She burned the candle at both ends to finish the project by the deadline.

Unit 2 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the Work Word List.

- Henry isn't exactly a _____. He doesn't respect other's opinions and usually dismisses them.
- Being _____ is a valuable professional quality. You should never force people to wait.
- I left the company mainly because the prospects of _____ were limited. Some colleagues had the same position for over 10 years.
- My grandfather was a _____ in the ship building industry . He didn't graduate from high school.
- One of the best _____ offered by my firm is the free use of the company vehicles.
- Sales people often work for _____ only. How much they earn depends on their sales figures.
- I had to complete a 1 year _____ at the city hospital as part of my degree course.
- My monthly _____ isn't enough to cover my living costs. I need to change jobs.
- In order to qualify for _____, you need a doctor's certificate.
- Mary is a very _____ employee. She never misses a day and always finishes her work on time.

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- I _____ for the position and was shortlisted for an interview.
A. got B. demanded C. applied
- The production costs are too high and we need to _____ the project to a contractor.
A. outsource B. provide C. gather
- The company _____ the department and created 5 new management positions.
A. downsized B. closed C. restructured
- She _____ from her job because she wanted to spend more time with her family.
A. dismissed B. resigned C. left
- We lost 50% of the workforce when the company was _____.
A. demoted B. downsized C. terminated

Unit 3 Education: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

Semester /sɪ'mestə/ (N) - A term at school or college, usually 15 weeks.

Example: The spring semester at our college starts in March.

Curriculum /kə'rɪkjʊləm/ (N) - The different courses/subjects offered by an academy or school.

Example: The English Academy's curriculum offers a variety of English courses.

Syllabus /'sɪləbəs/ (N) - The detailed contents of a course.

Example: The syllabus for my English course includes grammar, vocabulary and speaking practice.

Tertiary /'tɜːʃəri/ (Adj) - Third level education, after high school, at a college or university.

Example: Students must usually must pay their own course fees for tertiary education.

Dissertation /,dɪsə(:)'teɪʃən/ (N) - A long essay on a topic, as part of college/university course.

Example: My dissertation for my BA was about English communication.

Assignment /ə'saɪnmənt/ (N) - A task completed by a student as part of the course requirements.

Example: At high school, we had to complete two assignments per semester.

Formal assessment /'fɔːməl ə'sesmənt/ (N) - Exams where students answer fixed questions under test conditions.

Example: We have two formal assessments every semester, one at the midpoint and the other at the end of the course.

Continuous assessment /kən'tɪnjʊəs ə'sesmənt/ (N) - Grades awarded for course work rather than formal assessment.

Example: My college awards grades for 50% continuous assessment and 50% formal assessment.

Seminar /'semɪnɑː/ (N) - A conference or meeting where a teacher discusses a topic with a small group of students.

Example: This semester's seminar will be on the topic of English pronunciation.

Workshop /'wɜːkʃɒp/ (N) - A group activity where students develop a skill or complete a project.

Example: Before my test, I attended an IELTS Speaking workshop.

Webinar /'webɪnɑː/ (N) - A seminar conducted remotely, usually online.

Example: Students who are unable to attend in person can register for the webinar.

Literate /'lɪtərɪt/ (Adj) - To be able to read and write.

Example: At the age of five, she was highly literate and could read the newspaper.

Numeracy /'njuːmərəsi/ (N) - The ability to understand and use basic arithmetic.

Example: Students at primary school are taught basic numeracy skills.

Kindergarten /'kɪndəˌɡɑːtn/ (N) - A school that prepares 4 to 6-year old kids for first grade.

Example: Kids at kindergarten usually learn through play.

Rote-learning /rəʊt-'lɜːnɪŋ/ (N) - Learning by memorization and repetition.

Example: At high school, we used rote learning, especially in History, memorizing dates.

Distance learning /'dɪstəns 'lɜːnɪŋ/ (N) - Learning online and correspondence rather than face-to-face.

Example: During the pandemic, distance learning grew in popularity.

Tutorial /tju(:)'tɜːrɪəl/ (N) - Usually an individual lesson with a tutor.

Example: I arranged a tutorial with my English professor after disappointing exam results.

Campus /'kæmpəs/ (N) - The grounds or buildings of a school, college, or university.

Example: Our high school campus was renovated for its 50th anniversary.

Extracurricular /ˌɛkstrəkə'ɹɪkjʊlə/ (Adj) - An activity or subject at school or college that is not part of the official curriculum.

Example: The extracurricular activities at college include the drama and chess clubs.

Assembly /ə'sembli/ (N) - An official gathering of all or some of the school students usually for giving information.

Example: At our weekly assembly, the headmaster usually reminded us of the school rules.

Elective /ɪ'lɛktɪv/ (N) - An optional course on the curriculum.

Example: The college offers a range of electives that you can choose to supplement the required ones.

Autonomous /ɔ:'tɒnəməs/ (Adj) - Learning through independent study or research.

Example: Colleges expect students to be autonomous learners who don't need too much guidance from tutors.

Guided /'gaɪdɪd/ (Adj) - Learning with the guidance of a teacher.

Example: Lessons in primary schools rely heavily on guided learning because of the young age of the students.

Self-study /self-'stʌdi/ (N) - Studying without the supervision of a teacher.

Example: Self-studying for IELTS is not recommended because you need guidance from a teacher.

Remedial /rɪ'mi:diəl/ (Adj) - A series of lessons to solve problems students are having with a subject.

Example: After he had failed the test, he enrolled on a remedial course.

Corporal punishment /'kɔ:pərəl 'pʌnɪʃmənt/ (N) - To discipline a student by inflicting physical pain.

Example: Corporal punishment was banned in schools more than 20 years ago.

Engaging /ɪn'geɪdʒɪŋ/ (Adj) - Interesting and pleasant.

Example: Our English lessons were engaging because the teacher was very enthusiastic.

Hands-on /hændz-ɒn/ (Adj) - Learning by doing something rather than reading about it.

Example: A hands-on classroom is one that lets all the students be active participants in their learning.

Education: Verb + Noun Collocation

Pass an exam – To successfully achieve a grade in an exam.

Example: After he had passed his end of course tests, he held a party.

Enroll on a course - To register for a course.

Example: It is recommended that IELTS students enroll for a preparation course. It will provide the essential feedback you need.

Evaluate a student - To grade or judge someone.

Example: Our essays are evaluated by a group of professors.

Revise for a test - To study again the content of a course to prepare for a test.

Example: Students often revise for their tests as close as possible to the date.

Attend class – To be present in class or a lesson.

Example: To pass the course, students need to attend 80% of lessons.

Paraphrase a statement – To rewrite something while keeping the same meaning.

Example: You should paraphrase the statement in IELTS writing task 2. If you copy it, this will be deducted from the word count.

Analyze the task – To examine something carefully to understand.

Example: Before writing, always analyze the question. Don't skim read it and write what you think it means.

Review the lesson – To think about or study something again.

Example: To learn vocabulary, it's advisable to review your vocabulary lists regularly.

Fail the test – to not be successful in an exam.

Example: She failed the test because she didn't study.

Apply for college – To make a formal request to take a college course.

Example: You need a minimum band score of 7.0 to apply for a course at that college.

Re-sit an exam - To take an exam or test again.

Example: My exam result was disappointing, but I have the chance to re-sit it and improve my score.

Work: Idioms

Can't teach an old dog new tricks - Someone who prefers to do things in a certain way.

Example: I tried unsuccessfully for years to show my grandmother how to use social media, but she wasn't interested. She always said, "You can't teach an old dog new tricks."



Schoolboy error - To make a very basic or simple mistake.

Example: I made a schoolboy error in my IELTS writing and got a low score. I forgot to include data with the description of the chart.



Learn by heart - To memorize something.

Example: When it comes to learning vocabulary, a lot of students try to learn lists of words by heart.



Skip class/school - To not go to class or school when you should.

Example: Abdul hated science and always skipped the class. Eventually, he failed the final tests.

University of life - Learning from experience rather than formal education.

Example: My grandfather was a very successful businessman, but he didn't graduate from high school. He said he had learned everything he knew from the university of life.



Teacher's pet - Someone who is the teacher's favorite.

Example: She was never popular because she was considered to be the teacher's pet. She always got favorable treatment from our teacher.

Cram - To study hard before a test.

Example: He didn't get any sleep before the test because he crammed all night.



Bookworm - Someone who reads a lot.

Example: I consider myself to be a bookworm. I especially love romantic fiction and read everything I can get my hands on.



Pass with flying colors - To pass something with a high score.

Example: He passed the monthly English test with flying colors. He got an A+ for composition.



Old school - To believe and do things in a traditional way.

Example: Our English teacher was so old school. He refused to use technology in his lessons or any modern curriculum.

Hit the books - To study hard or catch up with the subject

Example: I failed my mid-course test so I need to hit the books and pass the final test.



Put on your thinking cap - To think very seriously about something.

Example: The crossword puzzle in that newspaper is very difficult. You really need to put on your thinking cap.

Unit 3 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the Education Word List.

- One of the components for my master's degree was to write a ten-thousand word _____.
- The salary for professors in _____ education is usually higher compared to high schools.
- The student was diagnosed as barely _____ and was advised to take a basic reading and writing course.
- _____ is suitable for students with a good memory.
- At university, we had a weekly one to one _____ with our professors.
- I really enjoyed the _____ activities at college and I was a member of several sports clubs.
- Teachers who use _____ against their students today can be arrested and charged with assault.
- Young children prefer _____ learning where they learn by doing something practical.
- There is a huge choice of _____. I need to think carefully before I decide which optional course to take.
- The _____ will be closed for renovations during the summer break.

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- To _____ for the seminar, you need to complete the online application form.
A. *attend* B. *go* C. *enroll*
- After she successfully _____ the final exam, she graduated from university.
A. *achieved* B. *passed* C. *made*
- If you don't _____ the question, you will lose marks.
A. *paraphrase* B. *synonym* C. *quotation*
- She _____ every lesson on the course and didn't miss a single minute.
A. *attended* B. *went* C. *skipped*
- I don't know yet which college to _____ for. It depends on my IELTS score.
A. *inquire* B. *enroll* C. *apply*

Unit 4 Environment: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

Climate change /'klaɪmɪt tʃeɪndʒ/ (N) - The change in global weather patterns.

Example: Increases in the world's temperature have contributed to climate change.

Global warming /'gləʊbəl 'wɔːmɪŋ/ (N) - The heating up of the world's climate.

Example: The average global temperature has rapidly increased due to global warming.

Extreme weather /ɪks'triːm 'weðə/ (N) - Unusual, unexpected, or unseasonal weather patterns.

Example: Extreme weather, such as heat waves, is becoming more regular.

Polar ice caps /'pəʊlər aɪs 'kæps/ (N) - High altitude regions that are covered by snow and ice.

Example: The Earth's polar ice caps are melting because of global warming and climate change.

Deforestation /dɪˌfɒrɪ'steɪʃ(ə)n/ (N) - The loss of the Earth's forest regions.

Example: Deforestation has increased mainly because of the demand for agricultural land.

Pollution /pəˈluːʃən/ (N) - The introduction of contaminants into the environment.

Example: A major source of pollution in cities is exhaust fumes from vehicles.

Greenhouse effect /'ɡriːnhaʊs ɪ'fekt/ (N) - The process in which gasses in the Earth's atmosphere trap the heat from the sun.

Example: One of the main causes of the greenhouse effect is the burning of fossil fuels.

Fossil fuel /'fɒsl fjuəl/ (N) - Hydrocarbons, found underground, made from decomposed animals and plants.

Example: Fossil fuels such as oil and gas are burned to produce energy.

Conservation /ˌkɒnsə(ː)'veɪʃən/ (N) - Trying to protect or preserve something.

Example: The conservation of rainforests from logging is a priority amongst environmentalists.

Rainforest /'reɪnˌfɒrɪst/ (N) - An area of usually evergreen trees that gets a large amount of rain.

Example: Rainforests contain a great variety of animal species and vegetation.

Environmental /ɪnˌvaɪərənˈmentl/ (Adj) - Concerning the environment.

Example: People are much more aware of environmental issues today because of the influences of the media and the social network.

Endangered species /ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd ˈspiːʃiːz/ (N) - A species that is likely to become extinct in the near future.

Example: Because of habitat loss and poaching, the gorilla is now an endangered species.

Extinct /ɪksˈtɪŋkt/ (Adj) - To no longer exist/live.

Example: Dinosaurs became extinct about 65 million years ago.

Poaching /ˈpəʊtʃɪŋ/ (N) - The illegal hunting and killing of animals.

Example: The poaching of animals for use in traditional medicine is illegal.

Single-use plastic /ˈsɪŋgl juːz ˈplæstɪk/ (N) - Plastic items that are used once then thrown away.

Example: Single-use plastic straws and water bottles are a major cause of marine pollution.

Global /ˈɡləʊbəl/ (Adj) - Relating to the whole world.

Example: One of the major causes of the climate crisis is overpopulation, and it has become a major global issue.

Green belt /ɡriːn belt/ (N) - An area of countryside around a city or town where building is not allowed.

Example: The local authority refused permission to build a shopping mall on the green belt.

Renewable energy /rɪˈnjuːəbl ˈenədʒi/ (N) - Energy that is produced from natural sources such as the sun or wind.

Example: The government has invested heavily in renewable energy and plans to build a solar power plant.

Artificial /ˌɑːtrɪˈfɪʃ(ə)l/ (Adj) - Something that is not natural.

Example: Artificial colors and preservatives have traditionally been added to a lot of food and research has shown the harmful effects of these.

Solar power /ˈsəʊlə ˈpaʊə/ (N) - Electricity produced from the sun's energy.

Example: Every new house must have 30% of its energy generated through solar power.

Organic /ɔ: 'gænik/ (Adj) - Food and plants produced naturally without the use of chemicals.

Example: Organic vegetables, which have no artificial additives, usually cost more, but the price has been decreasing recently.,

Water cycle /wɔ:tə 'saɪkl/ (N) - The natural process of water moving in the earth and atmosphere.

Example: The water cycle is an ongoing process.

Atmospheric /,æt məs' fərik/ (Adj) - Concerning the air or atmosphere.

Example: Plants and trees are a major source of atmospheric oxygen.

Recycling /,ri: 'saɪklɪŋ/ (N) - The process of converting waste into new products.

Example: Nowadays, governments and local authorities encourage the recycling of domestic waste.

Reusable /ri: 'ju:zəbl/ (Adj) - Something that can be used more than once.

Example: Most people prefer to use reusable shopping bags rather than plastic ones.

Overpopulation /,əʊvə,pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən/ (N) - When the population of a species becomes too large to be sustained by the environment.

Example: Human overpopulation of the Earth is believed by many to be the main cause of the climate crisis.

Soil erosion /soɪl ɪ'rəʊʒən/ (N) - The loss of soil (ground) by rain and wind.

Example: Deforestation has led to soil erosion in many parts of the world.

Acid rain /'æsɪd reɪn/ (N) - Rain that contains a high level of acid.

Example: Acid rain, caused by the pollution of the atmosphere, has been shown to damage forests.

Pesticide /'pestɪsaɪd/ (N) - Chemicals used to kill insects and plants.

Example: The use of pesticides in agriculture increases productivity but damages the environment.

Environment: Verb + Noun Collocation

Recycle products – To use something again.

Example: We always recycle our empty glass bottles and paper products by leaving them at the collection point.

Pollute the environment – To make the environment toxic and potentially harmful.

Example: Many business people refuse to invest in companies that pollute the environment.

Burn fossil fuels – To use fossil fuels, such as coal, for energy.

Example: Many countries still burn fossil fuels, such as oil and coal, in order to produce electricity.

Poach animals – To illegally kill animals.

Example: It's now illegal to poach tigers in most countries.

Log forests – To cut down trees for commercial use.

Example: Rainforests have been logged to such an extent that huge areas disappear every day and are not replaced.

Dump waste – To throw away something illegally or without care.

Example: The river is heavily polluted because factories have been dumping their waste in it for years.

Contaminate the oceans – To make something polluted or toxic.

Example: Single-use plastics have contaminated the oceans.

Destroy natural habitats – To damage something.

Example: Governments continue to allow companies to destroy natural habitats in pursuit of profits.

Conserve resources – To save or protect something from harm.

Example: One way to conserve resources is to switch off all electrical appliances when they are not in use.

Ban something – To stop or prohibit something

Example: The local council banned cars from the city center to prevent congestion.

Environment: Idioms

A storm in a teacup - To worry and get upset about something that is not important.

Example: Making an issue about her behavior is a storm in a teacup. She was only following company procedure.



A drop in the ocean - An amount that is so small it makes very little difference.

Example: Our target is to raise \$20,000 for charity so your donation of \$5 is a drop in the ocean.

Answer the call of nature - To go to the toilet.

Example: Excuse me for a moment I need to answer the call of nature. Carry on with the meeting without me.



A ray of sunshine - Something that brings happiness.

Example: News of a salary increase was a ray of sunshine for the department after disappointing sales figures.

Barking up the wrong tree - To be wrong about how to achieve something or the reason for something.

Example: He thinks he will get a promotion if he has a close relationship with the boss but he's barking up the wrong tree.



Calm before the storm - A period of quiet before a time of serious problems.

Example: I need to prepare everything before the guests arrive in the calm before the storm.

Reach for the stars - To try to achieve something very challenging.

Example: My IELTS goal is band 8.0. I know it's reaching for the stars, but I love a worthy challenge!



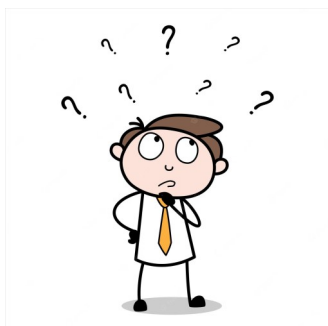
In deep water - To be in trouble or in a difficult situation.

Example: She got in deep water with her parents when she failed the mid-course college exams.



Paper tiger - Something or someone that appears very strong but is actually weak.

Example: He claimed he would easily win the boxing match but he's a paper tiger. He got knocked out after a minute.



All at sea - To feel confused about something and not sure what to do.

Example: Can you help me with this? I'm all at sea with this crossword puzzle. It's too difficult.

Can't see the wood for the trees - To focus too much on small details rather than see the whole picture.

Example: He's so involved in the costs of the project that he can't see the words for the trees. He should focus on the positive effects it will have.



Feel under the weather - To feel unwell or ill.

Example: I feel under the weather today. I think I ate something last night that didn't agree with me.

Unit 4 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the Environment Word List.

1. Scientists estimate that _____ will cause an increase of 3 degrees in the planet's temperature.
2. A lot of countries still burn _____, such as coal, for energy.
3. The conference on _____ challenges in the 21st century was attended by world leaders.
4. Last year, too many species were declared _____ in the wild and only survive in zoos.
5. _____ domestic waste is common practice today. Households separate their waste before it's collected
6. Because plastic bags are expensive, many shoppers prefer to use their own _____ shopping bags.
7. In spite of strict laws, _____ of wild animals is still a lucrative business for criminal gangs.
8. _____ produce has become popular with consumers mainly because of the lack of chemicals used in producing them.
9. To tackle the climate crisis, governments need to invest in the _____ sector and look for alternatives to fossil fuels.
10. The demand for agricultural land has led to the acceleration of _____ with many logging companies taking advantage.

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. You can easily _____ plastics by leaving used products at the collection center.
A. *burn* B. *recycle* C. *contaminate*
2. Elephants were almost _____ to extinction for their ivory.
A. *killed* B. *poached* C. *chased*
3. The company was fined millions of dollars when they _____ waste in the river.
A. *produced* B. *dumped* C. *contaminated*
4. One way of reducing marine pollution is to _____ single use plastic products.
A. *forbidden* B. *ban* C. *encourage*
5. The local council refused planning permission in order to _____ an area of natural beauty.
A. *conservation* B. *conserve* C. *destroy*

Unit 5 Crime & Law: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

Corruption /kə'ɾʌpʃən/ (N) - Illegal and dishonest behavior especially by people in positions of power.

Example: The politician was found guilty of corruption when it was shown he accepted bribes.

Corrupt /kə'ɾʌpt/ (Adj) - Using a position of power to gain money.

Example: The system was corrupt, everyone wanted a bribe to do their job.

Offender /ə'fendə/ (N) - A person who is guilty of a crime.

Example: First time offenders are usually not sent to prison.

Prison /'prɪzn/ (N) - A building where people are kept as punishment for committing a crime.

Example: He was sent to a maximum-security prison because he had escaped before.

Accused /ə'kju:zd/ (N) - A person who is on trial in a court of law.

Example: The accused claimed her innocence throughout the trial.

Trial /'traɪəl/ (N) - Statements and evidence presented in court to decide if someone is guilty of a crime.

Example: Trial by jury is a constitutional right for all citizens.

Guilty /'gɪlti/ (Adj) - Responsible for breaking a rule or law.

Example: The jury found him guilty of murder, and he was sentenced to 25 years in prison.

Not guilty /nɒt 'gɪlti/ (Adj) - Not responsible for breaking a rule or law.

Example: The jury found him not guilty of murder and he was released.

Jury /'dʒʊəri/ (N) - A group of people responsible for deciding if someone is guilty or not guilty in a trial.

Example: The jury's identity had to be kept secret from the public.

Judge /'dʒʌdʒ/ (N) - Someone who oversees a trial and decides on the punishment.

Example: The judge for the case dismissed the witness when it was discovered that she had lied.

Victim /'vɪktɪm/ (N) - Someone who has suffered because of the actions of someone or something.

Example: She claimed to be a victim of domestic abuse, and her partner has a history of domestic violence.

Sentence /'sentəns/ (N) - The punishment given by a judge when someone is found guilty of a crime.

Example: Murder carries a minimum sentence of 20 years in prison, and some countries still carry the death penalty.

Capital punishment /'kæpɪtl 'pʌnɪʃmənt/ (N) - Punishment by death.

Example: Many countries still use capital punishment for a crime such as murder.

Criminal /'krɪmɪnl/ (N) - A person who breaks the law.

Example: He became a criminal at a very young age when he became a gang member.

Fine /faɪn/ (N) - An amount of money to be paid for breaking a rule or law.

Example: The driver was fined \$200 for not stopping at a red light and warned that if it happened again, he would face prison.

Evidence /'eɪdəns/ (N) - Reasons for believing something is true or not true.

Example: At the end of the investigation, the police dropped the case due to lack of evidence.

Verdict /'vɜːdɪkt/ (N) - The decision made after considering all the facts in a trial.

Example: After 2 days, the jury reached a verdict of not guilty.

Convict /'kɒnvɪkt/ (N) - Someone who is in prison for committing a crime.

Example: He found it very difficult to find a job because he was an ex-convict.

Parole /pə'reʊl/ (N) - Giving permission for a prisoner to be released from prison before their sentence is finished.

Example: She was released from prison on parole for good behavior and placed on probation.

Re-offending /'riː-ə'fendɪŋ/ (Adj) - To commit a crime again and again.

Example: The re-offending rates for ex-convicts is very high.

Soft on crime /sɒft ɒn kraɪm/ (Phrase) - Not to impose strict punishment for crime.

Example: Policies that are soft on crime usually mean a lot of crimes go unpunished.

Zero tolerance /'ziərəʊ 'tɒlərəns/ (N) - Applying the law very strictly. All crimes are punished.

Example: The city authority's zero tolerance policy resulted in a huge increase of the prison population.

Rehabilitation /ˌriːəˌbɪlɪ'teɪʃən/ (N) - The process of leading a normal life after a prison sentence.

Example: The government has prioritized rehabilitation programs for convicted criminals.

Deterrent /dɪ'terənt/ (N) - Something that makes somebody less likely to do something.

Example: Long prison sentences are a deterrent to committing crime.

Law-abiding /'lɔːəˌbaɪdɪŋ/ (Adj) - To respect and obey the law.

Example: John has always been a law-abiding citizen and has never been in trouble with the law.

Probation /prə'beɪʃən/ (N) - When a convicted criminal has to see an official at regular intervals to check they are not involved in criminal activity.

Example: After his early release from prison, he was placed on probation for 6 months.

Fraud /frɔːd/ (N) - Getting money by lying to people.

Example: Online fraud has increased recently.

Fraudulent /'frɔːdjʊlənt/ (Adj) - Illegal and dishonest behavior.

Example: The insurance industry has to deal with fraudulent claims from clients who try to overestimate their damages.

Suspect /'sʌspekt/ (N) - A person the police think is responsible for a crime.

Example: She was the prime suspect in the investigation because she had no alibi.

Alibi /'ælibaɪ/ (N) - Evidence that someone did not commit a crime because they were in another place when it happened.

Example: He was in hospital when the crime was committed, so his alibi was solid.

Crime & Law: Verb + Noun Collocation

Commit a crime - To do something illegal.

Example: He first committed a crime at the age of 14 and received a caution from the police.

Arrest a suspect - To be taken away by the police to determine if a crime has been committed.

Example: He was arrested for drinking and driving after crashing his car into a lamppost in the high street.

Legalize something - To make something legal.

Example: Some states have legalized the use of “soft drugs.” While others are debating this measure.

Ban someone or something – An official rule that says something is not allowed.

Example: He was banned from driving for 6 months for constantly using his mobile phone while driving.

Appeal a verdict – To request that a legal verdict be changed.

Example: The lawyers appealed the verdict to the higher court, and the sentence was reduced by 10 years.

Bribe someone – To attempt to make someone do something by offering money or gifts.

Example: The motorist tried to bribe the policeman to ignore the fact the car wasn't insured.

Suspect someone – To believe someone is or may be guilty of a crime.

Example: The police suspected she stole from the store but could not prove it.

Fine someone – To punish someone for breaking the law by charging them money.

Example: They were fined \$100 each for disturbing the peace.

Break the law – to commit a crime by not obeying the law.

Example: He knew he was breaking the law by accepting bribes.

Escape from prison – To get free from something or someone.

Example: Nobody has ever escaped from this maximum-security prison.

Crime & Law: Idioms

Get away with murder - To do something illegal or behave badly and not be punished for it.

Example: My younger sister always comes home late and never does her homework, but my parents don't say anything. She gets away with murder.



The long arm of the law - The power of the police and legal system to find and punish criminals.

Example: The long arm of the law finally caught up with him and he was arrested.

Partner in crime - Someone who helps another to do something illegal or against the rules.

Example: John made sure nobody was looking while Jane broke into the car. They were partners in crime.



Get caught red handed - To get caught in the act of committing a crime.

Example: She was caught red handed on CCTV stealing from the store.

Do something by the book - To strictly follow the law, rules, or procedures.

Example: The police investigation did everything by the book and the criminal was found guilty of the crime.



Keep one's nose clean - To stay out of trouble (usually with the law).

Example: When he was released from prison, he kept his nose clean and didn't get involved in criminal activity.



Daylight robbery - When you feel something is over-priced or too expensive.

Example: The new model of the smart phone costs \$550. That's daylight robbery, I'll never pay that price!



Lay down the law - To forcefully remind or inform someone about the rules.

Example: After he got in trouble with the police again, the judge laid down the law and told him that next time he would go to prison.



Cop - Slang term for police officer.

Example: The cops arrived at the scene of the accident shortly after the emergency call.

Banged up - To be in jail or prison.

Example: The witness was terrified and refused to testify until he was banged up.



Unit 5 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the Crime & Law Word List.

1. The _____ official was found guilty of accepting bribes and was arrested by police.
2. The _____ was found guilty of fraud and sentenced to 10 years in prison.
3. _____ has been banned in this country, and the guilty are no longer executed.
4. The judge imposed a _____ of \$10,000 along with a lengthy prison sentence.
5. The _____ against the accused could not be used in court because it was illegally obtained.
6. The politician ran on a _____ policy against crime and proposed longer sentences for those convicted.
7. Online _____ is rampant these days. Criminals usually target senior citizens with scams to get them to invest their money.
8. At the moment, the police have no _____ for the murder case.
9. The criminal's _____ could not be verified because he had no witnesses to prove he was where he claimed to be.
10. Overcrowding in the prison meant that 4 _____ had to share a cell.

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. After a lengthy investigation, the police _____ a suspect and charged them with the crime.
A. *got* B. *decided* C. *arrested*
2. Smoking in public places was _____ a few years ago and those who smoke are fined.
A. *banned* B. *allowed* C. *sentenced*
3. Her _____ against her conviction to the high court was dismissed, and she remained in prison.
A. *judgement* B. *appeal* C. *request*
4. Attempting to _____ a public official with offers of money is a serious offence.
A. *offer* B. *charm* C. *bribe*
5. In order to combat organized crime, the state _____ recreational use of certain drugs.
A. *granted* B. *suspected* C. *legalized*

Unit 6 Healthcare: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

Pandemic /pæn'demɪk/ (N) - A disease that exists in almost every area or group of people.

Example: Governments have emergency plans to cope with a pandemic.

Active lifestyle /'æktɪv 'laɪf,staɪl/ (N) - To be physically and mentally active.

Example: It's important for elderly people to live an active lifestyle.

Sedentary lifestyle /'sedntəri 'laɪf,staɪl/ (N) - Taking very little exercise or physical activity.

Example: One of the causes of obesity is a sedentary lifestyle.

Infectious /ɪn'fɛkʃəs/ (Adj) - A disease that can be passed to others.

Example: The virus was incredibly infectious and spread through the population at a rapid rate.

Allergic /ə'ɪl:dʒɪk/ (Adj) - To have a negative physical reaction to certain foods or substances.

Example: My son is allergic to nuts and eating them can be life threatening to him.

Treatment /'tri:tment/ (N) - The use of medicine to cure an illness/disease.

Example: There are various recommended treatments for this condition.

Mental health /'mentl helθ/ (N) - Someone's emotional and psychological health.

Example: Stress can lead to mental health problems.

Diagnosis /,daɪəg'nəʊsɪs/ (N) - A decision of what an illness is after examination.

Example: The medical team's diagnosis will be made after they have examined the blood samples.

Debilitating /dɪ'bɪlɪteɪɪŋ/ (Adj) - A medical condition that makes someone physically weak.

Example: Diabetes can be a debilitating disease unless it is treated.

Holistic medicine /hə'ɪlstɪk 'mɛdɪsɪn/ (N) - Medical treatment that deals with the whole person, not just the disease.

Example: Holistic medicine promotes well-being, stress reduction and a healthy lifestyle.

Incurable /ɪn'kjʊərəbl/ (Adj) - A physical illness or medical condition that cannot be cured.

Example: His medical condition was incurable, but it could be controlled with treatment.

Stress-related illness /stres-rɪ'leɪtɪd 'ɪlnɪs/ (Phrase) - Getting ill because of stress.

Example: His heart condition was diagnosed as a stress-related illness because of the pressures of work.

Symptoms /'sɪmptəmz/ (N) - Feeling physically or mentally ill because of a disease.

Example: One of the symptoms of the common cold is a runny nose.

Example: Obesity amongst kids is quite common because of their sedentary lifestyle and unbalanced diet.

Obesity /əʊ'bi:sɪti/ (N) - To be extremely overweight and eat an unbalanced diet.

Addiction /ə'dɪkʃ(ə)n/ (N) - Not able to stop taking or doing something that harms one's health.

Example: Alcohol addiction results in physical and mental damage.

Health scare /hɛlθ skeə/ (N) - Feeling worried about having or developing health problems.

Example: He got a health scare and stopped smoking after having chest pains.

Health-conscious /hɛlθ-'kɒnʃəs/ (Adj) - To be aware of how your lifestyle affects your health.

Example: After having a stroke, she became more health-conscious and changed her diet.

Balanced diet /'bælənst 'daɪət/ (N) - To eat the healthy types and amounts of food.

Example: Eating a balanced diet prevents health problems.

Disease /dɪ'zi:z/ (N) - Illness caused by infection or a health condition rather than from an accident.

Example: Flu is the number one contagious disease in my country.

Contagious /kən'teɪdʒəs/ (Adj) - To catch a disease from someone or something else.

Example: The disease was so contagious that local authorities had to impose lockdown.

Check-up /tʃek-ʌp/ (N) - A physical examination carried out by a medical professional.

Example: In order to get a work visa, I had to get a medical check-up at the local hospital.

Prescription /prɪs'krɪpʃən/ (N) - The paper on which a doctor writes the recommended medicine that someone needs.

Example: Some drugs are only available on prescription and can't be bought at the pharmacy.

Immunization /ɪ,mju(:)naɪ'zeɪʃən/ (N) - The program of preventing the spread of an infectious disease.

Example: A program of immunization stopped the spread of the virus before it got out of control.

Vaccine /'væksi:n/ (N) - A drug that protects the body against disease.

Example: The government now offers a free flu vaccine every winter.

Surgery /'sɜ:dʒəri/ (N) - The practice of cutting open the body to repair or remove damaged body parts.

Example: Last year, I had surgery to remove my appendix after it became inflamed.

Psychotherapy /,saɪkəʊ'θerəpi/ (N) - Treatment of mental illness without the use of drugs or medicine.

Example: She found her psychotherapy sessions very helpful. Her therapist was understanding and patient.

Therapist /'θerəpɪst/ (N) - A qualified professional who treats mental or physical conditions.

Example: I was recommended to see a therapist to control my anger.

Physiotherapy /,fɪziə'θerəpi/ (N) - Treatment of muscles, joints and nerves.

Example: The athlete had to undergo physiotherapy after he broke his leg.

Antibiotics /,æntɪbaɪ'ɒtɪks/ (N) - A medicine that cures bacteria in the body.

Example: I was prescribed antibiotics for a stomach infection.

Sickly /'sɪkli/ (Adj) - Describes someone who easily gets ill.

Example: My youngest child was sickly when he was a baby. He was always getting infections.

Healthcare: Verb + Noun Collocation

Infect someone - To pass a disease to someone else.

Example: The patient infected a lot of the medical staff because the virus was undetected when he was hospitalized.

Diagnose an illness/a disease - To find out the cause or nature of an illness/disease.

Example: He was diagnosed with having diabetes after blood tests were done.

Detoxify your body - To remove harmful chemicals from one's body.

Example: One of the functions of the liver is to detoxify the body's waste products.

Cure an illness/a disease - To stop a disease or improve a medical condition.

Example: I used to suffer from insomnia but it was cured thanks to prescription pills and a change in my bedtime routine.

Suffer from an illness/a disease – to have an illness/a disease.

Example: Jane suffers from asthma and needs to take an inhaler everywhere she goes to deal with an asthma attack.

Care for someone – To look after someone when they are ill

Example: She had to give up her full time job at the bank to care for her mother at home when she got ill.

Follow medical advice – To obey the advice from medical professionals.

Example: He refused to follow the doctor's advice to stop smoking and suffered from lung disease when he got older.

Monitor someone – To carefully watch someone especially when they are ill.

Example: After having a stroke, the patient was closely monitored in hospital until they were satisfied he had recovered.

Prescribe medicine – To decide on suitable medicine for an illness.

Example: The doctor prescribed a two-week course of antibiotics.

Recover from an illness – To get better, no longer ill.

Example: It took her a long time to recover from the effects of the virus.

Healthcare: Idioms

An apple a day keeps the doctor away -

Eating an apple every day will keep you healthy.

Example: My grandmother always told us that eating an apple a day keeps the doctor away.



One foot in the grave - To be very old or ill and not have long to live.

Example: He has one foot in the grave. He's been diagnosed with a terminal illness.

Sick as a dog - To feel very ill/sick.

Example: After catching the flu, I was sick as a dog for days with a high fever and sore throat.



A taste of their own medicine - To treat someone the same way they treat you.

Example: He was always rude to the staff, so he got a taste of his own medicine when nobody came to his leaving party.

In the pink - To feel fit and healthy.

Example: Since he stopped smoking, he claims to be in the pink although he does have the occasional cigar.



Basket case - Someone who is incredibly nervous and can't organize their life.

Example: During the course, he was a real basket case. He couldn't focus on anything because of the pressure he was feeling.

Unit 6 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the Healthcare Word List.

1. Since the outbreak of the _____, the government has imposed strict lockdown procedures all over the country.
2. The mental health benefits of having an _____ are as important as the physical ones.
3. Vaccination programs are the most effective way to combat _____ diseases such as flu.
4. He had all the _____ of the virus, fever and coughing, and was put in isolation.
5. My doctor recommended eating a _____ and avoiding fatty foods and sugar.
6. After her medical condition was detected, she had to have regular _____ at the clinic.
7. The company developed an effective _____ against the virus in record time.
8. My son is scheduled for _____ to remove his tonsils because they are always becoming infected.
9. She was a _____ child and spent a lot of her childhood receiving medical treatment.
10. To be a good _____, you need to be sympathetic and not judgmental.

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. The patient was _____ as schizophrenic and psychotherapy was recommended.
A. *diagnosed* B. *prescribed* C. *discovered*
2. Last year, I attended a clinic to _____ my body of harmful substances.
A. *infect* B. *detoxify* C. *monitor*
3. During the summer, I really _____ from hay fever because of the high pollen count.
A. *suffer* B. *tolerate* C. *cure*
4. The doctors _____ anti-depressants for the patient.
A. *prescribed* B. *followed* C. *diagnosed*
5. It took her 2 weeks to _____ from the operation and she was unable to resume work.
A. *infect* B. *cure* C. *recover*

On the mend - To recover after a period of illness.

Example: She recently had a virus, but she's on the mend now and managed to eat a meal today.



Feel blue - To feel sad or depressed.

Example: She felt blue for several days after she got a low score in her test, but she picked herself up and will try again.



Have a frog in one's throat - Not being able to speak clearly because of an irritation in one's throat.

Example: He had to postpone the class because he had a frog in his throat and keep coughing every time he tried to speak.



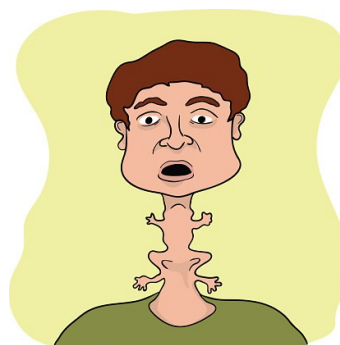
Full of beans - To be active, lively and healthy.

Example: Even though he's 75, he's full of beans and walks for 5km every day.



Kick the bucket - To die.

Example: Before I kick the bucket, I plan to visit the 7 wonders of the natural world.



Burn out - To feel very tired and mentally exhausted because of working too much.

Example: If you keep working these long hours, you'll burn out. Cut back on your hours and try to take a short holiday.

Unit 7 Shopping: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

Online shopping /'ɒn.laɪn 'ʃɒpɪŋ/ (N) - Buying items on the internet.

Example: Online shopping is incredibly popular today because it's convenient, but there is a temptation to overspend.

Shopping channel /'ʃɒpɪŋ 'tʃænl/ (N) - A TV channel that promotes products for sale.

Example: There are a lot of good bargains on the shopping channel.

Brand /brænd/ (N) - A registered trademark.

Example: Top quality brands are always the most expensive.

Discount /'dɪskaʊnt/ (N) - A reduced price on an item.

Example: The academy is offering a 20% discount on the course fee if you register before the end of the month.

Shopping center (UK) mall (US) /'ʃɒpɪŋ 'sentə/ /mɔ:l/ (N) - A building where many stores are located.

Example: Teenagers like to hang out at the mall at the weekend. They don't spend much, but they enjoy it.

Chain of stores/shops /tʃeɪn ɒv stɔ:z/ /ʃɒps/ (N) - Stores/shops in different locations owned by the same company

Example: The company's plan was to open a chain of stores in every high street.

Commercial /kə'mɜ:ʃəl/ (Adj) - Buying and selling products.

Example: Every store in the mall needs a commercial license.

Value /'vælju:/ (N) - The amount of money something is worth.

Example: The value of a new car declines rapidly in the first year.

Expensive /ɪks'pensɪv/ (Adj) - Something that costs a lot of money.

Example: The mobile phone I bought wasn't very expensive.

Guarantee /,gærən'ti:/ (N) - A promise.

Example: We got a full refund for the TV because it had a 2-year guarantee.

Changing room /'tʃeɪndʒɪŋ ru:m/ (N) - A small room for trying on clothes before buying them.

Example: She took 5 dresses into the changing room because she couldn't decide which one to buy.

Fashionable /'fæʃnəbl/ (Adj) - Something that is popular.

Example: It's not very fashionable to wear shorts these days.

Receipt /rɪ'si:t/ (N) - Proof of payment.

Example: If you want or need a refund, you must have the original receipt.

Reasonable /'ri:znəbl/ (Adj) - Not too expensive.

Example: We paid a reasonable price for the TV. A lot less than we expected.

Carrier bag /'kæriə bæɡ/ (N) - A bag (usually plastic) for carrying shopping.

Example: Nowadays, most stores charge a fee for plastic bags so shoppers prefer to use their own re-usable carrier bag.

Market research /'mɑ:kɪt rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/ (N) - Information about the things that people buy.

Example: Our market research shows that our new brand is most popular with teenagers.

Sample /'sɑ:mpl/ (N) - An example of a product.

Example: Can I get a sample of the perfume before I buy it?

Extravagant /ɪks'trævɪɡənt/ (Adj) - Spending too much money.

Example: It's quite extravagant for him to spend so much on flowers, but I guess it's for Valentine's day.

Shopaholic /ʃɒpə'hɒlɪk/ (N) - Someone who is addicted to shopping.

Example: She's a real shopaholic. She spends all her free time buying stuff online.

Cashier /kæ'ʃɪə/ (N) - The person who operates the cash register.

Example: The cashier forgot to give me the receipt, so I had to go back to the shop.

Affordable /ə'fɔ:dəbl/ (Adj) - Having enough money to buy something.

Example: It's affordable for us to go abroad for our holidays this year.

Appliance /ə'plaɪəns/ (N) - A piece of equipment or device.

Example: The best place to buy kitchen appliances is at the city mall. They have a full range that are reasonably priced.

Auction /'ɔ:kʃ(ə)n/ (N) - A sale where the highest offer (bid) buys the item.

Example: Paintings and antiques are usually sold at auction.

Opening hours /'əʊpniŋ 'aʊəz/ (N) - The times when a store is open.

Example: According to the opening hours, this store is closed on Sundays.

Second hand (UK) Used (US) /'sekənd hænd/ /ju:zd/ (Adj) - Items which were previously owned.

Example: Buying a used car is always risky. You don't know if it's reliable so take a car mechanic with you.

Reliable /rɪ'laɪəbl/ (Adj) - Something that can be trusted.

Example: This watch brand is very reliable. I bought one years ago and it's never had any problems.

Budget /'bʌdʒɪt/ (N) - The amount of money available to spend.

Example: When we go shopping, we have a strict budget and never spend more than we agreed.

Debt /det/ (N) - To owe money.

Example: He got into debt last month because he overspent on a new car.

Bargain /'bɑ:gɪn/ (N) - A good deal.

Example: I got a really good bargain on this used car.

Consumer /kən'sju:mə/ (N) - Someone who buys products.

Example: A consumer survey shows that people prefer to shop in malls.

Trendy /'trendi/ (Adj) - Popular products.

Example: These new rubber shoes are really trendy now. Everyone is wearing them and they come in a variety of colors.

Shopping: Verb + Noun Collocation

Overspend on something – To spend too much on a product.

Example: I think you overspent on that laptop. It costs a lot less in other stores. Next, time, you should shop around.

Browse around the store – To look at various items in a store but usually not buying them.

Example: I love to browse around the bookstores. The longer you look, the better chance you have of finding something you like.

Purchase an item – To buy something.

Example: I purchased this watch years ago and it hasn't lost a minute.

Haggle for a product – To negotiate the price of something.

Example: It's traditional to haggle for the best price at the local market. Ask how much something is and then offer 50% less.

Offer a price - To propose the price of something.

Example: I offered her what I thought was a good price for the car, but she didn't accept it. So, I didn't buy it.

Get into debt – To owe money.

Example: His credit card was cancelled by the bank because he got into too much debt, most of it through online shopping.

Bid for an item – To offer a price for an item usually at an auction.

Example: Someone else bid more than me for the painting.

Find a bargain – To discover a good price for an item.

Example: We found a real bargain in the market.

Go bankrupt – To stop doing business because the company is losing too much money.

Example: His bicycle shop went bankrupt after only a year.

Return an item – To give something back to the seller because you are not satisfied.

Example: I returned the shirt to the seller because I found a hole in it.

Shopping: Idioms

Window shopping - Looking in shop windows without buying anything.

Example: When I was a student, I didn't have much money and would spend my time window shopping at the weekend.



Shop till you drop - Shopping until you are exhausted.

Example: Every year, we have a day out in London and shop till we drop.



Shoplifting - To steal from shops while pretending to be a shopper.

Example: She was convicted of shoplifting. She stole over \$1000 worth of goods.



Cost an arm and a leg - Something you think is very expensive.

Example: The new electric car costs an arm and a leg, but it's worth it because the emissions are less harmful to the environment.



Retail therapy - The idea that shopping makes you feel better.

Example: After a stressful week at work, he likes to do some retail therapy and shop for expensive items that he doesn't really need.



All over the shop - Confused and disorganized.

Example: The department restructure is all over the shop. Nobody knows their new roles.

Talk shop - To talk about work or one's job.

Example: I don't really like to hang out with my colleague Bob. All he does is talk shop, usually criticizing our boss.



Shop around - To visit different stores and compare the prices.

Example: If you're looking for a new mobile, it's best to shop around. The prices vary a great deal in each shop.

A steal - When an item is so cheap you feel you almost got it for free.

Example: At that price, it's a steal. You won't find it any cheaper in another shop. Buy it!



Mom and pop shop - Locally owned family stores.

Example: When my parents retired, they opened a mom and pop store selling groceries.

Bargain hunting - Going from place to place looking for items at the lowest price.

Example: During the sales, my wife and I like to go bargain hunting. We visit a lot of shops.



Shop someone - Tell the police someone committed a crime.

Example: If you don't pat for that, I'll shop you to security.

Unit 7 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the Shopping Word List.

1. _____ shopping is really trendy but there are some items you should never buy from sites, such as clothes.
2. There's a 10% _____ for all students who register for a course before the semester begins.
3. You can pick up some really good _____ for money items in the summer sales.
4. If you have any problems with the item, there is a 12-month _____ that provides a replacement.
5. He paid an _____ amount of money for the new model of that famous mobile phone. It's too much in my opinion.
6. I love going to _____. It's exciting to bid for items.
7. I made a real mistake buying this _____ laptop. The previous owner promised it was reliable but it crashed yesterday.
8. Our holiday _____ is \$1000. We plan not to spend any more than that.
9. I thought this used car was a _____. It was cheap, but it's broken down already.
10. It's _____ these days to wear those trainers. Everybody's got them.

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. It's not usual in our culture to _____ for the best price in markets.
A. *haggle* B. *get* C. *dispute*
2. At the auction, I _____ on the painting but it wasn't enough.
A. *offered* B. *said* C. *bid*
3. After the shop _____ bankrupt, they sold all the stock at cost price.
A. *had* B. *went* C. *achieved*
4. Most shoppers just _____ around our store and rarely buy anything.
A. *window shop* B. *check* C. *browse*
5. We always say we won't but we usually _____ at the sales. More than we can afford.
A. *overspend* B. *bid* C. *offer*

Unit 8 Sports: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

Spectator /spek'tetə/ (N) - Someone who watches a sporting event.

Example: The stadium was filled to capacity for the final with 50,000 spectators.

Competitive /kəm'petitiv/ (Adj) - A strong desire to win.

Example: He's very competitive and hates to lose.

Fan /fæn/ (N) - Someone who is very enthusiastic about sports.

Example: He's a lifelong fan of his local football club and never misses a match.

Opposition /,ɒpə'zɪʃən/ (N) - A rival team or individual.

Example: Our opposition in the semi-final will be the toughest team we will play against this season.

Stadium /'steɪdiəm/ (N) - A building with seats where people can watch sports such as football and athletics.

Example: Arsenal FC moved to a 75,000-seat stadium several years ago.

Sporty /'spɔ:ti/ (Adj) - Someone who is good at sports and enjoys it.

Example: My son was very sporty and played several different sports when he was young.

Court /kɔ:t/ (N) - A surface, marked with lines, where sports such as tennis and badminton are played.

Example: He covered the badminton court well and reached every shot his opponent made.

Pitch /pɪʃ/ (N) - A surface, marked with lines, where sporting events are played such as a football pitch.

Example: The captain always leads the team onto the pitch at the start of the game.

Promotion /prə'məʊʃən/ (N) - To move to a higher division or league.

Example: Our basketball team gained promotion to the national league after finishing top of the regional division.

Relegation /,reɪ'geɪʃən/ (N) - To move to a lower division or league.

Example: Our team is facing relegation to the second division. We've only won 1 game this season so far.

Professional /prə'feʃənl/ (Adj) - To earn a living through sports.

Example: She was an outstanding tennis player and became a professional at the age of 16.

Amateur /'æmətə(:)/ (Adj) - Playing sports for pleasure, not as a job.

Example: It used to be a rule that only amateur athletes could take part in the Olympic games but that has changed now.

Team spirit /ti:m 'spɪrɪt/ (N) - The feeling of belonging to a team or group.

Example: There's a real positive team spirit at our club. We all believe in each other.

Hooligan /'hu:lɪgən/ (N) - A violent person who causes trouble.

Example: The government passed travel restrictions against convicted football hooligans.

Personal best /'pɜ:snl bɛst/ (N) - To achieve your best performance in a sport.

Example: She broke her personal best time for the 100 meters but still only managed third place.

Sports center /spɔ:ts 'sentə/ (N) - A building where people can do many different sports.

Example: The new city center sports center offers a wide range of sports, including swimming and table tennis.

Season ticket /'si:zn 'tɪkɪt/ (N) - A ticket to a sports venue that can be used many times during the season.

Example: My season ticket allows entry for all this season's home games. It's cheaper than buying the ticket on the day.

Fitness /'fɪtnɪs/ (N) - Being fit and healthy.

Example: You can improve your level of fitness by walking and jogging every day.

Extreme sport /ɪks'tri:m spɔ:t/ (N) - A dangerous and exciting sport.

Example: I really want to try an extreme sport like bungee jumping.

Skillful /'skɪlf(ə)/ (Adj) - To have a high level of skill.

Example: He was the most skillful player on the team and scored the most goals.

Fitness fanatic /'fɪtnɪs fə'nætɪk/ (N) - To be extremely keen on keeping fit.

Example: My brother is a fitness fanatic. He takes exercise every day and is careful about what he eats and drinks.

E-sport /i:-spɔ:t/ (N) - Multiplayer video games played, usually, by professional gamers.

Example: E-sports have become incredibly popular with millions of dollars on offer to the best players.

Aerobic exercise /eə'rəʊbɪk 'eksəsaɪz/ (N) - Exercise that strengthens your heart and lungs.

Example: Jogging and swimming are excellent forms of aerobic exercise.

Unfit /ʌn'fɪt/ (Adj) - Not being physically fit.

Example: After my injury, I wasn't able to exercise so I became quite unfit.

Umpire /'ʌmpaɪə/ (N) - Someone who supervises a game, such as cricket or tennis, and makes sure the rules are followed.

Example: The umpire ruled that he was out, leg before wicket.

Kit /kɪt/ (N) - The equipment and clothes for a particular sport or activity.

Example: I bought my nephew the new Arsenal FC kit for his birthday.

Tournament /'tʊənəmənt/ (N) - A competition where teams or individuals play against each other until there is a winner.

Example: The World Cup, held every 4 years, is the most famous global football tournament.

Draw /drɔ:/ (N) - When a game between opponents ends with no winner or loser.

Example: The match was a disappointing 0-0 draw. Neither team deserved to win.

Injury /'ɪndʒəri/ (N) - Physical harm to one's body.

Example: The injury to his knee which he picked up during the game, will mean he will be out of action for a month.

Athlete /'æθli:t/ (N) - Someone who is very good at sports and competes in events.

Example: Professional athletes earn vast amounts of money today.

Sports: Verb + Noun Collocation

Outplay someone or another team - To play more successfully than your opponent.

Example: The team was completely outplayed and eventually lost the game by a record 30 points.

Qualify for a tournament – To reach a required standard to compete at a sporting event.

Example: She qualified for the Olympic games when she achieved the official qualifying time for her event.

Cheer for someone or a team – To vocally encourage someone.

Example: The crowd cheered every time he touched the ball because he was the fans' favorite and record points scorer.

Beat opponents – To win a sporting contest.

Example: Arsenal beat Liverpool in the cup final by 3 goals.

Play sports – To take part in sports.

Example: I've always played sports since I was young.

Compete in sports – To take part in a sporting event.

Example: The boxers competed for the world title.

Score a goal/point – To get a point or goal in a sports competition.

Example: Nicholas scored the winning goal in the cup final. It was his first goal for the club and his last.

Pass the ball – To move the ball to a teammate.

Example: He passed the ball to his teammate who was in the perfect place to score 3 points.

Suffer an injury – To get physically damaged.

Example: She suffered a minor injury to her foot, which meant she will only miss 1 game. It's not as serious as we thought.

Award a penalty – To give a penalty because of a foul.

Example: The referee awarded the team a penalty because a player handled the ball.

Sports: Idioms

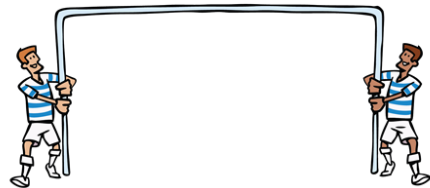
Start the ball rolling - To start or begin something.

Example: Welcome to the monthly meeting and let's start the ball rolling with the first item.



The wooden spoon - To come last in a competition.

Example: Our team only won 2 games all season. I guess we got the wooden spoon for finishing at the bottom of the league.



Move the goalposts - To change the rules or plans after something has started.

Example: Every time we almost reach an agreement, the company moves the goalposts and we need to renegotiate according to the



Par for the course - Normal or what is expected based on experience.

Example: The budget for our department will be cut again this year. That's par for the course, it's the third straight year this has happened.



Roll with the punches - To be able to deal with difficult situations.

Example: During the pandemic, we all had to roll with the punches and cope with the restrictions to stay safe.

Workout - To take physical exercise.

Example: I workout twice a week at the gym with my personal trainer.



Drop the ball - To make a mistake or miss an opportunity.

Example: I dropped the ball when it came to investing in that company. Their shares have doubled in price.

Slam dunk - Something which is very easy to achieve.

Example: Getting a 7.0 in IELTS should be a slam dunk for her. She's studied English for years and her level is almost native speaker.

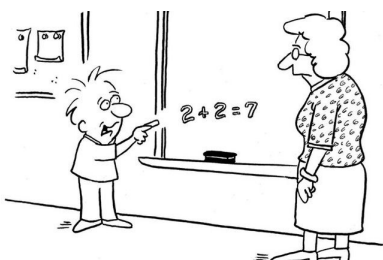


Throw in the towel - To give up or surrender.

Example: After failing his driving test three times, he finally threw in the towel and bought a bicycle.

The ball is in your court - To make a decision or do something to make progress.

Example: This is our contract extension offer. The ball is in your court now, so tell us before Friday if you accept it.



Ballpark figure - An estimate of how much something will cost.

Example: A ballpark figure for the renovation of the office is \$10,000.

Unit 8 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the Sports Word List.

1. I've always been _____ at sports. I don't like to lose and always try my best.
2. The club's _____ is no longer fit for purpose. It doesn't hold enough spectators and the facilities are outdated.
3. We plan to replace the football _____ over the summer with a synthetic surface.
4. The match was abandoned when _____ invaded the pitch and assaulted the opposition players.
5. The price of a _____ will increase by 20% next season, but it includes free entrance to all league and cup matches.
6. I want to enter the mini marathon, but I'm very _____ now. I'll need to start training seriously.
7. The final ended in a 2-2 _____ and was decided on penalties.
8. The player's head _____ resulted in concussion.
9. The tennis _____ called the ball out, much to the disappointment of the player.
10. The cost of the new replica _____ is too expensive. I'll just wear the old one.

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. I never _____ a serious injury during my playing days.
A. *achieved* B. *took* C. *suffered*
2. If we win our final game, we'll _____ for the playoffs.
A. *qualify* B. *reach* C. *get*
3. The best goal ever _____ at the World Cup is a matter of serious discussion.
A. *made* B. *done* C. *scored*
4. Being able to _____ in sports is more important than winning, according to some.
A. *compete* B. *do* C. *take*
5. The coach always stresses the importance of how to _____ the ball to teammates.
A. *avoid* B. *pass* C. *award*

Unit 9 Travel & Tourism: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

Trip /trip/ (N) - Going to a place for enjoyment and returning after a short time.

Example: Every sunny day, we used to take a trip to the seaside for a few hours.

Journey /'dʒɜːni/ (N) - Travelling from one place to another.

Example: It was a long journey to get here. I had to change planes three times.

Voyage /'vɔɪdʒ/ (N) - Travelling by sea or in space.

Example: Taking a voyage around the islands is a popular tourist activity.

Eco-tourism /'i:kəʊ-'tʊərɪz(ə)m/ (N) - Visiting natural environments which are often protected and support conservation efforts.

Example: Eco-tourism has become increasingly popular recently with tourists becoming aware of the need to protect the environment.

Remote /rɪ'məʊt/ (Adj) - A place located far from cities and towns.

Example: We stayed in a remote village far from the capital city. It took 2 hours to get there.

Long-haul flight /lɒŋ-hɔːl flaɪt/ (N) - A flight that takes a long time.

Example: You can take a 13-hour long-haul flight from London to Hong Kong.

Peak season /pi:k 'si:zn/ (N) - The time of year when most people take holidays.

Example: It's almost impossible to find accommodation during the peak season. Everything is booked.

Off season /ɒf 'si:zn/ (N) - A time of year when most people do not take a holiday.

Example: All the seafront cafes close during the off season. There are not enough customers to stay open.

Tourist trap /'tʊərɪst træp/ (N) - A very popular holiday destination which is crowded and expensive.

Example: The city became known as a tourist trap because of the huge number of visitors and the high prices.

IELTS Vocabulary Topics Copyright © 2026 IELTS Writing AI. All rights reserved. No part of this book or any of its contents may be reproduced, copied or adapted without the prior written consent of the author.

Scenic /'si:nɪk/ (Adj) - Describes beautiful, natural landscapes.

Example: Our hotel is located in an area of scenic beauty.

Package tour /'pækɪdʒ tʊə/ (N) - A holiday where the costs of flights, transfers and accommodation are included in the price.

Example: Package tours are very popular mostly because everything is arranged for you before you travel.

Culture shock /'kʌltʃə ʃɒk/ (N) - Feeling uncomfortable or confused when spending time in a different culture.

Example: We had culture shock for several days, getting used to the way things are done.

Emigration /,emɪ'greɪʃən/ (N) - Leaving one's country to live and work, usually permanently, in another country.

Example: Emigration from our country became quite popular during the economic crisis.

Self-catering accommodation /self-'keɪtərɪŋ ə,kəmə'deɪʃ(ə)n/ (Phrase) - Holiday accommodation where you cook meals for yourself.

Example: We always prefer to book self-catering accommodation so we can choose when and what to eat for ourselves.

Return ticket /rɪ'tɜ:n 'tɪkɪt/ (N) - A ticket to a destination that includes a date for return.

Example: Some countries will not grant you a visitor visa unless you have a return ticket.

Single ticket /'sɪŋgl 'tɪkɪt/ (N) - A ticket to a destination that does not include a date for return.

Example: When I visit my parents, I always book a single ticket because I never know how long I'll stay.

Cruise /kru:z/ (N) - A holiday on a ship or boat with a schedule of places to visit.

Example: Every year my parents take a cruise around the Mediterranean Sea. They stop off at all the major tourist attractions.

Quaint /kweɪnt/ (Adj) - Attractive and traditional (old fashioned) places.

Example: The town is famous for its quaint buildings in the old quarter, dating back to the 19th century.

Attractions /ə'trækʃ(ə)nz/ (N) - Popular, interesting places to visit.

Example: It's advisable to visit the main attractions early in the morning to avoid the crowds.

Coastal /'kəʊstəl/ (Adj) - A location by the sea.

Example: Most tourists prefer to stay in coastal areas because of the beautiful beaches.

Independent traveler /,ɪndɪ'pendənt 'trævlə/ (N) - Someone who arranges their own travel by booking their own flights and arranging accommodation.

Example: Many people nowadays are independent travelers because it's quite easy to find suitable flights and accommodation on the internet.

Sightseeing /'saɪt,si:ɪŋ/ (N) - The activity of visiting interesting places in a location.

Example: The most popular activity for tourists is sightseeing, visiting the famous and attractive locations.

Mountainous /'maʊntɪnəs/ (Adj) - An area or place located in the mountains.

Example: Next year, let's rent a villa in the mountainous area. It will make a nice change.

Itinerary /aɪ'tɪnərəri/ (N) - A document that includes the details of a holiday – flight schedules, day trips, dates and times etc.

Example: The travel agent sent the holiday itinerary by email. We need to check it before we pay.

Backpacking /'bæk,pækɪŋ/ (N) - Travelling on a budget, carrying all one's belongings in a backpack.

Example: A lot of students prefer backpacking holidays, mostly because they can afford it.

Camping /'kæmpɪŋ/ (N) - Staying in a tent when on holiday.

Example: When we were young, every summer, we went camping with the local sports club, usually on the coast.

Hostel /'hɒstəl/ (N) - A place where people stay when on holiday. It is often cheaper and usually involves sharing a room.

Example: The favorite holiday accommodation for backpackers is a hostel because of the low price and it's a good chance to meet fellow travelers.

Travel & Tourism: Verb + Noun Collocation

Book a holiday - to reserve and pay for a holiday.

Example: We booked our holiday online because it's so convenient. That's the flights and the hotel.

Visit attractions - To go and see a place of interest.

Example: We couldn't visit all the main attractions in the city because there were too many to see.

Disembark the ship or plane - To get off/leave the ship or plane.

Example: Passengers can only disembark the plane after it has come to a complete stop at the terminal.

Fly business class - To travel by plane in the more expensive and luxurious section.

Example: I was really happy when I was upgraded to fly in business class for no extra charge. It was so luxurious.

Fill out an immigration card - To complete the official document to enter a country.

Example: Passengers were required to fill out an immigration card before the flight landed in the country.

Emigrate to another country - To move to another country permanently.

Example: My parents emigrated to this country before I was born.

Camp somewhere - To stay in a tent or temporary structure.

Example: There are many sites to camp in around the lake.

Pack a suitcase - To put your belongings in a suitcase.

Example: My wife always starts to pack her suitcase at least a week before we go on holiday.

Take a cruise - To have a holiday on a cruise ship.

Example: Taking a cruise around the Mediterranean Sea has become a very popular holiday.

Rent a place - To pay to stay in accommodation.

Example: We rented a two-bedroom villa close to the beach for our weekend trip.

Travel & Tourism: Idioms

Off the beaten track - To travel to places that are not visited by others or are not well known.

Example: When we visit a country, we prefer to go off the beaten track because the tourist attractions are always overcrowded.



Live out of a suitcase - Moving very often from place to place and feeling you do not stay long enough to unpack the suitcase

Example: My uncle is a travelling salesman and has to visit clients in different cities. He says he lives out of a suitcase.

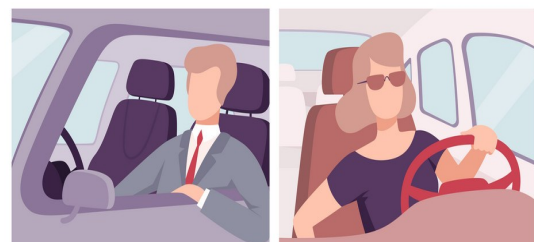


Bad news travels fast - When bad news becomes known very quickly.

Example: Everyone knew in no time that she had lost her job. I guess bad news travels fast.

Be in the driver's seat - To be in control of a situation.

Example: Ever since Mary has been in the driver's seat, the department's productivity has almost doubled.



Go the extra mile - To make an extra effort to achieve something.

Example: John went the extra mile to finish the project before the deadline. He even worked on weekends.



Hitch a ride - To go somewhere for free in someone else's car.

Example: Can I hitch a ride with you to the station? I know you're going there to meet your brother.

Throw someone under the bus - To avoid the blame for something and let someone else take the responsibility.

Example: The coach threw his players under the bus when he blamed them for the loss.



Smooth sailing - To make clear and easy progress without any problems or obstructions.

Example: Getting here by train was smooth sailing. It left on schedule and arrived on time.

Build bridges - To improve relationships between people or organizations.

Example: She hasn't spoken to her colleague since she was promoted. She needs to build bridges with her for the sake of the company.



Unit 9 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the Travel & Tourism Word List.

1. The _____ across the Atlantic from the UK to the USA used to take weeks.
2. The best thing about _____ flights, even if it takes more than 10 hours, is you don't have to change planes.
3. During the _____ our hotel is fully booked. So, you should book a room well in advance.
4. Emigrants often experience _____ when they move to a new country, but they adapt quite quickly.
5. I was denied entry to the country because I didn't have a _____. I had a single ticket only.
6. The Tower of London is one of the most popular tourist _____ in the capital.
7. Our village is usually described as _____ because of the historic and beautiful buildings.
8. In my student days, I loved _____ around south-east Asia on a tiny budget and carrying everything I owned.
9. Our _____ states that our return flight is on the 2nd at 8pm.
10. If you take the _____ route, you can see some breathtaking scenery.

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. I prefer to _____ economy class because it's so much cheaper.
A. *fly* B. *embark* C. *voyage*
2. Airlines usually ask passengers to _____ an immigration form before landing.
A. *fill up* B. *fill out* C. *fill*
3. We _____ at the recommended site because it has a bathroom and shower facilities
A. *visited* B. *camped* C. *tripped*
4. My wife usually starts to _____ her suitcase days before we even leave.
A. *pack* B. *prepare* C. *arrange*
5. This year we plan to _____ a cruise around the islands.
A. *make* B. *trip* C. *take*

High-rise /'haɪraɪz/ (Adj) - A tall building with a lot of floors.

Example: The business district has a lot of high-rise office buildings.

Bustling /'bʌslɪŋ/ (Adj) - Describes a place which is busy and there's a lot of activity.

Example: The city center is always bustling on Friday and Saturday nights.

Housing estate /'haʊzɪŋ ɪs'teɪt/ (N) - An area that has a lot of residential buildings, such as houses or apartments.

Example: I grew up in the largest housing estate in the city.

Public space /'pʌblɪk speɪs/ (N) - An area of the city that is open to the public, usually for recreation.

Example: Our city has a lot of public spaces such as parks.

Slum /slʌm/ (N) - A very crowded and poor residential area of the city.

Example: The number of slums has increased in the city because a lot of people are migrating here from the countryside.

Sprawling /'sprɔːlɪŋ/ (Adj) - Describes a city or place in a city that covers a large area of land.

Example: London is a sprawling city that covers a lot of square kilometers.

Office block /'ɒfɪs blɒk/ (N) - A large building containing offices.

Example: Our company will relocate to a new office block in the commercial district.

Urbanization /ˌɜːb(ə)nəɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n/ (N) - The practice of people moving from the countryside to cities.

Example: Urbanization has resulted in people abandoning a rural lifestyle.

Neighborhood /'neɪbəhʊd/ (N) - An area close to someone's home.

Example: When I was growing up, everyone in our neighborhood knew each other.

Cycle path /'saɪkl paːθ/ (N) - A route specially for bicycles.

Example: It's trendy now for cities to build cycle paths.

Unit 10 City Life: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

Urban /'ʊ:bən/ (Adj) - Describes a city or town.

Example: The population of urban areas has greatly increased in recent years.

Urban sprawl /'ʊ:bən sprɔ:l / (N) - The growth of urban areas.

Example: We are losing green field sites because of urban sprawl.

Congestion /kən'dʒestʃən/ (N) - Too much traffic on the roads, making it difficult to move.

Example: Our city suffers from terrible congestion during rush hour.

Overcrowded /,əʊvə'kraʊdɪd/ (Adj) - Too many people.

Example: The inner city is overcrowded with residents.

Megacity /'megə-'sɪti/ (N) - A very big city with a population of over 10 million residents.

Example: London is now classified as a megacity with over 10 million residents.

Amenities /ə'mi:nɪtɪz/ (N) - Places and services in cities that make life more comfortable.

Example: The local council plans to develop public amenities such as parks.

Civic /'sɪvɪk/ (Adj) - Describes a city and its residents.

Example: Civic leaders have been campaigning for years to upgrade local amenities.

Suburb /'sʌbɜ:b/ (N) - A residential area on the edge of the city.

Example: She grew up in a middle-class suburb of the city.

Inner-city /'ɪnə-'sɪti/ (N) - A central residential area of a city where residents are usually poor and it has social problems.

Example: Inner city schools often have more social issues than other districts.

Pedestrian /pɪ'destrɪən/ (N) - People who walk.

Example: It's difficult for pedestrians to cross this busy street.

Real estate agent /rɪəl ɪs'teɪt 'eɪdʒənt/ (N) Someone who arranges the buying and renting of properties on behalf of the owner.

Example: Real estate agents have seen an increase in renting since the price of buying houses increased.

Downtown /'daʊntaʊn/ (Adj) - The central part of the city.

Example: There are a lot of bars and clubs in the downtown area. It's always bustling at the weekend.

Modern /'mɒdən/ (Adj) - Describes something made or designed using modern ideas.

Example: The buildings in the new commercial district are the most modern design with mostly glass exteriors.

Historic /hɪs'tɒrɪk/ (Adj) - Describes something of importance from history.

Example: I live in a historic city that has complete city walls dating back to the 15th century.

Noisy /'nɔɪzi/ (Adj) - Making a lot of noise.

Example: Our neighbors are really noisy. They play loud music late at night and often have all night parties.

Luxurious /lʌg'zjʊəriəs/ (Adj) - Describes something expensive and comfortable.

Example: We rented a luxurious penthouse apartment for our holiday.

District /'dɪstrɪkt/ (N) - An area of a city that usually has a specific purpose.

Example: Most banks have their headquarters in the business district.

Apartment building /ə'pɑ:tmənt 'bɪldɪŋ / (N) - A large building containing apartments.

Example: Renting a place in that apartment building is very expensive, and the rooms are not even furnished.

Derelict /'dɛrɪlɪkt/ (Adj) - A building that is not occupied or in a very bad condition.

Example: The council plans to demolish the derelict buildings in that district and build a park.

City Life: Verb + Noun Collocation

Migrate to a city - To leave the place one is living in and move to the city.

Example: The number of rural residents who have migrated to the city in the past 10 years has declined.

Cross the street - To go from one side of the street to the other.

Example: You should always use the pedestrian crossing to cross the street. It's safer because it's a very busy street.

Redevelop something - To change an area for another purpose.

Example: The derelict buildings in the city center will be redeveloped to encourage more businesses to open there.

Ease congestion - To make something easier.

Example: The introduction of cycle paths has greatly eased congestion in the commercial district.

Clear an area - To remove something.

Example: The slum areas on the outskirts of the town were cleared of residents.

Get a mortgage - To arrange a loan to buy a property.

Example: It's easy to get a mortgage today. Most lending companies are eager to loan money.

Rent a property - To pay an amount of money to use someone else's property.

Example: Most residents have no choice but to rent accommodation because the cost of borrowing with a mortgage is too high.

Move to the suburbs - To change residential location to the suburbs.

Example: Most of the inner city population moved to the suburbs many years ago.

Provide amenities/facilities - To offer basic services and leisure facilities.

Example: It is the council's responsibility to provide amenities such as public transport.

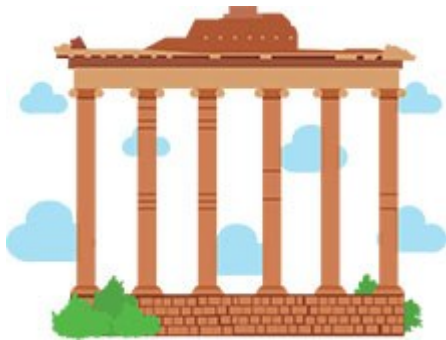
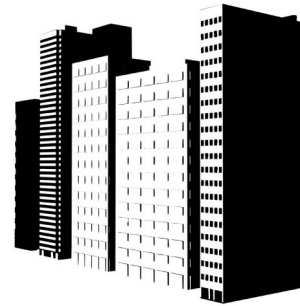
Commute to work - To travel back and forth to work.

Example: I used to commute to the office by car, but today, I use public transport because of the traffic congestion.

City Life: Idioms

Concrete jungle - An unattractive area of a city where there is little or no greenery.

Example: The housing estate is a real concrete jungle. Too many buildings and no green public areas.



When in Rome, do as the Romans do - To follow the traditions and customs of the place you are in.

Example: I don't usually eat a lot of seafood, but this region is world-famous for it. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.



One for the road - To have a drink before leaving.

Example: My friend persuaded me to have one for the road before we left.



Ghost town - A city or town where very few or no people live.

Example: During the gold rush, over 10,000 people lived and worked here, but today, it's a ghost town with no residents at all.

City slicker - Someone who prefers to live in the city and has no experience of the countryside.

Example: He's a self-confessed city-slicker and has no interest in visiting the countryside.



On skid row - To be very poor, unemployed and homeless.

Example: He ended up on skid row after he lost his job and the bank foreclosed his mortgage.



Hustle and bustle - A lot of activity and noise.

Example: Tourists love the hustle and bustle of the Saturday morning market.



A city that never sleeps - A city that has activities 24 hours a day.

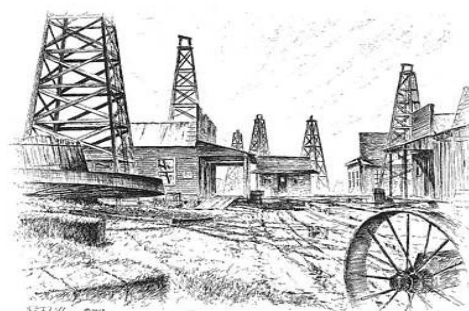
Example: New York has been described as the city that never sleeps.

Urban myth - Something that's untrue but believed by many to be true.

Example: It's an urban myth that wild dogs roam the city center at night.

Boom town - A place that experiences a sudden economic growth.

Example: My city was a boom town 100 years ago because of the discovery of a huge oil deposit only 50km from the town.



Unit 10 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the City Life Word List.

1. The growth of _____ areas has increased rapidly recently and resulted in the loss of countryside.
2. The inner-city area has become _____ with the number of residents increasing every month.
3. The council has plans to build more crossings for _____ to make it easier for them to get around the city center.
4. This used to be a _____ city with lots of activity, but lots of residents have left now and nothing much is happening.
5. The central park is the only _____ in our town. The government should invest in more places where residents can gather.
6. _____ have seen a significant drop in house prices since the financial crisis.
7. I always try to leave work early before the _____. The traffic is terrible and public transport is overcrowded.
8. The _____ buildings in our city, such as the castle, have been preserved and lots of tourists visit them.
9. Developers plan to build a new _____ with a selection of 1 and 2 bedroom units.
10. The new _____ should encourage residents to get more exercise and use their bicycles.

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. Many residents of the countryside are _____ to the city to find work.
A. *migrating* B. *leaving* C. *abandoning*
2. City planners are proposing to _____ the dockland area of the city and create office and residential areas.
A. *zoning* B. *redevelop* C. *create*
3. In an effort to _____ congestion, the budget for public transport will be substantially increased.
A. *encourage* B. *postpone* C. *ease*
4. The council plans to _____ more leisure amenities such as a public swimming pool.
A. *provide* B. *pay* C. *arrange*
5. Many employees complain that _____ to work every day takes too much time.
A. *migrating* B. *commuting* C. *journeying*

Unit 11 Information technology: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

Social media /'səʊʃəl 'mi:diə/ (N) - Websites and applications that allow people to communicate using their mobile phones and computers.

Example: Advertising on social media platforms has become increasingly popular.

Hardware /'hɑ:dweə/ (N) - The physical/electronic parts of a computer.

Example: The cost of manufacturing computer hardware has fallen.

Software /'sɒftweə/ (N) - Computer programs and applications.

Example: New computers usually have built-in software.

Internet /'ɪntəˌnet/ (N) - The system that shares information and connects international users.

Example: Our internet connection is unstable; we need to upgrade it.

Social media influencer /'səʊʃəl 'mi:diə 'ɪnfluənsə/ (N) - A popular person who has knowledge, opinions about a particular topic and has many followers who trust their opinion.

Example: The new site didn't attract many subscribers after social media influencers gave it negative reviews.

Chat room /tʃæt ru:m/ (N) - An internet program where people communicate and post.

Example: He was banned from the chat room for insulting one of the members.

Gaming /'geɪmɪŋ/ (N) - Playing games on electronic devices or computers.

Example: Computer gaming can be very addictive, especially with kids.

Virus /'vaɪərəs/ (N) - A secret program that prevents computer systems from working.

Example: When you click on the attachment, it installs a virus that crashes your system.

Spam /spæm/ (N) - Email, usually adverts or offers, that are unwanted.

Example: Most email providers have spam blocking options.

Remote /rɪ'məʊt/ (Adj) - Something which is done at a distance.

Example: Remote working has become normal practice.

User-friendly (Adj) - Something that is easy to use.

Example: The updated operating system is very user-friendly. It has tutorials on how to use the new functions.

Patch /pætʃ/ (N) - A computer program added to an existing program to upgrade it or repair a problem.

Example: You can download the patch for the game from the company website.

Cyber /'saɪbə/ (Prefix) - Relating to the internet or computers.

Example: Companies are constantly updating their systems to prevent cybercrime.

Cyberbullying /'saɪbə 'bʊlɪŋ/ (N) - Using the internet and social media to scare or persecute other people.

Example: High schools give teenagers advice and tips on how to combat cyberbullying.

Accessible /ək'sesəbl/ (Adj) - Easy to reach and use.

Example: The news site is accessible to everyone and doesn't require a subscription.

Application/App /æp/ (N) - A piece of software or program designed for a special use.

Example: You can order home delivery by using the company app.

Wireless hotspot /'waɪələs hɒt spɒt/ (N) - A public area that allows internet connection.

Example: There are several wireless hotspots in the city center.

High-tech /haɪ tæk/ (Adj) - Using the most developed or advanced technology.

Example: My new laptop has all the latest high-tech functions.

Operating system /'ɒpəreɪtɪŋ 'sɪstɪm/ (N) - Programs that control how a computer operates.

Example: The most popular computer operating system is used by 75% of owners.

Malware /'mælweə/ (N) - Software that damages how a computer system operates.

Example: You should install and run a reliable anti-virus program to protect against malware.

Programmer /'prəʊgræmə/ (N) - Someone who writes/produces computer programs.

Example: Studying to be a computer programmer is one of the most popular courses.

Technological /,tɛknə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l/ (Adj) - Relating to technology.

Example: Technological advances have resulted in employees having the option to work from home.

Network /'netwɜ:k/ (N) - A system made up of many similar parts that connect systems.

Example: The company plans to upgrade the entire network to increase productivity.

Blog /blɒg/ (N) - A diary containing opinions and experiences that someone puts on the internet for the public to read.

Example: I started a blog on video games which rates them.

Vlog /vi:lɒg/ (N) - A video diary containing opinions and experiences that someone puts on the internet for the public to watch.

Example: I run a vlog on studying for IELTS.

Hater /'heɪtə/ (N) - Someone who criticizes and writes hurtful things about someone else on the internet.

Example: Try to ignore the haters and keep believing in what you're trying to do.

Crowdfunding /kraʊd 'fʌndɪŋ/ (N) - A number of people on the internet making a small financial contribution to a project.

Example: After the bank refused him a business loan, he used crowdfunding to raise the capital for his business.

Trending /'trendɪŋ/ (Adj) - Something or someone that is currently popular, especially on social media.

Example: His new movie is currently trending. Everyone is talking about it.

eBook /'i:bʊk/ (N) - An electronic book available online to download or read.

Example: It's no longer necessary to use a publishing company. You can publish eBooks online by yourself.

Information Technology: Verb + Noun Collocation

Block someone/something - To stop receiving emails, messages or notifications from someone or an organization.

Example: She blocked notifications from the travel company because she was receiving dozens of them.

Stream content - To send or receive video or audio content continuously over the internet.

Example: You can stream a vast selection of videos from that famous internet company.

Unfriend someone - To choose not to be friends with someone on social media.

Example: I unfriended her because she said some unkind things about me.

Scroll a page - To navigate information on a screen.

Example: Scroll to the bottom of the screen for links to other sites.

Download a file/program/app - To copy or save a program or information onto your computer's memory.

Example: You can download the app from the store.

Hack the system/account - To gain access to a system or account without permission. Usually to do something illegal.

Example: My social media account was hacked and I couldn't log in.

Subscribe to something - To agree to regularly receive notifications or information from an organization.

Example: Over 1 million people subscribe to the online movie review site.

Upgrade something - To improve upon something. To make it better quality.

Example: The company upgraded the system.

Crash - To stop working.

Example: My laptop crashed so many times, and I kept losing my files.

Search by keyword - To look for a topic on the internet.

Example: When I searched for IELTS preparation, I got thousands of results.

Information Technology: Idioms

Surf the net - To search the internet.

Example: Some days, I spend hours surfing the net for interesting topics.



Geek - Someone who is very interested and knowledgeable about a subject.

Example: At school, they called him a computer geek, but today he owns a multi-million dollar tech company.



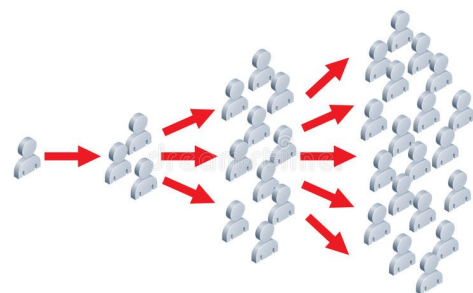
Silver surfer - An elderly person who regularly uses the internet.

Example: My grandfather is an enthusiastic silver surfer. He spends most of his day online.



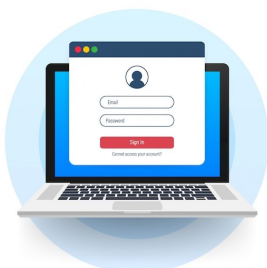
Bells and whistles - Special, modern features and functions of a product.

Example: The new laptop has all the bells and whistles.



Go viral - Popular content that is seen and shared by many.

Example: The hilarious video on how to train your cat went viral with over 1 million viewers in 1 day.

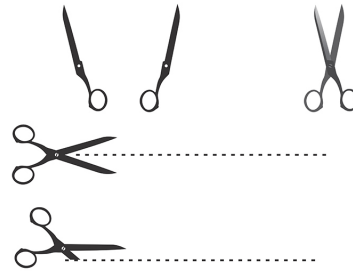


Log in - To connect to a computer system using a set of numbers and/or letters.

Example: When he logged in to his account, he discovered the important email had been sent to the spam folder.

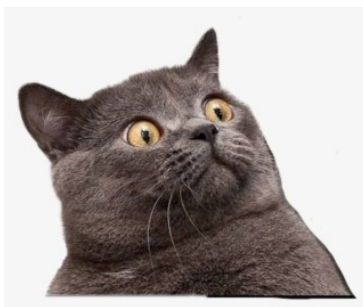
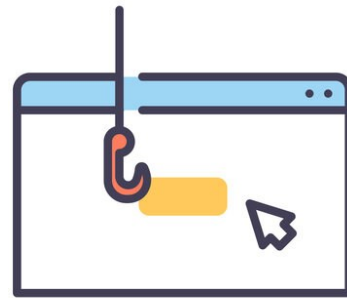
Cutting-edge technology - Something which is modern and has all the latest features.

Example: Their new mobile phone uses cutting-edge technology.



Clickbait - Content used to attract attention and encourage someone to click on a link.

Example: The singer sued the website for using her picture as clickbait without her permission.



Meme - Pictures with words making fun of the subject.

Example: Hundreds of memes of the president appeared online after he fell down the stairs.

Troll someone - Upsetting someone by constantly making negative comments about them on social media.

Example: Trolling someone on social media is a crime in most countries today.



Unit 11 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the Information Technology Word List.

1. A lot of countries are introducing laws to stop hate speech on _____ and make companies more responsible for content.
2. According to _____, the new app for booking a taxi is a real winner.
3. I get so many _____ emails every day. It's so time-consuming deleting and blocking them.
4. Because of the pandemic, _____ learning has now become standard practice for students who have access to the internet.
5. The website isn't very _____. The layout is confusing and it's not easy to navigate.
6. She was forced to shut down her blog because so many _____ were posting offensive comments.
7. Computer _____ are very much in demand now, which explains why it's such a popular college course.
8. It's quite common for charity organizations to use _____ to raise money for projects and events.
9. One of the major drawbacks of _____ is that they are often illegally uploaded on websites where they can be downloaded for free.
10. _____ topics on social media get a lot of attention but tend to disappear quite quickly.

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. A simple internet _____ will solve your problem of finding a used car.
A. *subscribe* B. *search* C. *hack*
2. If you don't want to get spam from that company every day, just _____ them.
A. *block* B. *download* C. *upgrade*
3. I _____ my mobile phone to the latest model, and the connection speed is amazing.
A. *upgraded* B. *searched* C. *bought*
4. I advise you not to _____ to that site. They send too many notifications every day.
A. *pay* B. *scroll* C. *subscribe*
5. After I _____ the file, I couldn't open it because I didn't have the latest program.
A. *streamed* B. *downloaded* C. *unfriended*

Unit 12 The Media: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

The press /ðə pres/ (N) - Newspapers, magazines, TV and radio stations which broadcast/publish the news.

Example: The earthquake was widely reported in the press.

Paparazzi /ˌpæp(ə)'rætsi/ (N) - Photographers who follow famous people to take their pictures for magazines and newspapers.

Example: The paparazzi can earn a lot of money for pictures of celebrities.

Libel /'laɪbəl/ (N) - A piece of published writing that contains false and damaging accusations against someone.

Example: The newspaper was sued successfully for libel after they printed false facts about the sportswoman.

Slander /'slɑːndə/ (N) - Spoken false and damaging accusations against someone.

Example: He was accused of slander during the podcast when he stated untrue information.

Fame /feɪm/ (N) - To be well known and recognized by a large number of people.

Example: She rose to fame after she won the reality TV show.

Celebrity /sɪ'leɪbrɪti/ (N) - Someone who is well known.

Example: The magazine is all about the lifestyles of celebrities.

Objective /əb'dʒektɪv/ (Adj) - Opinions based on facts and not influenced by feelings.

Example: The news channel prides itself on objective reporting of the facts.

Subjective /səb'dʒektɪv/ (Adj) - Opinions based on feelings and not facts.

Example: You should remember that the reporter's article is a subjective account of the incident.

Censorship /'sensəʃɪp/ (N) - The activity of stopping the publication of something, often for political reasons.

Example: Some websites are subject to censorship.

Influential /ˌɪnfluˈenʃəl/ (Adj) - To have enough status and respect to persuade others.

Example: The news channel was influential when it came to persuading voters to vote for the candidate.

Mass media /mæs ˈmiːdiə/ (N) - Newspapers, the Internet, TV and the radio.

Example: Traditional mass media is slowly being replaced by alternatives like social media.

Current affairs /ˈkʌrənt əˈfeəz/ (N) - Political news happening now.

Example: The channel's current affairs program is the highest rated on any channel.

Press release /pres rɪˈliːs/ (N) - A statement given to the press to publicize something.

Example: The party's press release announced the dates for the general election.

Impartial /ɪmˈpɑːʃəl/ (Adj) - To be neutral and not support one particular point of view.

Example: The newspaper claims to be impartial, but they supported the opposition leader.

Headline /ˈhedlɪn/ (N) - The title of a news story or the main points of the news.

Example: The celebrity's marriage made all the headlines.

Reality TV /ri(:)ˈælɪti ˌtiːˈviː/ (N) - TV shows that have normal people (not actors) in various situations.

Example: Survivor is one of the most popular reality TV shows.

Correspondent /ˌkɒrɪsˈpɒndənt/ (N) - Someone employed by a news organization who reports on a particular story.

Example: Being a war correspondent is one of the most dangerous roles in the media.

Infamous /ˈɪnfəməs/ (Adj) - Describes something or someone who is famous for negative reasons.

Example: He is infamous for his opposition to women's rights.

Anchorman/anchorwoman /ˈæŋkəmæn/ (N) - Someone who is the main newsreader on a TV or radio station.

Example: He's been the anchorman for the network for over 10 years.

Broadcast /'brɔːdkɑːst/ (N) - A radio or TV program.

Example: You can watch a live broadcast of the concert on this channel.

Reporter /rɪ'pɔːtə/ (N) - Someone who finds information about news stories and reports them to news organizations.

Example: Reporters were not allowed to ask questions at today's conference.

Tabloid /'tæblɔɪd/ (N) - A newspaper with small pages, short reports and a lot of pictures.

Example: The tabloids are the most popular type of newspaper in my country.

Biased /'baɪəst/ (Adj) - To dislike someone or something based on personal opinion.

Example: The report about the incident was biased in favor of the politician.

Informative /ɪn'fɔːmətɪv/ (Adj) - Giving useful information.

Example: The documentary was very informative.

Sensational /sen'seɪʃənl/ (Adj) - Non-serious news articles that intend to be shocking.

Example: The report on the scandal was sensational.

Controversial /ˌkɒntrə'vɜːʃəl/ (Adj) - Someone or something that causes discussion or disagreement.

Example: He was banned from the channel because of his controversial views.

Gossip /'ɡɒsɪp/ (N) - Talk about someone's private life that may be untrue.

Example: Some newspapers carry gossip columns.

Scandal /'skændl/ (N) - Something that causes public shock and disapproval.

Example: The actor's divorce was described as the scandal of the year.

Inquiry /ɪn'kwɪəri/ (N) - Asking questions to find out the facts.

Example: The official inquiry recommended criminal charges against them.

Intrusive ɪn'truːsɪv/ (Adj) - Behavior that makes someone feel uncomfortable.

Example: She refused to answer the reporter's intrusive questions.

The Media: Verb + Noun Collocation

Rise to fame - To become famous.

Example: She rose to fame almost overnight when her song went to number one.

Promote someone - To encourage people to like someone or something.

Example: Celebrities usually have agents to promote them, often through social media.

Invade one's privacy - To upset someone by not respecting their right to privacy.

Example: He claimed the newspaper invaded his privacy by publishing photos of his children without permission.

Express opinions - To freely communicate your feelings or thoughts about a subject.

Example: The newspaper expresses their opinions in their editorials.

Censor content - To stop content from being made public often for political reasons.

Example: Reporting on the disaster was censored by the government because they judged it too sensitive and critical.

Verify a story - To prove something is true. Check the facts.

Example: All the facts need to be verified before we print the story. That's the policy of the newspaper.

To be destined for stardom - To have a very good chance to become famous.

Example: After she won the talent show, it seemed she was destined for stardom.

Supersede someone - To replace.

Example: She was superseded as most viewed on social media by the winner of the talent show.

Attain stardom - To achieve fame.

Example: Very few people stay famous after they have attained stardom.

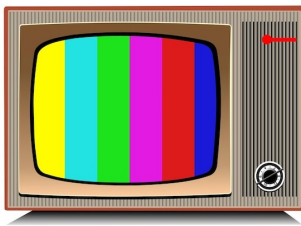
Build a reputation - To establish a certain public perception.

Example: Over the years, the newspaper has built a reputation for impartial reporting.

The Media: Idioms

In the public eye - To be written about and appear on the media.

Example: Since he won the tournament, he's been in the public eye.



Media darling - Someone who gets positive and constant coverage in the media.

Example: She's a real media darling because of the amount of charity work she does.



Through the grapevine - Unofficial way of getting news.

Example: I heard through the grapevine that the department plans to downsize.



No news is good news - Feeling less worried by avoiding bad news.

Example: I rarely watch the news, no news is good news.



Hot off the press - News that has just been printed and is recent.

Example: The birth of their first baby is hot off the press.



Overnight sensation - Something or someone that has become suddenly famous.

Example: He became an overnight sensation when his cookery video went viral.

Star-struck - Feeling a lot of adoration and respect for famous people.

Example: She was star-struck when she met her favorite football player.



Claim to fame - The reason why something or someone is famous.

Example: Her only claim to fame is that she once met a famous movie star.

Gutter press - Newspapers that pay attention to scandals and try to shock.

Example: The gutter press published several private pictures of the actor.



Scoop - A story published by one news organization before any others.

Example: The newspaper managed to get the scoop on the politician's resignation.

Shooting star - To become suddenly famous and then disappear from public view

Example: She was a shooting star on social media after her video went viral, but after a few days, hardly anyone viewed it.



Unit 12 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the Media Word List.

- One of the most difficult aspects of fame is dealing with _____ who follow celebrities everywhere they go, taking their pictures.
- To work as a reporter for this newspaper, you must be _____ and always follow the facts, not the emotions.
- The Prince was awarded \$10 million from the news organization in a _____ case that printed an inaccurate story about his expense accounts.
- The _____ from the President's office gave details of the government's plan to combat the pandemic.
- After the cup final, the _____ were all about the mass brawl and not the match itself.
- There are so many cooking competitions on TV now. _____ needs new ideas and topics.
- She became _____ after she insulted one of the judges on the talent show.
- According to the tabloid's _____ column, the actor was seeing someone else while he was engaged to be married.
- The public _____ into the rail crash concluded that faulty signals caused the accident.
- This is the most _____ guide to the test. It gives details about every aspect of it.

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- Blogs are a convenient way to _____ your opinions without censorship.
A. say B. inform C. express
- Before publishing the story, the newspaper _____ the facts to make sure they were accurate.
A. verified B. confused C. censored
- Even though she _____ destined for stardom, she chose to return to her day job.
A. did B. had C. was
- In the social media world today, it seems easy to _____ stardom, but it never lasts too long.
A. attain B. keep C. make
- Her _____ to stardom was spectacular, but a year later, she was forgotten about.
A. voyage B. rise C. trip

Unit 13 Business & Money: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

Capital /'kæpɪtl/ (N) - An amount of money used to start a business or make more money.

Example: We put \$10,000 dollars capital into starting the store, but it will take some time to make a profit.

Deal /di:l/ (N) - A business agreement.

Example: He got a good deal from the loan company.

Financial /fai'nænʃəl/ (Adj) - Concerning money and how to use it.

Example: When she won the lotto, she got advice from a financial adviser.

Asset /'æset/ (N) - Something valuable that can be used to secure a loan or pay debts.

Example: Our personal assets include a savings account and a property.

Bankrupt /'bæŋkrʌpt/ (Adj) - Not able to pay one's debts and have a company appointed to sell your assets.

Example: The company was declared bankrupt after they failed to meet the bank loan payments.

Equity /'ekwɪti/ (N) - The value of the shares in a company.

Example: He sold his equity in the company to raise cash for his new venture.

Creditor /'kreditə/ (N) - Someone or an organization one owes money to.

Example: The company will have to declare bankruptcy because it cannot pay its creditors.

Credit rating /'kredit 'reɪtɪŋ/ (N) - The estimated ability to pay back money someone borrows.

Example: If you haven't paid your debts, it will have a negative effect on your credit rating.

Pension /'penʃən/ (N) - An amount of money paid to someone by the government or a private company when they are too old to work or have become ill.

Example: The state pension in the UK is paid to men over 67 years old.

Competitive /kəm'petitiv/ (Adj) - Trying to be better than others.

Example: The company needs to upgrade its systems to be competitive.

Successful /sək'sesfəl/ (Adj) - To achieve a lot or made a lot of money.

Example: The business was very successful in the first year, but profits went down in the second year.

Income /'ɪnkʌm/ (N) - Money earned through work or investments.

Example: The income from my shares in the business has doubled this year.

Statement /'stetmənt/ (N) - A record of the money in your bank account.

Example: I get monthly online statements from my bank.

Overdraft /'əʊvədrɑ:ft/ (N) - An agreed amount of money someone is allowed to borrow from the bank.

Example: I needed to arrange an overdraft with the bank to renovate my house. The interest rate for repayment is quite high.

Interest /'ɪntrɪst/ (N) - Money charged by an organization for borrowing money.

Example: The interest rates offered by that company are incredibly high.

Transaction /træn'zækʃən/ (N) - The activity of buying and selling or exchanging money.

Example: You can make financial transactions in different currencies.

Profit /'prɒfɪt/ (N) - Money that is earned in business.

Example: Our company made a pre-tax profit for the first time this quarter.

Loss-making /lɒs-'meɪkɪŋ/ (Adj) - Not making a profit.

Example: We took over the loss-making company and restructured it.

Pre-tax /pri: tæks/ (Adj) - Money that is earned before tax is paid.

Example: Pre-tax profits can be misleading because it doesn't reflect how much the real profits are.

Trade deficit /treɪd 'defɪsɪt/ (N) - When a country's imports are valued more than its exports.

Example: The trade deficit widened to record levels.

Inflation /ɪn'fleɪʃən/ (N) - The continuous rise in prices.

Example: The government has made controlling inflation its top priority.

Taxation /tæk'seɪʃən/ (N) - The system of taxing organizations and people.

Example: The government plans to increase taxation to pay for reforming the healthcare system.

Monopoly /mə'nɒpəli/ (N) - An organization that has complete control of something in business.

Example: A monopoly prevents competition.

Worthless /'wɜ:θlɪs/ (Adj) - Having no value.

Example: After the stock market crashed, the company shares were worthless.

Stock /stɒk/ (N) - Money that a company makes by selling shares to people.

Example: My family owns 15% of the company's stock.

Stock exchange (N) - A place or organization that buys and sells shares.

Example: I bought shares in the tech company on the London stock exchange.

Shareholder /stɒk ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ (N) - Someone who owns shares in a company and receives part of the company's profits.

Example: He is the majority shareholder in the company with 51%.

Offshore /'ɒfʃɔ:/ (Adj) - Describes companies that are based in another country which usually has different tax laws.

Example: Many companies have offshore bank accounts, which means they pay less tax than in their own country.

Petty cash /'peti kæʃ/ (N) - A small cash fund for everyday expenses.

Example: If we need some coffee for the office, you can get the money from petty cash.

Business & Money: Verb + Noun Collocation

Negotiate a deal - To discuss a business arrangement to reach an agreement.

Example: It took 2 days to negotiate an extension of the sponsorship contract.

Donate money - To give money to an organization or someone to help them.

Example: The company donates a percentage of its profits to charity.

Debit an account - To take money from an account.

Example: The bank automatically debited the fee from my account.

Invest in something - To put money into something to try to make a profit.

Example: I invested my savings in the stock market. For the first few years, I made a profit, but then there was the financial crisis.

Lend money - To give someone or an organization money for a period of time with the agreement that it will be repaid.

Example: The bank lends money to students at a lower rate.

Borrow money or something - To receive something from someone with the intention of giving it back.

Example: Can I borrow \$220 until I get my salary next week?

Raise money - To source money for a purpose.

Example: We need to raise some money for charity so we'll stage an event.

Inherit something - To receive money or something from someone after they have died.

Example: He inherited the company business when his father died.

Squander money - To waste money.

Example: They squandered their savings on a new sports car.

Balance the budget - To make sure the money spent is not greater than the money received.

Example: The company was forced to balance its budget after sustaining losses.

Business & Money: Idioms

Nickel and dime - Of little or no importance.

Example: The only games this weekend are just nickel and dime stuff. The playoffs start next week.



Get down to business - To start or begin something.

Example: After a long time spent on small talk, we finally got down to business and started the meeting.



All that glitters is not gold - Things that appear attractive or valuable are not always so.

Example: That ring that you bought looks great, but I'm not sure about its value. All that glitters is not gold.



Cheapskate - Someone who doesn't like to spend money.

Example: He never tips the staff even when the service is good. He's a real cheapskate.

Put your money where your mouth is - To fulfil a promise or claim.

Example: They promised to cut taxes so let's see if they put their money where their mouth is, and go ahead with it.



In the red - To be in debt where you spend more than you earn.

Example: The company was in the red and close to bankruptcy before the new CEO was appointed.



Corner the market - When a company is more successful than its competitors.

Example: The academy cornered the market in test preparation courses largely because of the success rates of their students.

Seal the deal - To finalize a business arrangement.

Example: We sealed the deal with the sponsor after lengthy negotiations and signed a 5 year contract.



Take the money and run - To be satisfied with an arrangement and not try to improve upon it.

Example: It wasn't a great deal, but we decided to take the money and run.

Throw one's money around - To waste money or spend without thought.

Example: If you continue to throw your money around like this, you won't be able to pay your bills.



Unit 13 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the Business & Money Word List.

1. We will employ the services of a _____ adviser to find ways to reduce the budget.
2. He was denied a business loan from the bank because his _____ was too low.
3. When she retires, she is entitled to a state _____ even though she is a wealthy businesswoman.
4. To be a _____ business person, you need to start with a comprehensive business plan.
5. When I was a student, I had to take an _____ from the bank every semester because my government grant was not enough.
6. My _____ salary looks good on paper but after paying taxes, it's about 20% less.
7. The government blames the huge rise in _____ on the pandemic. The cost of living has increased by 5%.
8. He became the major _____ in the company when he bought an additional 20% of the shares.
9. In the office, we always keep \$100 in _____ for expenses like coffee and taxi fares.
10. Keeping your savings in an _____ bank account is a way to avoid tax.

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. Part of the sponsorship deal was that our sponsor would _____ money to our favorite charity.
A. *donate* B. *lend* C. *borrow*
2. I had to _____ a large amount to start my company, but I got a low interest rate.
A. *lend* B. *borrow* C. *balance*
3. When she won the lottery, she _____ most of it on luxurious holidays and was left with very little.
A. *squandered* B. *inherited* C. *raised*
4. Crowdfunding is a trendy way to _____ money for a personal project.
A. *debit* B. *negotiate* C. *raise*
5. When he _____ the company from his father, he discovered it was almost bankrupt.
A. *inherited* B. *raised* C. *debited*

Unit 14 Films & Books: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

Novel /'nɒvəl/ (N) - A printed story.

Example: Her first book was a historical novel set in the 15th century.

Autobiography /ˌɔːtəbaɪ'ɒɡrəfi/ (N) - A book about someone's life written by the person themselves.

Example: The actor's autobiography had hilarious stories about his time in Hollywood.

Epic /'epɪk/ (Adj) - A long film/book that has a lot of characters and is usually action based.

Example: Tolstoy's War and Peace is a classic epic novel detailing the lives of characters during the Napoleonic war.

Critic /'krɪtɪk/ (N) - Someone who judges films/books professionally.

Example: The critic gave the film a rating of 6 out of 10.

Plot /plɒt/ (N) - The storyline or main events of a film/book.

Example: The plot of the film was easy to follow because it was told in a linear fashion.

Special effects /'speʃəl ɪ'fekts/ (N) - Images and sounds in films created by specialized equipment.

Example: The special effects in the science fiction film are amazing.

Performer /pə'fɔːmə/ (N) - Someone who acts in a film.

Example: The lead performer in the film was an award winning actor.

Cameo /'kæmiəʊ/ (N) - A small but important role in a film.

Example: She appeared at the start of the film in a cameo role.

Writer /'raɪ.tər/ (N) - Someone who writes books.

Example: She is a prolific writer and has written over 20 novels.

Compulsive /kəm'pʌlsɪv/ (Adj) - Something that is exciting and very interesting.

Example: The novel was compulsive reading. I couldn't stop reading it.

IELTS Vocabulary Topics Copyright © 2026 IELTS Writing AI. All rights reserved. No part of this book or any of its contents may be reproduced, copied or adapted without the prior written consent of the author.

Sequel /'si:kwəl/ (N) - Part two or a continuation of a book/movie.

Example: Film sequels are usually made because the original was very successful.

Premiere /'premiə/ (N) - The first public performance of a film.

Example: The main actors and film makers always attend a film's premiere.

Spoiler /'spɔ:ɪl/ (N) - Information that tells what will happen in a film/book and spoil your enjoyment if you haven't seen it yet.

Example: The article has spoilers so if you don't want to know the ending, stop reading now.

Dramatic /drə'mætɪk/ (Adj) - A story that is exciting or full of action.

Example: There was a really dramatic ending to the book, but I don't want to spoil it for you.

Tedious /'ti:diəs/ (Adj) - Something that is not interesting and boring.

Example: The plot of the film was tedious, it was really slow and I knew what was going to happen.

Paperback /'peɪpəbæk/ (N) - A book with a paper cover.

Example: The paperback version is usually cheaper than the hardback.

First edition /fɜ:st ɪ'dɪʃən/ (N) - The first printing of a book.

Example: Any first edition of a Dickens' novel is worth a lot of money.

Classic /'klæsɪk/ (Adj) - A high quality film/book by which others are judged.

Example: The Godfather is considered a classic film by most critics.

Soundtrack /'saʊndtræk/ (N) - Music that is used in a film.

Example: The soundtrack for the film sold millions of copies.

Genre /'(d)ʒɑ:ŋrə/ (N) - A style of book/film that has particular characteristics.

Example: Shakespeare greatest plays are in the comedy and tragedy genres.

Thriller /'θrɪlə/ (N) - An exciting and frightening film/book usually involving crime.

Example: The latest psychological thriller about the search for a serial killer has become the nation's best-seller.

Author /'ɔːθə/ (N) - The writer of a book.

Example: The author held a book-signing event at the local bookstore.

Prolific /prəʊ'ɪfɪk/ (Adj) - Producing a great number of things.

Example: She was a prolific author during her lifetime, writing over 50 novels.

Screenplay /'skriːnpleɪ/ (N) - The text for a film that has the actors' lines and camera direction.

Example: He won an award for best original screenplay.

Chapter /'ʃæptə/ (N) - Separate parts of a book.

Example: It is a classic crime novel where the murderer is revealed in the last chapter of the book.

Scene /siːn/ (N) - Part of a film where a continuous action takes place.

Example: The crash scene took 3 days to film.

Cast /kɑːst/ (N) - The actors in a film.

Example: The cast includes several award-winning actors.

Performance /pə'fɔːməns/ (N) - Entertaining others in films.

Example: The unknown actor gave an impressive performance in her debut film and is now very much in demand.

Lead /liːd/ (N) - The main actor in a film.

Example: She played the lead in the sequel.

Role /rəʊl/ (N) - An actor's part or character in a film.

Example: She played the role of the mother in the film.

Films & Books: Verb + Noun Collocation

Review a film/book - To give one's opinion about a film or book.

Example: The critic reviewed the book and was very enthusiastic which resulted in increased sales amongst the public

Play a role - To act as a particular character in a film.

Example: Throughout his career, he always played the villain so it was a surprise when he starred in a romantic comedy.

Skim a book - To read something quickly for general understanding, not in great detail.

Example: I skimmed the first chapter and decided the book was not for me. It was too simple with unbelievable characters.

Adapt a book - To change or modify something for a different purpose.

Example: The best-selling novel was adapted for the screen.

Shoot a film - To use a camera to record a film.

Example: The film was shot in Ireland.

Download a film - To copy a film from the internet onto a device.

Example: Today, there are so many illegal sites where you can download the latest films.

Stream a film - To send or receive a film over the internet in a continuous flow.

Example: You can stream the new superhero movie for a reasonable price.

Publish a book - To make a book available to the public.

Example: His first novel was published when he was only 18 years old.

Translate a book - To change a book into another language.

Example: The life story of the famous actor was translated into several different languages.

Ban a book - To officially forbid something.

Example: The book was banned in this country because of the political content that was judged to be critical of the government.

Films & Books: Idioms

Cook the books - To record false financial information for a company or organization.

Example: The company was banned from trading because they had cooked the books, giving false reports of their profits.



Star-studded - A film that has a large number of well known actors in the cast.

Example: The latest disaster movie has a star-studded cast with several award winning actors.

Don't judge a book by its cover - Don't base an opinion of someone or something because of appearance.

Example: He seems very serious, but don't judge a book by its cover. He's actually very funny.



In someone's good/bad books - To be thought of well/badly by someone.

Example: He got in the company's bad books when he lost the main client.

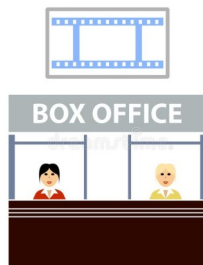
The oldest trick in the book - Dishonest behavior that is well known or expected.

Example: The oldest trick in the book is blaming others for your personal problems.



Blockbuster - A film that is very popular and makes a large profit.

Example: Recent superhero films have been international blockbusters, especially the final film in the series.



Box-office - The amount of money gained from a film through ticket sales.

Example: The film had record box-office returns for its opening weekend.

Popcorn movie - A film that is for entertainment and not complicated.

Example: Romantic comedies are my favorite popcorn movies. I always watch them on long-haul flights.

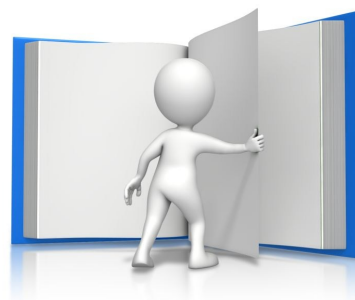


To be in the limelight - The focus of public attention.

Example: After he won the award for his film, he was very much in the limelight.

A turn up for the books - Something which is very surprising and usually pleasant.

Example: Getting a high score in my IELTS test was a turn up for the books. I didn't expect it.



Unit 14 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the Films & Books Word List.

1. The Lord of the Rings trilogy is a real _____. It's over nine 9 hours long and packed with action scenes.
2. The _____ of the novel is very complex because it travels back in forth in time and is told from different perspectives.
3. She had a small _____ role in the film, but it was a powerful performance.
4. The original film was a classic, but the _____ was very disappointing because the story didn't progress.
5. The publisher decided not to issue a hardback version of the book, and it was sold as a _____ only.
6. An extremely rare _____ of the author's novel sold for half a million dollars.
7. The most popular _____ of film recently has been superhero films.
8. He is in the Book of Records as the most _____ author ever with an impressive 150 publications to his name.
9. The _____ of the musical sold over a million copies and had several number 1 tracks.
10. _____ who struggle to get their work published now have the alternative of self-publication on the internet.

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. Twenty years ago, the book would have been impossible to _____ for the screen, but special effects have progressed so much that it's scheduled for production.
A. *adapt* B. *have* C. *publish*
2. The film was scheduled to be _____ in the Philippines, but it was monsoon season so they changed location.
A. *shot* B. *banned* C. *did*
3. The book was _____ from German to English after it became a best-seller.
A. *published* B. *downloaded* C. *translated*
4. The film company sued the website because it allowed subscribers to live _____ the film without permission.
A. *see* B. *stream* C. *binge*
5. The publisher was disappointed when the book was _____ in certain countries for containing "adult" themes.
A. *published* B. *banned* C. *screened*

Unit 15 Food & Diet: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

Nutritious /nju(:)'trɪfəs/ (Adj) - Food containing essential vitamins and minerals necessary to be healthy.

Example: Apples are especially nutritious. They contain a lot of important vitamins.

Calories 'kæləriz/ (N) - Units used to measure the energy content of food and drink.

Example: To lose weight, you need to control the amount of calories you consume.

Protein /'prəʊti:n/ (N) - A substance in food that enables the body to grow.

Example: Fish and seafood are excellent sources of protein.

Carbohydrate /'kɑ:bəʊ'hɑ:dreɪt/ (N) - A substance in food that provides energy to the body.

Example: Athletes often follow a carbohydrate-rich diet that includes a lot of pasta and rice.

Obese /əʊ'bi:s/ (Adj) - To be overweight or fat.

Example: According to the doctor, being obese was the cause of most of her health problems.

Malnourished /mæl 'nʌrɪʃt/ (Adj) - To be in bad health because of a lack of the types of food necessary to be healthy.

Example: As a result of the famine, many children were malnourished.

Balanced diet /'bælənst 'daɪət/ (N) - A combination of the amount and types of food.

Example: To get the appropriate daily vitamins and minerals, it's essential to follow a balanced diet.

Vegetarian /,vedʒɪ'teəriən/ (Adj + N) - Not eating meat and someone who doesn't eat meat.

Example: She became vegetarian because she objected to the industrial farming of animals.

Vegan /'vi:gən/ (Adj + N) - Not eating or using any animal products and someone who doesn't eat or use any animal products.

Example: Vegans can get the necessary vitamins and proteins from various food sources.

Food poisoning /fu:d 'pɔɪznɪŋ/ (N) - Illness caused by food that contains harmful bacteria.

Example: She was diagnosed with food poisoning and was prescribed antibiotics.

Ingredients /ɪn 'ɡri:diənts/ (N) - Different foods that are combined to make a particular meal.

Example: Cumin and coriander are some of the ingredients that are often used to make a curry.

Recipe /'resɪpi/ (N) - Instructions, including the list of ingredients, for making a particular dish.

Example: I followed the recipe for making chili con carne but it was so hot that nobody could eat it.

Portion /'pɔ:ʃən/ (N) - The amount of food one chooses to eat.

Example: Part of my diet is portion control. I need to eat less so I have smaller meals.

Appetite /'æpɪtaɪt/ (N) - The desire to eat food.

Example: I have a huge appetite. I'm constantly hungry and need to eat throughout the day.

Ready meal /'redi mi:l/ (N) - A meal that is already cooked and often frozen that you need to heat up to eat.

Example: Ready meals are very popular with busy people who don't have the time or the desire to cook.

Perishable /'perɪʃəbl/ (Adj) - Food that decays quickly.

Example: Perishable foods such as dairy products and meat should be stored in the fridge.

Dairy /'deəri/ (Adj) - Food that is made from milk such as cheese and yogurt.

Example: I need to control my consumption of dairy products because they can be quite fattening.

Snack /snæk/ (N) - A small portion of food that is eaten between meals.

Example: My favorite snack is potato chips even though they have a high fat content.

Gourmet /'ɡuəmeɪ/ (Adj) - High quality food.

Example: Even though the restaurant is very expensive, it serves gourmet meals and has won awards.

Fast food /fɑːst fuːd/ (N) - Food that can be cooked and served quickly.

Example: A new fast food outlet selling hamburgers; will open in the mall .

Processed /'prəʊsɛst/ (Adj) - Processed food has additives such as chemicals added to it to improve the taste or make it last longer.

Example: Research is being conducted into the effects on health of processed foods.

Organic /ɔː'gænik/ (Adj) - Food produced without adding chemicals.

Example: Organic fruit and vegetables are usually more expensive but they are popular.

Genetically modified /dʒɪ'netɪk(ə)li 'mɒdɪfaɪd/ (Adj) - Animals and plants that have had their genes modified.

Example: Some scientists claim that genetically modified food will reduce global hunger.

Cuisine /kwi(:)'zi:n/ (N) - A style of cooking.

Example: French cuisine is considered by many as the highest quality.

Ravenous /'rævənəs/ (Adj) - To be very hungry.

Example: I didn't have time for breakfast and lunch so by dinner time I was ravenous.

Frozen food /'frəʊzn fuːd/ (N) - Food that has been frozen.

Example: Frozen food is usually cheaper than fresh food.

Leftovers /'left'əʊvəz/ (Adj) - Parts of a meal that haven't been eaten.

Example: Our dogs usually get the leftovers from dinner.

Cholesterol /kə'lestə,rəl/ (N) - A fatty substance found in the body. Too much of it can be harmful to health.

Example: High cholesterol is a major cause of heart disease.

Set menu /set 'menju:/ (N) - A menu that has a limited number of dishes, at a fixed price.

Example: The restaurant's set menu is \$20 and you can have 2 courses.

Indigestion /,ɪndɪ'dʒɛstʃən/ (N) - Pain in the stomach when you have difficulty digesting.

Example: Don't eat so quickly, you'll get indigestion.

Food & Diet: Verb + Noun Colloca-

Eat out at a restaurant - To eat in a restaurant.

Example: When we go on holiday, we eat out every day. It's a nice change from always cooking.

Go on a diet - To start a diet.

Example: My doctor recommended that I go on a diet and eat less red meat because my cholesterol level was too high.

Become a vegetarian/vegan - To change one's eating and lifestyle habits.

Example: My daughter became a vegan last year. She doesn't eat meat or use any animal products.

Have a balanced diet - To follow a healthy diet that includes the correct types and amount of food.

Example: I try to have a balanced diet, but I'm not keen on vegetables.

Overeat something - To eat more than the body needs.

Example: I always overeat at buffets because there's no limit on how much you can take.

Cut out something - To stop eating certain foods.

Example: I recently cut out eating red meat because I was eating too much of it.

Order a meal - To choose a dish from a menu.

Example: I ordered my meal 20 minutes ago. The service here is really slow.

Send back a meal - To not accept a meal in a restaurant because you are not satisfied.

Example: My chicken was undercooked so I sent it back.

Feel hungry - To crave food.

Example: I was feeling hungry this afternoon so I had a snack. I hope it doesn't spoil my appetite for dinner.

Get food poisoning - To become very ill after eating contaminated food.

Example: After he got food poisoning, he never ate seafood again.

Food & Diet: Idioms

Junk food - Food that is high in fat, salt or sugar content and has little nutritional value.

Example: School authorities are trying to limit students' consumption of junk food by educating them about health issues.

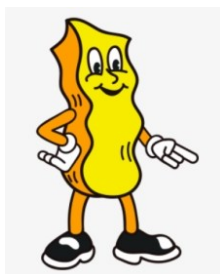


Comfort food - Food that makes one feel good.

Example: When I'm feeling down, my favorite comfort food is chocolate.

Bread and butter - Describes the basic things one needs to survive and a job that provides money you need to live on.

Example: Teaching is my bread and butter, but I hope this will change.



Cheap as chips - Something that is very cheap.

Example: My new car was cheap as chips. I hope it's reliable.

Eat my hat - When you feel confident something will not happen.

Example: He's losing 5-0. If he wins this match, I'll eat my hat.



Make your mouth water - Food that makes you hungry.

Example: The smell of freshly baked bread makes my mouth water.

Eat like a horse - To eat a lot of food regularly.

Example: When she was young, she used to eat like a horse so she gained too much weight.



Finger in every pie - To be involved in many activities.

Example: Our manager is very controlling. He's got a finger in every pie.



Take with a pinch of salt - To believe something is not true or exaggerated.

Example: Everything that politician says, I take with a pinch of salt.



Not my cup of tea - Something you are not interested in or don't like.

Example: Binge watching TV series is very popular now but it's not my cup of tea.



Eat your words - To admit something you said was wrong.

Example: He said she would never pass but she did. Now he will have to eat his words.



Unit 15 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the Food & Diet Word List.

- _____ is sometimes thought to be unhealthy, but it can be quite nutritious. It's just prepared very quickly.
- The most popular international _____ in the UK is Indian. There are restaurants in every town.
- We can use the _____ chicken to make a curry tomorrow. I hate to waste food.
- The restaurant was fined and warned about their hygiene standards. They didn't refrigerate _____ food.
- Nutritionists recommend having _____ between meals, especially fruit.
- The recommended daily _____ intake for men is 2000 and 2500 for women.
- I followed a _____ diet last year, but it didn't last long. I missed roast chicken too much.
- People still have doubts about _____ food because they are scientifically manufactured but actually they are tested more than any other food source.
- I ate too many snacks this morning and have no _____ for lunch.
- According to the recipe, ginger is an essential _____ for this dish. Do we have any?

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- I tend to _____ at family gatherings because my mother's cooking is so good.
A. overeat B. eat out C. dine in
- My friend _____ a vegan for moral reasons and he had to check the ingredients for every food product he bought.
A. started B. went on C. became
- The doctors warned her that she needed to _____ sugary drinks as her blood sugar level was dangerously high.
A. cut out B. forbid C. prohibit
- At dinner, I _____ so hungry that I ate too quickly and suffered from indigestion afterwards.
A. had B. made C. felt
- I _____ the chicken, but the waiter brought me the beef so I sent it back.
A. ordered B. got C. had

Unit 16 Accommodation: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

Spacious /'speɪʃəs/ (Adj) - A lot of space.

Example: Our living room is quite spacious, about 20 square meters.

Apartment/flat /ə'pɑ:tmənt/ /flæt/ (N) - A number of rooms for living in, usually in a block or building.

Example: We live in a 2-bedroom apartment on the 24th floor. It's quite high up really

Mortgage /'mɔ:ɡɪdʒ/ (N) - A loan from a bank or lending company to buy a property.

Example: The typical mortgage in my country is at a fixed rate for 25 years.

Refurbished /,ri:'fɜ:bɪʃt/ (Adj) - A place that is made to look new by cleaning, painting and repairing.

Example: After we refurbished the property, the value increased.

Garage /'gærɑ:ʒ/ (N) - A building for vehicles usually attached to a property.

Example: We don't park the car in the garage because we use it for storage.

Eviction /i(:)'vɪkʃən/ (N) - Forcing someone to leave a property.

Example: The court issued an eviction order against the tenants because they hadn't paid rent for 6 months.

Tenant /'tenənt/ (N) - Someone who rents a property.

Example: The tenants always paid their rent on time and never demanded anything.

Furnished /'fɜ:nɪʃt/ (Adj) - A property containing furniture.

Example: I prefer to rent a fully-furnished apartment even though it is more expensive.

Cottage /'kɒtɪdʒ/ (N) - A small house usually in the countryside.

Example: We rented a beautiful cottage by the sea for our holidays.

Cozy /'kəʊzi/ (Adj) - A comfortable, small and warm place.

Example: My room is small but cozy, and I spend most of my time there.

IELTS Vocabulary Topics Copyright © 2026 IELTS Writing AI. All rights reserved. No part of this book or any of its contents may be reproduced, copied or adapted without the prior written consent of the author.

Comfortable /'kʌmf(ə)təbl/ (Adj) - Feeling safe and happy.

Example: Our new apartment is very comfortable. We feel content there.

Extension /'ɪks'tenʃən/ (N) - A new room or part added to a property.

Example: We plan to build an extension to the kitchen because we don't have enough space to eat.

Crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ (Adj) - A place that has a lot of people in it.

Example: Our house is very crowded because I have 5 sisters and 3 brothers, and we all live together.

Living/sitting room /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/ /'sɪtɪŋ ru:m/ (N) - The room in a place where people relax and usually watch TV.

Example: We bought a new sofa for our sitting room. It's ideal for relaxing.

Storage /'stɔːrɪdʒ/ (N) - A place where you put/store things that you don't use very often.

Example: We put all the luggage in storage under the stairs after we moved in.

New-build /njuː-bɪld/ (Adj) - A property that has been recently built.

Example: There have been a lot of new-built properties coming on the market recently.

Basement/cellar /'beɪsmənt // 'sɛlə/ (N) - A room or rooms in a property that are below ground.

Example: We store our homemade pickled vegetables in the basement.

Homemade /'həʊm'meɪd/ (Adj) - Something made at home and not bought from a shop.

Example: My mother sold her homemade cakes every weekend at the market.

Attic/loft /'ætɪk/ /lɒft/ (N) - The room at the top of the house, under the roof.

Example: It adds to the value of the property when the loft is converted into a bedroom.

First-time buyer /fɜːst-taɪm 'baɪə/ (N) - Someone who buys a property for the first time.

Example: First-time buyers are usually charged a higher interest rate on their mortgage.

Address /ə'dres/ (N) - The location where someone lives.

Example: You need to inform the bank when you change your address.

Balcony /'bælkəni/ (N) - An outside space joined to the upper levels of the building.

Example: In the summer, we enjoy a drink on the balcony at sunset.

Studio apartment /'stju:diəʊ ə'pɑ:tmənt/ (N) - A one-room apartment with a separate bathroom.

Example: Studio apartments are easy to keep clean because there aren't many rooms.

Hovel /'hɒvəl/ (N) - A small home that is in bad condition and dirty.

Example: Many migrants to the capital city live in hovels because that's all they can afford.

Council estate /'kaʊns(ə)l is'teɪt/ (N) - Areas of housing that are built by the council.

Example: We moved out of the council estate because of the social problems.

Penthouse /'penthaʊs/ (N) - An expensive and luxurious apartment at the top of a building.

Example: When he inherited the family fortune, the first thing he did was buy an exclusive penthouse in the city center.

Detached /di'tæʃt/ (Adj) - Describes a house that stands alone and is not attached to another building.

Example: Detached houses are usually more expensive than other types.

Terraced /'terəst/ (Adj) - Describes a house that is connected to a row of similar ones.

Example: Terraced houses are the most popular type of residence in the UK.

Neighbor /'neɪbə/ (N) - Someone who live close by.

Example: We have a friendly relationship with all our neighbors.

Homeless /'həʊmlɪs/ (Adj) - Describes someone who has no place to live.

Example: The local council provides overnight shelter for homeless citizens.

Accommodation: Verb + Noun Collocation

Move into a place - To start living in a place.

Example: We moved into our new apartment last month, and so far everything is fine. It took us two days to move everything.

Own your own home - To be in possession of your home.

Example: My parents always advised me that it's better to own where you live rather than rent, but it's not easy to get a mortgage.

Rent a property - To pay a weekly or monthly fee to live in a place.

Example: Our monthly rent is set to increase next month by 10%.

Overlook something - A property that has a good view.

Example: The apartment overlooks the park, and you can see the mountains in the distance.

Extend a property - To add an additional room to a property or make a room bigger.

Example: We plan to extend the living room into the front garden.

Renovate a property - To repair and improve a property.

Example: The house needs to be renovated, but once it's done, the value should increase.

Evict someone from a property - To force someone to leave a property.

Example: We had to evict the tenant after he damaged the front door and refused to accept responsibility.

Convert a room - To change a room to a different use.

Example: We will convert the spare bedroom into an office because we are working from home more these days.

Take out a mortgage - To get a loan from a company in order to buy a property.

Example: To take out a mortgage with the bank, you need a good credit rating.

Feel at home - To feel comfortable.

Example: I always feel at home when I stay at my parents' house.

Accommodation: Idioms

All mod cons - Modern facilities in a property.

Example: The kitchen had all mod cons, including a garbage disposal.



Get on the property ladder - To buy your first property.

Example: For many young people today, it's difficult to get on the property ladder because of the high property prices.



Feel homesick - To miss your home.

Example: When I studied overseas, I felt really homesick for the first year, but it got better afterwards.



Get on like a house on fire - To have a close relationship with someone.

Example: My mother-in-law and I get on like a house on fire. We're like best friends.

On the house - Something that is free.

Example: The first drink is on the house, but after that, it's normal prices.



Home and dry - To successfully achieve a goal.

Example: After she got 7.5 in her IELTS test, she was home and dry to apply to her dream college.



Home truth - When someone makes clear an unpleasant truth about something/someone.

Example: He claims to be a successful businessman, but the home truth is the company he owns is almost bankrupt.

Hit the roof - To suddenly become very angry.

Example: When he found out that his son had crashed his car, he hit the roof and grounded him for a month.



Skeleton in the cupboard - To have an embarrassing secret.

Example: Her skeleton in the cupboard was that she spent time in prison for fraud.

If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen - If you can't cope with the pressure of a situation, you should remove yourself.

Example: The deadline is next week so if you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen.



Unit 16 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the Accommodation Word List.

1. He became _____ after he lost his job and was unable to pay his mortgage.
2. You need to be a millionaire to afford the _____ at the top of the new tower.
3. When they migrated to the city, they lived in a _____ with no electricity or running water.
4. During my student days, I lived in a _____, two bedroom house with 7 other students because that was all I could afford.
5. At the weekend, I love to relax on the sofa in the _____ and binge watch TV series.
6. There's a market in the village every Sunday where locals sell _____ crafts such as baskets and pottery.
7. Our new house is so _____ compared to our previous apartment. We all have our own bedroom and don't need to share.
8. The _____ rate has decreased to 3% interest rate because there is an excess of properties on the market.
9. The house has an attached _____ that can hold 2 cars.
10. It's always better to rent a _____ apartment, if you can afford it, because buying new furniture can be an unnecessary expense.

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. We rented a villa that _____ the sea. The view was fantastic.
A. *watched* B. *overlooked* C. *saw*
2. I bought an old hose at auction and _____ it. When it was done, I made a good profit.
A. *renovated* B. *built* C. *made*
3. I tried to _____ a mortgage with the bank, but I was refused because my salary was not enough.
A. *lend* B. *borrow* C. *take out*
4. I never really _____ at home in this place. It's too old and needs too many repairs.
A. *managed* B. *felt* C. *was*
5. Before our baby is born, we'll _____ the bedroom into a nursery.
A. *convert* B. *make* C. *design*

Unit 17 Music: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

Album /'ælbəm/ (N) - A collection of music from an artist that is on CD or the internet, etc.

Example: The band's latest album was number one on the charts for several weeks.

Single /'sɪŋgl/ (N) - An individual song from an artist that is on sale.

Example: The band released the single before the album was available.

Music genre /'mju:zɪk '(d)ʒɑ:ŋrə/ (N) - A type of music.

Example: My favorite music genre is hip-hop.

Traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/ (Adj) - A style of music that has existed for a long time and belongs to a particular society.

Example: Irish traditional music is very popular worldwide.

Classical /'klæsɪkəl/ (Adj) - A style of music from the 18th and 19th centuries.

Example: Mozart is my favorite classical music composer.

Easy listening /'i:zi 'lɪsnɪŋ/ (N) - A style of music that is simple and not complicated.

Example: Many cafes play easy listening music in the background.

Musical /'mju:zɪkəl/ (Adj) - Relating to music.

Example: I never learned to play a musical instrument.

Vocal /'vəʊkəl/ (Adj) - Relating to the singing voice.

Example: His vocal range is extraordinary.

Conductor /kən'dʌktə/ (N) - Someone who directs a musical performance.

Example: The guest conductor for tonight's performance comes from France.

Choir /'kwaɪə/ (N) A group of people who sing together

Example: Our village choir sings at the monthly craft market.

Solo /'səʊləʊ/ (Adj) - Without other people, alone.

Example: He released his first solo album a few months after he left the band.

Band /bənd/ (N) - A group of musicians who make music together.

Example: He left the band because they had too many differences of opinion.

Front man/woman /frʌnt mæn/ /'wʊmən/ (N) - The main singer or public face of a group or band.

Example: Being the front man of the band was quite time consuming because of all the public appearances.

Fan /fæn/ (N) - Someone who supports and likes a particular artist.

Example: I've been a huge fan of her music every since I heard her first single.

Charts /tʃɑ:ts/ (N) - The weekly list of the best selling records.

Example: The band made history by having 5 singles in the rock charts at the same time.

Sellout /'sɛlaʊt/ (N) - A concert or performance that has no tickets available because it is so popular.

Example: Her concerts are always a sellout, so get your ticket as soon as possible.

Hit /hɪt/ (N) - Something that is very popular and successful.

Example: The band has a succession of number one hits during the 90s.

Record label /'rɛkɔ:d 'leɪbl/ (N) - A company that promotes musical artists and sells music.

Example: She signed a three album deal with a major, international record label.

Orchestra /'ɔ:kɪstrə/ (N) - A large group of musicians that play different instruments.

Example: The London Orchestra's recording of the symphony was judged by many as the best.

Composer /kəm'pəʊzə/ (N) - Someone who writes music.

Example: Beethoven is probably the best known classical music composer. He wrote 9 symphonies.

Concert/gig /'kɒnsə(:)t/ /gɪg/ (N) - A public performance by an artist.

Example: He played several gigs at small venues in the provinces before he became famous.

Venue /'venju:/ (N) - A place where public performances, such as musical events, happen.

Example: The band is booked to play at the best venue in town.

Karaoke /,kɑ:rə'əʊki/ (N) - Entertainment where people sing songs accompanied by backing music.

Example: My karaoke song is "My Way". I always sing it very badly when we go to karaoke.

Melodic /mɪ'lɒdɪk/ (Adj) - Music that is pleasant to listen to.

Example: She won an award for her melodic soundtrack to the film.

Catchy /'kætʃi/ (Adj) - A piece of music that is easy to remember.

Example: Her latest song is so catchy that it stuck in my head all day.

Tone-deaf /təʊn-dɛf/ (Adj) - Describes someone who can't recognize different notes.

Example: Even though she is tone-deaf, she still loves to sing karaoke.

Upbeat /ʌp'bi:t/ (Adj) - Music that makes you feel happy.

Example: When I take exercise, I like to listen to upbeat music.

Lullaby /'lʌləbaɪ/ (N) - A song that is sung especially to children, to help them get to sleep.

Example: I try to sing my kids a lullaby when they are in bed, but I'm a terrible singer.

Music festival /'mju:zɪk 'fɛstəvəl/ (N) - An event that lasts several days where singers and bands perform.

Example: There are so many music festivals during the summer that I need to plan in advance which ones I'll go to.

Boy band /bɔɪ bænd/ (N) - A pop group consisting of young men whose music and image appeal to a teenage audience.

Example: She's a huge fan of that Korean boy band and has all their records.

Music: Verb + Noun Collocation

Whistle a tune - To make a high pitched sound through the lips.

Example: He always whistles while he works, much to the annoyance of his workmates because he's tone-deaf.

Record a song - To copy a song onto electronic devices.

Example: The band recorded their first album after they won the talent contest.

Attend a concert/gig - To go to a concert or gig.

Example: I attended all her concerts when she played in our home town.

Play an instrument - To play an musical instrument such as a piano or guitar.

Example: I never learned to play a musical instrument and I would love to learn the guitar, but I think I'm too old now.

Read music - To understand musical notes and arrangements on paper.

Example: Even though they couldn't read music, the boy band had many hit records.

Release an album/a single - To make an album or single available to the public.

Example: The record company released the singer's back catalog after he died. It's normal practice in the music industry.

Tour locations - To perform at different venues.

Example: The band plans to tour the main cities in Australia to promote their new album.

Jam music - To play music with others without rehearsing or planning it.

Example: At the end of the festival, the bands jammed for hours backstage.

Conduct an orchestra - To direct the musicians in an orchestra to perform a piece of music.

Example: The New York orchestra will be conducted by a woman for the first time. They will perform Beethoven's 5th symphony.

Go solo - To perform alone.

Example: He decided to leave the boy band and go solo.

Music: Idioms

Sound like a broken record - To repeat the same things again and again.

Example: Our teacher often sounds like a broken record. At the end of every lesson, he says “Don’t forget your homework.”



Blow your own trumpet - To brag or boast about yourself.

Example: I hate to blow my own trumpet but I got an 8.0 band score in IELTS. So, maybe you should listen to me.

Face the music - To realize or acknowledge an unpleasant reality.

Example: It’s time for you to face the music. You failed your mid-course tests so you need to focus on your studies.



Music to my ears - To get good news or learn something that makes you happy.

Example: The company will increase all basic salaries by 5% next year. That’s music to my ears.

Play it by ear - To not make plans and react according to the situation.

Example: When we go on holiday, I never have an itinerary. I like to play it by ear and do what I feel like at the time.



It takes two to tango - When two people must take responsibility for a difficult situation.

Example: Don't blame your brother for fighting with him. It takes two to tango.

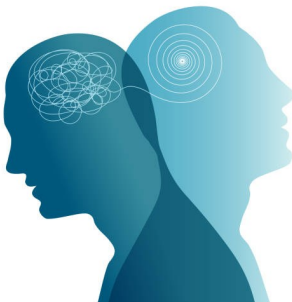


Play second fiddle - To be subordinate to someone or second in charge.

Example: As an assistant manager, she plays second fiddle to the manager.

Fine tune - To make small adjustments to something to improve it.

Example: Your essay is very good but you should fine tune the structure into clear paragraphs.

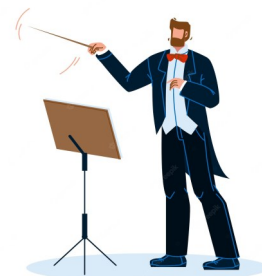


Change your tune - To change your mind completely.

Example: You always criticized that band and now you're saying their latest album is great. You've really changed your tune.

Call the tune - To make all the important decisions or be in control.

Example: The CEO calls the tune when it comes to policy. He never listens to anyone else.



Unit 17 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the Music Word List.

1. Their new _____ was very disappointing. There's only one really good song on it and the others are very ordinary.
2. The _____ is looking for new members. They usually have 10 singers but two of them have left.
3. After an unsuccessful _____ career, he decided to join a band because it's more creative to work with others.
4. Her final single spent 8 weeks at the top of the national _____.
5. He took legal action against his _____ when they refused to release him from his contract.
6. Mozart was a prolific _____. He began writing classical music at a very young age.
7. Their final _____ was sold out within a day.
8. Even though I sing a _____ to my daughter every night, she never falls asleep.
9. The _____ was formed with handsome young men who couldn't really sing.
10. The band had to change the gig to a bigger _____ because the demand for tickets was overwhelming.

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. It took over a hundred hours in the studio to _____ that famous song.
A. *record* B. *have* C. *read*
2. The band 's _____ of the USA included over 20 gigs in different cities.
A. *visit* B. *tour* C. *journey*
3. If you want to learn to _____ a musical instrument, the piano is a good choice.
A. *make* B. *play* C. *have*
4. Her final album was _____ after her death and was a collection of her greatest hits.
A. *recorded* B. *played* C. *released*
5. Every Thursday evening, local musicians _____ at the club. Everyone is welcome to take part and no rehearsal is necessary.
A. *jam* B. *attend* C. *make*

Unit 18 Weather: Word List

Noun (N) – Adjective (Adj)

Foggy /'fɒgi/ (Adj) - Weather conditions with fog.

Example: Flights were cancelled this morning because of foggy conditions around the airport.

Smog /smɒg/ (N) - A harmful combination of smoke and chemicals in the atmosphere that makes breathing difficult.

Example: The city banned vehicles from the center to reduce the levels of smog.

Changeable /'tʃeɪndʒəbl/ (Adj) - Weather conditions that change often and quickly.

Example: The weather is changeable in Ireland. We can get 4 seasons in one day.

Hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/ (N) - The strongest type of storm with a circular motion and high winds.

Example: The category 4 hurricane struck the coast, causing terrible damage and fatalities.

Temperate /'tɛmpərɪt/ (Adj) - A mild climate that is not too cold or hot.

Example: Our climate is pretty temperate. We don't suffer from extreme heat or cold.

Frost /frɒst/ (N) - A thin layer of ice caused by the temperature being below zero.

Example: This morning, the roads were covered by frost because the overnight temperature was minus 2 degrees.

Cloudy /'klaʊdi/ (Adj) - A lot of clouds in the sky.

Example: It will mostly be cloudy all day with scattered showers.

Freezing /'fri:zɪŋ/ (Adj) - Incredible cold.

Example: We walked for miles through the snow and were freezing when we got home.

Heatwave /'hi:twɛɪv/ (N) - A period of time when it is extremely hot.

Example: The heatwave lasted 2 months, and the government imposed restrictions on water use.

Chilly /'tʃɪli/ (Adj) - Cold weather conditions or feeling cold.

Example: I kept my jacket on because it was chilly in the lecture theatre.

IELTS Vocabulary Topics Copyright © 2026 IELTS Writing AI. All rights reserved. No part of this book or any of its contents may be reproduced, copied or adapted without the prior written consent of the author.

Drought /draʊt/ (N) - A long period of time with no rain.

Example: The drought caused water shortages and crop failure.

Drizzle /'drɪzl/ (N) - Light rain.

Example: The drizzle has lasted all day so take your umbrella.

Breeze /bri:z/ (N) - Light wind

Example: The cooling breeze from the sea made it a very pleasant day at the beach.

Forecast /'fɔ:kɑ:st/ (N) - A prediction of future weather conditions.

Example: The weather forecast says the storm will hit overnight.

Torrential /tɒ'rentʃəl/ (Adj) - Very heavy rain.

Example: The match was abandoned when torrential rain caused flooding.

Sleet /sli:t/ (N) - A combination of rain and snow.

Example: Sleet is forecast for mountainous areas tomorrow.

Hail /heɪl/ (N) - Small balls of ice that fall from the sky.

Example: We usually get hail before it snows.

Flood /flʌd/ (N) - Water covering usually dry areas that creates problems.

Example: The flood covered the town center and caused millions worth of damage .

Season /'si:zn/ (N) The 4 periods of year, spring, summer, autumn (fall) and winter.

Example: Our summer season is quite short because we live in a temperate climate.

Heatstroke /'hi:tstrəʊk/ (N) A dangerous health condition caused by being in a hot place for a long period of time.

Example: The dangers of heatstroke are well publicized but it doesn't stop golfers from playing in extreme heat.

Snowflake /'snəʊfleɪk/ (N) An individual piece of snow.

Example: Every snowflake has an individual crystal pattern.

Rainbow /'reɪnbəʊ/ (N) - A multicolored, circular phenomenon caused by the reflection in water droplets.

Example: Rainbows usually occur during changeable weather conditions.

Windy /'wɪndi/ (Adj) - A lot of wind

Example: The north-west of the country is famous for windy conditions.

Gust /gʌst/ (N) - A strong sudden wind.

Example: During the storm, gusts were recorded at over 100kph.

Meteorologist /,mi:tɪə'rɒlədʒɪst/ (N) - Someone who studies the weather.

Example: Meteorologists have predicted heavy snowfall this weekend so be careful not to plan any long distance road journeys.

Blizzard /'blɪzəd/ (N) - A severe snow storm that is accompanied by strong winds.

Example: When there is a chance of a blizzard, the meteorological office posts a yellow or red warning.

Icy /'aɪsi/ (N) - To be covered in ice.

Example: The road was closed after the accident caused by the icy conditions.

Overcast 'əʊvəkɑ:st/ (Adj) - Cloudy with a good chance of rain.

Example: It's been overcast with grey clouds all day. I'm sure it will rain before the end of the day.

Precipitation /prɪ'sɪpɪ'teɪʃən/ (N) - Rain, sleet, hail and snow.

Example: The amount of precipitation that has fallen this summer has set a new record.

Humid /'hju:mɪd/ (Adj) - A high level of small water drops in the air.

Example: When it's humid, I tend to sweat a lot.

Weather: Verb + Noun Collocation

Forecast the weather - To predict the weather.

Example: The news forecasted heavy snow overnight.

Cause flooding - The reason why areas experience flooding

Example: Torrential rain caused the river to break its banks and flooded the village.

To be changeable - When the weather changes quickly.

Example: In spring, we don't know what type of weather we will get from day to day. It's so changeable.

Have a climate - Describes the type of climate.

Example: We have a mild climate. It never really gets too hot or cold.

Struck by lightning - To be hit by lightning.

Example: It's not always fatal to be struck by lightning.

Shelter from the weather - To take cover from extreme weather conditions.

Example: The citizens were advised to shelter before the storm hit.

Pour with rain - To rain heavily.

Example: Yesterday, it poured with rain all day.

It is + **verb-ing** - It's snowing, raining, sleeting etc.

Example: Make sure you got your warm, waterproof clothes on. It's snowing outside and shows no sign of stopping.

The sun **is shining** - The sun is shining now.

Example: Finally, the sun is shining after 2 days of miserable rain and drizzle. Let's go to the beach!

The wind **is blowing** - The wind is blowing now.

Example: We need to take in the washing because the wind is blowing, and the clothes will fly away.

Weather: Idioms

Quick as lightning - To do something extremely quickly.

Example: He was late for work but cycled as quick as lightning to get there on time.



Take a rain check - To suggest or accept an alternative arrangement.

Example: I'd love to meet for coffee, but I'm busy tonight. Can I take a rain check?



Raining cats and dogs - To rain heavily.

Example: Don't go out there without your umbrella. It's raining cats and dogs.



On cloud nine - To feel incredibly happy.

Example: She was on cloud nine when she got 8.0 in the IELTS test.



Under the weather - Feeling ill or sick.

Example: I've been under the weather recently with a heavy cold, but I'm feeling much better now.



Right as rain - To feel well or everything is going fine.

Example: I was ill last week, but I'm feeling right as rain today.



Fair-weather friend - Someone who is a friend only in the good times.

Example: I thought I could tell him anything, but he's a fair-weather friend and doesn't want to hear my problems.

It's a breeze - Something which is very easy to do.

Example: Getting 8.0 in the speaking test was a breeze for me, mostly because I studied in the UK for 4 years.



Every cloud has a silver lining - Every difficult situation has a positive side.

Example: Even though she didn't pass the test every cloud has a silver lining, and she should be positive about her result.

Face like thunder - To look very angry.

Example: He's had a face like thunder all day long because his team lost in the cup final.



Unit 18 Review

A. Complete the sentences with a word from the Weather Word List.

1. The city is surrounded by factories so the _____ levels are dangerously high. School children need to wear protective masks.
2. It's very hard to predict the weather because it's so _____. The sun can be shining in the morning, then the rain comes pouring in the afternoon.
3. The temperature reached minus 10 degrees overnight, and I was _____ in my bed because the heater is broken.
4. The western region of the country is suffering from _____. It hasn't rained there for a year.
5. Our garden got flooded because of the _____ rain that lasted all afternoon.
6. The record for the biggest _____ was ice balls the size of apples.
7. My favorite _____ is the fall. I love the way the leaves on the trees change to gold and red.
8. If you look at a _____ under a microscope, you can see each one has an individual crystal pattern.
9. Some people think weather presenters on TV are chosen because of their good looks, but they are actually highly qualified _____ with master degrees and PhDs.
10. It's usually _____ in September. People sweat a lot.

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. The TV channel _____ there wouldn't be a storm but the worst storm of the century hit last night.
A. *asked* B. *forecast* C. *say*
2. Unseasonal snow melt _____ serious flooding in low-lying areas.
A. *made* B. *had* C. *caused*
3. He was _____ by lightning while playing golf. He ignored all the warnings but he wasn't seriously injured.
A. *struck* B. *slapped* C. *punched*
4. We _____ in a cave during the blizzard.
A. *saved* B. *sheltered* C. *tried*
5. Make sure you put on sunblock. The sun is _____ and you can easily burn.
A. *opening* B. *showing* C. *shining*

Answer Key

Unit 1: Exercise A

1. strict
2. bonding
3. divorced
4. spoiled
5. ground rules
6. easy-going
7. nuclear family
8. childcare
9. paternal
10. sibling rivalry

Unit 1: Exercise B

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A

Unit 2: Exercise A

1. team player
2. punctual
3. promotion
4. manual laborer/blue-collar worker
5. perks
6. commission
7. internship
8. salary
9. sick leave
10. reliable

Unit 2: Exercise B

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B

Unit 3: Exercise A

1. dissertation
2. tertiary
3. literate
4. Rote learning
5. tutorial
6. extracurricular
7. corporal punishment
8. hands-on
9. electives
10. campus

Unit 3: Exercise B

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C

Unit 4: Exercise A

1. global warming
2. fossil fuels
3. climate change
4. extinct
5. Recycling
6. reusable
7. poaching
8. Organic
9. renewable energy
10. deforestation

Unit 4: Exercise B

1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. B

Unit 5: Exercise A

1. corrupt
2. criminal/suspect
3. Capital punishment
4. fine
5. evidence
6. zero tolerance
7. fraud
8. suspects
9. alibi
10. convicts

Unit 5: Exercise B

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C

Unit 6: Exercise A

1. pandemic
2. active lifestyle
3. infectious/contagious
4. symptoms
5. balanced diet
6. check ups
7. vaccine
8. surgery
9. sickly
10. therapist

Unit 6: Exercise B

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C

Unit 7: Exercise A

1. Online
2. discount
3. value
4. guarantee
5. extravagant
6. auctions
7. second hand/used
8. budget
9. bargain
10. trendy

Unit 7: Exercise B

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A

Unit 8: Exercise A

1. competitive
2. stadium
3. pitch
4. hooligans
5. season ticket
6. unfit
7. draw
8. injury
9. umpire
10. kit

Unit 8: Exercise B

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B

Unit 9: Exercise A

1. voyage
2. long-haul
3. peak season
4. culture shock
5. return ticket
6. attractions
7. quaint
8. backpacking
9. itinerary
10. scenic

Unit 9: Exercise B

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C

Unit 10: Exercise A

1. urban
2. overcrowded
3. pedestrians
4. bustling
5. public space
6. Real estate agents
7. congestion
8. historic
9. apartment block
10. cycle path

Unit 10: Exercise B

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B

Unit 11: Exercise A

1. social media
2. social media influencers
3. spam
4. remote
5. accessible/ user friendly
6. haters
7. programmers
8. crowdfunding
9. eBooks
10. Trending

Unit 11: Exercise B

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. B

Unit 12: Exercise A

1. paparazzi
2. subjective/impartial
3. libel
4. press release
5. headlines
6. Reality TV
7. infamous
8. gossip
9. inquiry
10. informative

Unit 12: Exercise B

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B

Unit 13: Exercise A

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. financial | 2. credit rating |
| 3. pension | 4. successful |
| 5. overdraft | 6. pretax |
| 7. inflation | 8. shareholder |
| 9. petty cash | 10. offshore |

Unit 13: Exercise B

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. A

Unit 14: Exercise A

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. epic | 2. plot |
| 3. cameo | 4. sequel |
| 5. paperback | 6. first edition |
| 7. genre | 8. prolific |
| 9. soundtrack | 10. authors |

Unit 14: Exercise B

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B

Unit 15: Exercise A

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. fast food | 2. cuisine |
| 3. leftover | 4. perishable |
| 5. snacks | 6. calorie |
| 7. vegetarian/vegan | |
| 8. genetically modified | |
| 9. appetite | 10. ingredient |

Unit 15: Exercise B

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. A

Unit 16: Exercise A

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. homeless | 2. penthouse |
| 3. hovel | 4. crowded |
| 5. living/sitting room | 6. homemade |
| 7. spacious | 8. mortgage |
| 9. garage | 10. furnished |

Unit 16: Exercise B

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A

Unit 17: Exercise A

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. album | 2. choir |
| 3. solo | 4. charts |
| 5. record label | 6. composer |
| 7. gig/concert | 8. lullaby |
| 9. boy band | 10. venue |

Unit 17: Exercise B

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A

Unit 18: Exercise A

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. smog | 2. changeable |
| 3. freezing | 4. drought |
| 5. torrential | 6. hail |
| 7. season | 8. snowflake |
| 9. meteorologists | 10. humid |

Unit 18: Exercise B

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C