

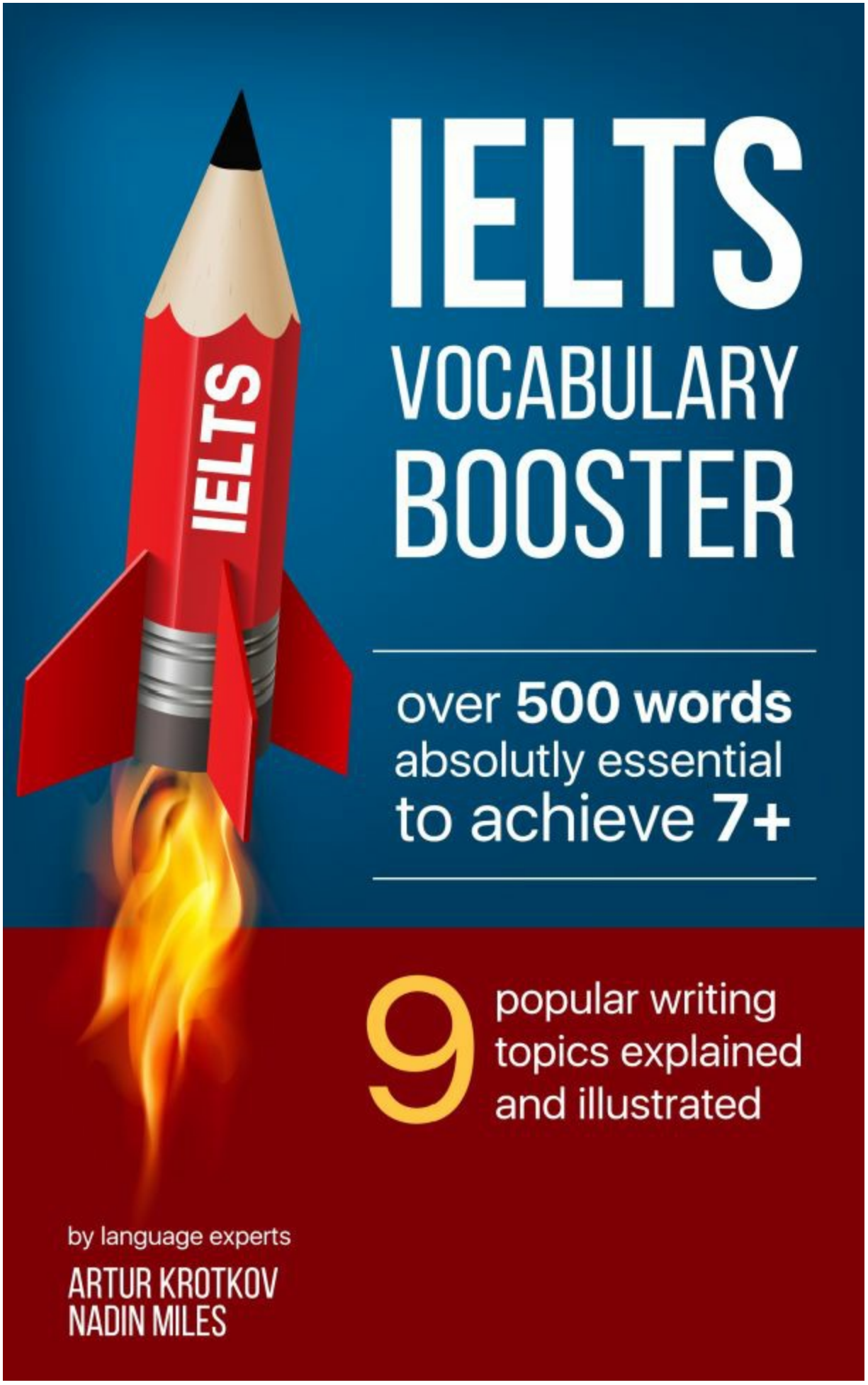
IELTS VOCABULARY BOOSTER

over **500 words** absolutly essential to achieve **7+**

9 popular writing topics explained and illustrated

by language experts

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1. Introduction

First of all thanks for purchasing our book "IELTS Vocabulary Booster". I hope you'll find it useful and be able to apply it in practice.

As a group of teachers at the Linguaman language schools we successfully helped many students to prepare for IELTS. Most of them reached or exceeded their target scores. There is no doubt that we realize the complexity of preparation for IELTS and think that anyone who promises miraculous results or guarantees you a certain band with no prior testing of your current level of English is a cheater. But we are convinced that some practices work better than others. For this reason we developed a series of IELTS educational materials, named them IELTS 911, and incorporated our experience into them. All materials have **3 key characteristics**:

1. They are created with one main goal in mind - to increase you IELTS score as quickly as possible.
2. They are made to be simple, entertaining, and suitable for candidates with different learning habits.
3. They work! We tested all of them with our students. Virtually everyone enjoyed a significant increase in IELTS results!

Our first product in this series is the vocabulary course named "IELTS Vocabulary Booster".
It's specific and precise. It develops professional topic vocabulary for IELTS **Writing Task 2.**

- Balanced developed vocabulary for the most popular topics of Writing Task 2
- Easy explanations for candidates of different levels.
- Contextual learning. Examples and pictures, expression for even better results!

This is what our students say about this course:

"In 4 days I started to use so many new smart words! I feel so much more confident! An incredible result!"

"The single most efficient way to learn new topic specific vocabulary for IELTS!"

"Absolutely the best IELTS vocabulary course!"

2. IELTS and Writing

What is IELTS? Well, we will not focus too much on IELTS definition and structure. If you are serious about it, you probably have already familiarized yourself with its structure and main features. What I really want to focus on is the writing section.

The writing section lasts 60 minutes. You will need to complete two tasks.

2.1 IELTS Writing Task 1

You will be given a task based on some graphic information (chart, graph, etc.). You will have to write a descriptive report of at least 150 words. You are advised to spend 20 minutes of your exam time on Task 1.

2.2 IETLS Writing Task 2

This task is more challenging. You are expected to write a 250-word essay on a given topic. You will have to clearly organize your writing and give some examples to support your point. You are advised to spend 40 minutes on Task 2.

Here's an interesting fact: writing task 2 is worth twice the points as writing task 1, which means that Task 2 is twice more important for your final score.

Another interesting fact: the writing section is the toughest part of the exam. Official IELTS test takers' statistics indicate that candidates from virtually all countries get their minimum band for writing. Traditionally you take IELTS to achieve your personal or professional goal and you have a specific target band in mind. But remember that you have to score at least an indicated minimum in every section. And here comes writing again! Many candidates have to retake IELTS several times exactly because of failing the writing section. But you will not make the same mistake! We will take IELTS writing seriously. So let's begin!

3. Ideas on vocabulary learning techniques

Copious vocabulary is very important if you want to score high in IELTS. But learning a large amount of new words can be a tough task, especially if you are busy with work, family, and other responsibilities. In this chapter we will give you some great tips on how to memorize large amounts of new vocabulary and phrases in a short span of time both based on our teaching and personal experience and on what we have found on the Internet.

First of all you need to **read a lot**. Reading helps you see the words you already know in a new context and learn some new lexical units. I recommend reading everything you can find in English - articles on the Internet, menus, newspapers, books, advertisements, etc. You can even try to Google search in English. That will be a great way to enrich your vocabulary.

Another great tip is to **get in the habit of looking up words** you don't know. A good example: you are watching a new TED video and hear new words that you seem to understand from the context, but you are not sure what exactly they mean. Take your time to look them up. After that **write those words in a notebook** with their translations or definitions so that they be there every time you want to revise them. But here you might ask - how do I work with those new words written in my notebook? Well, that's a good question. Actually there are a lot of l**earning methods: making up as many associations with the word as possible, saying the words many times, using the words in your speaking or writing, grouping them according to different principles, asking someone to test you**, etc. You are free to use any method that works best for you.

One more good recommendation is to **focus on phrases** while working on your vocabulary. It means memorizing words in lexical chunks or even short sentences. In this way you will always have a set of expressions ready to use in a conversation. For example, 'Have a safe trip', 'Enjoy your meal', 'I am so happy to see you again', etc. So instead of forming a sentence from scratch and trying to remember the words separately you will have a set of speech patterns which you can use immediately.

The last but not least advice is to **review often.** When preparing for IELTS test, many students follow a special ritual of reviewing new vocabulary every morning and every evening before going to bed. In this case yesterday's vocabulary is more important than today's. The aim is to transfer the short-term knowledge of new vocabulary into your long-term memory. For this reason a review is extremely important, especially in the first few weeks after learning new vocabulary.

So those were some useful tips on how to remember new words based on our experience. In addition to them we will also tell you some great tricks that we have found on the web. Here is a list of those tricks according to their popularity and effectiveness.

Firstly **put the words in places where you'll see them as often as possible.** Yes, it is a common

advice which we've never tried for some reason - put a sticker with names of objects on a wall, in a notebook you carry around, on your computer desktop, etc.

Second: **learning vocabulary through audio materials.** Another "lazy" way to learn passively. You can listen to podcasts or radio stations while working around the house or doing sports and automatically memorize new words with their meanings derived from the context. Good results with no extra time spent.

Thirdly d**escribe the world around you regularly in the language you are learning.** How about that? Just push yourself to think in English every time you have time - driving a car, waiting in a line, going to work, etc. You could start from simple descriptions of things surrounding you and gradually go to more complicated self-talks. Just don't talk to yourself out loud!

Fourth: **Use different applications and extensions for your browser.** There are a lot of them. I am not an active user of apps for learning a language, but many people consider them to be very useful. So it's up to you to try and decide whether this approach works for you.

That's all we have for you in terms of learning techniques. I hope you find these recommendations and tips helpful in your preparation for the IELTS writing section II or speaking part of the exam. Have fun learning new words and using them in your everyday conversations!

4. Vocabulary for IELTS writing

Now let's start talking about some useful vocabulary for IELTS essay topics. There are quite a lot of them: education, food, outer space, art, crime and punishment, sports, globalization, environment. So, let's start from education.

5. Education

This is a really broad topic - and a very popular one in IELTS. Any part of IELTS can challenge you with questions related to education. We therefore need to focus on this topic as well.

Let's start with the types of education. We distinguish several types.

Secondary education



Traditionally in the U.S. secondary education refers to school studies (grades 9 to 12) and culminates in a High School Diploma.

A typical next academic milestone is what is called **higher education**. Higher education is studies beyond high school.

Example	**Higher education** in the Western world is usually voluntary.

Note: In some countries the term "tertiary education" is used instead.



As a result of your studies you will hopefully receive an official recognition in the form of some qualification. General types of qualifications are:

Certificate - for short academic programs
Diploma - university level programs shorter than a degree
Degree - relatively long academic programs covering specific areas in great depth

Traditionally the first degree you acquire is the **Bachelor's**. You can then apply for **Master's** and **PhD (doctorate).**

Example	**PhD** courses may be a mix of theory and practice in your chosen subject.

To start your studies in a recognized university you normally have to meet specific requirements. Let's talk about them using specific vocabulary.



Entry Admissions are requirements for prospective students and could be expressed as your minimum grade level during your previous studies, minimum score in specific **standardized tests** (like IELTS, TOEFL, ACT, GMAT, etc.). Another way to say it is **entrance requirements**.

While choosing your future institution you consider a number of aspects such as **university rankings** and **curricula**. Let's stop here! Curriculum is another superpopular term. It means the content taught in a specific academic program. By curriculum we often mean courses offered by a school.

Example	**Curriculum** is one of the foundational elements of effective teaching.

Let's continue. Another important thing you usually have to carefully consider is **tuition** and **cost of attendance**. Basically it's money you have to invest in your studies. Tuition fees are what you pay directly to the university and the cost of attendance includes food, housing, transportation, books, and supplies. **Top-tier institutions** (another very useful expression which means leading or prestigious institutions) often charge thousands of dollars yearly. To ease the burden on their budget many students apply for financial aid. It could come in the form of a **scholarship** (scholarship is money for your education awarded based on various criteria defined by a sponsor).

	There are a number of **scholarship** schemes run by

Example	governments, charities, and other organizations.

There are other forms of financial aid which include **bursaries**, **grants**, **fellowship**, and **scholarship**.

Scholarships are awarded for scholastic achievement.

Bursaries are awarded on the basis of financial need, so it is a certain type of social financial help.

Grants are funds provided by a certain party, often a government department, corporation, or foundation to an individual or institution.

Fellowships usually refer to grants in support of postbaccalaureate projects, or to prebaccalaureate projects pursued outside the standard curriculum.

All scholarships and fellowships are grants and need not to be repaid.

Example	Presidential candidate Hillary Clinton called for cutting student debt.

Now let's talk about learning modes. The typical decision for most students is to study **full-time**, but for those who work **part-time studying** can be a more realistic solution. You can also choose to study **distantly** or via some trendy **online program (e-learning).** Or you might prefer a combination of on campus and distance studying which is called the **blended mode**.

Talking about online programs I will mention some other hot terms and concepts.

MOOC is a recent development in distance education rapidly gaining popularity. It stands for Massive Open Online Course. It is an online course that has open access and interactive participation published on the web.

Example	Coursera, which emerged thanks to Stanford University professors in 2012, has by far the largest number of offered courses.

Let's go through some other useful words and phrases. They are given in a list so that you can revise the ones you already know and learn some new useful expressions.

Educational verbs (definitions are provided according to http://www.merriam-webster.com)

to revise - to make changes especially to correct or improve (something); to study (something) again;

to enroll (in a degree course) - to enter (someone) as a member of or participant in something; to take (someone) as a member or participant; to become a member or participant

to review - to look at or examine (something) carefully especially before making a decision or judgment; to study or look at (something) again; to describe or show (a series of things or events from the past)

to research - to study (something) carefully; to collect information about or for (something)

to attend (classes) - to go to or be present at some event

to major in a subject - to pursue an academic major

to deliver a lecture – to carry out/conduct a lecture

to graduate (from a university) - to earn a degree or diploma from a school, college, or university

to keep up with (your studies) - to go or make progress at the same rate as others

to demonstrate academic gains – to show academic progress/education achievement

to broaden horizons - to enlarge / expand someone's scope

to fall behind (with studies) – lag behind

to evaluate – to determine or fix the value of something; to determine the significance, worth, or condition of usually by careful appraisal and study

to procrastinate - to put off intentionally the doing of something that should be done

And there is also a short list of great words that don't fit into any category. You might already know some of them, others might appear to be new to you. Try to remember them or write them into your notepad and think of some examples with them! Practice makes perfect.

Campus - the area and buildings around a university, college, school, etc.

Essay - a short piece of writing that tells a person's thoughts or opinions about a subject

Debate - a discussion between people in which they express different opinions about something

Attendance - the number of people present at an event, meeting, etc.
the act of being present at a place;
a record of how often a person goes to classes, meetings, etc.

Compulsory - required by a law or rule; having the power of forcing someone to do something

Inquisitive - tending to ask questions; having a desire to know or learn more
asking too many questions about other people's lives

Dissertation - a long piece of writing about a particular subject that is done to earn an advanced degree at a university

Discipline – a field of study

Faculty - a branch of teaching or learning in an educational institution

Peer – a person who belongs to the same age group or social group as someone else

Literacy - the ability to read and write; knowledge that relates to a specified subject

Alumnus (pl.-i-) - someone who was a student at a particular school, college, or university

Assignment - a specified task or amount of work assigned or undertaken as if assigned by authority

Thesis - a long piece of writing on a particular subject that is done to earn a degree at a university

6. Environment

Dear friends, it's time to start our new topic - The **environment**. It's another very popular subject in IETLS. You might need to read, write, or talk about it during your exam. The words we are going to learn should help you succeed.

Let's talk about causes, effects, and solutions of **environmental challenges** using advanced IELTS vocabulary.

Let's begin with the most talked about environmental issue today - **global warming**;



What is global warming? Due to human actions we observe the rise of average Earth temperatures. It may sound like a nice shift for people living in Russia and Canada, but such climate change triggers some serious negative consequences.

Example	World leaders launch an initiative to accelerate work on **global warming**. **Global warming** also has the potential to change rainfall and snow patterns, increase droughts and severe storms.

Let's additionally define **droughts** from this sentence.



Most people think it's a period of hot and dry weather, but that is not completely true. It is a state or condition when human demands for water exceed its natural availability.

What consequences are we talking about? It's very likely that you have heard a lot about these issues. **Melting Glaciers**.



	The increase in mean temperatures has led to **melting** of

Example	most of the world's **glaciers**.

But what drives the increase in temperature? Greenhouse gases are a widely discussed source. Some greenhouse gases occur naturally, but human activity leads to release of enormous extra amounts of greenhouse gases.

Example	Population growth, **deforestation**, and factor farming are creating excess greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere and contributing to **global warming**. .

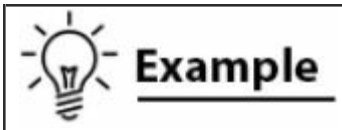


Deforestation. Deforestation is the clearing of trees without the intent of **replanting** them.

Example	One of the consequences of **deforestation** is loss of **biodiversity**.

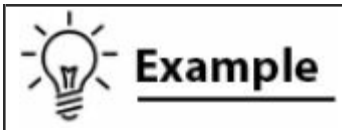
Another great word is **biodiversity**. **Biodiversity** is the variety of all living things on Earth which include plants, animals, and microorganisms.

Now we will continue with some new words associated with biodiversity.

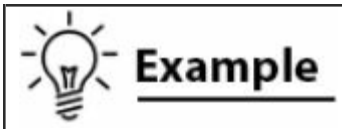
	Many species within a forest **ecosystem** are endemic to that **habitat**. When their habitat is lost, it could lead to their **extinction**.

Here we have 3 new words. The first one is **extinction,** which means that certain species no longer exist on the planet. The second word is **habitat** and means the natural environment of a plant, animal, or another organism. And the third word is **ecosystem** and means any community of living and not living things that work together.

There are some other useful words and phrases:
endangered species are those considered to be at risk of **extinction**.

	There are over 1,300 species in the United States that are listed as **threatened** or **endangered**.

The **ozone layer** - a belt of naturally occurring ozone gas that sits above the earth and serves as a shield from the harmful ultraviolet radiation.

	Unlike **pollution**, which has many types and causes, the **ozone layer depletion** has been pinned down to one major human activity.

In this sentence we see the very nice phrase **ozone layer depletion.** You will sound really smart if you use it somewhere.

Our next word combination is **carbon footprint.** It is the amount of **greenhouse gases emitted** by something during a given period of time. Let's find an example.



Example	A **carbon footprint** can be measured for an individual or an organization and is typically given in tons of **CO2**.

There are two gases which people often confuse - **CO2** = **carbon dioxide** and CO = **carbon monoxide.** Their names are similar, and they are both dangerous in high concentration. So our best explanation is:

CO2 is produced by gasoline engines that use a catalytic converter.
CO is generated by gasoline engines that do NOT use a catalytic converter. I hope this clarifies the difference for you.
In most cases you will need to say or write something like '**to reduce carbon dioxide emissions** we have to do something…'



Our next phrase is **hazardous waste.**

Example	It's essential that **hazardous waste** is handled, stored, transported, and disposed of properly. No one should touch hazardous waste.

Another popular word when we talk about environment is **contamination**. Many people use it as a synonym of pollution, which is not completely correct.

Contamination is the presence of unwanted or foreign substances. **Contamination** may be natural whilst **pollution** is produced by the influence or activities of people.

Example	**Contamination** of the fields could happen through overuse or misuse of **pesticides**.



Now we will define the word **pesticide** for you. **Pesticides** are chemicals that kill or manage pests. You may know those small Colorado potato beetles. Pesticides can help get rid of them.

Well, let's move on. **Landfill**. Landfill is an area of land that is used to **dispose of waste**.



Example	The purpose of a **landfill** is to bury the waste in a way that it will be isolated from groundwater, kept dry, and out of contact with air. Each country has a policy for landfills.

Now it's time to talk about energy, the thing without which people cannot imagine living. The first phrase is **renewable energy sources.**

Example	Wind, solar, and other forms of **renewable energy** could be the fastest growing power **sources** over the next few decades.

The next term is **tidal energy**. You know what tide is, right?



Tidal energy is a power produced by the surge of ocean waters during the rise and fall of tides.

Example	Engineers around the world are working to improve the technology of **tidal energy** generators to increase the amount of energy they produce and decrease their impact on the environment.

Talking about renewable energy, there are some other sources of it, such as **wind turbines** and **solar**

panels.





Wind turbines are an affordable, efficient, and abundant source of electricity.
Some companies have embraced **solar panels** to improve their environmental profiles and to cut their operational costs.
But unfortunately **fossil fuels** still play a dominant role on the market. So another new word here is **fossil fuels**. Basically they are sources of energy in the form of remains of dead plants and animals. Sounds scary? Well, they developed over millions of years and are now available as coal, oil, and natural gas.



Example	Some **fossil fuels**, such as coal, are abundant and cheap. Others, like oil, have a variable cost depending on geographic location.

Now we will go through some other useful environmental words and phrases. I recommend that you write down the ones that you don't know and return to your list after some time. Try to use them in real life situations. Force yourself to do so and eventually you will start to use them naturally without noticing! I'm sure you will succeed!

Additional vocabulary

climate change - changes in the Earth's weather patterns;

acid rain - rain that contains dangerous chemicals because of smoke from cars and factories;

industrial waste - damaged, defective, or superfluous material produced by undustry;

urbanization - the process by which towns and cities are formed and become larger as more and more people begin living and working in central areas;

biodegradable - capable of being slowly destroyed and broken down into very small parts by natural processes, bacteria, etc.

environmentalist / environmental activist - a person who works to protect the natural world from pollution and other threats;

natural disaster - a sudden and terrible event in nature (such as a hurricane, tornado, or flood) that usually results in serious damage and many deaths;

hybrid cars – cars in which two or more distinct types of power, such as internal combustion engine+electric motor are used;

fertilizers - a substance (such as manure or a special chemical) that is added to soil to help the growth of plants;

rainforest - a tropical forest that receives a lot of rain and that has very tall trees;

chemicals - substances obtained by a chemical process or producing a chemical effect;

sustainable agriculture - is the act of farming based on an understanding of ecosystem services, the study of relationships between organisms and their environment; (Wikipedia)

adverse environmental effects - abnormal, harmful, or undesirable impact on environment;

climate change mitigation - consists of actions to limit the magnitude or rate of long-term climate change (Wikipedia).

emissions - substances discharged into the air (as by a smokestack or an automobile engine)

exhaust fumes - gases ejected from an engine as waste products;

to conserve energy - use energy carefully in order to prevent loss or waste;

toxic – containing poisonous substances;

to recycle - t o send (used newspapers, bottles, cans, etc.) to a place where they are made into something new;

the 3 Rs concept: reducing, reusing, recycling

7. Food

You can come across this topic in virtually any part of IELTS. You are often asked about food in the Speaking part where you might expect questions about your favorite type of meal, desert, restaurant, or international customs around cooking and eating. In part 3 of the speaking section you might be asked to talk about nutritional aspects, the relation between proper diet and health, etc. Food is also a rather popular topic for Writing Section #2 where you can expect to write in depth about causes and effects of obesity. So let's start our food vocabulary training.

International Cuisines

Our globalized world is giving us unique opportunities to share various **international cuisines**. Most modern large cities offer a wide variety of restaurants of particular cuisines: Italian, French, Chinese, Thai, and others. In addition it's a popular topic in IELTS. For this reason to score high you have to develop vocabulary to speak about your diet and food preferences. It is equally important to use proper adjectives, provide examples, but I warn you again not to memorize any sentences or paragraphs. Remember that at your exam you have to speak naturally!

 **Example**	I love the simplicity of Italian food with only a few ingredients but of extraordinary quality. Fresh tomatoes and basil, olive oil and Prosciutto de Parma are typical Italian products. Coriander, ginger, cardamom, and saffron are very typical flavors for Indian cuisine. I usually order hot curries with lots of chilli and a side of raita to cool down. Many Indian dishes are prepared with rice, vegetables, and seafood.

Healthy Food

Nowadays we often hear about the importance of maintaining **balanced and healthy diet**.
It means that we need to think carefully about what we eat and prefer **nutrient dense food**. But what is food rich in nutrients? Nutrients are the substances in food that our body processes in order to function.

 **Example**	**Good nutrition** - a well-balanced diet combined with regular physical activity is a cornerstone of good health.

And what are good examples of healthy food?



Whole grains are a trendy group of widely discussed ingredients. So let's discuss what a **wholegrain** product is. According to an official definition **whole grains** or foods made of them contain all the essential parts and **naturally occurring nutrients** of the entire grain seed in their original proportions. Basically products made with whole grains are as good as the original seeds.

Some examples of whole grains:
Wheat, wild rice, barley, corn, millet, buckwheat, oats, etc.

Fiber is another important component of healthy diet. It's found in cereals, fruits, and vegetables, and contributes to keeping our digestive system healthy.



There is another interesting expression often used by healthy food advocates - **'Eat the rainbow'**. It is a simple way to remind us that we need to consume more varieties of vegetables of all colors.

Eating Disorder and Unhealthy Food

When we talk about eating disorders, **obesity** is the first thing to mention here. Obesity is currently among the biggest health problems in the world. It triggers various diseases which combined kill millions of people every year.

There are several words to be used to describe excessive weight: **obesity**, **overweight**, **adiposity**.

Example	Children become **overweight** and **obese** for a variety of reasons. The most common causes are **poor dietary habits modeled at home**, lack of physical activity, and **unhealthy eating patterns**.



Example	Psychological disorders which **obesity** may trigger include depression, **eating disorders**, and low self-esteem.

Now let's discuss what causes **excessive weight** and obesity and learn some specific vocabulary.

Firstly it's **poor dietary habits** modeled at home.

Example	Offsprings of obese parents are much more likely to become obese than offsprings of lean parents.

Secondly it's the **quality of food** we consume.

Example	For decades processed food has been getting cheaper, while fruits and vegetables have been getting more expensive.

Thirdly it's the **addictive nature of engineered food.**

Example	Nowadays products are engineered to be cheap and last long on the shelf. They are developed to be incredibly tasty so that we can never get enough.



But what are the potential risks of obesity? Engineered food is very dangerous since it can cause a number of diseases such as diabetes, cancer, stroke, and others.

Now I suggest that we go through some additional vocabulary. All the words are grouped according to their meaning. If any of them are unfamiliar to you, look their definitions up in the dictionary. I also advise that you come up with several examples to memorize them better.

Additional Vocabulary

Food contents

fat, oil, protein, fiber, sugar, salt, additives

Food adjectives

syrupy - having the appearance or quality of syrup; thick or sweet;

sugary - tasting or looking like sugar;

crispy - pleasantly thin, dry, and easily broken : having a pleasantly crisp outer layer;

bitter - having a strong and often unpleasant flavor that is the opposite of sweet;

j**uicy** - containing a lot of juice;

sour - having an acid taste that is like the taste of a lemon;
zesty - having a strong, pleasant, and somewhat spicy flavor;

chewy – something requiring to use your teeth to cut food into small pieces before you swallow it;

spicy - flavored with or containing strong spices and especially ones that cause a burning feeling in your mouth;

peppery - containing pepper or having the qualities of pepper;

ambrosial - something extremely pleasing to taste or smell;

crunchy - having a hard texture and making a loud sound when chewed or crushed: not soft or mushy;

delicious – very pleasant to taste;

savoury - having a pleasant taste or smell;

unflavoured - without flavor additives;

Negative aspects

allergy - a medical condition that causes someone to become sick after eating, touching, or breathing something that is harmless to most people;

intolerance - exceptional sensitivity (as to a drug); specifically: inability to properly metabolize or absorb a substance;

bulimia - a serious physical and emotional illness in which people and especially young women eat large amounts of food and then cause themselves to vomit in order to not gain weight;

anorexia - a serious physical and emotional illness in which an abnormal fear of being fat leads to very poor eating habits and dangerous weight loss;

lactose intolerance – the state when the body cannot easily digest lactose, a type of natural sugar found in milk and dairy products;

obesity - a condition characterized by the excessive accumulation and storage of fat in the body;

addiction - a strong and harmful need to regularly have something (such as a food) or do something (such as gamble);

famine - a situation in which many people do not have enough food to eat.

Cooking Styles

to grill - to cook (food) on a metal frame over fire;

to steam - to cook with steam;

to stirfry - to fry (something) quickly over high heat while stirring it constantly;

to deep fry - to cook (food) in a deep layer of oil or fat;

to boil - to cook (something) in water that is boiling;

to broil - to cook by direct exposure to radiant heat;

to mince – to cut food into very small pieces;

to roast – to cook food with dry heat in an oven or over a fire.

Eating Verbs

to bite – to seize with teeth or jaws so as to eat something;

to chew – to use your teeth to cut food into small pieces before you swallow it;

to taste – to have a particular taste, to sense the flavor of something you eat or drink;

to savour - to enjoy the taste or smell of something;

to swallow – to take (something) into your stomach through your mouth and throat;

to digest – to change (food that you have eaten) by a biological process into simpler forms that can be used by the body;

to indulge - to allow (yourself) to have or do something as a special pleasure;
to devour – to eat up greedily or ravenously.

There is also a great variety of idioms with food vocabulary. Here is a short list of them.

Idioms

To be dying of hunger - exaggeration of saying that you are hungry

To have a sweet tooth - to love sugary foods

To take the biscuit - refers to something very annoying or irritating

To know on which side your bread is buttered - to know where your interests lie

To take the bread out of smb's mouth - take away smb's means to earn a living

To butter someone up - to flatter, be very nice to someone, usually for selfish reasons

Piece of cake - something very easy

Like chalk and cheese - completely different

Cry over spilled milk - get upset over something that cannot be changed

That's the way the cookie crumbles - that's the way it is and nothing can be done about it

Tough cookie - a self-confident ambitious person who will do what is necessary to get what they want.

Can't make an omelet without breaking eggs - it is impossible to make important change without causing some unpleasant effects

To eat humble pie - to be forced to admit that you did something wrong and apologize

That's basically it for this delicious chapter of our vocabulary booster coarse.

8. Globalization

Another very popular topic in IELTS is globalization. You are very likely to have it in writing task II. So let's polish our vocabulary on this topic!

The first important words are **developing countries** and **developed countries**



Developing countries are countries with little industrial and economic activity where people generally have low incomes.



Contrarily, **Developed countries** are countries with a lot of industrial and economic activity where people generally have high incomes.

There is also another good term - **emerging economy** or **emerging market economy** which means a nation's economy progressing toward becoming developed and advanced.

Example	Though it once reigned alongside the United States as a world superpower, Russia is not classified as a **developed country** as of 2015.

Now let's talk about the term «global» and some combinations with it.
Global village / global economy / global trade



Global village - the idea that we became a single community due to affordable and effective transportation, mass media, and electronic communications.

Example	People are afraid that the evolution of a **global village** will raise conflicts between cultures.

Global economy refers to economy of the world comprising economies of different countries closely interrelated. By the way, **interrelated** is another very good word to use when speaking about global

economy and globalization.

Example	Thanks to **global economy** a shirt is now likely to cost roughly the same amount of money in New York as in New Delhi.

And finally, **global trade** (often **international trade**) is simply the exchange of goods and services between countries.



Example	**Global trade** not only results in increased efficiency, but also allows countries to participate in **global economy**, encouraging the opportunity of foreign **investments**.

Let's continue our studies and examine two new words connected with globalization.

Sweatshop and outsourcing.



Sweatshop (sometimes sweat factory) is a workplace with unacceptably severe conditions and usually extremely low wages.

Example	In 2006 Apple faced allegations that its iPod was being produced in China's **sweatshop** conditions. The Apple incident illustrates how **sweatshops** can thrive with such practices as **outsourcing**.

Outsourcing means just what it says - going out to find the source of what you need. In the globalization context we usually use the term outsourcing to describe a situation when businesses outsource production to countries with developing economies.

Example	Offshore **outsourcing** is often criticized, which can mean bad public relations for a company.



Our next phrase is **loss of identity**. And this is what can happen if the idea of **global village** develops further.

Example	Some people fear that **globalization** will inevitably lead to total **loss of cultural identity.**

Our next group of words is **prosperity**, **standard of living,** and **Human Development Index.**

Prosperity. To put it simply it is the state of being successful usually by making a lot of money.

Example	**Globalization** plays an important role in contributing to sustainable **prosperity** for all people.

Standard of living could be described as a quality of life or level of material prosperity available to an individual or a group of people.

Example	The **standard of living** includes factors such as: income, availability of employment, affordability of housing, quality of healthcare, and many others.

And finally, **Human Development Index** (HDI) is an index prepared by the United Nations which lists countries in the order of human achievement taking into consideration three dimensions: health, education and living standards.

Example	**Human Development Index** also shows that countries with lots of income do not always spend money in ways that create high life expectancies or education levels.

All these new words are very important when you want to talk or write about globalization.

Let's move on. Our next term is **consumerism.**



It is the belief that it is good for people and society to spend a lot of money on goods and services.

Example	Although **consumerism** can take many forms, it generally refers to very high levels of excessive consumption.

Now we move on to another pair of words which students often confuse.

Emigration / Immigration
The differences between these words are subtle but important for precise writing and speaking.

To immigrate means to settle in a foreign country. It suggests permanent relocation and applies to people.

To emigrate means to leave one country in order to settle in another. It also applies only to people.

Example	It's noteworthy that during the boom years when Ireland had close to full employment not many people chose to **emigrate**. Every member of the Jewish religion is eligible **to immigrate** to Israel.

And two more terms are **cultural convergence** which is a tendency for cultures to blend and become more alike and **cultural divergence** which describes things that make separations of cultures.



The English language is a prime example of **cultural convergence** on a global scale.

That's all for the word pairs. And here we have a couple of international agencies which directly influence globalization development.

World Trade Organization (WTO) - global organization that helps countries and producers trade fairly and effectively.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Intergovernmental organization with its headquarters in Washington, D.C. that focuses on maintaining international economic stability.



Here's a list of some other very useful words and phrases for preparation for IELTS Globalization topics.

Additional vocabulary

antiglobalization movement - s a social movement critical of the globalization of corporate capitalism. (Wikipedia)

local (relating to a particular area, city or town) / **national** (relating to an entire nation or country) / **domestic** (relating to, or made in your own country)

integration (the act of bringing together smaller components into a single system that functions as one) / cooperation (a situation in which people work together to do something)

multilateral (involving more than two groups or countries) / unilateral (involving only one group or country)

progress (the process of improving or developing something over a period of time) / development

(the act or process of growing or causing something to grow or become larger or more advanced)

protest (an event at which people gather together to show strong disapproval about something) / strike (a period of time when workers stop work in order to force an employer to agree to their demands) / demonstration (an event in which people gather together in order to show that they support or oppose something or someone)

standardization - is the process of implementing and developing technical standards. (Wikipedia)

national sovereignty - the idea that independent nations, which have declared their independence, have an organized government and are self-contained, have a right to exist without other nations interfering (ask.com);

to accelerate - cause (something) to happen sooner or more quickly;

affluence - abundance of property;

to dominate – to have control of or power over (someone or something);

economic growth drivers – something that provides development and growth of economy;

imbalance / inequality - a state or condition in which different things do not occur in equal or proper amounts;

superpower - an extremely powerful nation;

tariff - a tax on goods coming into or leaving a country;

trade barrier – a government-induced restriction on international trade;

borders – boundaries between countries;

fair trade – trade in conformity with a fair-trade agreement;

interdependence - the mutual reliance between two or more groups;

9. Technology

Now it's time for another important topic of our IETLS Vocabulary Booster course. Let's talk about some technology terms and phrases. As you probably remember, we go through only the most popular topics of IETLS thus there is high chance that you will have to use these words during your exam. So make sure you write down the unfamiliar words.

We will start with three expressions which require no definition.



The digital era / **the computer age** / **new media age**. It is our time, the time of technology and gadgets, Facebook addiction, and knowledge-based society.

Example	The arrival of the **digital era** was so rapid that we have not yet managed to cope with all the consequences.

Another 3 words which you are very likely to use in you writing or speaking section on technology are:

Innovation / Breakthrough / Revolution



Innovation is an act of introducing something new. And if we observe rapid dramatic changes, we use revolution. As for **technological revolution**, it could often be triggered by a **breakthrough** - an act of making important discoveries.

The internet revolution changed the way that people got and shared information, affecting everything from social relations to the way they work.

Although always with risk, technological breakthroughs promise the most pressing global challenges of our time.

Now let's discuss some useful word combinations.

Cutting-edge / rocket science / tech-savvy

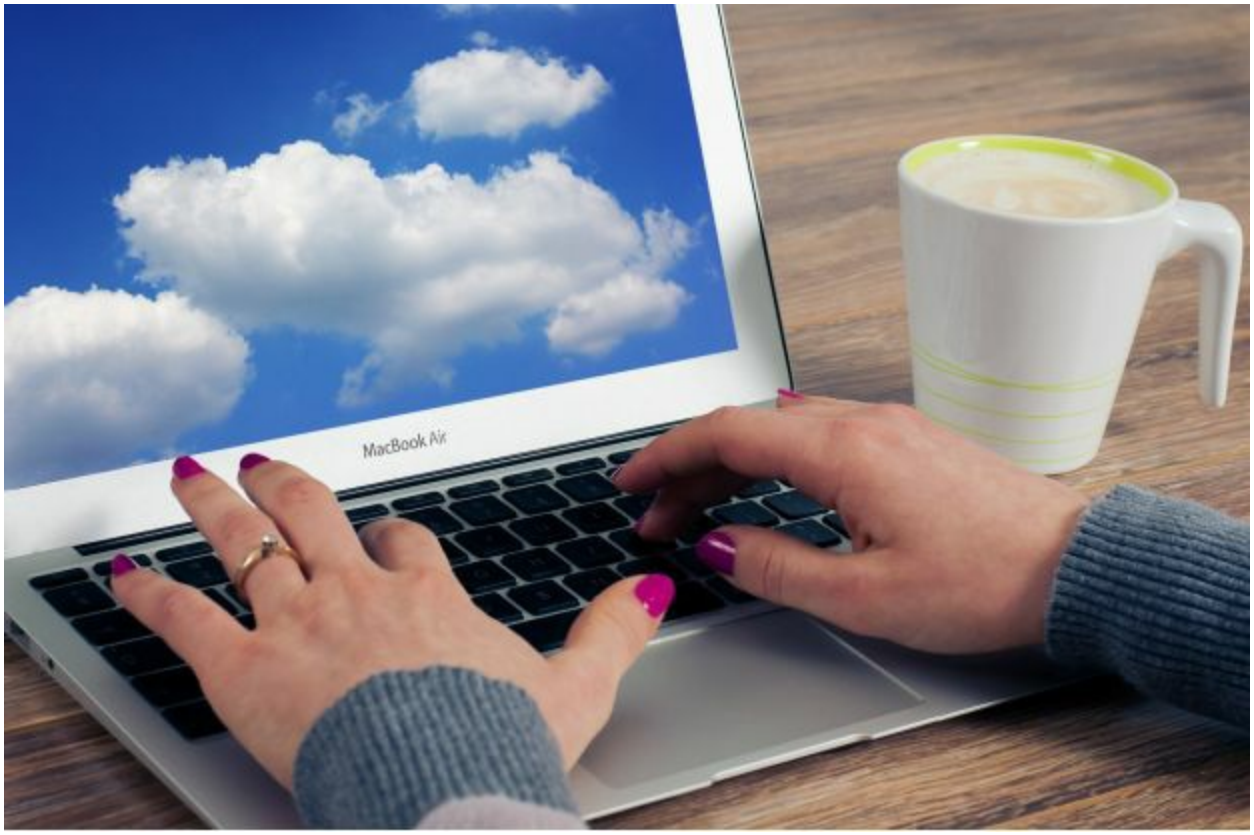
The adjective **cutting-edge** basically means the most advanced, the latest. For example, cutting-edge technologies. As for **rocket science**, it is a slightly less formal expression which means an activity requiring considerable intelligence and ability.

Example	We also work with universities and other experts to ensure that we remain at the **cutting edge** of technology.

And **tech-savvy** means knowing a lot about modern technologies and

Example	Millennials are **tech-savvy**, thrifty, and more likely to stream entertainment online than other Americans.

Our next term is **Cloud computing**. Over the recent decades it has become a buzzword in the IT world. I will explain this term as easily as possible. Cloud computing means that instead of using all the applications physically installed on your computer you can access them over the Internet. They are provided as service by another company. And it applies not only to computer programs, but also to hardware capacity.



Example	The Google Docs service allows users to upload documents, spreadsheets, and presentations to Google's data servers and serves as an example of **cloud computing.**

And here're 2 more words: **wireless** and **mobile**. Do they have the same meaning? Yes and no. Sometimes you can use either, but they represent different concepts. Let me explain.



Mobile is a word to describe the nature of devices. A mobile device is one that can be taken anywhere. Usually these devices need a battery to work. But **wireless** does not mean mobile. Many non-mobile devices can connect to wireless networks as well as mobile devices. I hope you feel the difference.

I have also prepared a list of other useful tech related words and phrases. You probably know most of them. But I encourage you to think whether you normally use them while speaking or writing. Do you feel comfortable with them? If some of them confuse you, come up with several sentences to practice their usage. And remember to return to these words after a while.

user-friendly - easy to learn, use, understand, or deal with;

computer literate - able to use computers and related technology efficiently;

obsolete / outdated - no longer used because something newer exists : replaced by something newer;

gadget / equipment (a piece of equipment) / appliance / device / hardware

e-commerce - activities that relate to the buying and selling of goods and services over the Internet;

social media - forms of electronic communication through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content;

blogs - a Web site on which someone writes about personal opinions, activities, and experiences;

viral - quickly and widely circulated from one Internet user to another, as in "a viral video";

to browse - to use a special program (called a browser) to find and look at information on the Internet;

to download – to move or copy a file, program, etc., from a usually larger computer system to another computer or device;

connection – the state when two or more devices are connected through the Internet or a network;

cyber - of, relating to, or involving computers or computer networks (as the Internet);

privacy - is the ability of an individual or group to seclude themselves, or information about themselves, and thereby express themselves selectively;

applications / apps - is a computer program designed to perform a group of coordinated functions, tasks, or activities for the benefit of the user;

software - the programs that run on a computer and perform certain functions.

10. Health

Let's discuss another important topic which will be very useful if you want to score high in IELTS - health. In terms of lexis this topic incorporates a lot of useful terms and phrases which can also be used when talking about food, diet, and even sports. So I am very excited to start!

Our first word is **a checkup** which is doctor's examination to ensure that you are healthy. That's a good way to make sure you have no health problems.



Example	It is recommended to have your medical **checkup** on a regular basis.

When people get sick, they often have **a sore throat** - pain in the throat. Sore throat is a very common reason to receive medical care.

There is another good word **epidemic,** but it has a negative meaning - a disease affecting a disproportionately large number of individuals within the population.



The current **epidemic** of obesity is caused largely by an environment that promotes excessive food intake. There are some great expressions here:

epidemic breakout - is when an epidemic starts suddenly or strikes.
to reach epidemic proportions - means that an epidemic has reached a large scale.

When you have a disease, you need a doctor **to diagnose** it, which means to recognize a disease or illness.
Your doctor will diagnose a disease based on your medical history and test results. When a disease is diagnosed and treated but there are no signs of improvement, we can talk about **deterioration** - the process of something getting worse.

Another good health - or maybe it's better to say sickness - word is **chronic**. Its easy definition is existing frequently or most of the time.
Sugar may not be the only contributor to a chronic disease, but it is by far the easiest one to avoid.



If you are in one room with a sick person you can easily get infected. **To infect** means to cause somebody to become affected by a disease.

Example	If you return to work after your sick leave too soon, you may **infect** your colleagues.

After being properly treated people usually **recover,** which means that they return to normal condition, or get back from being ill.

Example	He had a stroke, but is **recovering** well.

How do doctors recognize certain diseases? Correct, on the basis of **symptoms,** which are changes in your body or mind showing that you are not healthy.



Example	The **symptoms** of flu usually develop within two days of becoming infected.

A widely used expression with the word symptom is the **onset of symptoms**, which is when your symptoms become noticeable.

What should people do not to get sick and prevent a disease? They say that exercise and healthy diet can prevent heart disease. So **preventing something** means to act ahead of something.



A vaccine is an injection to protect against a particular disease.

Example	Researchers are trying to develop a **vaccine** against swine flu. In most cases it is enough to have one dose of a **vaccine** to recover.

When people suddenly get a high temperature, they usually call an **ambulance,** which is a vehicle that takes sick people to the hospital, especially in case of emergency.

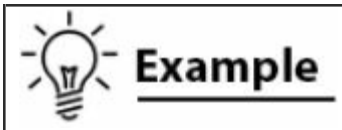


Example	Because of high pressure the woman was taken by an **ambulance**.

In the previous sentence we had the word **emergency,** which is a sudden unforeseen crisis (usually involving danger) that requires immediate treatment or resolution.

Example	In case of medical **emergency** a patient might be asked about his or her blood type.

Talking about health problems, it is also very important to mention **fatigue** - a state of being very tired and exhausted.

	Driver **fatigue** is a major cause of road accidents.

For your reference we have some additional health related words and phrases. In my opinion they don't need to be defined, though you have to recognize and understand them. We will go through them and if any of them are unfamiliar to you, take some time to familiarize yourself with them.

Additional vocabulary

to feel poorly – feel bad or sick

to have a filling – have your tooth fixed when you have a dental caries

to have a tooth out – to have your tooth pulled out

a heavy cold – a bad/severe cold

to make a speedy recovery - to recover fast

immediate action – emergency measures, first aid

to perform surgery on – to operate

Medicines

eye drops – liquid substance used for eye treatment

syringe - a device made of a hollow tube and a needle that is used to force fluids into or take fluids out of the body;

a dose of medicine – a dose of a substance that is used in treating disease or relieving pain and that is usually in the form of a pill or a liquid;

pill - a small, rounded object that you swallow and that contains medicine, vitamins, etc.;

shot / injection - the act or process of forcing a liquid medicine or drug into someone or something by using a special needle;

painkiller – a drug that decreases or removes pain that you feel in your body;

antibiotics - a drug that is used to kill harmful bacteria and to cure infections;

remedy - a medicine or treatment that relieves pain or cures a usually minor illness;

Doctors

ophtalmologist – a doctor who studies and treats problems and diseases of the eye;

dentist – a person whose job is to care for people's teeth;
general practitioner - a doctor whose work is not limited to a special area: a person who is not a specialist;

nurse - a person who is trained to care for sick or injured people and who usually works in a hospital or doctor's office;

surgeon - a doctor who performs operations that involve cutting into someone's body in order to repair or remove damaged or diseased parts : a doctor who performs surgery;

Illnesses

Asthma - a physical condition that makes it difficult for someone to breathe;

bronchitis - an illness in which your bronchial tubes become sore or damaged and you cough a lot;

cancer - a serious disease caused by cells that are not normal and that can spread to one or many parts of the body;

cold - a common illness that affects the nose, throat, and eyes and that usually causes coughing, sneezing, etc.;

flu (influenza) - a common disease that is caused by a virus and that causes fever, weakness, body aches, and breathing problems;

cough - a physical condition or illness that causes someone to cough;

diabetes - a serious disease in which the body cannot properly control the amount of sugar in your blood because it does not have enough insulin;

disease – an illness that affects a person, animal, or plant : a condition that prevents the body or mind from working normally;

Fatigue - the state of being very tired : extreme weariness;

food poisoning - sickness caused by bacteria or chemicals in food;

fracture - the result of breaking something : a crack or break; especially : a

fever - a disease that causes an increase in body temperature;

heart attack - a sudden painful and dangerous condition in which your heart stops beating properly;

heart stroke – a heart condition caused by the interruption of flow of blood to the brain (ischemic stroke) or the rupture of blood vessels in the brain (hemorrhagic stroke);

infection - a disease caused by germs that enter the body;

insomnia - the condition of not being able to sleep;

cuts - a wound on a person's body that is made by something sharp;

bruises - a dark and painful area on your skin that is caused by an injury;

11. Crime and punishment

Step by step we are moving forward to another important vocabulary section - crime and punishment. Let's start with the word **crime**. Its definition is simple: an act against the law. But it can have many different meanings when used in expressions, so let's have a closer look at some of them.



petty crime - not a serious crime

violent crime - crime which includes assault

organized crime - organized group of people commits crimes or engages in criminal enterprises for profit.

white-collar crime - a term mostly referring to business world crimes. Usually crimes committed by businessmen or office workers for financial gain.

victimless crime - a crime with no apparent victim

Example	He has a history of **violent crime** stretching back to his early years.

Bribery is a popular type of **white-collar crime**. In case of **victimless crimes** prosecution starts within one week.

Now let's work with some **other useful phrases.** If you don't know some of them, write them in your notepad for future reference.

to carry out a crime – to commit a crime;

to investigate a crime – to detect / solve a crime;

to fight crime – to tackle crime;

to prevent crime – to preclude crime;

a crackdown on crime - a serious attempt to punish people for committing crimes;

life of crime – criminal way of living;

a crime wave – a sudden increase in the amount of crime in an area;

circumstances of the crime – conditions under which a crime was committed;

the incidence of crime - the number of times crime happens or develops;

In general, there are dozens of expressions with the word crime. Now let's move forward and discuss the types of crime!

A popular word in action movies is **abduction.** It is an act of capturing, carrying away by force.

 **Example**	There has been a series of **abductions** in the area.



Arson is an act of criminal burning of property.

Example	It looked like an accidental fire, not **arson**.

assault - a violent physical attack

Example	His body showed signs of **assault**.



burglary - illegal entrance into premises with criminal intent

Example	They said there was a **burglary**, but nothing was missing.



child abuse - physical or emotional mistreatment of a child

Example	In the United States the laws defining what constitutes **child abuse** vary from state to state.



drug trafficking - production, distribution, and sale of illegal drugs

Example	The key source of profit of organized criminal groups is **drug trafficking**.

fraud - If you are promised a million dollars on the Internet, it's fraud. Fraud is trickery intended to gain an advantage.

Example	She was found guilty of committing **fraud**.

hacking - special type of Internet crime. When somebody's website or server is hacked, it means that the server or website is broken.

hijacking - stopping and stealing a vehicle

Example	He **hijacked** a truck, threatening the driver with a gun.



murder - the crime of deliberately killing a person

Example	Her husband was found **murdered**.

manslaughter - also killing a person, BUT accidentally - without the intent to do so.

Example	H He was back in prison 2 years later, convicted of **manslaughter**

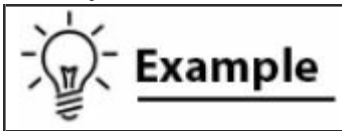
terrorism - violence or threat of violence as a way of trying to achieve a political goal

Example	International action to combat **terrorism** should focus heavily on prevention.

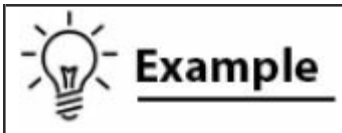
blackmailing - using secret information to get something in return (usually money)

Example	The former Romanian Prime Minister was placed on probation for **blackmail**.

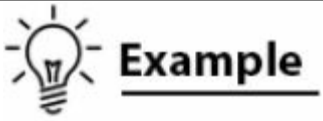
felony - a serious crime such as murder or burglary

	Filing false tax returns is a **felony**.

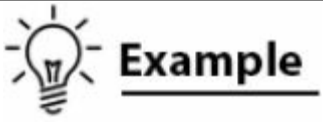
pickpocketing - stealing someone's belongings from pockets and purses

	Any tourist city is a haven for **pickpockets** and thieves.

shoplifting - stealing things from a shop or store.

	A boy **shoplifted** a toy from the store.

And the last word combination is **traffic offences** - crimes committed on the road. When committing a traffic offence people usually have to pay a fine.

	In European countries fines for **traffic offences** are extremely high.

Another big part of the crime and punishment vocabulary is **court vocabulary.**



a defendant - a person accused of a crime in court

Example	The **defendant** was convicted of murder.

a prosecutor - the lawyer who represents the side that tries to prove the person guilty

Example	The public **prosecutor** finally decided not to pursue charges.

a witness - a person who sees something (such as crime) happening

Example	The defense called its first **witness**.

guilty - responsible for committing a crime or doing something wrong

Example	The jury found him **guilty** of murder.

victim - a person who has been attacked in some way by somebody.

 Example	Some **victims** are selected because they seem vulnerable.

And here we have some useful expressions with the word **victim**:

Innocent / unsuspecting victim - not deserving to be harmed;

to portray somebody as a victim – to present somebody as a victim.

a suspect - a person who is believed to be guilty

 Example	The man was arrested as a **suspect**.

an attorney - a lawyer who can sue or defend people.

 Example	If you cannot afford an **attorney**, one will be appointed to you by the state.

evidence - something that can serve to prove something. In our context evidence is usually presented in court to prove that someone is guilty or innocent.

Popular expressions with the word **evidence** are:
hearsay evidence - evidence based not on a witness's personal knowledge but on another's statement not made under oath;

criminal evidence – evidence related to a criminal case;

in the light of evidence / in the face of evidence – considering the evidence;

not a scrap of evidence – no evidence;

verdict - the decision made by a jury in a trial.

 Example	The jury reached a **verdict** after hours of deliberation.

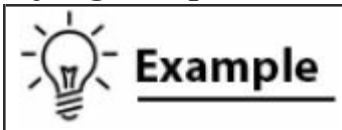
And here is a list of verdict expressions:
favorable verdict – positive verdict

adverse verdict – negative verdict

to appeal against a verdict – to protest a verdict

final verdict - definitive verdict.

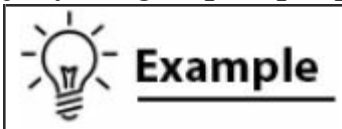
a judge - a public official given the right to decide on questions brought before a court of justice

	The **judge** ordered the company to pay compensation.

The following expressions are also widely used:
a panel of independent judges – judicial division / bench

High Court Judge – a judge in the High Court

jury - a group of people that decides on a court case

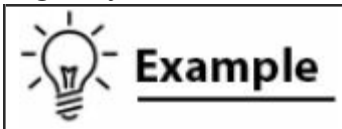
	Tell the **jury** in your own words what happened.

expressions:
trial by jury – to hear the case in a court with participation of jury
to serve on a jury – carry out responsibilities of a jury

Penalties

Now let's talk about possible penalties or the types of punishment and words and phrases to describe them.

death penalty also known as **capital punishment** is the execution of a person after judgment by a legal system

	Our criminal system is very careful in cases of **death penalty.**

suspended sentence - the judge's decision to delay a prison or jail sentence.

Example	A **suspended sentence** usually remains on the defendant's criminal record permanently.

forfeiture - the loss of property or money because of legal obligation or as a judge's decision.

Example	The court may also order **forfeiture** of property in this case.

probation - a period of time in which a person who has committed a crime is allowed to stay out of prison if that person behaves well.

Example	She was put on **probation** for 3 years.

to suspend a license - usually refers to a driver's license and means that your license is taken away for a period of time.

Example	If you are ticketed for too many violations within a specific period of time, **your license will be suspended**.

corporal punishment - physical punishment

Example	**Corporal punishment** of some form is still used in schools in some states.

prison sentence / custodial sentence / imprisonment - these terms are almost similar in meaning and thus could serve to paraphrase. They all describe a situation when someone is convicted and sent to spend a specified period of time in prison.



Example	A court can give a range of **prison sentences** including suspended, fixed-term, and life sentences.

a ban - sometimes a jury can impose a ban which means that you are prohibited from doing something.

Example	He was **banned** from entering the building.

a fine - an amount of money an offender must pay

Example	**A fine** can be given instead of or in addition to imprisonment.

community service - Sometimes a jury can decide to send a guilty person to perform some community service. Community service refers to unpaid work beneficial for the community.

Example	Alternative sentences can include different combinations of the following: a suspended sentence, probation and **community service**.

And here're some other useful words and phrases:
serial criminal - a criminal involved in a number of crimes;

to deter - to prevent (something) from happening;

prevention - the act or practice of stopping something bad from happening : the act of preventing something;

to rehabilitate - to bring (someone or something) back to a normal, healthy condition after an illness, injury, drug problem, etc.

law-abiding - obeying the law : not doing anything that the law does not allow;
antisocial behavior – social misconduct;

juvenile delinquency - delinquency among children.

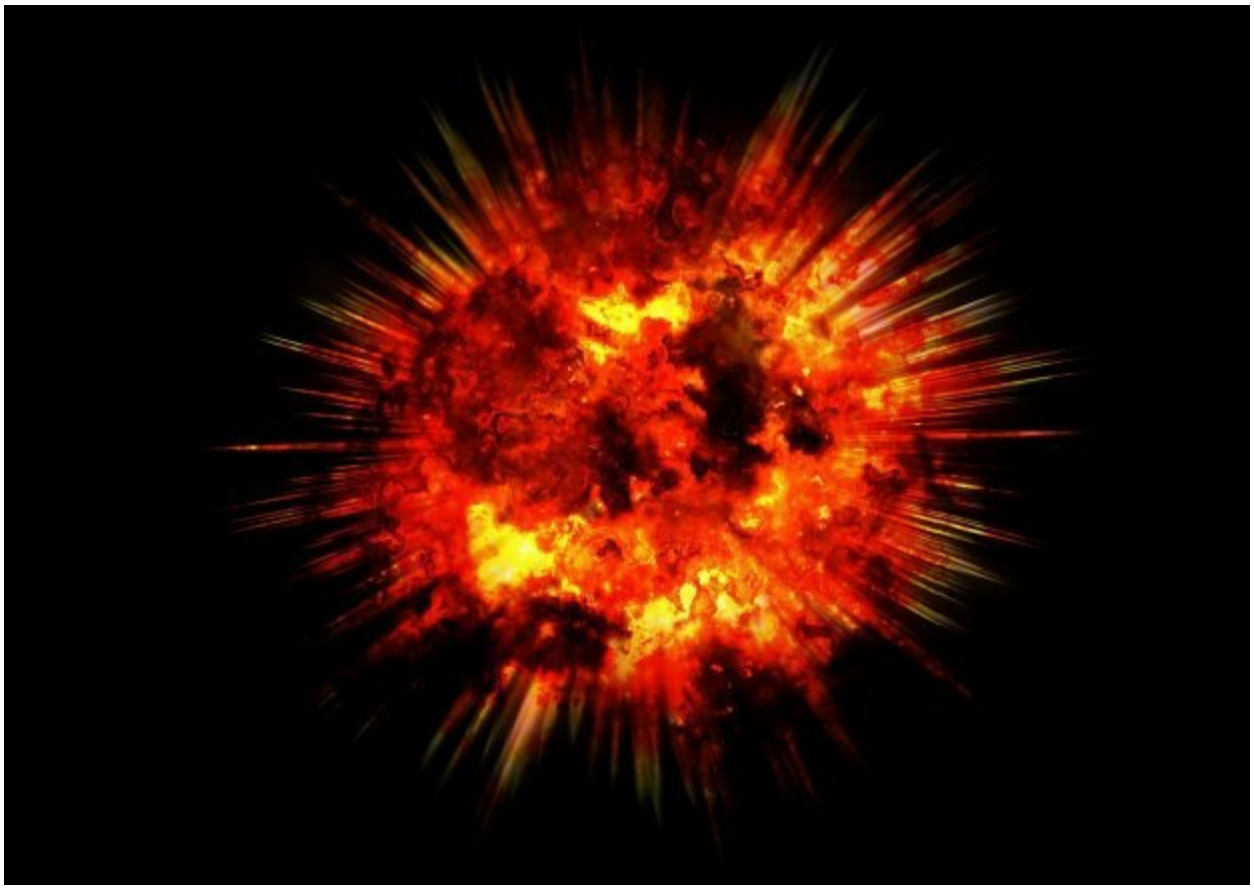
That's basically all for crime and punishment vocabulary. It might seem to be too difficult to memorize all of them in one day, but you don't have to! Take your time, memorize basic vocabulary, and remember to use them in your writing and other parts of the IELTS examination! Good luck!

12. Outer Space

Space exploration is also among popular IELTS topics, though you can probably only encounter it in the Writing Section 2. Popular questions could sound like: "Many people think that the government should spend money to explore the outer space, while others believe that it's a waste of public money. Discuss both views and include your opinion". Well, while you might need some time to generate enough ideas on the topic, I will make sure that you have enough words to talk and write about it.

The big bang theory

It's not only the name of a popular US sitcom, but also astrophysicists' theory which describes how our universe came to existence. And it is the leading scientific explanation so far.



Example	**The Big Bang Theory** rather in details describes the first moments of the birth of the Universe and submits to the laws of physics.

Black Holes

Black holes are strange objects attracting a lot of attention of modern scientists and not only them. Filmmakers and writers exploit black holes in their interest.

Example	When a larger star collapses, it continues to fall in on itself and creates a **black hole.**

Astronaut

Example	Between April 9 1959 when the first seven U.S. **astronauts** were presented at a press conference in Washington D.C. and 1978 a total of 73 men were selected as astronauts by the NASA



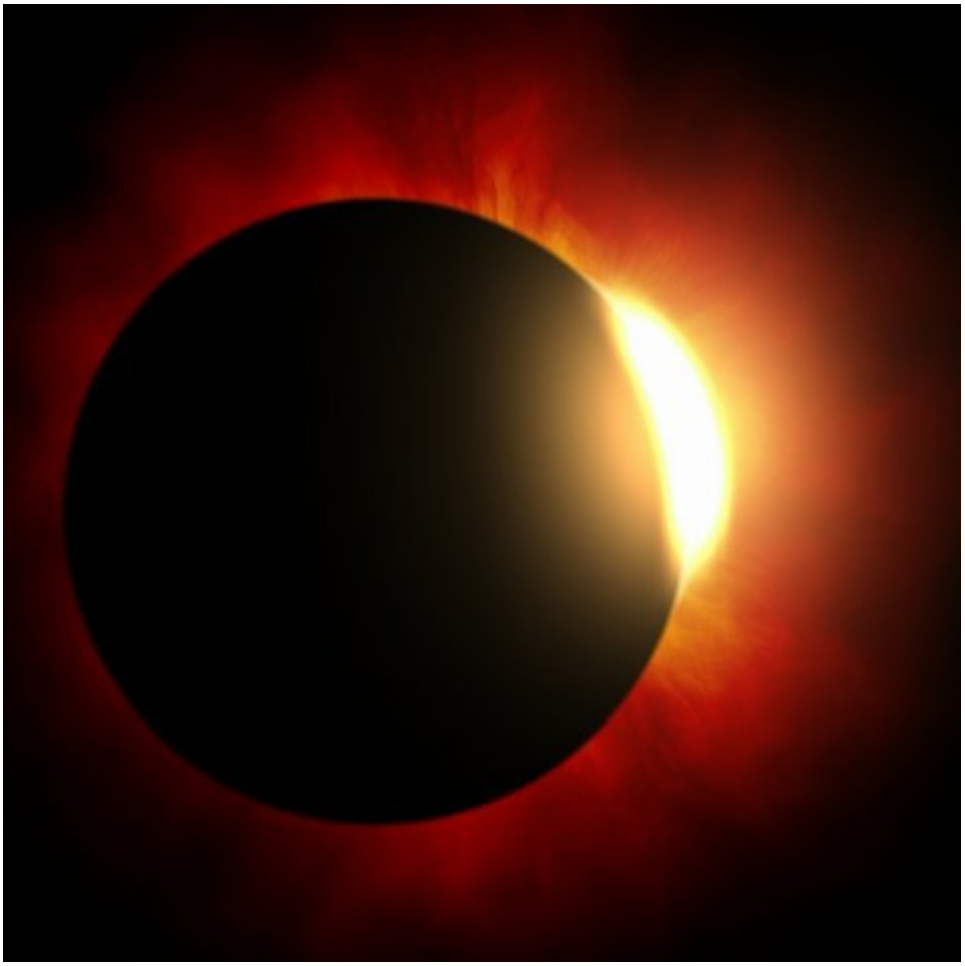
Please pay attention to spelling as it's confusing for many ESL students: [ˈæstrənɔ:t].

Another good term from outer space is **constellation**. Constellation is groups of stars representing a certain figure in the sky.



Example	**Constellations** are easily recognizable patterns that help people orient themselves using the night sky.

Many of you have probably heard of the word **eclipse**. But it is not only the name of a chewing gum or a car. In our context eclipse is when the Earth or the moon passes through a shadow of another heavenly body.



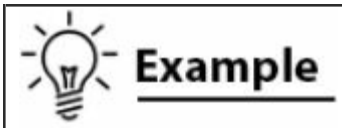
Example	I have never seen a lunar **eclipse**.

Meteorite. I think in most European languages this word sounds the same, but still I will give a definition of it.



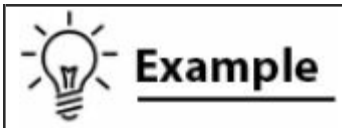
According to Wikipedia a **meteorite** is a solid piece of debris from a source such as an asteroid or a comet that originates in outer space and survives its impact on the Earth's surface.

Cosmology - in general it is defined as a branch of astronomy involving the origin and evolution of the universe.

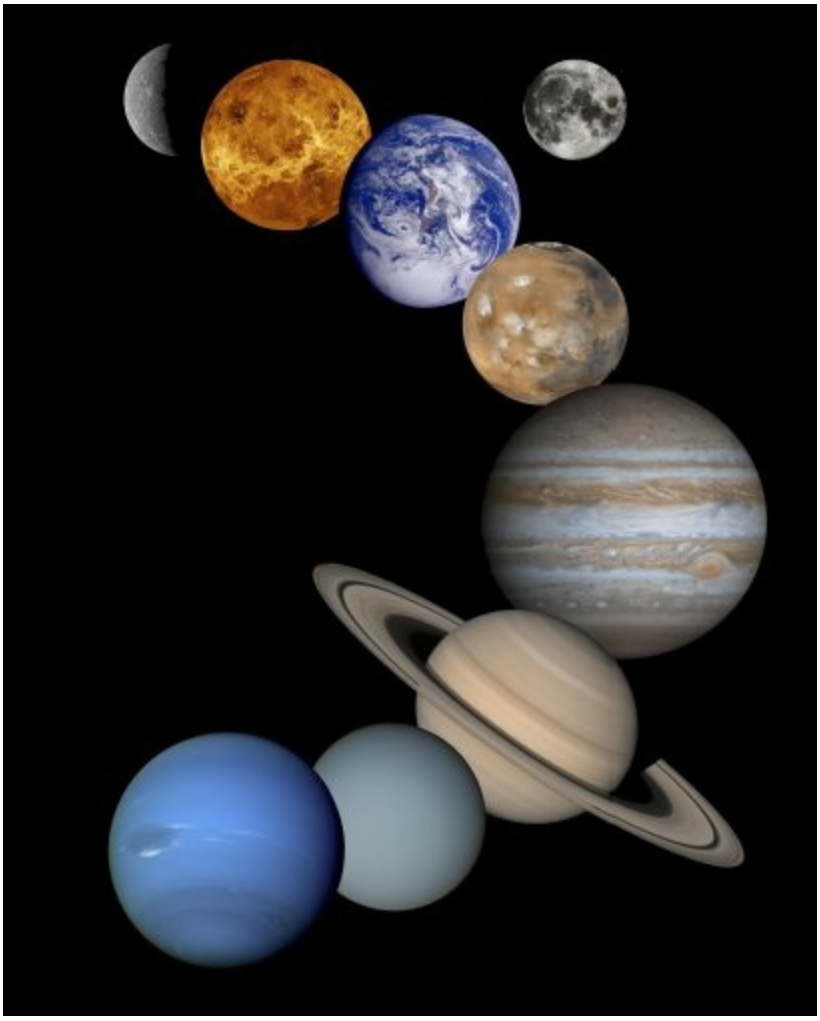
	**Cosmologists** puzzle over exotic concepts such as the dark matter, the string theory, and dark energy. They question whether there is one universe or many.

Light Year
The most confusing fact about the light year is that it actually measures distance rather than time. A light year is defined by how far a beam of light travels in one year. And it's very long distance - six trillion miles.

Milky Way
It is not only the name of a popular chocolate brand, but also the name of a spiral galaxy of which our solar system is part.

	If you are somewhere with a very dark night sky, you can sometimes see the **Milky Way** as a thick band of stars in the sky.

The Solar System - if you are familiar with the meaning of the word solar (something connected with the Sun), you might know that the Solar System is full of planets, moons, asteroids, comets, minor planets, and many other exciting objects.



Gravitational force - have you seen the movie Gravity with Sandra Bullock? Then you might know that it is the force of attraction between all masses in the universe; especially the attraction of the earth's mass for bodies near its surface.

Space spinoff - an item that has uses on Earth but was originally developed for use in space. According to Wikipedia, spinoffs are commercial products and services which have been developed with the help of NASA through research and development contracts.

Now we have discussed major space terms and it's time to go through some important names and facts which you also find very helpful in your preparation for IELTS. If you find them interesting, you might read more information on the web.

Names and facts



Hubble space telescope - a space telescope that was launched into low Earth orbit in 1990 and remains in operation.



Stephen Hawking - cosmologist who is believed to be one of the greatest scientists alive.



Yuri Gagarin was the first person to travel to space.



Alan Shepard was the first American in space.



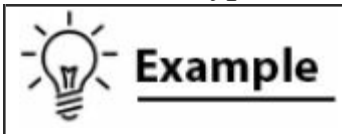
Neil Armstrong was the first person to walk on the moon.

13. Art

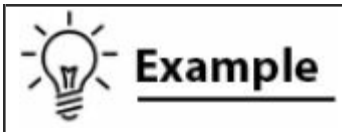
Welcome to the next topic of our IELTS Vocabulary Booster course. It's time to study some art words. Another popular topic in IELTS! Ready to start? Be attentive, work hard, and you will get your target or an even higher score!

Let's start with the term **Art** itself. It's often used in expressions defining different types of art. There are quite a lot of them.

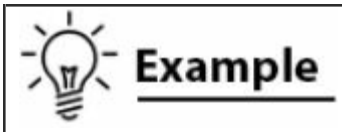
Fine arts - Type of art that creates beautiful things. It could be painting, sculpture, or music.

	The museum collection consists of thousands rare original works of **fine art.**

Arts and crafts - the activity of making beautiful and useful objects.

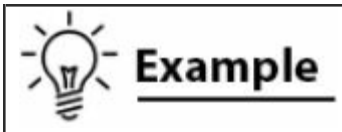
	You should visit one of the local stores selling **arts and crafts**, such as pottery and baskets.

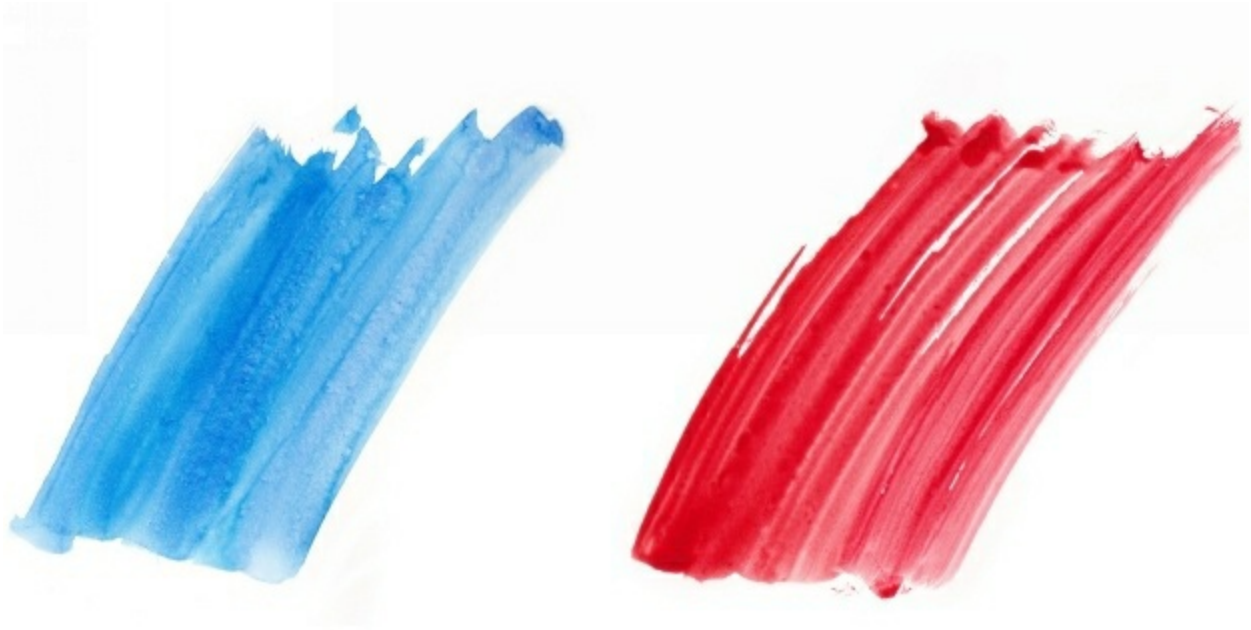
Visual arts - creations that we can look at. For instance, painting, sculpture, architecture, film

	Another good example of popular **visual art** is film, which includes documentaries and short films.

Plastic arts - every type of art we can touch. Sculpture would be a good example.

Performing arts - a very wide term meaning anything from cinema, theater, or any other form of visual art to modern computer presentations. The key characteristic is that it's performed.

	Participating in **performing arts** programs helps students develop a stronger sense of individualism, self-reflection, and self-esteem.



I hope you now better understand what is the difference between the various types of art. Now let's discuss some other words connected with art. Let's start with **watercolor.** Firstly it's a pigment used with water to create paintings. Secondly a watercolor is a painting created with watercolors.

Example	**Watercolors** are ideal for landscape painting.



You probably heard the word **sketch** when discussing some projects, but in art it is a quick informal drawing to capture the essentials of an object.

Example	Sketches are often done in ink or charcoal.



portrait - is a portrayal of a person showing the person's face (could be a drawing, a photograph, or a sculpture).

Example	Some people say that artists merely paint self-**portraits** as it solves the problem of having to find a model.



landscape - is a work of art that features a scene of land or countryside (in other words nature)

Example	**Landscapes** can range from oil paintings to gauche and pastels.

still-life painting - is a painting featuring anything that does not move.

Example	**Still-life art** was common in the ancient world.

oil painting - is a technique of painting with oil paints. The second meaning is a picture painted with oil paints.

Example	Fat over lean is one of the fundamental concepts of **oil painting**.

figurative art - is any type of art that accurately represents an image from the real world.

Example	**Figurative art** has a history as long as the history of representation itself.

contemporary art - a bit controversial term. The easy definition is contemporary to us. It means that it has been created during our lifetimes. Usually contemporary art refers to artworks made after 1970 by still living artists.

Example	Anything can be done in **contemporary art,** because

	there is no set way to create this modern art style.

Now let's talk about which art styles exist.

Realism - an artistic movement attempting to portray the lives of ordinary people and their environments

Example	**Realism**, also known as the Realist school, was a mid nineteenth century art movement.

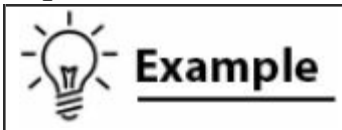
Abstract art is a genre of art which does NOT depict a person, place, or thing in the natural world. Objects are often simplified or distorted.

Example	**Abstract art** might look as if it were simple to create, with a splash of paint here and a brush stroke there.

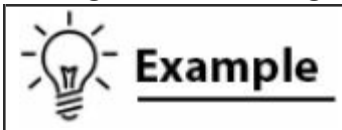


Another artistic style is **impressionism** - a style in which the artist captures the image of an object as someone would see it if they just caught a glimpse of it. In other words, it's about the artist's

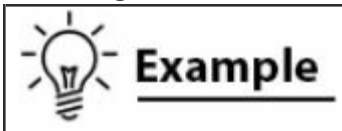
impression.

	Manet significantly influenced the development of **impressionism**.

When talking about art many people talk about **harmony**. Harmony is a pleasing combination or arrangement of things. For instance, a harmony of colors.

	Ex.: Once you understand the basics of color theory, you can start learning how to combine colors into a colorful **harmony**.

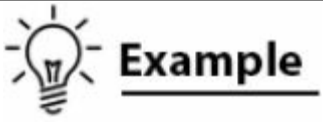
Apart from harmony it's important to know what **composition** is. It is the organization of the elements of design in an art work done according to principles of design.

	**Composition** rules provide a starting point for deciding on a composition for painting.

Now let's discuss what the principles of design are. One of them is unity.
Unity is the coherence of an artwork. Unity allows us to feel that all parts of the piece work together.

"*The essence of beauty is **unity** in variety. "*
William Somerset Maugham

In general the **principles of design** refer to the ways in which artists organize the visual elements of art. Traditionally they include: balance, emphasis, contrast, unity, movement, and rhythm.
Quite interesting, isn't it?! Now let's move on. What trait of character do you think is important to have to create works of art? That's right, creativity! **Creativity** is using imagination rather than imitating something.

	**Creative** people are able to look at things and situations in novel ways and from different angels and perspectives.

Another important phrase is **focal point,** which is the center of interest or activity in a work of art.

	A painter can emphasize a **focal point** through the

Example	composition, color or the range of tones used.

I have also added some very useful art related terms and phrases. They all have definitions. Look through them and try to memorize and use them in a context.

Additional vocabulary

Aesthetics - the study of beauty;

Pattern - a principle of art which means the repetition of elements;

Motif - a repeated pattern, often creating a sense of rhythm;

A culture vulture - someone who is very interested in art and culture;

art gallery / exhibits – place where pieces of art are displayed;

curator - a person who is in charge of the things in a art gallery, museum, etc.

artifact - a simple object (such as a tool or weapon) that was made by people in the past;

masterpiece - a person's greatest peace of work;

heritage - the traditions, achievements, beliefs, etc., that are part of the history of a group or nation;

philistine - a person who is guided by materialism and is usually disdainful of intellectual or artistic values;

visual metaphor – visual pattern or object.

14. Conclusion

So, that brings us to the end of all the vocabulary that I have prepared for you in this course. I hope you learned something new, refreshed the material you already knew, and systemized useful lexical units for IELTS. But be aware that this was the first part of our Vocabulary Booster series. The next part is coming soon! So see you in the next videos! Thanks for watching! Have a great time preparing for your exam!

Good Luck!