

35

GRAMMAR



Verbs followed by -ing or infinitive

Certain verbs may be followed by either the *-ing* form or *to-infinitive*. This unit does not include verbs that are only followed by *to-infinitive*, or only followed by *-ing*. Always check with a dictionary.

Verbs followed by -ing + object

- **Admit, avoid, delay, deny, dislike, enjoy, escape, face, fancy, feel like, finish, can't help, involve, keep, mention, mind, miss, practise, risk, spend/waste (time)*
To do otherwise would risk harming the patient.
- Verbs marked * can also be followed by a *that* clause:
He admitted stealing the car/that he had stolen the car.
- The *-ing* form can be preceded by a possessive:
I dislike your making such a fuss about it.

Verbs followed by -ing or to-infinitive with change of meaning

- *Forget, remember*
Forget/remember to do describes an obligation:
Can you remember to turn off the lights?
Don't forget to buy your ticket! (present time, future event)
Forget/remember doing describes a past event:
The older inhabitants remember hearing about the outbreak of the war. (present time, past event)
- *Go on, continue*
Go on/continue doing describe a continuing action:
The researchers went on collecting data for a week.
Go on/continue to do describe how things continued in the future:
That small girl went on to become a world famous scientist.
Go on/continue to do also describe what someone says later in a speech:
The Prime Minister began by describing what measures had already been taken, and went on to outline new proposals.
- *Mean*
If we agree to the offer, it means selling immediately. (it involves)
I meant to post these letters, but I forgot. (I intended to)

GRAMMAR 35 VERBS FOLLOWED BY -ING OR INFINITIVE

- **Regret**

Regret doing describes being sorry for a past action:

Alan regretted not paying/not having paid more attention in his maths lessons.

Regret to do describes a person's feelings when something happens:

We regret to tell you that the post has been given to another candidate.

- **Stop**

Stop doing describes stopping an action:

The government stopped giving grants to students some years ago. (it no longer happens)

Stop to do describes stopping one action in order to do another:

We stopped the experiment for ten minutes to check the equipment. (it started happening)

- **Try**

Try to do describes an attempt:

The engineers tried to rebuild the bridge, but failed.

Try doing describes an experience, or an experiment:

Have you tried changing the batteries? That might work.

If you feel faint, try putting your head between your knees.

Verbs followed by -ing or to-infinitive with no change of meaning

- **Can't bear, love, like, hate, prefer**

I like working in the library.

I love to watch films on my laptop.

With an object + to-infinitive, they describe a particular way of doing something:

My boss prefers me to dress formally at the office.

- **Suggest**

I suggest we talk about this matter on another occasion.

In that case, I suggest setting a date for a meeting.

I suggest that we should set another date for a meeting. (formal)

Verbs followed by to-infinitive or that clause

- **Agree, arrange, decide, demand, expect, hope, learn, plan, pretend, promise, swear, threaten, wish**

These are normally followed by to-infinitive or *that* clause with no change of meaning:

We agreed to meet again.

We agreed that we would meet again.

- **Appear, happen, seem**

These are followed by to-infinitive or *it + that* clause with no change of meaning:

This appears to be the place.

It appears that this is the place.

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Verbs followed by an object and to-infinitive

- Assist, advise, beg, command, dare, employ, instruct, enable, encourage, invite, order, persuade, recommend, select, send, *teach, *tell, train, urge, *warn
The nurse assisted the old man to climb the stairs.
- Verbs marked * can also be followed by a that clause:
The police officer warned Brian not to touch anything.
The lawyer warned the accused that he would probably go to prison.

Verbs followed by infinitive without to

- Help is followed by an object + infinitive with or without to:
The doctor helped the patient (to) breathe more easily.
- Make and let are followed by an object + infinitive without to in active forms:
The company made them work on a public holiday.
The authorities wouldn't let the refugees come into the country.
- In the passive, make and help are followed by to-infinitive (when make means 'force')
They were made to work on a public holiday.
He was helped to set up a small business.
- Passive be allowed is usually preferred to passive be let:
I wasn't allowed to stay up when I was a child.

Other structures

Some verbs may be followed by -ing or a different form with little difference in meaning.

- Consider doing, and be considered to be:
He considered running the experiment again. (he thought about doing it)
He considered that he might be wrong. (he thought of the possibility)
He is considered to be the best surgeon in the country. (an opinion)
- Imagine (+ object) doing, imagine that and imagine that something will/would/might be:
He couldn't imagine (them) making the same mistake twice.
We didn't imagine that we would discover the answer.
They imagined (that) walking on the Moon would be a lot easier.
- Need doing, need to be done, need someone to do something:
The results need checking.
These results need to be checked.
I need you to check the results.

GRAMMAR 35 VERBS FOLLOWED BY -ING OR INFINITIVE

1 Underline the most suitable verb in each sentence.

- 1 Holding a referendum on the issue will involve/plan/employ spending some £80 million.
- 2 The lab assistant enabled/missed/meant to check the progress of the experiment but forgot.
- 3 The company faces/expects/tries to take delivery of the new equipment next month.
- 4 In the end, the manager persuaded/avoided/stopped the strikers to return to work.
- 5 The government is mentioning/promising/encouraging small businesses to apply for financial assistance.
- 6 I can't help/imagine/train this project taking as long as you suggest.
- 7 He keeps meaning/complaining/demanding that nobody takes his ideas seriously.
- 8 We stop/regret/forgot to announce that the 5.15 to Leeds has been cancelled.
- 9 Unfortunately the last person to leave avoided/missed/forgot to lock the door.
- 10 After questioning him, the officers stopped/let/commanded him go.

2 Complete the text by writing an infinitive form or an -ing form of the verb in brackets in each space.

Legal problems

A solicitor who admitted (1) (mislead) clients who were trying (2) (claim) compensation has been fined by the Law Society. Charles Dennis admitted (3) (give) inaccurate information which encouraged clients (4) (believe) that their claims would be trouble-free. Mr Dennis said that he now regretted (5) (not check) the information which had been put together by a colleague.

Astronaut training

Astronauts are expected (6) (deal with) isolation and other forms of stress, but being in space also involves (7) (get on with) others in cramped conditions. As space flights grow longer and crews become multi-national, they are more likely to spend time simply (8) (live) together. Now NASA is training astronauts (9) (cooperate) with other crew members. Trainee astronauts practise (10) (survive) in wilderness conditions, which encourages them (11) (respect) personality differences, and helps them (12) (develop) interpersonal and leadership skills.

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- 3 Write a new sentence with a similar meaning to the first sentence and containing the words in bold. There may be more than one answer.**

1 Why don't we run the experiment again?

suggest

I suggest running/that we run/that we should run the experiment again.

2 I hope you are happy to work late tonight.

mind

3 The rain continued to fall for twenty four hours.

went

4 James was sorry that he had not kept another copy of the data.

regretted

5 Helen is taking flying lessons.

learning

6 They asked him if he'd like to send in an application.

invited

7 The results must be checked twice.

need

- 4 Write a new sentence with a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word in bold. Do not change the word given.**

1 I think this is the solution.

appear

This appears to be the solution.

2 The defendant had to pay £500 costs.

make

3 I happened to notice that the other rooms were empty.

help

4 We would rather that people did not use plastic bags.

prefer

5 They made an arrangement that they would lend the company the money.

arrange

6 The company discovered what their customers wanted by using a team of researchers.

employed

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GRAMMAR

Practice 12

1 Complete the text by writing a verb from the box in each space.

want	advised	appears	argue	arrange
avoid	considered	decide	encouraging	estimated
expected	help	involve	needs	prefer
risks	shows	suggests	thought	waiting

Medical tourism

Many people in the UK, who do not (1) to waste time (2) for an operation in an NHS* hospital, and who (3) not to pay the high prices for private surgery in the UK, (4) to travel abroad for expensive medical procedures. Research (5) that this is becoming an increasingly popular way of having medical treatment, with more than 50,000 people travelling abroad from the UK in 2007. It has been (6) that the cost of medical tourism is worth around £161 million, and this is (7) to rise year on year. Patients who feel that their treatment (8) to take place sooner rather than later can (9) to visit a hospital in another country through private companies which (10) them to choose a suitable package abroad.

Country				
Malaysia	£2205	72%	£1000	60%
Bulgaria	£2000	87%	£475	69%
France	£5689	29%	£480	23%
Hungary	£4450	44%	£380	40%
Tunisia	£3000	63%	£505	56%
India	£3547	56%	£560	49%
Spain	£5695	29%	£485	23%

Hip replacement UK price £8000 (2007 prices Information: Treatment Abroad)

The table (11) that costs vary considerably from place to place. Travelling a long distance, to Malaysia for example, may (12) spending more on travel and accommodation costs, but the patient will (13) paying a high price for the operation itself. Nearly 75% of treatments abroad are (14) to be dental and cosmetic procedures. Anyone who needs complex dental treatment in the UK (15) having to pay out a great deal, and cheaper treatment in Europe or further afield has become popular. The increasing popularity of cosmetic procedures (16) to have come about as the result of changing attitudes. They are now (17) to be more acceptable, although some commentators (18) that advertising has played a role in (19) people to feel uncomfortable with their appearance. Younger people are (20) not to have such treatments before consultation with a doctor.

*NHS = UK National Health Service

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- 2 Complete the text by putting the verbs in brackets into an -ing form or an infinitive.**

Having a hip replacement in France

Jane Taylor, an active 70-year old who always enjoyed (1)walking.... (walk), had her hip replacement done in France. In the UK she faced (2) (have) to wait nine eight months for her operation. 'I finally stopped (3) (worry) about the cost of private treatment and opted for an operation abroad. I had always hoped (4) (have) it done at home on the NHS, but my doctor explained that there was a long waiting list, and I wasn't an urgent case. Besides, a lot of people I knew who went into the local hospital seemed (5) (pick up) infections, so I decided (6) (have) it done privately. My doctor warned me (7) (make sure) I chose a reputable company, and I started (8) (do) some research, which mainly involved (9) (surf) the Net. I couldn't make up my mind, but then a friend suggested (10) (get) in touch with FranceMedical because they were a top-rated organization. I read through their prospectus, and then arranged (11) (go) to France for tests. I remember (12) (be) so surprised when I was greeted at the airport by one of their representatives, who was holding a bunch of flowers! I stayed in Toulouse for two nights and I really didn't expect (13) (enjoy) it so much. Everything was so well organized and they treated me so well. Two weeks later I went back to France for the operation, and follow-up physiotherapy. I couldn't imagine the hospital staff (14) (be) any better, and the operation went smoothly. I was well looked after there, and then went to a rehabilitation clinic where I spent three weeks (15) (have) physiotherapy. I was taught (16) (walk and balance) correctly, and given an exercise routine. In the end I couldn't help (17) (wonder) how the company did it all at the price! Ten months later I am free from pain and have just been on a walking holiday in Italy. I would recommend treatment abroad without hesitation. I only regret (18) (not take) control of my own treatment much earlier.'

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GRAMMAR

Organizing text 1

This unit and Grammar 38 and 39 include words and phrases which writers use to organize text. Not all their uses are given here, and many can be used in other ways.

Adding a point

- *Also* is used in formal speech and writing. It is not normally used as a connector at the beginning of a sentence:
*Eating too much sugar leads to overweight, and **also** damages the teeth.*
- *As well as* is followed by a noun or *-ing*:
*Eating too much sugar leads to overweight, **as well as** damaging the teeth.*
- *As well as this* can be used as a connector, referring to a previous sentence:
*Eating too much sugar leads to overweight, and also damages the teeth. **As well as this**, it has been linked with increased incidence of Type 2 diabetes.*
- *In addition* is a connector. *In addition to* begins a phrase adding to a clause:
*Eating too much sugar leads to overweight, and also damages the teeth. **In addition**, it has been linked with increased incidence of Type 2 diabetes.*
***In addition to** strengthening your heart, exercise improves your immune system.*
- *Moreover, furthermore* and *what is more* are more formal connectors and emphasize that there is an additional point to be made:
*Eating too much sugar leads to overweight, and also damages the teeth, and **what is more**, it has been linked with increased incidence of Type 2 diabetes.*
- *Above all* is a connector which adds a point, and stresses it is the most important one:
*Eating too much sugar leads to overweight, and also damages the teeth. **Above all**, it has been linked with increased incidence of Type 2 diabetes.*
- *Besides* is a connector with a similar meaning to *anyway* or *in any case*:
*It's too late to go to the cinema, and, **besides**, there aren't any good films on.*

Contrast or concession

- *However* can be used as a connector at the beginning or end of the sentence. Note that there is always punctuation on both sides of it, generally a full stop or comma:
*Recycling is increasing. **However**, there is still a waste disposal problem.*
*Recycling is increasing. There is still a waste disposal problem, **however**.*
- *Yet* can be used at the beginning of the contrast clause:
*Recycling is increasing, **yet** there is still a waste disposal problem.*

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- Compare the use of *although*:

Recycling is increasing, although there is still a waste disposal problem.

Although recycling is increasing, there is still a waste disposal problem.

- *Despite (this)* contrasts a previous point with one coming after it. Note that *despite* is followed by a noun or -ing form of the verb:

Despite increased recycling, there is still a waste disposal problem.

Despite the increase in recycling, there is still a waste disposal problem.

- *In spite of (+ noun)* is used in a similar way:

In spite of increased recycling, there is still a waste disposal problem.

In spite of the fact that recycling has increased ...

- *Nevertheless* and the more formal *nonetheless* are more formal connectors referring back to the previous point, and can also come at the end of the sentence. *But* can come first:

Recycling is increasing. Nevertheless/Nonetheless, there is still a waste disposal problem.

There is still a waste disposal problem, nevertheless/nonetheless.

Recycling is increasing, but nevertheless/nonetheless, there is still ...

Degree

- *To some extent* and *to a certain extent* are ways of saying ‘partly’. They can come at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a sentence. Note that this changes the meaning:

To some extent, experts believe that this is true. (not all experts believe this)

Experts believe to some extent that this is true. (they do not completely believe it)

Experts believe that this is true to some extent. (it is partly true)

- *In some respects* and *In some ways* are connectors limiting what comes before or after:
Many economists argue that the crisis was caused by government inaction. In some respects, this is true.

- *More or less* is an adverbial expression with the same meaning and comes before an adjective, or alone at the end of a sentence:

Most experts believe that this is true more or less/that this is more or less true.

Comparing and contrasting

- *On the one hand ... (but/while) on the other hand* introduces contrasting points:

On the one hand, raising taxes increases government revenue, but on the other hand it may take away incentives for some earners.

We can use *on the other hand* to introduce a contrasting paragraph.

- *On the contrary* points out that something is true, but the opposite of a previous point:

Widespread use of pesticides did not eradicate the disease. On the contrary, in some areas, the incidence of the disease actually increased.

GRAMMAR 37 ORGANIZING TEXT 1

- *Compared to, in comparison to/with* are used in introductory or closing phrases:
In comparison to/Compared with/to last year, there has been improvement.
There has been improvement in comparison to/compared with/to last year.
- *In the same way* introduces a second point which is said to be similar to the first:
Wave power generators use the movement of the waves to produce electricity. In the same way, tidal generators use the back and forward motion of the tides.
- *(But) at least* shows that there is an advantage, despite a disadvantage just mentioned.
Electric cars cannot travel long distances, but at least they are pollution free.

Exceptions and alternatives

- *Except (for)* and *apart from* can mean the same:
Nobody was hurt, except for one passenger who suffered minor injuries.
Nobody was hurt, apart from one passenger who suffered minor injuries.
- *Apart from* can also mean in addition to/as well as:
Apart from providing accommodation, the Society also offers free meals.
- *Instead (of)* means that one thing replaces another:
They decided not to fly, but to go by train instead.
Instead of flying, they decided to go by train.
- *Alternatively* is a more formal way of starting a sentence meaning *or*:
We could fly. Instead/Alternatively, we could go by train.
We could fly, or alternatively, we could go by train/or we could go by train instead.

→ SEE ALSO

- Grammar 38:** Organizing text 2
Grammar 39: Organizing text 3

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1 Underline the most suitable option in each sentence.

- 1 Despite/Although/Apart from every effort to keep costs down, we have now found it necessary to increase our prices.
- 2 From the point of view of medical research, this project has been very successful and resulted in several publications and, *on the other hand/furthermore/however*, it has inspired other researchers in the field.
- 3 While this is true *nevertheless/on the contrary/to some extent*, in fact the underlying causes of the unrest are more complex.
- 4 They decided not to use mains electricity, but to use solar panels and a wind turbine *nevertheless/on the other hand/instead*.
- 5 The magazine publishes prose and poetry by up-and-coming young writers, *as well as/what is more/despite* providing a platform for established writers.
- 6 *As well as/In spite of/Except for* increased competition, the company was able to post a €2 million profit in 2010.
- 7 This argument runs counter to the central proposition, but *in the same way/on the contrary/nevertheless* there is some evidence in its favour.
- 8 Everything in the text was accurate, *apart from/instead of/despite* one small error.
- 9 The economy is considered to be a part of national security and, *in the same way/nevertheless/besides*, we should view the environment as a vital national interest.
- 10 The table shows that in 1932 Britain's share of this trade was 48% *on the other hand/compared with/instead of* Japan's 50%.

2 Complete the text by writing one suitable word in each space.

The world of the future

Over the past twenty years the world has been turned upside down, (1) or less, by advances in communications. (2) some of us might not yet realize it, computers, the internet and mobile phone technology have in some (3) changed society. In (4) with the old world that existed up to the end of the 1980s, everything we do is faster, more complex and, to some (5) , out of our control. On the other (6) , the high-tech streamlined world we have created gives us more opportunities to enjoy ourselves, to learn and to draw closer to others. It is true that we spend more time on our own gazing at screens or talking into our hands, and (7) we can communicate easily with people wherever we are. (8) from these ways in which the electronic world draws us closer together, there are also the ways in which our minds have become extended by media. We could argue that all these technical advances make us less human. On the (9) , they make us more human than ever before, because we can now communicate easily and instantly with people all over the world. So (10) of looking back to a lost pre-electronic world, we would do better to look to the future, and consider the possibilities of a joined-up world.

GRAMMAR 37 ORGANIZING TEXT 1**3 Write a new sentence with a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word in bold.**

- 1 These chemicals can cause long-term damage to the environment and harm those who come into contact with them.

well

*These chemicals can cause long-term damage to the environment.....
as well as harming those who come into contact with them.....*

- 2 The victimization of this ethnic group is increasing and, in addition, this is being generally ignored by the media.

more

- 3 Fluids are a subset of the different kinds of matter and include liquids, gases, plasmas and, in part, plastic solids.

extent

- 4 The historic centre of the centre is still there approximately as it was in the 17th century.

more

- 5 Road communications in the area are extremely good, but rail services, in contrast, are not adequate.

hand

- 6 Although some Members of Parliament denounced the law as a flagrant violation of human rights, the government continued to enforce it.

nevertheless

- 7 Although he owned slaves himself, Jefferson always spoke out against slavery.

spite

- 8 The city suffers from terrible traffic congestion, but on the other hand there is an efficient metro system.

least

- 9 In general this camera has a very satisfactory design, though there is one small detail which is not satisfactory.

apart

- 10 Wages in the country this year are 5% higher than last year.

compared

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- 4 Complete the text by writing a word from the box in each space. More than one answer may be possible.

although	also	above all	as well as
at least	despite	in some respects	in spite of
instead of	on the contrary	on the other hand	to some extent

The problem of obesity

(1) ...Although... health services in western countries have greatly improved the health of populations over the past century, the problem of obesity seems to be getting worse. (2) this problem is an integral part of modern life. (3) making it possible for people to eat more, a prosperous mechanized society means that most people take less exercise. (4) health campaigns encouraging people to eat fruit and vegetables, there seems little chance of a change in attitude. (5) , the situation may even be getting worse. (6) walking to work or to do our shopping, we spend our time sitting in cars, and (7) government health warnings, we eat more and more so-called 'junk' food and drink more and more high-calorie drinks. (8) , we can blame obesity problems on pressurized marketing which glamorizes certain foods and drinks, but, (9) , individuals themselves must learn to be responsible for their own health. It is that word 'learn' which is important, (10) For if we were better informed about the risks involved in excessive consumption of food and fizzy drinks and alcohol, we might (11) be able to help ourselves. This is why the problem of obesity is (12) a problem of education.

- 5 Write a new sentence with a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 The interest on the account is not high, but at least it is tax-free.
Although.....
- 2 The government itself was partly responsible for the crisis.
In some.....
- 3 The book provides the reader with a general outline. It also includes some controversial material.
As well as.....
- 4 Weather conditions were good, but the temperature was unusually low.
Except for.....
- 5 You must send your CV, and also send a covering letter.
In addition to.....

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GRAMMAR



Organizing text 2

See Grammar 37 and 39 for other text organizers.

Sequences

- Writers often signal that they are going to make a list of points:

There are a number of ways in which this can be done.

There are several ways of looking at this matter.

- Points in a sequence are often numbered:

First of all, there is the issue of cost.

Secondly, ...

Next ...

Finally ...

- Words such as *point, issue, problem, advantage, etc* can also be numbered:

The first problem facing the government is ...

- In conclusion* and *finally* are used to close an argument:

In conclusion, we could say that ...

Summarizing and explaining

- To sum up* introduces a summarizing comment at the end of an argument:

To sum up, it seems clear that ...

- And so forth* and *and so on* generalize about points we do not mention by name:

Costs are affected by transport, rent, electricity charges, and so forth.

- Etc* is an abbreviation from Latin *et cetera* meaning 'and the rest' and is used in lists of items to indicate that others of the same type are included:

We still have to discuss costs, schedule, etc.

- So* can introduce a question introducing solutions to issues raised, or a summary of problems:

So, where does the government go from here?

So, in the end there is nothing the government can do.

- Thus* is a formal way of saying *therefore* and can explain the results what comes before:

No fingerprints were found. Thus it was impossible to identify the culprit.

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Making assertions

- Viewpoints can be made stronger with *completely*, *totally*, *simply really*, *quite*, etc:
The whole plan was completely/totally/quite/really ridiculous.
- *Utterly* tends to be used with negative adjectives. *Simply* can be used with positive or negative adjectives:
This is simply wonderful!
It is simply/utterly wrong to argue this.
- *Utter* tends to be used with negative nouns. *Sheer* can be used with positive or negative nouns, and emphasizes the size or amount:
This is utter nonsense!
It was sheer madness to buy so many shares!
- *Merely* is a stronger way of saying *only/just* to make what follows seem unimportant:
The Earth is merely a tiny planet in a very large universe.
- *Mere* is used before nouns with the same meaning:
The sun is a mere speck in the universe.
- *Literally* emphasizes that what has been said is not an exaggeration but is really true:
There are literally hundreds of people sleeping on the street.

Giving examples

- *For example*, *examples include* and *to take an example* introduce examples:
Some countries are already suffering from the effects of global warming. For example, some Pacific islands are in danger of disappearing.
Some Pacific islands, for example, are ...
Examples include some Pacific islands, which are ...
To take an example, some Pacific islands are ...
- *E.g.* means ‘for example’ and is an abbreviation from Latin *exempli gratia*:
Some countries in Europe e.g. the UK, France, and Italy, have introduced strict new laws.
- *Such as* introduces an example:
Some countries in Europe such as the UK, France, and Italy, have introduced strict new laws.
- *As far as* (subject) (*be*) *concerned* connects the topic to a specific example:
As far as Europe is concerned, some countries have introduced strict new laws, but in Asia ...
- *Namely* is a way of making a more specific reference after a general one:
Some areas, namely the mountains in the south, and the coastal plain, have no problems with drought.

GRAMMAR 38 ORGANIZING TEXT 2

Making clear

- *In other words* and *to put it another way* makes a point clearer by repeating it in a different way.

I think you should go out more with friends, or perhaps take a part-time job.

In other words, make more of an effort to be sociable.

To put it another way, I think you should try to be more sociable.

- *That is to say* and *i.e.* explain exactly what you mean. *i.e.* means ‘that is’ and is an abbreviation from Latin *id est*:

*A number of others are usually referred to as ‘ballroom dances’, **i.e./that is to say** the waltz, foxtrot, quickstep, and so on.*

- *To be precise* makes a point more exact:

*It was extremely hot, over 200° **to be precise**.*

- *In particular* means the same as *especially*, and makes one point more specific:
*I enjoyed the second book **in particular**.*

Making statements less direct

- *In a way*, *in some ways*, *in this respect* and *in some respects* give one point of view or side of an opinion:

In a way, the ending of the film is not completely unexpected.

In this respect, the operation was a success.

- *A kind of*, *a sort of* describe a type of something:
*An okapi is **a kind of** small giraffe.*

Comment and viewpoint

- Comment adverbs show the attitude of the writer:

*It was **obviously** a problem.*

Unusually, plenty of money was available.

Interestingly, the Minister would not comment on this.

- Some sentence adverbs that indicate how we should understand what follows:

Apparently/supposedly, the government knew nothing of this.

Generally, this is not a problem. Increasingly, this is becoming the norm.

- Viewpoint adverbs also tell us from what point of view the speaker is talking:

Environmentally, this was a disaster. (from an environmental point of view ...)

Logically, this can't be correct.

Others are *financially*, *politically*, *technically* (which also means ‘strictly speaking’).

→ SEE ALSO

Grammar 37: Organizing text 1

Grammar 39: Organizing text 3

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1 Underline the most suitable option in each sentence.

- 1 That brings me to the end of my presentation, and *next/in conclusion/secondly* I would like to summarize my main points.
- 2 Farmers here plant a number of different crops in the same field. *To sum up/Such as/For example*, maize and millet are planted with black-eyed peas and pumpkins.
- 3 Some people argue that recycling consumes more energy than it saves, *and thus/and so forth/and finally* is not worth the effort.
- 4 Does homeopathic medicine really work, or does it *utterly/literally/merely* function as a placebo?
- 5 Radioactive substances in ground water, *such as/in other words/first of all* radium, uranium and thorium, occur naturally.
- 6 Whether you agree with this argument or not, in the end it is *simply/to sum up/for example* a matter of common sense.
- 7 *For example Africa/As far as Africa is concerned/First of all Africa*, the Cold War resembled colonialism in many ways
- 8 *Literally/Logically/Namely*, the place where most money can be saved is the place where most money is spent, and that is in public services.
- 9 The company has been involved with broadcast ratings, *that is to say/in a way/for example*, the measurement of audience behaviour, for more than twenty years.
- 10 The government acknowledged that some groups, *to put it another way/namely/and so forth* single parents, people with disabilities, and people over the age of 80, would need extra help.

2 Complete the text by writing one suitable word in each space.

Do UFOs really exist, or are eye-witness reports (1) nonsense? The (2) number of people seeing strange objects in the sky might suggest that some of them have seen the real thing, but there are a (3) of simpler explanations. First of (4), there are sightings which on investigation turn out to be mistaken. (5) of these include misinterpretations of weather phenomena, (6) as clouds catching the sunlight at sunset, and sightings of aircraft or meteorological balloons. Many descriptions of strange flying machines can be explained (7) as unfamiliar aircraft or high-flying airliners. In other (8), many sightings turn out to be optical illusions of various kinds. (9), some reports of UFOs are made by unreliable witnesses, or to (10) it another way, people who are suffering from delusions, or who are being deliberately misleading. (11), the shape of the flying craft UFO spotters describe tends to reflect current trends in technology and in films. (12) in the 1950s, (13) example, the idea of round vertical-take-off planes was much discussed, and (14) UFOs tended to be saucer-shaped. More recent UFOs are usually described as triangular in shape, that is to (15) the same shape as US Stealth bombers and as the alien craft in recent science fiction films such (16) 'Independence Day'.

GRAMMAR 38 ORGANIZING TEXT 2

- 3 Write a new sentence with a similar meaning to the first sentence, beginning with a word from the box.**

obviously	generally	financially	politically	supposedly	unusually
-----------	-----------	-------------	-------------	------------	-----------

- 1 The implications must be considered, as is quite clearly the case, not only in respect of the management but also of the staff.
Obviously, the implications must be considered, as is quite clearly the case, not only in respect of the management but also of the staff.
- 2 The story is told not as one might expect, but only from the point of view of a ten-year-old child, who cannot fully understand what is happening.
.....
- 3 The directors of the company, we are led to believe, knew nothing of the true financial situation.
.....
- 4 The European Union cannot afford, from a political point of view, to allow the pressure on the Euro to divide the Union into two camps.
.....
- 5 There is a huge disparity between the public sector and the private sector as far as money is concerned.
.....
- 6 The results of these experiments more or less match our predictions.
.....

- 4 Write a new sentence with a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word in bold.**

- 1 Some sectors of the economy, e.g. manufacturing and heavy industry, have suffered most.

such

Some sectors of the economy, such as manufacturing and heavy industry, have suffered most.

- 2 Several new measures will be introduced.

number

.....

- 3 The site will also provide pitches for football, rugby, hockey, etc.

forth

.....

- 4 People really were jumping up and down with joy.

literally

.....

- 5 The project finished on time, and from this point of view it was satisfactory.

respect

.....

- 6 Birds of this species tend not to migrate as such.

generally

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE

5 Complete the text by writing a word or phrase from the box in each space.

such as	environmentally	finally	first of all
in conclusion	in other words	secondly	thus
in this respect	simply wrong	to put it another way	
that is to say	in a way	as far as the developing world is concerned	



Those who support the use of genetically modified (GM) crops point out that thousands of crops, (1) such as cereals and fruit, and most farm animals, have been developed by human intervention, and that, (2) , GM is part of a long agricultural tradition. They go on to argue that (3) , GM crops offer the only solution to the demand for food. Apart from those critics who feel that the idea of genetically modified food is (4) , scientists and others make a number of objections to GM. (5) , there is the safety issue. Are GM foods safe? The answer to this question seems to depend on which camp you belong to. (6) , those who are worried about GM often cite test results which seem to show that GM cereal crops, for example, may cause liver, kidney and heart damage, while their opponents, (7) the large companies which develop GM crops, quote other research which proves that GM foods are safe. (8) , there are concerns that GM crops will cross-breed with other plants and spread out of control through the environment. (9) , will GM crops alter or destroy the natural biodiversity in the environment? (10) , they could be a disaster. However, so far, this does not seem to have happened. (11) , opponents argue that GM crops are economically damaging. Farmers who use GM crops buy the seeds from large companies which own the 'copyright' of the seeds. (12) the farmers are not allowed to save seed to plant the following year and (13) , although crop yields may be higher, the crops cost more to plant. So, (14) , what can we say about GM foods? Only that they are here to stay, despite the doubts of many people.

39

GRAMMAR

Organizing text 3

See Grammar 37 and 38 for other text organizers.

Reference words: pronouns

- Pronouns such as *this*, *that*, *these*, *those* and *it* can refer backwards in the text:
There is also a metro system. This is the fastest way of reaching the city centre.
this = (the metro system)
There are several car parks in the centre. One of these is close to the station.
these = (car parks)
- The reference may be to an idea rather than to a single word:
More people are using public transport, and it is hoped that this will continue.
- In some cases, either *it* or *this* are possible:
Using cycles for commuting is becoming popular, and in urban areas it/this can be faster than public transport.
- *This* and *that* can also refer forwards:
This was what occurred the next time they ran the test. First of all, there were no allergic reactions to the new drug. Then ...
- Many uses of *it* do not have a precise reference as *it* is also used as a 'dummy' subject with *be* and verbs describing weather:
It's comfortable here by the pool.
It's a long way to Hamburg.
It seems to be getting darker.
It's beginning to snow.
It has stopped raining.

Reference words: *the former*, *the latter*

The former refers formally to the first of two things mentioned in the text. *The latter* refers to the second item mentioned:

People without insurance are approximately two and one-half times as likely as those with insurance to be unable to obtain care. In the 1994 survey 34 per cent of the former (the uninsured), compared with 14 per cent of the latter (the insured), reported they were unable to obtain adequate medical services.

Emphasis: *It* clauses

Clauses introduced by *It is/was* put emphasis on what follows.

- Infinitive + *that* clause:
It was to avoid a complete financial meltdown that this action was taken. (This action was taken to avoid a complete financial meltdown.)

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- Noun phrase (including *-ing*) + *that/which/who* clause:
*It's getting the results in on time **that/which** matters most.* (What matters most is getting the results in on time.)
*It **was** Newton who finally came up with the answer.* (Newton was the one who finally came up with the answer.)
- *When, how, what, because* clause + *that* clause:
*It **was** when he saw what had happened to the slide **that** Fleming became excited.* (When Fleming saw what had happened to the slide he became excited.)

Emphasis: **What** clauses

These clauses also put more emphasis on what follows.

- *What* + verb + object
In these sentences the *what* clause can be put at the beginning or the end of the sentence:
What concerned them was the rate of the infection.
*The rate of the infection was **what concerned them**.*
- *What* + verb phrase + *is/was* + noun phrase
*What surprised the scientists **was** the way the gas reacted* (The way the gas reacted surprised the scientists.)
*What nobody has explained **is** the reason for this.*
- A *what* clause of this kind can be preceded by *This is*, referring back to the topic:
*All results were negative. **This is what puzzled everyone** at first.*

Emphasis: negatives

- *Not at all, not in the least/the slightest, not the least/slightest bit:*
*Such reactions are **not at all** unusual.*
*Smith was **not in the least** deterred by this setback.*
*The witness was **not in the slightest degree** affected while she gave evidence.*
- *No* + noun and *none* can be emphasized by *no ... whatsoever, none at all or none whatsoever:*
*There is **no money whatsoever** available for research at the moment.*

Emphasis: **very, all**

- We can use *very (much)* to add emphasis:
*Her work was **very much** admired in Impressionist circles.*
- We can also use *very* to mean *the exact*:
*The researchers discovered that this gene shows **the very same** changes.*
*The **very act of talking** about traumatic events is a way for a child to start on the road to recovery.*
- We can put *all* (meaning 'the only thing') at the beginning of a clause for emphasis:
All we can sure of is that this will not be the last time it happens.

GRAMMAR 39 ORGANIZING TEXT 3

Inversion

This gives emphasis by using the question form of the verb after an adverbial with a negative or restrictive meaning comes at the beginning of the sentence. These structures are normally only used in formal speech and writing. Note that all of these adverbials can be used without inversion if they come in the normal position.

The government has never had a better opportunity. (normal position)

Never has the government had a better opportunity.

Such an infection rarely proves fatal.

Rarely does such an infection prove fatal.

A scientific discovery has seldom had such an impact.

Seldom has a scientific discovery had such an impact.

The war had no sooner begun than the army found itself in difficulties.

Hardly/Scarcely had the meeting begun when there was an interruption.

These creatures will only be able to survive in exactly the right conditions.

Only in exactly the right conditions will these creatures be able to survive.

These substances should under no circumstances be mixed together.

Under no circumstances should these substances be mixed together.

Such activities were not only legal, but (they) were also common practice.

Not only were such activities legal, but they were also common practice.

The suspects little realized that all their calls were being recorded.

Little did the suspects realize that all their calls were being recorded.

Such a crisis had not occurred since the end of the 19th century.

Not since the end of the 19th century had such a crisis occurred.

The complete truth about this event did not emerge until the war was over.

Not until the war was over did the complete truth about this event emerge.

→ SEE ALSO

Grammar 37: Organizing text 1

Grammar 38: Organizing text 2

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE**1 Underline the most suitable option in each sentence.**

- 1 From the very/former/only moment the inscription was uncovered, Richards realized that it was something special.
- 2 As soon as I switched on the monitor, I could see that *this/it/what* wasn't working properly.
- 3 Temperatures as high as 140°C are *none whatsoever/not whatsoever/not at all* unusual.
- 4 *Never/Not only/No sooner* had he taken up his new position, than his boss fell ill.
- 5 Marie and Pierre Curie both won the Nobel Prize, *the former/this/the latter* adding a prize for Chemistry to her earlier prize for Physics.
- 6 This model *is very much/is very/is the slightest* recommended for anyone looking for a high-quality low-price camera.
- 7 *Rarely/What/It* worried the doctor most was the patient's slow rate of breathing.
- 8 The blinds were down in all three rooms and *this/these/it* was very dark inside.
- 9 When Henderson was *what* had happened, he was *none whatsoever/not in the least/what* surprised.
- 10 It was only when they checked the results a second time *did they realize/that they realized/realized they* something strange had happened.

2 Complete the text by writing a phrase (a–o) in each space.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a what interested | f it is | k the very process of |
| b it all seemed | g it meant | l this turned out to be |
| c it hadn't been | h it was when | m this was something |
| d it's having | i no problems whatsoever | n what I was interested in |
| e it wasn't until | j what pleases me | o didn't find it at all |

Studying abroad

(1) ... me in studying abroad was my awareness that I'd never lived in a foreign country, and that (2) I needed to do. (3) I started thinking about a future career that I decided I'd like to learn German. Of course, (4) being away from friends and family, but Berlin isn't so far away, and I (5) a problem. (6) was some kind of business studies course combined with learning German, and (7) quite easy to arrange. (8) signing up on my courses and finding somewhere to stay was good practice for my German. Up that that point (9) very good, I have to admit, but I soon learned a lot. (10) I'd been there a few months, however, that I began to feel at home. (11) just like home, and I really had (12) Of course, I suppose (13) a fairly easy country to live in, but (14) the experience of being in a foreign country which is important. (15) most about the time I spent there is that now I feel more confident, more able to get on with people.

GRAMMAR 39 ORGANIZING TEXT 3**3 Write a new sentence with a similar meaning to the first sentence and beginning with an adverbial.**

- 1 There has rarely been such appreciation and enthusiasm for a conference of this kind.

.....Rarely has there been such appreciation and enthusiasm for.....
.....a conference of this kind.....

- 2 Such a complex topic has seldom been presented with such insight.

.....

- 3 This regulation applies to non-residents only in certain circumstances.

.....

- 4 The research project will not make any contribution to the development programme until there has been time to collect and evaluate all the data.

.....

- 5 Personal details will not be made available to commercial organizations or unauthorized members of the public under any circumstances.

.....

- 6 The pace of technological advance has never been greater than it is at present.

.....

4 Complete the text by writing one suitable word in each space.**Measurements in the middle ages**

(1)What..... may surprise us is that during the construction of Chartres Cathedral, the various builders supervising the work all used different units of measurement, and (2) seems to have been not at (3) unusual. Occasionally a builder may have used several measures, but (4) in no way means that measures were used at random. The (5) fact that these measures always had a clear proportional relationship to one another is significant. The master builder Scarlet, for example, used two measures, the Roman Foot and the *Ped Manualis*, the (6) measuring 294.4 mm and the (7) 353.3 mm, making a ratio of 5:6. (8) this tells us about the way the masons worked is instructive. (9) seems that each mason planned his buildings using his own measure, and (10) caused no practical difficulties. One mason was not in the (11) concerned to share another's measures, and there is no sense (12) that a common measure was either necessary or desirable. Seldom (13) any of the masons use the 'official' royal measures, and (14) seems more likely is that they employed the units of their city, their stone quarry, or their lord. (15) was only much later, in the 1790s, that standardized metric measures were introduced in France, and only gradually (16) these accepted in other parts of first Europe and then the rest of the world.

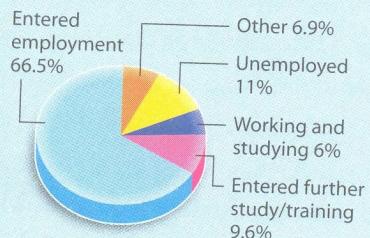
40

GRAMMAR

Practice 13

1 Complete the text by writing one word in each space.

If you're interested in things electrical, then a degree in electronic or electrical engineering (EEE) may be for you. (1) ... makes a degree in EEE attractive are the prospects of employment at the end of (3) In 2009, a majority of graduates, two thirds of (4) to be (5), went straight into employment, with another 15% continuing to study, with some of (6) working at the same time. Only about 10% remained unemployed, though this situation will probably change (7) some extent in future years because of the economic crisis. (8), employment prospects remain good. Fortunately, a degree in EEE leads to a (9) of career options. In 2009, as (10) as taking jobs in engineering, which accounts for around a third of all graduates, over 20% found jobs in IT. (11), EEE graduates also found work in other sectors, (12) as retail, catering or management. Other types of employment included the arts, design, culture and sports, (13) the business and financial sectors. (14) makes EEE a particularly attractive course of study is that (15) develops a number of practical skills, in (16) problem solving, teamwork, project and time management, and the ability to turn a concept into reality. In other (17) , EEE graduates can expect to be valued for how they work, as much as for what they know. As (18) as business and commercial organizations are concerned, (19) is what they are looking for. (20) to some other graduates, EEE graduates stand out when it comes to numeracy, team working, analytical and project management skills.

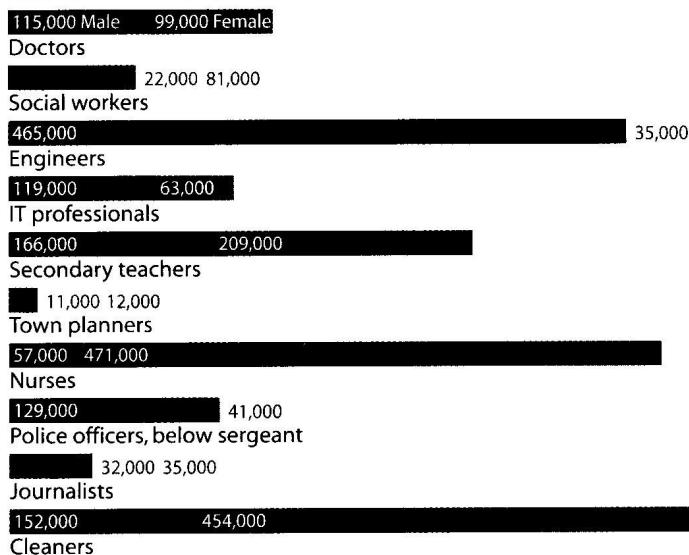


Engineering	33.8	Electrical	27.2
IT	21.3	Electronic	21.3
8.4	Retail/catering	12.4	Design and development
7.9	Public/private management	8.9	Mechanical
7.2	Arts, design, culture and sports	3	Telecoms
2.8	Business/financial	Other	27.2
Other	18.6		

GRAMMAR 40 PRACTICE 13

3 Match the sentence beginnings (1–10) with their endings (a–j) to form a continuous text.

Number of UK employees, Q2, 2008



- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1 To some extent | <i>a</i> | a the figures shown here are unsurprising. |
| 2 For example, | | b 46% of doctors are women, and it is predicted that by 2013 they will make up the majority of GPs, and by 2017, hospital doctors. |
| 3 This | | c these figures also seem to show, therefore, is that we are still far from any equality of the sexes in many sectors of employment. |
| 4 In other words, | | d probably reflects the fact that cleaning has been traditionally a ‘woman’s job’, relatively unskilled and low-paid. |
| 5 Besides | | e this reflects the traditional assumption that women are attracted to the ‘caring’ professions. |
| 6 In contrast, | | f the fact that there are nearly three times as many female cleaners as male cleaners seems entirely predictable. |
| 7 Apart from | | g engineering and IT remain predominantly male professions. |
| 8 In some ways, | | h many women end up as cleaners because employers prefer to pay women less than men. |
| 9 Thus | | i this economic explanation, there is a further sexist element: cleaning is regarded as women’s work. |
| 10 What | | j the large number of women doctors, the figures also show a majority of women secondary teachers and social workers. |

1**VOCABULARY****Travel and tourism**

Nowadays more and more people are travelling abroad to spend their holidays in foreign countries. Do you think this is a positive or negative development?

Last year, there were millions of international tourist arrivals across the globe. Whether they were students on their (1) years looking for overseas adventure, stressed-out workers hoping to (2) away for a weekend, or retirees wishing to relax in an exotic location – clearly none of them thought they could find the same experience at home. The question is (3) foreign travel brings more advantages or disadvantages.

An obvious positive point is that going abroad sometimes helps people to expand their knowledge of the world. If they are (4) -minded, they can learn about new cultures and hopefully gain a more accurate understanding about their (5) of life. In addition, there is the economic benefit of tourism to countries which have few other resources. It can provide an income to many people within the industry.

Having said this, some people simply go to a foreign (6) surrounded by high walls and therefore learn little about their holiday (7) Another issue is that (8) of tourists often spoil the ‘unspoilt’ places they visit. The most recent example of this is Antarctica, where last year cruise ships took thousands of visitors to view the disappearing icebergs and wildlife. Vegetation, nesting penguins and resting walrus are vulnerable when humans (9)

Certainly a trip to a foreign country is attractive, but it may be worth (10) one's own country first. By doing so, (11) travellers can support their own economy, cut down on fuel use and find out about their own national (12)

1 Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) that best fits each space.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 A break | B space | C gap | D pause |
| 2 A get | B deal | C organize | D escape |
| 3 A which | B how | C although | D whether |
| 4 A open | B wide | C large | D free |
| 5 A form | B means | C way | D belief |
| 6 A reserve | B sanctuary | C resort | D shelter |
| 7 A departure | B direction | C destination | D situation |
| 8 A hordes | B sets | C series | D crews |
| 9 A influence | B impact | C enter | D intrude |
| 10 A trekking | B tracking | C exploring | D locating |
| 11 A domestic | B internal | C border | D insular |
| 12 A background | B upbringing | C heritage | D formation |

VOCABULARY 1 TRAVEL AND TOURISM

2 Complete the dialogues by writing an appropriate word from the box in each space.

Booking hotel rooms for a family

available	double	charge	twin	access
unit	facilities	reservation	contact	ensuite

- Caller: Hi, I was wondering if you have anything (1) available.. for June 30th? We're looking for two rooms, one with a (2) bed, the other should be a (3) room – I mean something with two single beds for the children.
- Receptionist: Let's see. Yes, we have a family (4), and that comes with an (5) bathroom and some basic cooking (6)
- Caller: Great. Um, how about (7) to the Internet?
- Receptionist: You can connect from your room. There's a small (8), \$5 per 30 minutes.
- Caller: OK, well I'd like to make a (9), please. My name's Jack Raymond.
- Receptionist: OK Mr Raymond, can I have a (10) phone number, please?

Booking a room for a large business meeting

reception	whiteboard	participants	screen	book	suite
conference	maximum	refreshments	equipment	arrangements	

- Caller: Good morning. I'd like to (11) a room in your hotel for a business (12) we're having on the 2nd of October, if that's possible.
- Receptionist: Well, I'm afraid the largest (13) we have is already being used for a wedding (14), but the Cambridge room is also fairly large. How many (15) would attend?
- Caller: It would be a (16) of twelve.
- Receptionist: That would work. Were you also wanting to hire any (17) to help with the meeting?
- Caller: I'll be giving a presentation so I guess a (18) will be necessary.
- Receptionist: Right. I'll make the (19) for that to be brought along. Anything else you need?
- Caller: Possibly a (20) and pens. Hopefully we'll be brainstorming some good ideas.
- Receptionist: Now, how about (21) ? We usually serve coffee at 10am and then ...

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE

Making enquiries about local tourism

wildlife	trip	harbour	playground	library	canoe
exhibition	activities	cruise	guide	museum	sunscreen

- Caller: Hi, we're planning our (22) for the school holidays and I think we'll be staying in Westport for a few days. Could you tell me what local (23) there are?
- Receptionist: Certainly. Em, hiring a (24) or kayak is very popular. You can hire your own, or a (25) can take you out on the river and show you around, all the way to the (26) where you'll see all the fishing boats come in. On the river you'll see lots of local (27) – native birds, fish, dragonflies, that sort of thing. Or, you could go on a (28) around some of the local islands – that's very relaxing as you don't have to do anything! Just take lots of (29) and plenty of bottled water.
- Caller: That all sounds great. What's in the town itself? Do you have an outdoor (30) for kids?
- Receptionist: Yes we do. Your children might also be interested in our small (31) – it has a fascinating (32) of photos and household objects that show how the first people here used to live. We've also got a good (33) with a large children's section, too, if they enjoy reading.

3 Complete each sentence with a form of the word in CAPITALS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 As a significant attraction, the old city must be preserved.
2 I'm afraid I'm calling to make a about my room.
3 The main problem was that the was delayed for hours.
4 Will there be any events happening at that time?
5 I'd recommend that you get before you leave.
6 Do you have any special regarding food?
7 For many people, a holiday is simply not
8 of the coastline can take many days.
9 Beijing is a destination which is gaining with foreign visitors.
10 There will be a one-hour of traditional dance.
11 One benefit of tourism is that it can be beneficial to a number of local business.
12 The construction of so many hotels has had an impact on the local ecosystem. | TOUR
COMPLAIN
FLY
CULTURE
INSURE
REQUIRE
AFFORD
EXPLORE
POPULAR
PERFORM
ECONOMY
INVADE |
|---|---|

2

VOCABULARY

The natural world**1 Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) that best fits each space.**

The wildlife of the Juan Fernández Archipelago remained undisturbed until the arrival of European settlers, who (1) their animals to the islands. Amongst these were goats and cows to be (2) for meat and milk, but also rats and mice which had jumped ship. Cats later brought over to kill these pests also quickly escaped into the (3) Little did the settlers understand the impact this would have on local species. The rabbits they'd brought over too, could not be held in (4) for long, and their numbers rapidly expanded. But it was not just fauna that arrived but also (5) Plants such as the blackberry bramble flourished in the tropical climate and spread throughout the (6) forest.

In the past, the islands' birds had no natural (7) Many therefore evolved to lay their eggs in ground nests. This habit now makes them incredibly (8) as rats and mice destroy their eggs and cats devour the newly hatched chicks. Meanwhile grazing goats, rabbits and cows have (9) once fertile valleys into wasteland. One now rare tree species is known as the Luma, in which firecrown hummingbirds (10) Today the Luma is being covered over by spiky blackberry brambles, the hummingbird's natural (11) is disappearing and the fear is that they will soon (12) Conservationists from Chile and around the world are uniting to show the urgent need for (13) of these islands' original and unique species. They know the best way to do this is to (14) the plants and animals that are (15) species.

1	A entered	B introduced	C accessed	D provided
2	A bred	B populated	C multiplied	D cultivated
3	A landscape	B scenery	C surroundings	D wild
4	A custody	B captivity	C territory	D vicinity
5	A crops	B weeds	C flora	D vegetation
6	A native	B domestic	C endemic	D authentic
7	A opponents	B predators	C prey	D challengers
8	A susceptible	B risky	C incapable	D vulnerable
9	A adapted	B altered	C turned	D made
10	A nest	B construct	C collect	D house
11	A interior	B boundary	C habitat	D place
12	A wipe out	B extinguish	C expire	D die out
13	A continuation	B maintenance	C duration	D preservation
14	A eradicate	B abolish	C ban	D demolish
15	A strange	B abnormal	C alien	D extra

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- 2 Underline the correct word in the statements about the text in exercise 1. Then decide if they are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG) according to the text.**

- 1 The first animals that resided/located/inhabited the archipelago were brought by Europeans. NG.....
- 2 The settlers failed to realize the long term ecological decay/damage/injury that their cats would cause.
- 3 Rabbit populations/groups/societies were unable to increase in the archipelago.
- 4 Many endemic bird species became flightless in the course/progress/direction of evolution.
- 5 The solution to the archipelago's environmental problems is to wipe out tresspassing/invasive/attacking species.

- 3 Complete each definition of an animal with a word from the box.**

mammals	hybrids	organisms	reptiles
invertebrates	marsupials	primates	amphibians

- 1 Mammals are animals that have live young, not eggs, which drink their mother's milk.
- 2 Frogs and turtles are , because they can live both on land and in water.
- 3 Monkeys and apes are , a group which also includes humans.
- 4 95% of animals have no skeleton, and are referred to as
- 5 are animals or plants which have been produced from two different types of animal or plant.
- 6 Koalas and kangaroos are : animals whose babies live in a pouch in the mother's skin on the outside of her stomach until they are fully developed.
- 7 are living things; ranging from single-celled life forms to something with billions of cells, like a human being.
- 8 are usually cold-blooded, are covered in scales and generally lay eggs.

- 4 Replace the phrases in *italics* with a more academic phrase from the box.**

is indigenous to	is nocturnal	is carnivorous	is asexual	is dominant
is feral	is submissive	is tame	is invasive	is venomous

- 1 The panda is a member of the bear family and *originally came from China*.
is indigenous to.....
- 2 When it licks its owner's face, a dog is showing that it *knows it is less powerful*.
.....
- 3 As this bat *sleeps during the day and is active at night*, it may only be seen after dark.
- 4 The rabbits which now inhabit Australia are a species which *came from other countries, spread quickly and is harmful to the local ecosystem*.
- 5 A cat which turns *into a wild animal again* will prey on native birds.

VOCABULARY 2 THE NATURAL WORLD

- 6 Although a chimpanzee can be trained to perform specific tasks, it is debatable whether it is *completely comfortable and calm with humans*.
- 7 Look at the teeth of this animal and you can clearly see it *eats the flesh of other animals*.
- 8 The lion which is *the strongest and most powerful* will be first to feed on the antelope.
- 9 The brown snake *produces a poison* and its bite can kill a person.
- 10 The jellyfish is an organism which is *capable of reproducing by itself*.

5 Complete the text by writing a word from the box in each space.

creatures	giants	feathers	young	characteristics
fossils	packs	skeletons	scales	migrations

Dinosaur discovery

Until relatively recently, most textbook and museum illustrations of dinosaurs showed them as dull, green-brown lizard-like (1) *creatures*... which were covered head to foot in (2) Such images arose because researchers had to rely on prehistoric (3) that were often incomplete. It had been rare to find complete (4), and the bones of these tended to come from the (5) and not the smaller types. However, the recent discovery of over twenty new very well preserved dinosaurs in China has shed new light on their (6) and probable behaviour. There appears to be evidence of annual (7) amongst some dinosaurs and of some larger carnivores hunting in (8) One parrot-beaked dinosaur, psittacosaurus, was discovered incubating a nest of over thirty (9) Perhaps most intriguing of all has been the discovery of dinosaurs covered in something like (10) This has convinced many palaeontologists that dinosaurs are indeed the ancestors of modern birds.

6 Complete each sentence with a form of the word in CAPITALS. Use a gerund or a noun ending in *-ion* or *-ance*. A prefix may also be needed.

- | | |
|---|---|
| The (1) <i>dumping</i> of phosphates and fertilizers into rivers speeds up the growth of algae. These plants then take over the rivers, and in the process of (2) they begin to use up the oxygen in the water. As a result, local aquatic life often dies from (3) , and we may soon see the (4) of many native fish from our waterways. | DUMP
RESPIRE
SUFFOCATE
APPEAR
LOG |
| The illegal (5) of trees to supply foreign buyers with timber products quickly leads to (6) In turn, this soon causes the (7) of topsoil. Without topsoil, as soon as heavy rain arrives, (8) is likely to occur as a result. | FOREST
ERODE
FLOOD |
| Herbicides have long been used for the (9) of disease in crops. However, genetic engineering experiments have led to the successful (10) of certain plant genes. Therefore, the (11) of crops such as corn and wheat which have a stronger (12) to disease is now possible. | ERADICATE
MODIFY
CULTIVATE
RESIST |

3

VOCABULARY

Geography and geology

1 Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) that best fits each space.

What is the world's largest desert? I'm sure the first that (1) to mind is the legendary Sahara – but that's 3rd. It's actually the desert on the Antarctic (2) , measuring just under 14,000,000 kms², closely followed by the Arctic desert. Most people living away from deserts associate this kind of (3) with sand, but only 10% of deserts are actually made up of sand (4)

The term 'desert' in fact describes a (5) which receives almost no (6) , meaning rainfall, snow, ice or hail. The term can also apply to regions where there is greater evaporation of (7) than rainfall. In other words, more water is absorbed back into the (8) than stays on or within the ground. So, in (9) deserts, you're mainly talking about ice sheets and a little rock, not sand, of course. The surface of many other deserts is comprised of loose rock where the finer particles of dust and sand have been (10) away.

It may surprise you to know that deserts exist all over the (11) , from the Kalahari in Africa to the Great Victoria in Australia and so on, and that they (12) just over a fifth of the earth's land area. The world's largest hot desert, the Sahara, actually (13) temperatures of 122°F. Other arid deserts may not be so hot but in common with the Sahara, they (14) considerably at night.

An issue that is worrying geologists, governments and the people that live on the (15) of deserts, is the way they are spreading. You might think that the reason for this is (16) – but lack of rain is not the cause.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 A jumps | B leaps | C rises | D springs |
| 2 A country | B continent | C territory | D pole |
| 3 A terrain | B plain | C horizon | D nature |
| 4 A hills | B dunes | C piles | D slopes |
| 5 A base | B landscape | C ground | D soil |
| 6 A wildlife | B agriculture | C precipitation | D alteration |
| 7 A moisture | B drops | C dampness | D drizzle |
| 8 A setting | B atmosphere | C environment | D surroundings |
| 9 A extreme | B Mediterranean | C typical | D polar |
| 10 A left | B disappeared | C blown | D removed |
| 11 A globe | B sphere | C atlas | D orb |
| 12 A contain | B expand | C cover | D cross |
| 13 A obtains | B reaches | C stretches | D raises |
| 14 A cool | B fall | C freeze | D decrease |
| 15 A sections | B edges | C outlines | D sides |
| 16 A storms | B climate | C heat | D drought |

VOCABULARY 3 GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2 Complete the dialogues by writing a word from the box in each space.

volcanoes	waves	destruction	stress
tremors	construction	magnitude	

James: So how about Italy? Do you have earthquakes?

Agostino: Yes, because we have a few active (1) **volcanoes**, but mostly the quakes are minor so we just get small (2) you hardly notice.

James: And major earthquakes?

Agostino: Well, it's possible to have a (3) 7 or 8 earthquake, yes.

James: Caused by seismic (4) that come up to the surface?

Agostino: That's right. They can lead to the (5) of whole villages.

James: So when engineers are planning the (6) of new buildings, do they have to take potential quakes into account?

Agostino: Yes, definitely. The building has to sway, rather than break, under the (7) of a quake.

path	climate	factors	bank	dams	statistics	countryside	tsunamis
------	---------	---------	------	------	------------	-------------	----------

Erika: I've been looking at the (8) for flooding last year.

Sylvia: OK. We'll need to look at (9) causing the problem, like coastal flooding caused by (10) or when (11) suddenly burst and flood into valleys. That can cause tremendous damage.

Erika: Mm. I suppose a more common cause is when the rising water in rivers overflows and goes right over the river (12) and into fields.

Sylvia: Yes, that's in the (13) , but urban areas can suffer, too. Quite a few towns in my country were affected by flash floods last year.

Erika: What do you mean?

Sylvia: Well, the rain was torrential and the water came down the hills really fast and washed away everything in its (14) It was terrible, actually.

Erika: I'm sure it's all down to (15) change!

speeds	warnings	typhoon	forecasts	eye	equator	hemisphere
--------	----------	---------	-----------	-----	---------	------------

Stephan: I know what a cyclone is, but what's the difference between a hurricane and a (16)? and a cyclone?

Kelly: It depends where they end up, but all of them originate in tropical regions around the (17) , because they need warm air to start off.

Stephan: OK. In my notes I wrote that if the wind (18) are 39–73 mph, it's classified as a storm, and if it's over 74 mph it's a hurricane. Also, the hurricane season in the northern (19) goes from June 1st to November 30th, and in the southern, from January to March. Oh yes, and that the (20) of the hurricane, the area in the centre, is actually calm.

Kelly: Great! Another thing to look at is the accuracy of hurricane (21) I mean, when scientists are right, at least they can release public (22)

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE

- 3 Complete the definitions of substances by writing a word from the box in each space.**

timber	crude oil	mud	iron	bamboo
clay	diamonds	minerals	calcium	coal

- 1 *Timber*..... is produced from forests and is used mainly for construction and fire.
- 2 are gemstones formed thousands of feet under the earth's surface.
- 3 is earth that becomes soft and wet after rain.
- 4 is a kind of wet soil, often grey or orange, that hardens when baked.
- 5 is a hard, heavy metal used for making steel.
- 6 are solid substances in crystal form, for example salt or quartz.
- 7 is a liquid found under the ground or sea, and is often used as a fuel.
- 8 is found in some types of rock but also in bones and teeth.
- 9 is a hard black substance found underground that is used as fuel.
- 10 is a plant with thick, light-brown stems, found originally in Asia, and often used for furniture and fencing.

- 4 Complete the descriptions of jobs by writing a word from the box in each space.**

mineralogist	seismologist	geologist	climatologist	geographer
volcanologist	glaciologist	cartographer	oceanographer	

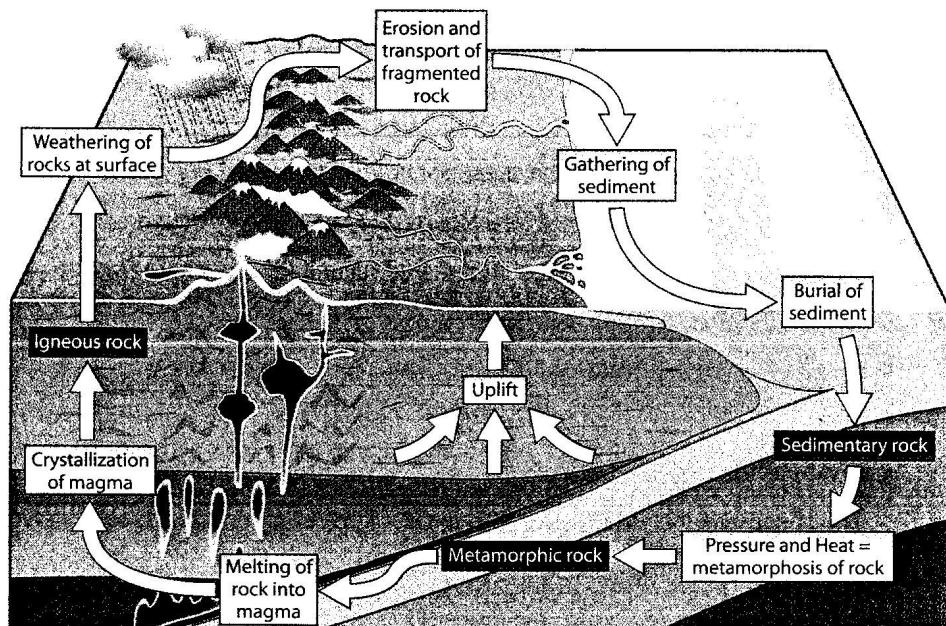
- 1 Someone studying minerals is a *mineralogist*.
- 2 Someone studying and making maps is a
- 3 Someone studying the earth's structure and its changes over time is a
- 4 Someone studying weather patterns over long periods of time is a
- 5 Someone studying volcanoes, their history and current activity is a
- 6 Someone studying the behaviour of ice, often in polar regions is a
- 7 Someone who collects data about the sea floor is a
- 8 Someone studying earthquakes and related effects such as tsunamis is a
- 9 Someone studying the earth, its lands, features and inhabitants is a

- 5 Underline the correct word in each sentence.**

- 1 Few visitors could survive on the arctic *tundra/savannah* with its lack of vegetation.
- 2 A volcano is basically a *vent/tunnel* for the magma to travel through.
- 3 The earth's surface is made up of fourteen enormous *shelves/plates*.
- 4 The chances of being struck by *thunder/lightning* during a storm are minimal.
- 5 An avalanche can occur when the *levels/layers* of built-up snow are unstable.
- 6 Lines of *longitude/latitude* are the horizontal lines running across a map.
- 7 The sea *bed/ground* has yet to be fully explored by scientists.
- 8 Last year the glacier *retreated/withdrew* further than ever before.

VOCABULARY 3 GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

6 Underline the most suitable options to complete the text.



The rock cycle

The rocks of our planet are (1) classified/referred/divided as three types: igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic. Over time, each type of rock may be (2) revitalized/recycled/rebuilt into another type through different processes. Igneous rock is the rock type which (3) takes/makes/comes up most of the earth's outer crust, and is divided into plutonic and volcanic rocks. Volcanic rocks are formed when magma (4) rises/raises/increases to the earth's surface and (5) fires/leaks/pours out from a volcano. At this stage, it is known as 'lava'. When it (6) congeals/solidifies/sets, it becomes volcanic rock. After a volcanic eruption, lava cools down rapidly and the rocks it forms sometimes look like dark glass. However, some magma remains (7) trapped/surrounded/enveloped in subterranean passages and chambers. It becomes hard as it (8) crystallizes/petrifies/adapts. A typical example of these plutonic rocks is granite.

Both types of igneous rock on the surface are gradually (9) weathered/broken/smashed – in other words, they are eroded by rivers, wind, frost, waves and glaciers. The eroded rock splits into small fragments and becomes sediment, along with the tiny bones and shells of living organisms. This (10) moves/appears/ends up in lakes, seas, oceans and other natural basins when it is (11) transported/undertaken/diverted by the wind, water and ice flow. The sediment in the basins can be thousands of feet deep so the water in the lower layers is (12) flooded/squeezed/washed out and new minerals are formed. At this stage, loose sediment becomes sedimentary rock. However, both igneous rock and sedimentary rock can also (13) undertake/undergo/underlie dramatic change through the underground forces of extreme heat or pressure and can become metamorphic rock. If forced down deep enough, any type of rock can even (14) burn/melt/mould into magma again and eventually cool into igneous rock. In turn, all three types of rock can undergo weathering, erosion and sedimentation to (15) reappear/revert/remain to sedimentary rock. The 18th century geologist and discoverer of the rock cycle, James Hutton, said this about it; 'no vestige of a beginning, and no prospect of an end' – a perfect description indeed.

4**VOCABULARY****History****1 Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) that best fits each space.**

In the 1930s, a number of stone spear points were discovered in (1) ... across the American Southwest, particularly at Clovis, New Mexico. The fact that they were nearly identical suggested they had been (2) by a people with a shared cultural (3) The simple (4) discovered at Clovis were estimated to be approximately 11,000 years old, and as no earlier human (5) were known, the commonly held (6) was that the 'Clovis people' must have been the first to (7) foot there. Towards the end of the last ice age, sea levels would have been much lower, so it was proposed that Asian migrants must have (8) from what is now Russia to Alaska by a land bridge, and then used an ice-free corridor stretching from Canada to Latin America in the (9) of their migration. In 1997, however, the (10) of huts, fireplaces and tools were found in Monte Verde in Chile, and further (11) unearthed stone tools which would have been used by a hunting-and- (12) people. Radiocarbon dating analyses established that human (13) first occurred around 12,500 years ago. Use of the ice-free corridor would not have been (14) as it did not then exist. That discovery led to several new migration theories, focusing on both route and genetic (15)

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | A localities | B settings | C landscapes | D sites |
| 2 | A moulded | B carved | C formed | D configured |
| 3 | A tradition | B custom | C habit | D ritual |
| 4 | A antiques | B antiquities | C artefacts | D accessories |
| 5 | A environments | B communes | C habitats | D settlements |
| 6 | A knowledge | B view | C claim | D theory |
| 7 | A set | B put | C place | D rest |
| 8 | A extended | B expanded | C crossed | D transferred |
| 9 | A course | B duration | C schedule | D term |
| 10 | A ruins | B remains | C deposits | D relics |
| 11 | A evaluation | B expedition | C assessment | D excavation |
| 12 | A searching | B foraging | C gathering | D seeking |
| 13 | A habitation | B territory | C occupancy | D civilization |
| 14 | A workable | B feasible | C potential | D credible |
| 15 | A pathways | B origin | C lineage | D networks |

VOCABULARY 4 HISTORY**2 Complete each sentence with the most appropriate word from the box.**

abandoned	spread	expanded	founded
collapsed	dispersed	invaded	conquered

- 1 The ancient city was abandoned by its people, perhaps because of disease.
- 2 It is more accurate to say the Roman Empire slowly fell apart than quickly
- 3 The town was in the late 18th century when the settlers decided to stay.
- 4 Several foreign armies the island but the extreme climate forced them to retreat.
- 5 Researchers now know that the disease far more rapidly than previously believed.
- 6 When the society was , many of its people became slaves to the new rulers.
- 7 Civilization greatly once people knew how to create fire.
- 8 It is thought that tribes may have across the desert in search of water.

3 Complete each job definition with a word from the box.

historian	anthropologist	genealogist	archaeologist	geneticist
geologist	palaeontologist	Egyptologist	etymologist	

- 1 A(n) historian studies or writes about events in history.
- 2 A(n) studies ancient societies by looking at old tools, bones, and buildings that have been discovered or dug up.
- 3 A(n) studies how individual characteristics and behaviour are passed on through genes, from generation to generation.
- 4 A(n) studies the history of families and how they are related.
- 5 A(n) studies ancient Egypt, its culture, history and language.
- 6 A(n) studies the origin and development of particular words.
- 7 A(n) studies the development of human societies, beliefs and customs.
- 8 A(n) studies the history of the Earth by looking at fossils.
- 9 A(n) studies the way the Earth was formed and how it has changed.

4 Underline the most suitable word in each sentence.

- 1 A person's DNA can be used to discover their ancestors/predecessors/descendants.
- 2 Ancient/Antique/Prehistoric man used stone tools for approximately 3,000 years.
- 3 As a(n) indigenous/nomadic/tribal people, they would have constantly been travelling and following their herds.
- 4 Archaeologists often look for a trace/trail/deposit of evidence to solve a mystery.
- 5 The hieroglyphics/characters/tokens on the walls of the pyramid are well preserved.
- 6 Frequently found near rivers or coasts, middens/tombs/digs contain the kind of rubbish that is invaluable to archaeologists.
- 7 Small wooden amulets/carvings/statues of animals were hung from the walls.
- 8 Researchers will examine the skull/fossil/skeleton to see what diseases the man may have suffered.

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE

5 Replace the phrases in *italics* with the most appropriate phrase from the box.

golden age	era	decade	antiquity
dynasty	prehistory	lunar calendar	millennia

- 1 During the *most successful period* of Arab science, great discoveries were made in medicine and engineering. golden age.....
- 2 Some of the books on display date back to *ancient times*.
- 3 The Industrial Revolution was an important *long period of time* in the development of technology.
- 4 The professor has spent a *period of ten years* trying to decipher the meaning of the symbols.
- 5 The city was built *thousands of years* ago and its ruins are still visible.
- 6 The *28-day phase of the moon* was used by many people as a means of establishing the date.
- 7 The cave paintings go back to *a time not recorded in writing*.
- 8 This *period when members of the same family ruled* saw the development of major trade routes across the Asian continent.

6 Underline the correct word in *italics* to complete the collocation in bold.

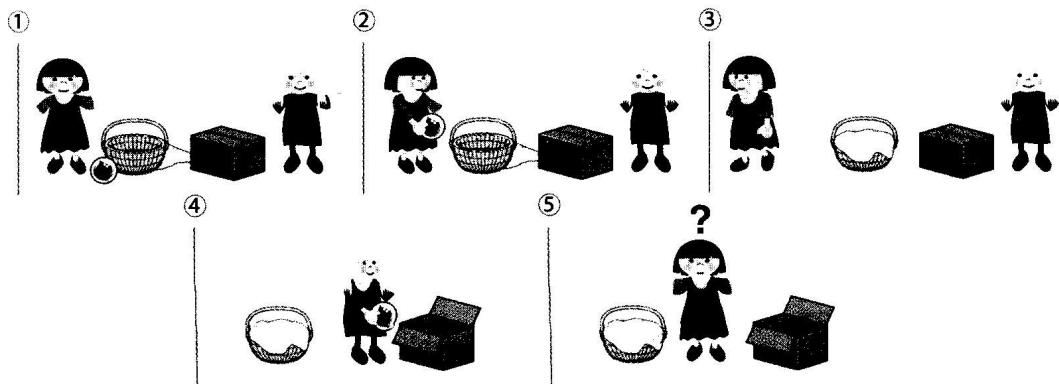
- 1 Ancient Greece is often referred to as the cradle/crib of Western civilization.
- 2 Man has sought to colonize new territory since the dawn/sunrise of time.
- 3 At the heart/key of the mystery lies the question of how the city was destroyed so quickly.
- 4 Some researchers now see a(n) imperfection/flaw in this argument.
- 5 Why the people abandoned the caves is at the core/centre of the debate.
- 6 Anthropologists believe that surplus food supplies were the root/key to their success.
- 7 Evidence has been found at the opening/mouth of the river that indicates human habitation.
- 8 The ancient city of Sumeria is said by some to be the source/birthplace of writing.

7 Match the human achievements (1–7) with their consequences (a–g).

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 The development of agriculture<u>e</u> 2 Knowledge of metalworking 3 Seafaring and navigation skills 4 Technological innovation 5 The use of irrigation systems 6 Advances in medical knowledge 7 The invention of writing | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a ensured that people made progress in simple machine making. b revolutionized the way that knowledge was transmitted. c resulted in the creation of weapons and utensils that were more durable. d facilitated greater life expectancy. e meant that people could cultivate crops rather than forage for food. f encouraged people to explore new territory and trade across oceans. g meant that farmers could water their land more effectively. |
|--|---|

5**VOCABULARY****The mind**

1 Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) that best fits each space.



A cognitive capacity humans possess is the ability to recognize (1) states in ourselves and in others, and to recognize differences in belief, desire and intention. This makes us better able to explain the actions of people around us and (2) what they may do next. We can learn to communicate more effectively and also to (3) others. This ability is known as 'Theory of Mind'. A (4) in Theory of Mind development is the ability to recognize that others may have beliefs about the world which are (5) Neuroscientists often test this ability in a child by showing them two dolls. One doll has a basket and the other a box. The basket contains a ball. The researcher tells the child one of the dolls is leaving the room, removes the doll and then moves the ball from the doll's basket to the second doll's box. The researcher brings back the first doll and asks the child where the doll will look for the ball. Children who say the doll will look for the ball in the basket pass the test. Most children under the age of four will answer 'the box' because they cannot (6) that the first doll wouldn't know what they have just (7) Children diagnosed with autism are also likely to fail this test of (8) with other people or characters.

Neuroscientist Rebecca Saxe recently conducted experiments amongst both sighted and non-sighted volunteers to test the (9) that Theory of Mind is acquired through visual observation of others over time. She found that identical brain regions in both groups became active when they were asked to (10) on the beliefs of others. This seems to indicate that visual observation has little to do with Theory of Mind acquisition after all.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 A knowledge | B brain | C thinking | D mental |
| 2 A presume | B guide | C assume | D predict |
| 3 A deceive | B mislead | C lie | D cheat |
| 4 A milestone | B signpost | C landmark | D marker |
| 5 A fake | B pretend | C false | D artificial |
| 6 A imagine | B dream | C suppose | D expect |
| 7 A participated | B witnessed | C regarded | D attended |
| 8 A comprehension | B realization | C empathy | D trust |
| 9 A hypothesis | B subject | C research | D case |
| 10 A consider | B reason | C speculate | D guess |

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE

2 Replace the words in bold with a synonym/phrase from the box. Then circle the correct option A–D.

instinctive

helpful

intellectual

operational

understand

control

weaken

determine

disputed

suggested

responded

told

1 What are we told about the ability known as Theory of Mind in the first paragraph?

- A It is a **cognitive** ability found only in mankind.
- B People use it primarily for **cooperative** purposes.
- C It shows the order in which the brain undergoes **functional** development.

D It is an ability that is **innate** within humans. instinctive

2 The aim of the test conducted by neuroscientists is to

- A **undermine** the concept of Theory of Mind.
- B illustrate how adults may **manipulate** children.
- C **ascertain** the age at which children develop Theory of Mind.
- D establish who children are more likely to **empathize** with.

3 What does the writer say about Rebecca Saxe's experiment?

- A The participants were not **informed** about its overall purpose.
- B It **indicated** that sight did not play a role in Theory of Mind development.
- C The brains of sighted and non-sighted volunteers **reacted** differently to it.
- D It **challenged** the views Saxe had previously held about Theory of Mind.

3 Complete each sentence with a form of the word in CAPITALS.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1 The researchers are working with teenagers with <u>behavioural</u> | BEHAVE |
| 2 The child's poor awareness was a concern to his teachers. | SPACE |
| 3 The brain has to constantly deal with a huge amount of <u>input</u> . | SENSE |
| 4 The subjects first had to a series of black and white images. | MEMORY |
| 5 Some people claim to know when danger is present. | INTUITION |
| 6 Our experience of the world may not be the same as others'. | PERCEIVE |

VOCABULARY 5 THE MIND

4 Underline the two words or phrases in *italics* which are similar in meaning.

- 1 People with insomnia are *prone to/addicted to/susceptible to* hallucinations and anxiety.
- 2 Anyone who has had a traumatic experience may be *overcome/overrated/overwhelmed* by sadness.
- 3 It is *a tendency to/an addiction to/a craving for* caffeine that makes it hard to stop drinking coffee.
- 4 Rapid eye movement is a(n) *accidental/subconscious/involuntary* action during the process of lying.
- 5 The need for social interaction is an *instinctive/interior/innate* human desire.
- 6 In some people, gambling becomes a(n) *forceful/uncontrollable/compulsive* habit.
- 7 Under such stress, Chris isn't capable of making a *logical/rational/cerebral* decision.
- 8 Nicotine can *activate/stimulate/enliven* the brain's pleasure centres, making it hard to give up smoking.
- 9 Nuha's ability to remember thousands of dates was a remarkable *trait/mood/attribute*.
- 10 Researchers questioned whether the *cognition/mindset/mentality* of violent criminals was connected to their early childhood.

5 Complete the definitions with a word from the box.

willpower	hallucinations	well-being	IQ	amnesia
disorder	obsession	dementia	hypochondria	phobia

- 1 Some who is determined to succeed has a great deal of *willpower*.....
- 2 Someone who perceives images which do not exist is experiencing
- 3 Someone who is unable to stop thinking about the same subject has a form of
- 4 Someone who performs very well in an intelligence test has a high
- 5 Someone whose behaviour is anti-social may be suffering from a mental
- 6 Someone whose brain no longer functions properly as they get older has
- 7 Someone who treats people for depression wants to improve their emotional
- 8 Someone who has no memory of the recent and/or distant past is suffering from
- 9 Someone who has an extreme fear of something, for example, spiders, has a
- 10 Someone who often believes they are ill when they are healthy suffers from

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE

6 Replace the words or phrases in brackets with a more academic word from the box.

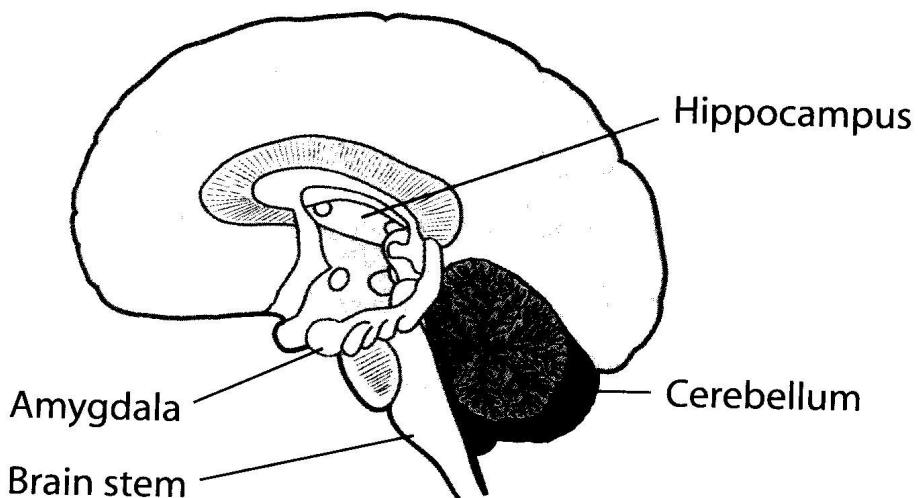
consolidate	provoke	convert	monitor	stimulate
resemble	store	retrieve	modify	relate

The hippocampus helps to (1) consolidate..., (connect and strengthen) learning and (2) (change and transfer) information from working memory via electrical signals to longterm storage. It constantly checks information that is sent to working memory and will then instantly (3) (compare) it to stored experiences.

The amygdala appears to play an important role in emotions. When a person's experiences (4) (excite) the amygdala, it can produce rage but can also (5) (cause) fear or pleasure. It encodes an emotional message, if one is present, when learning is transferred from working memory to long-term storage. So, if a person happens to (6) (get back) that kind of memory, an emotional message will also be recalled.

The role of the cerebellum is to coordinate every movement. For example, it can (7) (make changes to) and coordinate commands to swing a golf club, and allow a hand to bring a cup to the lips without spilling its contents. It may also (8) (save) the memory of rote movements, such as touch-typing and tying a shoelace.

The brain stem is the oldest and deepest part of the brain and neuroscientists often refer to it as the 'reptilian brain' since it appears to (9) (look like) the entire brain of a reptile. It is the centre of sensory reception, and is used to (10) (check) vital body functions such as heartbeat and body temperature.



6**VOCABULARY****Technology****1 Choose the answer (A, B, C or D) that best fits each space.**

I'm sure that many people in this lecture hall have, at some time, attempted to open up an image file in order to (1) their photos onto a social (2) site, only to find the file has been (3) You find there's no way to (4) your digital memories as you've already (5) the photos from your memory card. Worse is the realization that your entire hard drive has (6) and that you never made back-up copies of your dissertation, years of research, and so on. Right now, I'm afraid, there's no guarantee that any of our data will survive in the (7) currently available. You see, manufacturers want to (8) the speed and capacity of drives, but aren't worried about long-term stability. Flash memory drives are not a reliable alternative as they have an estimated (9) lifespan of ten years. Top-end CDs with the gold and the phthalocyanine dye layers will (10) longer. The other issue of course, is that technology is constantly becoming (11)

Many of your parents will have video cassettes at home but unless you have a video player still in (12), you are unlikely to ever view the content. The same goes for any documents saved on floppy disks; no modern PC comes with a (13) drive. It's ironic, of course, that paper, the old (14) of transferring information, is actually more durable than its modern equivalents.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 A upload | B paste | C share | D display |
| 2 A meeting | B discussion | C networking | D chatroom |
| 3 A disturbed | B disrupted | C spoilt | D corrupted |
| 4 A retrieve | B return | C retrace | D reform |
| 5 A rubbed | B cancelled | C withdrawn | D erased |
| 6 A collapsed | B crashed | C fallen | D broken |
| 7 A formats | B shapes | C means | D types |
| 8 A excel | B build | C boost | D uplift |
| 9 A top | B maximum | C peak | D upper |
| 10 A spend | B act | C produce | D last |
| 11 A terminal | B obsolete | C expired | D invalid |
| 12 A operation | B order | C function | D occupation |
| 13 A fitting | B required | C compatible | D matched |
| 14 A opportunity | B medium | C source | D technology |

IELTS LANGUAGE PRACTICE

2 Complete the sentences by writing a word from the box in each space.

microchip	feature	gadget	switch	wire
sensor	glitch	application	device	console

- 1 The tiny silicon microchip has completely changed the way computers work.
- 2 It was an innovative safety that other cars had yet to incorporate.
- 3 At the flick of a , electricity brings power into our homes.
- 4 By manipulating their , video games players may actually be developing coordination skills.
- 5 Women were the key consumers of this new kitchen in the 1950s.
- 6 It was a complex that was used to calculate astronomical positions.
- 7 At that time, the same telephone ran from house to house.
- 8 The session will enable you to use the new spreadsheet
- 9 The engineers believe that the is small and can easily be fixed.
- 10 Even the smallest movement is picked up by a nearby

3 Replace the definition in brackets with a word or phrase from the box.

state of the art	durable	waterproof	handy	complex	faulty
mobile	revolutionary	heat-resistant	synthetic	commercially viable	

- 1 The surgeons will use state of the art (the most advanced) technology to carry out the operation.
- 2 The designers believe that their product will be (at a price consumers can afford).
- 3 The tool is made of a material that is strong and (will not break for a long time).
- 4 Any instrument they used had to be made of material that was (able to exist in hot temperatures without melting).
- 5 The fabric used to make their clothes needed to be (able to keep out rain or moisture).
- 6 If the product is (not working correctly), please return it to the manufacturer.
- 7 In 1939, the first (made from artificial materials) fibre to be produced was nylon.
- 8 A portable GPS system is (useful) in emergencies.
- 9 The printing press was an invention that allowed the public access to written texts, and can easily be described as (completely changing the way something is done).
- 10 Users found the instructions to be (detailed and not simple).
- 11 The robot is (able to move around) on flat surfaces only.