

IELTS VOCABULARY

ABSTRACT:

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

AUTHORS:

Nafia Zuhana (IELTS Trainer)

Fathima Shehnaz (IELTS Trainer)



Published by IELTSMaterial.com

This publication is in copyright. All rights are reserved, including resale rights. This e-book is sold subject to the condition that no part of this e-book may also be copied, duplicated, stored, distributed, reproduced or transmitted for any purpose in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, or by any information storage and retrieval system without written permission from the author.

Preface

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

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

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

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

IELTS Material

<http://ieltsmaterial.com> | ieltsmaterial.com@gmail.com

Contents

INTRODUCTION	6
People and Relationship	8
Glossary	8
Exercises	9
Essay	9
Education	11
Glossary	11
Exercises	12
Exercises	13
Essay	14
Health	15
Glossary	15
Exercises	16
Essay	18
Adventure	19
Glossary	19
Exercises	20
Essay	22
Gadgets	23
Glossary	23
Exercises	24
Essay	25
Places	27
Glossary	27
Exercises	28
Essay	29
Environment	31
Glossary	31
Exercises	32
Essay	33
Transportation	34
Glossary	34

Exercises	35
Essay	36
Culture	38
Glossary	38
Exercises	39
Essay	40
Business	41
Glossary	41
Exercises	42
Essay	43
Crime and Law	45
Glossary	45
Exercises	46
Essay	47
Employment	49
Glossary	49
Exercises	49
Essay	51
Leisure.....	52
Glossary	52
Exercises	52
Essay	53
Answer key	55
People and Relationship	55
Education.....	55
Health	56
Adventure.....	56
Gadgets.....	57
Places.....	57
Environment.....	58
Transportation.....	58
Culture	58
Business	59

Crime and Law	59
Employment	60
Leisure	60

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Topics:

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

How is vocabulary important for listening?

Our ears can do wonders. In the listening module, you will be asked to listen to an audio lasting 30 minutes, and you need to understand the meaning of certain words and the context in which it is used.

Having appropriate knowledge of words and their meaning along with its pronunciation will help you crack the answer faster.

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

VOCABULARY FOR SPEAKING

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

VOCABULARY FOR READING

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

VOCABULARY FOR WRITING

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

Example:

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

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

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

People and Relationship

Glossary

Personal relationships

Parent - a mother or father of a person

Sibling - a brother or sister

Spouse - a person's husband or wife

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

Professional relationships

Client - a customer or someone who receives services

Employer - a person or organization that employs people

Employee - someone who is paid to work for someone else

Colleague - one of a group of people who work together

Characteristics

easy-going - relaxed and not easily upset or worried

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Charming – pleasant and attractive

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

Lively - full of energy and enthusiasm; interesting and exciting

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

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

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

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

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

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct relation.

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

B. Use the right word in the blank.

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

Essay

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

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

Emerging technologies such as smartphones, mobile applications, laptops and video games create a **cultural gap** between two generations. While the parents prefer personal one-on-one interaction, children use Facebook and Twitter to communicate with friends. The gap is further increased by the spread of western ideas in developing countries. This is evident in the difference in the food habits of parents and their children. The former prefers traditional homemade food, whereas the latter prefers burgers and junk food. A recent survey conducted in India claimed that western cultural influence spread through international brands such as Levi's, McDonald's, KFC and Facebook and had decreased the time children spent with parents in 2019 by at least 35 per cent as compared to 1998. This has tremendously increased the differences in thoughts, ideas and actions between the two generations.

Because the older generation is not always **broad-minded**, their stubborn beliefs lead the youth to turn **arrogant** and **clumsy**.

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

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

Education

Glossary

School

Kindergarten/ Elementary - the first year of school, for children aged five.

Middle school - a school for children between the ages of about nine and 14.

High school - a school in the US for older children, usually children from grades 9-12, or aged approximately 14-18.

Curriculum - the subjects studied in a school, college, etc. and what each subject includes.

Absent - not in the place where you are expected to be, especially at school

Break - to interrupt or to stop something for a short period

Educate - to teach someone, especially using the formal system of school, college, or university.

Dictionary - a book that contains a list of words in alphabetical order and explains their meanings, or gives the word for them in another language; an electronic product giving similar information on a computer, smartphone, etc.

Course - a set of classes or a plan of study on a particular subject, usually leading to an exam or qualification.

Handwriting - a person's style of writing done with a pen or pencil.

School subjects

- Maths
- Science
 - Physics
 - Chemistry
 - Biology
- Literature
- Language
- History
- Geography
- Music
- Art
- Information technology
- P. E (Physical Education)

Exercises

There are dialogues from students on side B and the subjects on Side A. Match these dialogues with the subjects.

Side A	Side B
1. Maths	A. I enjoyed reading the book assigned to us last week. The author had written it brilliantly.
2. Biology	B. I was told that we would be learning one instrument along with vocals this year.
3. Chemistry	C. I find it extremely difficult to avoid careless mistakes while I do my sums.
4. Literature	D. The beaker broke when I turned around to pick up the test tube.
5. P. E	E. I tend to forget the dates during the exam. Why couldn't they have fought all the wars in a single period?
6. Music	F. I tried not to puke when they told me to dissect a frog.
7. History	G. I managed to act sick when he called me to exercise today.

Read this conversation and identify the words related to education. Also find the meaning of these words according to context.

I cannot believe that our child has started kindergarten. In no time, she will be learning art, alphabets, music and another language. It's all in her curriculum. I can't wait to hear all about it. I hope her teacher appreciates her handwriting. She's always been tone-deaf – I hope she changes and begins to love music as much as I do.

- 8.....
- 9.....
- 10.....
- 11.....
- 12.....
- 13.....
- 14.....
- 15.....

University

Degree - a course of study at a college or university, or the qualification given to a student after he or she has completed his or her studies.

University - a place where people study for an undergraduate (= first) or postgraduate (= higher level) degree.

Certificate - the qualification that you receive when you are successful in an exam.

Course - a set of classes or a plan of study on a particular subject, usually leading to an exam or qualification.

Diploma - a document given by a college or university to show that you have passed a particular exam or finished your studies.

Graduate - a person who has a first degree from a university or college.

Enrol - to put yourself or someone else onto the official list of members of a course, college, or group.

Attend - to go officially and usually regularly to a place, in this case a university.

Lecture - a formal talk on a serious subject given to a group of people, especially students.

Faculty - the people who teach in a department in a college.

Presentation - a talk giving information about something.

Dissertation - a long piece of writing on a particular subject, especially one that is done in order to receive a degree at a college or university.

Tutorials - a period of study with a tutor involving one student or a small group.

Thesis - a long piece of writing on a particular subject, especially one that is done for a higher college or university degree.

Hypothesis - an idea or explanation for something that is based on known facts but has not yet been proved.

Research - a detailed study of a subject, especially in order to discover (new) information or reach a (new) understanding.

Qualification - an official record showing that you have finished a training course or have the necessary skills, etc.

Exercises

Summary Completion

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the table below.

Words
lecture
tutorials
faculty
enrol
course
degree
university

I have decided to **16** _____ in the Creative Writing **17** _____ held at Crawford **18** _____. I will be earning a post-graduate **19** _____ if I complete this course. One of the reasons why I want to enrol to this course in this university is because it has good **20** _____ and they also conduct one to one **21** _____ in addition to the **22** _____ every week.

Essay

'Education is not a luxury, but a basic human right & as such, should be free for everyone irrespective of personal wealth. Do you agree or disagree?'

As they say, "Education is the passport to the future", it is a vivid indicator of development and therefore is indispensable. I agree with the view that education, in particular, the primary level of education should be free for everyone but with the intention of receiving better **knowledge**. This essay focuses on why education should be free and what we can expect from the government.

I agree that anything which is made free, declines in its value and education can lose its quality. But it is also true that people know how valuable education is, and it is the only ladder to help reach the goals they dream of. In short, if everyone gets free education, they at least have a chance to reach the basic level of education irrespective of the quality. It could be their **road to success** and indirectly help the nation prosper.

However, nothing comes for free. It is a stable source of earning for thousands or millions of people to support their lives. In India, government **schools** provide free education and teachers are paid a huge amount as salary. I had a six-month training in a government school, where children in 8th standard are still learning English alphabets. So, the quality of education depends on the money one spends. So, the government should take initiatives to provide quality education at affordable rates.

To conclude, I would say that the intention of getting educated is to gain knowledge and earn a fixed promise for a better life and not do it for the sake of it. More facilities should be provided to individuals since childhood, aiming at a better future.

Health

Glossary

Fitness- the condition of being physically fit and healthy.

Healthiness-the condition of being physically fit and healthy.

Heartiness-The characteristic of being hearty; fillingness; wholesomeness.

Robustness- the quality or condition of being strong and in good condition.

Sap-the fluid which circulates in the vascular system of a plant, consisting chiefly of water with dissolved sugars and mineral salts.

Soundness-the state of being in good condition

Verdure-lush green vegetation.

Wellness-the state of being in good health, especially as an actively pursued goal.

Fettle- condition.

Shape-the external form, contours, or outline of someone or something.

Cleanliness-the state or quality of being clean or being kept clean.

Hygiene-conditions or practices conducive to maintaining health and preventing disease, especially through cleanliness.

Hardiness-the ability to endure difficult conditions.

Lustiness- the quality of being healthy, energetic, and full of strength and power

Ruggedness: the property of being big and strong.

Stamina-the ability to sustain prolonged physical or mental effort.

Strength-the quality or state of being physically strong.

Vigor-physical strength and good health.

Vigorousness-very forceful or energetic

Vitality-the state of being strong and active; energy.

Bloom-a flower, especially one cultivated for its beauty.

Flush- become red and hot, typically as the result of illness or strong emotion.

Activeness-the trait of being active; moving or acting rapidly and energetically.

Agility-ability to move quickly and easily.

Liveliness-the quality of being outgoing, energetic, and enthusiastic.

Spryness-ease and grace in physical activity.

Weal-a red, swollen mark left on flesh by a blow or pressure.

Well-being-the state of being comfortable, healthy, or happy

Condition-the state of something concerning its appearance, quality, or working order.

Form-the visible shape or configuration of something.

Kilter-out of harmony or balance.

Toughness-the state of being strong enough to withstand adverse conditions or rough handling

Wholeness-an undivided or unbroken completeness or totality with nothing wanting

Wholesomeness-the quality of being beneficial and generally good for you.

Welfare-the health, happiness, and fortunes of a person or group.

Exercises

A. Match the sentence in the left-hand column with a sentence in the right-hand column. Use the words and phrases in bold to help you.

1. Mrs. Andy suffers from cold-sore , due to which she is unable to eat or chew.	a) Sudden clouding of the eye's lens and is the leading cause of blindness .
2. Sam has red rashy cheeks that spreads across the bridge of the nose, doctors say it is Lupus .	b) Mammogram helps detect this second most common type of cancer found in woman.
3. Mrs. Jane is not able to see properly it seems she is suffering from Cataract .	c) Red painful fluid-filled blister that appears near the mouth and lips.
4. Angel felt little painful lumps on her breasts	d) Scary red patches that looks like butterfly wings on the nose.

and later detected that she had breast cancer .	
5. Mrs. Parker is suffering from Melanoma , a type of skin cancer.	e) A virus spread by an infected animal biting another person or animal.
6. John has rabies , he was bitten by his pet.	f) Invades nearby tissues and spreads to other parts of the body.

B. Replace the words or phrases in bold in these sentences with a word or phrase from the box so that the sentence sounds more natural. There are three words or phrases that you do not need.

Active a diet consultant conventional medicine debilitating diagnoses vitamins
 minerals operation protein surgeon therapeutic traditional medicines holistic medicine

7. If you suffer from a bad back, a massage will be **able to cure or relieve the disorder**.
8. A key to good health is to choose the right type of **food to eat**, that is high in fiber and low in fat.
9. Most people rely on **modern pills and tablets** when they are ill, to cure them.
10. Some **old-fashioned cures for illnesses**, such as herbal tablets and remedies, are becoming increasingly popular these days.
11. Many people are turning to **treatments which involve the whole person, including their mental health, rather than just dealing with the symptoms of the illness**.
12. Doctors sometimes refer their patients to a **medical specialist attached to a hospital**.
13. It takes many years of training to become a **doctor specializing in surgery**.
14. Meat, eggs and nuts are rich sources of a **compound which is an essential part of living cells, and which is essential to keep the human body working properly**.

15. On his holiday, he had to take **essential substances which are not synthesized by the body but are found in food and are needed for growth and health**, because the food he ate lacked the B and C groups.

16. Calcium and zinc are two of the most important **substances found in food**.

Essay

Stress is now a major problem in many countries around the world. What are some of the factors in modern society that cause this stress, and how can we reduce it?

One of the most prominent issues that society deals with today is stress. **Stress** is a problem that can have a **detrimental effect** on many people's lives. There are many factors in modern society responsible for this. However, there are ways to make a gradual yet potential impact. In this essay, I will discuss the factors causing it and the methods to reduce it.

To begin with, everybody dreams of a better living. The constant **thrives** to attain goals can be depressing at times. The **fight for survival**, however, begins with a healthy competition with their counterparts. This constant routine can become a never-ending battle. Furthermore, some people have a notion that happiness is of those who have all the luxuries of life. Stress begins with teenage. At that age, they are not only pressured to accept the **physical and emotional changes** but also made to struggle fiercely to become an ideal person according to the norms set by society. In other words, everyone experiences **stress and dissatisfaction** with themselves and their lives, be it on the personal or professional front.

Nevertheless, solving such problems is difficult but not impossible. Better time management will help in **reducing stress**. Time management includes setting priorities and what needs to be done most importantly. For example, students can prepare their study schedule before they have an important test. Moreover, strengthening the bond with their families and friends can often help one realize that they all sail in the same boat and that their **problems** at times are not much considering what other people go through.

In conclusion, I would like to say that stress does come in some or the other way. But it is important to learn to **deal** with it. From loving oneself to believing the inner strength that we all are born with, there are several ways to **overcome** stress. Having a clear goal with positive intentions and determination can help in boosting oneself to bring order in life and relieve stress.

Adventure

Glossary

Experience: Practical contact with and observation of facts or events.

Trip: A journey or voyage.

Exploit: A program or technique.

Feat: An act or accomplishment of great courage, skill, or imagination; an achievement.

Scene: The place where an incident in real life or fiction occurs or occurred.

Contingency: a future event or circumstance which is possible but cannot be predicted with certainty.

Endangerment: The action of putting someone or something at risk or in danger.

Enterprise: A willingness to undertake new or risky projects; energy and initiative.

Jeopardize: To expose to loss or injury; imperil.

Chance: An unpredictable event or accidental happening

Undertaking: The act of one who undertakes, or engages in, any project or business.

Occurrence: an incident or event.

Venture: An undertaking that is dangerous, daring, or of uncertain outcome.

Enterprise: (Archaic) The qualities which prompt one to undertake difficult and dangerous exploits; chivalric prowess.

Hazard: Chance or an accident.

Peril:(Insurance) An event which causes a loss, or the risk of a specific such event.

Happening: an event or occurrence.

Incident: an instance of something happening; an event or occurrence.

Venturesome: willing to take risks or embark on difficult or unusual courses of action.

Dido: A mischievous or foolish action

Escapade: Archaic) An escape from restraint or confinement.

Brash: Impetuous or rash

Daring: Courageous, or showing bravery.

Incautious: Careless, reckless, not exercising proper caution.

Quest: The definition of a quest is a search to find something or to achieve a goal.

Risky: involving risk; hazardous; dangerous

Speculative: The definition of speculative is based on thoughts not evidence.

Temerarious: Reckless; rash

Frolic: A playful trick; prank

Inertia: A tendency to remain in a fixed condition without change; disinclination to move or act

Passiveness: The condition of being passive; passivity.

Latency: The state or quality of being latent.

Saga: A long detailed report:

Vagary: Vagary is an odd, unexpected action.

Exercises

1.Fill in the blanks with the phrases given in the box below:

find a gem	To take a red eye	Break the journey
a stopover	Put me on standby	The first leg of the journey
Off the beaten path	To get away	Get itchy feet
Off the beaten track	To take the road less traveled	

1. I had an arduous journey to the South of Vietnam last year. I thought I would _____ somewhere but I finally did it all in one go.
2. Try to find a local guide when you visit a foreign country to successfully _____ during your trip.
3. I had _____ in China on the way to Thailand, had a bit of a rest, and did the sights there before travelling on.
4. Last week I got a flight on a low-cost airline to Paris. I then tried to get a flight to the UK but they were all full, so they _____.
5. My best friend is an intrepid traveler who has a real sense of adventure. He always loves to set out on a journey _____.
6. Adventurous travelers like _____ when visiting a new country.
7. _____ got me to the UK but it just gave me very little indication of what lay ahead.
8. Travellers these days make the effort to get off the tourist trail and look for _____ destinations to experience the raw beauty of the country.
9. I had _____ and now I'm exhausted.
10. Last week, I had a great chance _____ from the hustle and bustle of the city to visit an ancient village in the countryside.
11. I've always had a thirst for adventure and often _____ so I decided to set out on a journey from the North to the South of Australia next month.

2. Replace the underlined words from the article and replace it words given the box below:

Adventure tourism is to a great degree confounding term. The meaning of this term changes from individual to individual, association to association. Notwithstanding, the closest definition to what the majority would agree is a **12. outside** activity including the common habitat where the result seen by the members is obscure.

It is hard to follow its origin yet first **13. encounter** explorers were dealers. Erickson found North America. Columbus found America and Vasco Da Gama discovered India. Yet, that was when modernization had not been a part of our day to day lives.

The adventure travel as we probably are aware it today started three and kept decades down when individuals began investigating the Nepalian Himalayan mountain ranges. The **14. travelers** found the greater part of this coincidentally. They **15. aimed Bhutan**, Afghanistan, Algeria, Bali, Nile and as of late the Alps. On the planet, individuals have been going around however in India experience has grown calm as of late. Be that as it may, the ascent has been relentless and India is accepted to be one among the main ten destinations of the world.

Essay

Nowadays many young people are drawn towards dangerous sports. What makes them so attractive? What measures should be taken to regulate such sports and minimize the risks?

It is an undeniable fact that people, especially youth, are going crazy after **adventurous** and **thrilling** sports. Youngsters are mostly attracted and try these sports without being aware of the dangers involved. This essay focuses on a few measures that the sports agencies or the government can **undertake**.

To begin with, we all know that youngsters are adventurous and **courageous**. They enjoy trying all kinds of sports that help them gain attention and experience without realizing that they are **endangering** themselves in the process. Social media is one major platform where they get to see such **stunts**. It is where they see their friends or celebrities posting videos to gain more likes and followers. But what they fail to understand is that all the stunts are performed under strict **supervision**.

To prevent the **risks** associated with these sports, a set of safety guidelines should be distributed to all the participants beforehand. The organizing team should be well trained and certified to teach participants all the required skills to handle any difficult situation. The concerned team should accurately check the health condition of the people and the equipment to avoid **mishaps**. A rescue team must be available in case of any mishaps.

In conclusion, it is always fascinating for youngsters to participate in thrilling sports. However, it is important to know the risks involved and be physically and mentally fit for the sport.

Gadgets

Glossary

Appliance: A device or machine for performing a specific task.

Device: The definition of a device is a tool or technique used to do a task.

Invention: A new device, method, or process developed from study and experimentation.

Thingamajig: Something that one does not know the name of.

Gimmick: Anything that tricks or mystifies; deceptive or secret device.

Doodad: Any small object or device whose name is not known or is temporarily forgotten.

Contraption: Figuratively, derogatory or ironic) Any object.

Contrivance: The definition of contrivance is the thing that causes something to happen.

Widget: The definition of a widget is a general term for a small gadget or device.

Gizmo: Any gadget or contrivance.

Doohickey: A thing (used in a vague way to refer to something whose name one cannot recall)

Novelty: In novelty theory, newness, density of complexification, and dynamic change as opposed to static habituation.

Concern: A matter that relates to or affects one.

Jigger: An article or a device, the name of which eludes one.

Thing: A thought, notion, or utterance.

Point to note: Do not try and learn this list of vocabulary. Identify the vocabulary you find useful for answering practice questions about technology. Record these in your vocabulary notebook and practice using them regularly.

Exercises

1. Match the information:

1. A person who knows a lot about technology especially computers or other electronic equipment.	a) Computer buff
2. The development and use of a new idea or method	b) to boot up
3. Very modern	c) to upgrade
4. The latest stage of development of a product, using the most recent ideas and method and including the latest features.	d) to surf the internet
5. Something you could not manage without; absolutely necessary.	e) e-books
6. Not in use anymore, having been replaced by something better.	f) game changer
7. The effect of something.	g) impact
8. Someone who knows a lot about computers and might be considered an expert.	h) obsolete
9. To start a computer	i) Indispensable
10. To obtain a more powerful or feature-rich computer, electronic device or piece of software.	j) state-of-the art
11. To look at a series of websites one after the other.	k) cutting-edge
12. A book published in digital form and read on a computer or other dedicated electronic device.	i) innovation
13. A new idea or factor that significantly changes an existing situation or way of doing something.	m) a techie

2) Use the vocabulary in the exercise above to fill in the blanks:

14. I spent hours _____ searching for the best offers on clothing.

15. Although I have a good understanding of the software I use at work, I certainly wouldn't call myself _____.

16. The professor's new theory was _____ and if proved correct, brought the possibility of time travel one step closer.
17. Our new mobile phone is still in development but it is at _____ of technology.
18. I'm not surprised Shreya is working for a top computer agency as she was always a real _____ at school.
19. The best thing about _____ is that you can download them instantly and start reading them immediately.

Essay

Nowadays the way many people interact with each other has changed because of technology. In what ways has technology affected the types of relationships people make? Has this become a positive or negative development?

It is an undeniable fact that with the advent of **technology**, things have changed for better or worse. One of the major fields affected is the way people interact and communicate. This essay puts light on the advantages and disadvantages of **high-tech** life.

Undoubtedly, technology has changed the way we lead our lives, and these changes are prominent over the last decade. Technology has impacted our lives, positively and negatively. One area that has dramatically changed is the way we communicate and maintain our relationship nowadays. And in my opinion, technology has positively affected our communication and the way we make relationships and maintain it. Despite some negative effects, most of us enjoy the positive aspects of technology. In the past, the ways of interaction were very limited.

I completely believe that technology has a great tangible effect on our **communication**. Nowadays, it's very easy to interact with your relatives -and even with the government and organisations- either by emails, mobiles, chatting, etc. and I think that this has improved the relationships and enhanced it. Especially during this pandemic, everyone is connected with their loved ones even from behind locked doors. From communicating to raising voice over certain sensitive matters, social media has paved the way for people to interact and connect instantly. So, technology has helped people come out of their safe bubbles and open their minds. Children nowadays have learned to open up with their parents. Thanks to the technology and kind of information they are exposed to.

However, with advanced technology, people have found more ways to exploit this freedom of speech or action in the form of hate messages or comments, **hacking**, portraying false identity and much more. People, whether young or old, is addicted to the internet. People now can deceive others using identity theft and **fraud identity**. The personal touch of communication like handwritten letters, face-to-face communications were more effective in some cases, like meeting your friend is still more important than just writing him an email.

To conclude, despite all that, I still see some failings in the development of the means of interaction. For instance, the very high cost each person spends every day on communication. But that doesn't have a

great effect on the positive role that technology has made in the field of interaction between people and I think these defects are very easy to be solved.

Places

Glossary

Hometown - the town or city that a person is from, especially the one in which they were born and lived while they were young.

Cosmopolitan - containing or having experience of people and things from many different parts of the world.

Suburbs - an area on the edge of a large town or city where people who work in the town or city often live.

Rural - in, of, or like the countryside

Urban - of or in a city or town

Country side - land not in towns, cities, or industrial areas, that is either used for farming or left in its natural condition.

Village - a group of houses and other buildings that is smaller than a town, usually in the countryside.

Town - a place where people live and work, containing many houses, shops, places of work, places of entertainment, etc., and usually larger than a village but smaller than a city.

Outskirts - the areas that form the edge of a town or city.

Cottage - a small house, usually in the countryside.

Describing places

Vibrant - energetic, exciting, and full of enthusiasm

Lively - full of energy and enthusiasm; interesting and exciting

quaint - attractive because of being unusual and especially old-fashioned

sprawling - covered with buildings across a large area, often ones that have been added gradually over a period of time

ancient - of or from a long time ago, having lasted for a very long time

contemporary - existing or happening now

Traffic congestion - a situation in which a place is too blocked or crowded, causing difficulties. Mostly traffic congestion in terms of places.

Breath-taking – Extremely surprising, beautiful etc.

Exercises

1. Sentence completion:

I don't live in the city; my **1. _____ (a place you are born into)** is about two hours from the **outskirts** of the city. I live in a small **2. _____ (a place bigger than the village, smaller than the city)** there. It isn't as **3. _____ (energetic and exciting)** as the city, instead it's the opposite of the atmosphere in the city, it's calm and **4. _____ (has unusual spots)**. It has a lot of **5. _____ (very old)** buildings that are retained for their beauty. The Ash museum, for example, is **6. _____ (extremely beautiful)** when the building is lit up at night. You would be awestruck by the beauty of my town. It doesn't have any **7. _____ (too many cars on the road)** either as it has only a small population.

2. Match the following words/phrases to their respective meanings

8. Been through the war	a. buildings or areas are in very bad condition
9. Middle of nowhere	b. a place that is very remote, far from any city or town.
10. Run down	c. a place that does not have a roof
11. Open-air	d. a place or thing that shows signs of a lot of use or is significantly damaged.
12. High-rise	e. a tall modern building with many floors

Essay

Today more people are travelling than ever before. Why is this the case? What are the benefits of travelling for the traveller?

Gone are the days when people used to spend all their lives in the same city, and **tour** was for rich people only. Now, with technological advancements, cheaper flight rates, and ever-increasing awareness towards other **states** and **countries**, the world has indeed become a smaller place. Having been a **travel enthusiast**, I can say that the tourism industry is changing fast and this is attracting a lot more **travellers** each year. This essay delves into the reasons behind increasing travellers and benefits of travelling.

Firstly, people want a break from their daily schedule, and they have easy access to the information they want. It is a fact that busier workdays and hectic lifestyles can quickly drain one out. People have started to work more and earn more as compared to earlier days. Also, with the amount of information that the internet has got, everyone is better informed about the world outside their office or home. These things have led to the increase in the number of people who opt travelling as a way to get away.

Secondly, **Tourism** is a source of huge income to many countries and is taken very seriously. Countries like Australia and France have travel & tourism as an important part of their economy. Tourism contributes to around 30% of the national GDP for Dubai. Thus, people have started picking up careers in the field of tourism, as **travel bloggers**, **trip organisers**, etc. These factors have led to the increase in tourism.

I believe travelling helps us meet different people and learn about their traditions, outside or even within a country. India itself is a collection of customs, flavours and languages. **Visiting places** one has never been to and meeting people with different beliefs broadens our perspectives. Introduction to different cultures motivates one to respect the mutual differences. It helps us understand people in a new light, which can be very helpful to alleviate tensions during political or cultural conflicts.

In a nutshell, I would say that travelling is equivalent to education. It can bring people closer to each other despite their differences, which is very important in today's global world.

Environment

Glossary

Habitat: the natural environment where an animal or plant lives.

Biodiversity: the number and types of plants and animals in a specific area or in the world.

Ecosystem: all the people, animals and plants living in an area and the way they affect each other and the environment.

Endangered species: a type of plant or animal that might stop existing.

Vegetation: plants in general.

Global warming: a gradual increase in the earth's temperature caused by gases surrounding the earth.

Pollute: to make air, water or soil dirty.

Deforestation: cutting down of trees in a particular area.

Climate change: changes in the world's weather, in particular an increase in temperature, caused by human activity.

Pollution: Damage caused to water, air, land etc. by harmful substances or waste.

Sustainable: causing little or no damage to the environment and therefore able to be continued over a long period of time.

Renewable energy: energy that is produced using natural resources such as the wind, sun, etc.

Conservation: the protection of animals, plants, natural areas and natural substances.

Veganism: the practice of not eating or using animal products (e.g. meat, fish, eggs, etc.)

Toxic/Toxin: Poisonous / A poisonous substance.

Sustainable: Causing little or no damage to the environment and therefore able to continue for a long time.

Environmentalism: the study of or an interest in the environment and the belief that it must be protected from harmful human activity.

Fossil fuels: A natural fuel such as coal, gas, or oil formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms.

Contamination: To make something less pure by exposing it to poisonous or polluting substances.

Waste: A material or substance which is eliminated or discarded as no longer useful or required after the completion of a process.

Emission: The production and discharge of something.

Erosion: To gradually reduce or destroy.

Drought: A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water.

Exercises

A. Use the idioms from the box to fill in the blanks:

reduce, reuse, recycle
 go green
 to have(has) a green thumb
 to go(going) solar

1. The three R's - _____ - all help to cut down on the amount of waste we produce.
2. What many people don't know is that by _____, they're also saving money.
3. My mother _____ and grows most of the fruit and veggies she consumes.
4. Grocery stores should _____ by using paper bags instead of plastic.

B) Match the first part of each sentence in the left-hand column with its second part in the right-hand column.

5. Some modern agricultural methods have been heavily criticized...	A) ... in many countries poaching is considered more
6. If you wear a fur coat in public, ...	(B)...on a successful panda breeding programme.
7. It is illegal to kill pandas, tigers...	(C)the government's conservation programme has been very successful.
8. I don't like zoos because I think...	(D)...with battery farming in particular receiving a lot of condemnation.
9. The Chinese government has spent a lot of money...	(E)...you risk coming under attack from animal rights activists.
10. In an attempt to preserve forests around the country...	(F)...or any other endangered species.
11. Hunters have killed so many animals that...	G) ...keeping animals in captivity is cruel.

Essay

Global warming is one of the most serious issues that the world is facing today. What are the causes of global warming, and what measures can governments and individuals take to tackle the issue?

A terrifying **threat** to our planet at the moment is **global warming**. The government in support with individuals have taken certain measures to tackle this life-threatening problem. This essay will examine the reasons why global warming is occurring and discuss some possible solutions.

The predominant factors resulting in global warming are the emissions of CO₂ and **deforestation**. CO₂, which damages the ozone layer, comes from several sources, but the most problematic are those coming from the burning of fossil fuels from power plants. Tonnes of CO₂ is released into the **atmosphere** every year. Another cause of these emissions is burning gasoline for transportation, which continues to grow because of our demand for cars and also our increasing worldwide consumption, resulting in an escalating need to transport goods. Also, forests store large amounts of carbon, so deforestation is causing larger amounts of CO₂ to remain in the atmosphere.

Nevertheless, there are potential ways to reduce the effects. Firstly, governments need to find ways in which they can reduce our dependence on fossil fuels and promote alternatives. Individuals can play a part by making lifestyle changes. People should try to buy cars with the best fuel economy, and only use their car when really necessary. They can also think of using bicycles, which will promote health and conserve fuel economy. They can also switch to energy companies that use renewable energy rather than **fossil fuels**. Finally, small things like buying **energy-efficient** light bulbs, turning off the electricity in the house, planting trees in the garden etc. can minimize global warming.

To conclude, although global warming is a serious issue, there are steps that governments and individuals can take to reduce its effects. We as a whole, can work in bringing about the change.

Transportation

Glossary

Shipment: the action of shipping goods.

Transport: take or carry (people or goods) from one place to another by means of a vehicle, aircraft, or ship.

Haulage: the commercial transport of goods.

Transit: the carrying of people or things from one place to another.

Carrying: support and move (someone or something) from one place to another.

Tram: an electric vehicle similar to a bus but goes along metal tracks on the road

Coach: a bus used to take groups of people on long journeys

Yacht: a boat used for travelling around for pleasure or racing

Overpass: a bridge that carries one road over another road.

Service road: A small road next to a busier, faster road, that you use to drive to homes and shops.

Traffic jam: a large number of vehicles on a road moving very slowly or not at all.

Emissions: the amount of gas, heat, light that is sent out.

Noise pollution: noise, such as that from traffic, that is considered unhealthy for people.

Environmentally-friendly: not harmful to the environment.

Abroad: In a foreign country.

Business trip: a journey taken for business purposes.

Commute: to travel regularly between work and home.

Space travel: travel through outer space.

Autonomous vehicle: a car capable of driving itself.

high-speed rail: a high-speed passenger train.

Vehicle: A machine, usually with wheels and an engine, used for taking people or goods from one place to another, especially on roads.

Infrastructure – the basic systems and services, such as transportation and power supplies, that a country or organization uses in order to work effectively.

A journey: the act of travelling from one place to another, especially in a vehicle.

Lane: a division of a road marked off with painted lines and intended to separate single lines of traffic; a narrow rural road.

Bypass / ring road / beltway: a road which circles a town or city and enables you to go faster from one point to another.

Junction: where two roads meet.

Roundabout: a road junction at which traffic moves in one direction around a central island to reach one of the roads converging on it.

Congestion: the state of being congested.

Diversion: a different route used because a road is closed.

Bottleneck: a place where a road becomes narrow or a place where there is often a lot of traffic, causing the traffic to slow down or stop.

Exercises

1. Match the idioms with their meanings:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Bumper to bumper | a) to get a free ride in someone else's vehicle |
| 2. Backseat driver | b) to leave early to avoid traveling when the roads are crowded |
| 3. Hit the road | c) a passenger in a car who gives unwanted advice to the driver |
| 4. Hitch a lift/ride | d) to begin a trip |
| 5. beat the traffic | e) with very little space between two cars in a line of cars |

2. Use the phrases in the box below to fill in the blanks:

Park-and-ride
the outskirts
overcrowded
to commute
to get off
to run a car
a speeding fine

to go on foot

6. The restaurant was only a mile from our house and we decided _____ so that we could all enjoy a bottle of wine and no-one had to worry about driving home.
7. I was really cross with myself for getting _____ but it was my own fault for driving too fast.
8. The _____ scheme was so successful that a second one was set up on the other side of the city.
9. It's great living on _____. It's easy to get into the city but we are also close to the countryside.
10. The tube is so _____ in the rush hour that it's impossible to get a seat.
11. It's not really worth _____ if you live in the city as it's easier and cheaper to get around on public transport.
12. Shona pushed the bell as she wanted _____ the bus at the next stop.
13. When Talin got her new job, she moved closer to the city so that she wouldn't have to _____ too far each day.

Essay

The impact that the growing demand for more flights has had on the environment is a major concern for many countries. Some people believe that one way to limit the number of people traveling by air is to increase the tax on flights. To what extent do you think this could solve the problem?

In recent times global warming has been attributed to frequent **air travel**. Some nations are concerned with the best method to solve this problem. Although certain folks presume that tax increment is the most effective way to tackle environmental damages, I believe offering aids to developing countries and **visa** restrictions will prove more effective.

Firstly, flights are mostly used by people who plan to **migrate** in search of greener pastures. Many people from developing and underdeveloped countries **travel abroad**, which promises a safer and bright future. If the government took initiatives and the developed countries do their bit of contribution, I believe **migration** to earn a better living can be avoided.

Secondly, restricting Visa access is another key method to mitigate the increasing demand for **flights**. The prominent example is during the covid pandemic. Many countries did not provide visas to people from outside the country. This step was taken to maintain safety, yet it helped in avoiding unnecessary trips. Restricting unnecessary **trips** is an excellent way to curtail frequent plane usage. Hence, it offers a more efficient approach than the high level of taxes on **airline** firms.

In conclusion, I would add that the impact of environmental damages caused by flights calls for concern. Even though some people believe that the best way to deal with it is by enforcing the tax, I strongly

condemn this idea and feel that foreign aids to developing nations and visa restrictions will be a better option to **explore**.

Culture

Glossary

Culture: The way of life for a group of people; i.e. food, culture, music, religion - etc.

Cultural Diffusion: The spreading of culture (music, food, language -etc.) from one region of the world to another.

Values: Your morals, what you believe is right or wrong.

Perceptions: How you view or see the world, your point of view.

Conformity: Accepting the rules and customs around you so that you can fit in and adapt to the local culture.

Ethnocentrism: Comparing your own culture to different ones around you. The belief that one's own culture is the best.

Mythology: a set of old religious beliefs from ancient times.

Stereotype: A generalized belief about a certain race or group of people; i.e. All Asians are smart, Blond people are not smart, Afr. Amer. are all great basketball players - etc.

Prejudice: A negative thought or opinion about a person or group of people someone makes, without knowing them. Often based on stereotypes.

Discrimination: The carrying out of an unfair action or treatment, based on someone's prejudice of a person or group of people.

Segregation: The separation of a group of people based on; race, religion, skin color - etc.

Racism: Any action or comment based on either prejudice, discrimination, or both.

Collectivist society: a type of society in which all people belong to a group and work together.

Diversity: A mixed group of people, skin color, race, religion - etc., in one place. i.e. - WVHS is a diverse school.

Ethnicity: identity through cultural ties to a particular origin (homeland or hearth).

Race: identity with a group of people who share a biological trait; i.e. skin color, hair color

Society: a group of people with a common culture and sense of unity.

Interdependence: People depending on each other for help, work, trade - etc.

Globalization: The increased flow of goods, services, money, and ideas across national borders.

Individualist society: a type of society in which everyone is special and cares about him or his closest family only.

Culture shock: a shock you suffer from after you move to a country with very different culture

Immigrate / emigrate:

come to a country to work or live / go out of your country somewhere else to work or live

To preserve: to keep (culture)

Cultural heritage: something left by people of your culture who lived before you, could be traditions, customs, art, architecture etc.

Migrant worker: people who travel in search of work.

Etiquette: a set of rules on how to behave properly (how to keep good manners)

Uncertainty: avoidance when you can't accept that something is unsure

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate vocabulary given in the box below:

preserves	opera	Inheritance	Heritage	values
media	fine art	Folklore	Conservation	Cultural norms
linguistic	handicrafts	Legend	Ceremony	

1. Folklore is a very effective _____ for transmitting our cultural heritage.
2. _____ skills are essential for a tour guide in the modern economy.
3. La Scala is the name of a famous _____ venue in Italy, which I'd like to visit.
4. Florence in Italy is a key destination for lovers of _____.
5. Our greatest _____ as a nation is our independence and fighting spirit.
6. African _____ is rich in stories of gods and monsters.
7. Robin Hood is a British _____, although most historians agree the character is based on a real person.
8. Our countryside is part of our national _____ and we should preserve it carefully.

9. Cultural _____ have been handed down for hundreds of years, but now they are starting to disappear.
10. _____ of old treasures is the main role of our city museum.
11. In some countries, marriage between cousins is a _____.
12. The government enters office with a long _____ at the presidential palace.

Essay

It is inevitable that as technology advances, traditional cultures will be lost. It seems that we cannot have these two things together. To what extent do you agree or disagree (or) Many old buildings protected by law are part of a nation's history. Some people think they should be knocked down and replaced by new ones. How important is it to maintain old buildings?

We live in an increasingly digital world, which indeed has advantages as well as certain disadvantages associated with it. This is evident in our **culture** and **traditions**. I partly disagree with the statement that technology and culture cannot thrive together. Although some **customs** and values are lost, technology has helped make some other traditions stronger.

Firstly, technology has highlighted the power of **traditional values** and has made them more prevalent. To illustrate, a website in India called Shaadi.com facilitates conventional Indian arranged **marriages** of eligible couples. There are, in fact websites for each **religion** that caters to their needs. Another example is Indian tourism websites, which acquaint foreigners with India's rich culture and diversity to lure them to visit the country. Through these examples, it is safe to say that traditional cultures are now thriving and have impactful presence because of technology. Thus, traditions and technology can succeed in tandem.

Consequently, due to the urge to adopt technology, some of the traditional values are being lost. One example of it is the deteriorating family values amongst youth. They prefer to spend more time online than physically with their families. For instance, in a survey by Hindustan Times, 50% of Indian youth living in urban areas spend more than 6 hours a day online, which means little family and study time. Undoubtedly, family values have been weakened by technology.

To conclude, technological advancements come with a cost. It benefits society by making certain traditions and customs more powerful and prevalent. On the other hand, it takes away some of our old **societal values**. It is upon us to use this tool for our betterment and by limiting its usage.

Business

Glossary

Running costs: the money that you spend regularly to operate a machine or to manage a business or service.

Budget: a financial plan for a defined period, often one year.

Revenue: income, especially of an organization and of a substantial nature.

Profit: A financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying, operating, or producing something.

Outcome: the way a thing turns out; a consequence.

Sales: the exchange of a commodity for money; the action of selling something.

Market: a regular gathering of people for the purchase and sale of provisions, livestock, and other commodities.

Marketing: activities a company undertakes to promote the buying or selling of a product or service.

Promotion: activity that supports or encourages a cause, venture, or aim.

Manufacturer: a person who buys goods or services from a shop or business.

Bankrupt:(of a person or organization) declared in law as unable to pay their debts.

Product: an article or substance that is manufactured or refined for sale.

Service: the action of helping or doing work for someone.

Productivity: the state or quality of being productive.

Tax: a compulsory contribution to state revenue, levied by the government on workers' income and business profits, or added to the cost of some goods, services, and transactions.

Social responsibilities: Working for the community, such as volunteering, giving blood donations, and working at a food bank or animal shelter.

Economy: set of interrelated production and consumption activities that aid in determining how scarce resources are allocated.

Advertising: the activity or profession of producing advertisements for commercial products or services.

Customers: a person who buys goods or services from a shop or business

Exercises

1. Match the phrases with their meanings:

1.to balance the books	a) to join another person to start or expand a business
2.to be self-employed	b) when a business is forced to close because it is unsuccessful.
3.to cold call	c) to earn money
4.cut throat competition	d) to do research into what potential customers would or wouldn't buy
5.to do market research	e) to make a sales call to someone without asking them for permission first
6.to draw up a business plan	f) to work for yourself/to not work for an employer
7. to drum up business	g) to not spend more money than you are earning
8. to earn a living	h) to write a plan for a new business
9.to go bust	i)to try to get customers
10. to go into business with	j) when one company lowers its prices, forcing other companies to do the same, sometimes to a point where business becomes unprofitable.

2. Replace the highlighted words with the correct word from the box

credit	demand for	employees	expenditure	exports	lending loss	net
private	recession	retail	shop floor	state-owned industries		
take on unskilled		labourers	white-collar			

11. We have a limited **supply** of computer base units.
12. Last year, our company made a huge **profit**.
13. Our **gross** profits are up by almost 150 per cent on last year.
14. Banks across the country are reporting a sharp drop in **borrowing**.
15. The company will **debit** your bank account with 420 pounds each month.
16. The **wholesale** market has experienced a downturn since the recession began.
17. The government is encouraging short-term investors to put their money into the **public** sector.
18. **Private enterprises** are under a lot of financial pressure.
19. **Skilled workers** are demanding a 15 per cent pay rise.
20. If this continues, we will have to **lay off** members of staff.

Essay

Large businesses have big budgets for marketing and promotion, and as a result, people gravitate towards buying their products. What problems does this cause? What could be done to encourage people to buy local products?

Large businesses and international brands spend an enormous amount of money on **marketing** and **advertising**. Consequently, people tend to watch those advertisements all the time and fall for it while small local businesses fail to reach the **customers**. This can lead to certain serious problems, such as the closure of local businesses and the monopoly in **business**. Other than that, people could be easily trapped by large businesses. A few steps can be adopted to address this issue and motivate people to buy local **products**.

People mostly prefer to buy products that were consciously or unconsciously publicised to their minds. Thus, many local businesses, even with their quality products, cannot attract consumers. The dominance of international brands and large businesses will destroy the market for locally made products and make thousands of people unemployed. Moreover, large markets do their very best to attract public attention to their products, and advertising is one of their best tools. Sensitive, creative, and

deceptive **advertisements** and marketing policies often make people believe that they need these products. This often leads to people believing in advertisements and investing their money into products just because it is advertised on tv and publicized by celebrities.

There are some solutions to encourage people to buy local products. The government should strictly monitor and ban any deceptive and fancy advertisements from the mass media. People should compare a product's quality before purchasing from shops, and the shop owners must shelf local products and branded products. Furthermore, government authorities and YouTubers should rate and review any product and disclose it to the public. Finally, local product **manufacturers** should be financially supported by the banks and the government as they help the economic progress of a country.

Dominant large businesses can have unimaginable effects that can damage a city's or even a country's financial situation. A solution to this problem is local markets and creating a system that can have an effective **outcome**.

Crime and Law

Glossary

Abduction: taking someone against their will

Arson: Setting fire to a property

Assault: a physical attack

Burglary: illegal entry to a building with an intent to commit a crime

Child abuse: maltreatment of a child

Drug trafficking: importing illegal drugs

False imprisonment: imprisoning a person against their will

Fraud: Deception for personal or financial gain.

Hacking: unauthorized access to data in a computer system

Hijacking: illegally getting control of an aircraft or vehicle

Human trafficking: illegally transporting people, usually for slave labor or commercial sexual exploitation

Legislation: A law or set of laws suggested by a government and made official by a parliament.

Deter: to make someone less enthusiastic about doing something by threatening bad results if they do it.

Offender: Someone who is guilty of a crime.

Punish: To cause someone who has done something wrong or committed a crime to suffer, by hurting them, forcing them to pay money, sending them to prison, etc.

Prevention: When you stop something from happening or stop someone from doing something.

Commit: To do something illegal or something that is considered wrong.

Criminal: A person who commits a crime.

Probation: A period of time when a criminal must behave well and not commit any more crimes in order to avoid being sent to prison.

Rehabilitate; To return someone or something to a good or healthy condition, state or way of living.

Guilt: Having done something wrong or committed a crime.

Jury: A group of people chosen to decide in a court of law if someone is guilty of a crime or not.

Drugs: a medicine or other substance which has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body.

Addiction: the fact or condition of being addicted to a particular substance or activity.

Convict: To decide officially in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime.

Fine: Being made to pay money for breaking the law.

Imprisonment: Being put in prison.

Community Service: Work that people do to help other people without payment, and which young criminals whose crime was not serious enough for them to be put in prison are sometimes ordered to do.

Justice: Fairness in the way people are dealt with

Victim: Someone who has suffered because of the actions of someone else

Pick-pocketing: the action of stealing from a person's pockets

Extortion: the practice of obtaining something, especially money, through force or threats.

Kidnapping: the action of abducting someone and holding them captive.

Exercises

1. Match the vocabulary phrases in the left with their meanings on the right:

1. Death penalty	i) physical punishment from teacher or head teacher at school
2. A prison sentence	ii) driving whilst under the influence of alcohol
3. A suspended sentence	iii) taking from another person's pocket
4. Forfeiture	iv) imprisoned in one's own house rather than in prison
5. Hospital order	v) imprisonment
6. Corporal punishment	vi) delaying of a sentence
7. House arrest	vii) property is taken away
8. Pick pocketing	viii) punishment of death
9. Drunk driving	ix) to confine someone to hospital under arrest

2. Match the words and phrases in the box with their correct definition 10 – 19.

Barrister break the law defendant judge jury
abiding offender solicitor victim witness

10. A person appointed to make legal decisions in a court of law.
11. A group of 12 citizens who are sworn to decide whether someone is guilty or innocent on the basis of evidence given in a court of law.
12. A person who sees something happen or is present when something happens.
13. A person who appears in a court of law accused of doing something illegal.
14. A person who is attacked or who is in an accident.
15. A qualified lawyer who gives advice to members of the public and acts for them in legal matters.
16. A person who commits an offence against the law.
17. A lawyer who can present a case in court.
18. An expression used to describe someone who obeys the law.
19. To do something that is illegal.

Essay

Levels of youth crime are increasing rapidly in most cities around the world. What are the reasons for this, and suggest some solutions?

There is an explosive rise in the number of crimes committed by youngsters both in the cities and villages. The urge to make quick money and substance addiction are the main causes of this problem. Providing better education and creating awareness are bound to serve as a problem solver. This essay digs deeper into these solutions.

Many youngsters fall prey to the notion that only money can provide them with a quality lifestyle. To achieve it, they get involved in crimes such as pick-pocketing, **extortion**, and even **kidnapping**. As per a recent statistical survey conducted by the National Institute of India, crimes such as **pick-pocketing** and extortion have increased compared to last year's data. According to the survey, young **criminals** are

addicted to some **drugs**. This proves the strong relationship between crime, substance addiction and age.

The **government** should take **responsibility** for modulating these youngsters. Making education available to these young lads at an affordable cost should be of utmost priority. Also, schools and colleges should take initiatives to increase awareness about health hazards and social problems created by substance abuse. A recent survey shows that crime rate and drug rate in Delhi and sudden fall after the teenagers were given class on the disadvantages of drug use. Thus, it is possible to eliminate the causes of youth crime by incorporating appropriate measures.

In conclusion, drug abuse and the desire to become rich overnight are the factors that encourage young people to get into crime. Providing employment opportunities and launching anti-**addiction** programmes will solve this problem to a great extent.

Employment

Glossary

Part-time/Full-time: These terms refer to the amount of time you spend at a job.

Occupation: is a specific job position you hold.

Career: It refers to the category of work someone does, and suggests a long-term commitment.

Shift work: refers to work that is scheduled with a specific beginning and ending time.

Salary work: may have an expected schedule, a shift where the worker will normally be at work.

Unskilled work: is work that requires little or no training, such as fry cook work at a fast-food restaurant, or work cleaning and maintaining buildings.

Manual labour: refers to work that is very physical, requiring a lot of strength and physical activity.

Employment: When someone is paid to work for a company or organization.

Unemployment: Not working.

Commute: To make the same journey regularly between work and home.

Public Sector: Businesses and industries that are owned or controlled by the government.

Private Sector: Businesses and industries that are privately owned.

Retire: To stop working because of old age or ill health.

Work Flextime: Working a fixed number of hours but having flexibility with start and finish times.

Vacancy: A job position that is not filled and so is available.

Overtime: working more than your contracted hours.

Shift: The time worked in a job that is not normal hours.

Exercises

1.Fill in the blanks with the suitable word given in the box:

promotion	Workaholic	incentives	Benefits	Unsociable
incentive	Steady	job security	Resign	increment
unemployed	Commission	redundant	Downsizing	
Cut salary	Adverse	initiative	motivation	
Time off	sick	building	syndrome	Perk

1. The company you work for is well known for its _____.
2. You are suddenly made _____
3. Mary received a _____.
4. Harry was given an _____
5. Sheila works _____ hours.
6. I have a _____ job.
7. Sreenish had to work under _____ working conditions.
8. Manish suddenly found himself _____.
9. Tony needs _____ work because of repetitive strain injury.
10. The office where you work has _____.
11. Neha receives regular _____
12. Shreya is a _____, she works day and night.
13. My company gives me plenty of _____.
14. Your boss announces that there is going to be some _____.
15. Your company has a generous _____ scheme.
16. Sharaf received a _____.
17. Jiya was forced to _____.
18. You received a _____, because you took a week's leave.
19. My company gives me sickness _____.
20. My boss tells me that you lack _____.

Essay

Some people think that recruiting companies should aim to take on people who are innovative and able to work independently while others consider they should recruit people who are able to work in a team and follow instructions. Discuss both views, and give your opinion.

A set of people argue that a successful organization must have individuals who have a creative mindset and can-do tasks with less dependency. At the same time, there are groups which argue that candidates should be able to work as a unit for the development of the **company**. In my opinion, to accelerate the growth of a firm, resources should have both an innovative and co-operative mind. This essay focuses on both viewpoints.

Firstly, for competing with the business, the organization needs candidates who can come up with great ideas and who can think out of the box. Moreover, most of the companies are paying more for such resources. **Employers** appreciate **employees** who develop tools to reduce the **workload** and attract **clients** with their innovative work and strategies. For instance, many IT companies provide a huge **infrastructure** to support the innovative work for which they include an attractive pay package for the employees.

Secondly, for an **organization** to work smoothly, joint work and joint effort are vital. In most cases, tasks are usually shared among the employees, and only with proper coordination and lesser ego conflicts, a company can finish the project within the deadline. Furthermore, the importance of group efforts is vital. Most of the organizations provide sessions and conduct team activity for the resources to interact with each other. For example, factories like Ranbaxy, have monthly team activity and outings for encouraging team interaction. Additionally, these activities have a positive response and often increase **productivity**.

In conclusion, I would say, to precipitate the growth of a project, the resources should have both, a creative thinking and coordinative mind, topped up with team effort which is an important factor if we are part of a huge organization.

Leisure

Glossary

Ample: plentiful

Uninterrupted: without a break in continuity.

Requisite: Made necessary by particular circumstances or situations.

Ignoble: not honorable in character or purpose.

Abundant: existing or available in large quantities.

Dangerous: able or likely to cause harm or injury.

Occasional: occurring, appearing, or done infrequently and irregularly.

Adequate: satisfactory or acceptable in quality or quantity.

Peaceful: free from disturbance; tranquil.

Scanty: small or insufficient in quantity or amount.

Activities: the condition in which things are happening or being done.

Solace: comfort or consolation in a time of distress.

Outdoor activity: recreation engaged out of doors.

Indoor activities: Activities done for fun and enjoyment in the comfort of our home.

Relaxing: reducing tension or anxiety.

Leisure: time when one is not working or occupied; free time.

Exercises

These are certain words associated with the word leisure which can be asked as a topic in your writing or speaking test. To further strengthen your vocab, here are some exercises for you:

A) Look at the sentences below and fill in the gaps using the appropriate word from A, B or C.

1. Everyone has their own leisure _____, and mine is reading.

A) Attitudes B) pursuits C) works

2. Recreational activities help us to _____ and just forget about life for a minute,

A) Casual B) unwind C) end

3. Spending excessive time on a hobby may have an _____ effect on people.

A) Adverse B) holy C) endless

4. I would love to _____ extreme sports in the future, maybe ski-diving.

A) enjoy B) have a crack at C) support

5. I think I will _____ free-falling from enormous heights.

A) Get a kick start B) get kick off C) get a real kick out of

6. Young people like watching movies, _____ the net, chatting with friends, hanging out with friends, gymming and many more activities.

A) surfing B) Searching C) sitting on

B) Match the phrases with the type leisure activity:

7. Chess	i) shoot some hoops
8. Shopping	ii) move your pieces
9. Restaurant	iii) window shopping
10. Friends	iv) eat out
11. Basketball	v) catch up
12. Party	vi) catch some rays
13. Cinema	vii) hit the road
14. Road trip	viii) paint the town red
15. Coffee	ix) catch a flick
16. Beach	x) cup of joe

Essay

Some people think that it is important to use leisure time for activities that improve the mind, such as reading and doing word puzzles. Other people feel that it is important to rest the mind during leisure time.

/Some people indulge in various activities to spend **leisure** time. While others strongly suggest spending their leisure time doing nothing but relaxing. This essay focuses on both viewpoints.

One group of people advocate that we have only a limited amount of time, and we should try to utilize it effectively. For them leisure activities can be reading and puzzle-solving. Such **activities** enhance our skills.

However, others have a notion that the modern lifestyle is full of stress and strain and solving puzzles drains the remaining energy. In addition, they believe that the brain needs rest to get ready for the next day at work. Therefore, they like spending time **relaxing** and doing nothing.

Personally, I feel that we all do not have the same level of energy and that interests differ with people. In other words, people are very busy with their work and studies that they may find **solace** in doing nothing. However, when it comes to people whose work does not demand physical and mental pressure, they can go for **indoor or outdoor activities**. To conclude, I would say it is ultimately one's choice to utilize their free time the way they want to.

Answer key

People and Relationship

1. Spouse
2. Grandparents
3. Employer
4. Employee
5. Colleagues
6. Clumsy
7. Co-operate
8. Broadminded
9. Charming
10. Determined

Education

1. C
2. F
3. D
4. A
5. G
6. B
7. E
8. Kindergarten
9. Art
10. Alphabets
11. Music
12. Curriculum
13. Appreciate
14. Handwriting
15. Tone-deaf
16. Enrol
17. Course
18. University
19. Degree
20. Faculty
21. Tutorial
22. Lectures

Health

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. F
6. E
7. therapeutic
8. a diet
9. conventional medicine
10. traditional medicines
11. holistic medicines
12. consultant
13. surgeon
14. protein
15. vitamins
16. minerals

Adventure

1. Break the journey (stop for a short time during journey)
2. Find a gem (When you find a place where only locals go and other tourists don't visit.)
3. a stopover (a brief overnight stay in a place when on a long journey to somewhere else, usually by air)
4. Put me on standby (make me wait to see if a seat become available)
5. Off the beaten track or path (An unusual route or destination)
6. To take the road less traveled (To do things differently and to think outside of the box.)
7. The first leg of the journey (the first segment of a journey; the first flight of a multi-flight trip.)
8. Off the beaten track (path) (in a place where few people go; unusual route/destination.)
9. To take a red eye (To take a late night airline flight.)
10. To get away (To escape, to go somewhere that is not your home. You can also use the noun "a getaway.")
11. Get itchy feet: (have a strong desire to travel)
12. Outdoor
13. Experience
14. Wanderers
15. Headed to

Gadgets

1. m
2. l
3. k
4. j
5. i
6. h
7. g
8. a
9. b
10. c
11. d
12. e
13. f
14. surfing the internet
15. a computer buff
16. a game changer
17. the cutting edge
18. techie
19. e-books

Places

1. Hometown
2. Town
3. Vibrant/lively
4. Quaint
5. Ancient
6. Breath-taking
7. Traffic congestion
8. d
9. b
10. a
11. c
12. e

Environment

1. reduce, reuse, recycle (phrase used to encourage people to waste less and use things again to protect the environment)
2. going solar (to collect solar energy by using solar energy panels)
3. has a green thumb (to have the ability to grow plants well)
4. go green (to change one's lifestyle to help protect the environment)
5. D
6. E
7. F
8. G
9. B
10. C
11. A

Transportation

1. E
2. A
3. D
4. A
5. B
6. to go on foot
7. a speeding fine
8. park-and-ride
9. the outskirts.
10. Overcrowded
11. running a car
12. to get off
13. commute

Culture

1. media
2. Linguistic
3. opera
4. fine art
5. inheritance
6. folklore
7. legend
8. heritage

9. values
10. conservation
11. cultural norm
12. ceremony

Business

1. g
2. f
3. e
4. j
5. d
6. h
7. i
8. c
9. b
10. a
11. Demand for
12. Loss
13. Net
14. Lending
15. credit
16. Retail
17. Private
18. State-owned industries
19. Unskilled labourers
20. Take on

Crime and Law

1. viii
2. v
3. vi
4. vii
5. ix
6. i
7. iv
8. iii
9. ii
10. Judge
11. Jury

12. Witness
13. Defendant
14. Victim
15. solicitor
16. Offender
17. Barrister
18. law abiding
19. break the law

Employment

1. Job security
2. Redundant
3. Promotion
4. Increment
5. Unsociable
6. Steady
7. Adverse
8. Unemployed
9. Time off
10. Sick building syndrome
11. Perks
12. Workaholic
13. Incentives
14. Downsizing
15. Incentive
16. Commission
17. Resign
18. Cutsalary
19. Benefits
20. Initiative motivation

Leisure

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. ii [move your pieces (moving the chess pieces)]

8. iii [window shopping (the activity of looking at goods displayed in shop windows, especially without intending to buy anything)]
9. iv [eat out (have a meal in a restaurant)]
10. v [catch up (meet friends)]
11. i [shoot some hoops (To play basketball, especially casually by simply shooting and not engaging in a game)]
12. viii [paint the town red (go out and enjoy oneself flamboyantly)]
13. ix [catch a flick (to go to watch a movie)]
14. vii [hit the road (to leave a place or begin a journey)]
15. x [cup of joe (common man's drink)]
16. vi [catch some rays (sit or lie in the sun)]

