

D. GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

Exercise 1: Read the information. Then match the words with the definitions.

Prefixes are letters that can be added to the beginning of words to form new words with different meanings. It is important to learn the meanings of prefixes as this will help you to better understand the overall meaning of words. For example:

Word	Prefix	Meaning of prefix
understand	mis understand	incorrectly, badly
heading	sub heading	under, below
vitamin	multi vitamin	many, several
cook	under cook	too little, beneath
charge	over charge	too much, above
clockwise	anti clockwise	against, opposite
pay	pre pay	before

antisocial

mislead

multicultural

overcrowded

preview

substandard

underestimate

- 1 to cause someone to believe something that is not true:
- 2 below a satisfactory standard:
- 3 including people who have many different customs and beliefs:
- 4 to fail to guess or understand the real cost, size, difficulty of something:
- 5 containing too many people or things:
- 6 harmful to society:
- 7 an opportunity to see something such as a film before it is shown to the public:

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

antisocial

mislead

multicultural

overcrowded

preview

substandard

underestimated

- 1 She lives with her parents and five sisters. Their one-room flat is .

- 2 The building materials they used to build the village hall were of poor quality. In particular, the roof tiles were .
- 3 People from all over the world live in that part of the city. It's very .
- 4 We have very neighbours who play music all night and leave rubbish everywhere.
- 5 We went to see a of the film a week before it opened to the general public.
- 6 Some companies deliberately people by making false claims about their products in their advertisements.
- 7 The builders originally thought the project would cost £4,000, but they the price of the equipment, and now they think it will cost £8,000.

Exercise 3: Choose the correct prepositions to complete the sentences.

- 1) The town will have grown considerably at / by / for the year 2050.
- 2) He has been living on that farm by / for / since 1998.
- 3) They went to the local village school at / from / since 2000 to 2005.
- 4) My grandparents have lived in the same house for / from / since ages.
- 5) I intend to live in this rural area at / between / for the next two or three years.
- 6) We rented a house near the lake at / between / for 2012 and 2014.
- 7) I'm not sure where my friend is. She should be here by / since / until now.
- 8) We want to stay here between / by / for at least two more years.

Exercise 4: Read the information. Then complete the sentences. Use the words and phrases in the box.

Conjunctions are linking words that help you to connect your ideas. It is important to use conjunctions in your written and spoken English correctly as this will improve your Cohesion and Coherence mark in the IELTS test. Future time phrases such as *provided that*, *as long as* and *as soon as* are called *subordinating conjunctions*.

One purpose of a subordinating conjunction is to reduce the importance of one of the clauses so that the reader knows which of the ideas is more important to the writer. Typically in English, the less important idea is introduced by the subordinating conjunction. For example:

As soon as the new tramway is built, there will be less traffic on the roads.

In the example, the writer's aim is to show that less traffic on the roads is more important than the new tramway being built.

as long as as soon as by the time provided that supposing unless

- 1 My bank will lend me the money _____ I agree to pay it back in five years.
- 2 I think you will get that job _____ you don't do badly at the interview.
- 3 The police wouldn't let me park there _____ I showed them proof that I lived in the street.
- 4 I hope to have travelled around Asia _____ I am 50 years old.
- 5 _____ I get home, I will book our tickets for the theatre.
- 6 _____ the car park is full when we arrive, will we be able to find alternative parking?

Exercise 5: Choose the correct tenses to complete the sentences.

- 1) As soon as the new road is completed, traffic congestion in the city centre was / will be / would be reduced.
- 2) As long as you continue to cycle to work every day, your fitness and health improves / improved / will improve.
- 3) By the time the shopping centre is open, the multistorey car park was / will / would be finished.
- 4) Unless the planning department gives permission for the supermarket to be built soon, it wasn't / won't / wouldn't be built this year.
- 5) Provided that we all work together, the project is / will / would be finished on time.
- 6) Apparently, they are thinking of closing the railway station in my village. If it was closed, it will / won't / would cause problems for lots of commuters.
- 7) Supposing we don't arrive until late at night, is / will / would the guest house still be open?

Exercise 6: Match the words and phrases with the definitions.

affordable	budget hotel	charge	closure	commuter	congestion
exhaust fumes	pollution	season ticket			

- 1 overcrowding on the roads: _____
- 2 gases coming from an engine as waste products: _____
- 3 the price you have to pay for something: _____
- 4 when something is shut down or closed: _____
- 5 not expensive: _____
- 6 an establishment that provides accommodation at a reasonable price: _____

7 the contamination of soil, water or the atmosphere by harmful substances:

8 something you buy for a number of journeys within a specific time:

9 somebody who travels regularly from one place to another for work:

Exercise 7: Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

affordable

budget hotels

charge

closures

commuters

congestion

pollution

season ticket

- 1 Traffic has increased dramatically in the city centre. As a result, it now takes people over two hours to get to work because there are so many cars.
- 2 The caused by exhaust fumes has fallen sharply as fewer people are driving to work since a new was introduced for vehicles entering the city centre.
- 3 The price of a rail has risen considerably over the last six months. As a result, are finding it very difficult to afford their travel costs.
- 4 It is predicted that the population of the town will expand gradually over the next few years, now that the proposal to construct a small number of houses has been accepted by the planning department.
- 5 The number of tourists staying in the area has risen steadily since the recent construction of two offering less expensive accommodation.
- 6 of small shops in the town centre have risen noticeably since the opening of a new hypermarket with 1,000 parking spaces.

Exercise 8: Read the information. Then complete the table with the adverbs in the box.

Try to use a wide variety of adverbs when describing degrees of change. This will help you to achieve a higher Lexical Resource mark in the IELTS test.

significantly

considerably

sharply

abruptly

gradually

steadily

slowly

marginally

dramatically



small degree of change	large degree of change

Exercise 9: Choose the correct adverbs to complete the sentences.

- 1) My rail season ticket cost £2,000 last year, and this year I have to pay £4,000. The price has increased dramatically / marginally / steadily.
- 2) For each of the last ten years, the number of residents in my town has increased by between 1-2%. The population has risen considerably / sharply / steadily.
- 3) There has been a 50% reduction in the number of vehicles in the city centre this year. Levels of pollution have fallen sharply / slowly / steadily.
- 4) The police have reported a year-on-year 2% drop in violent crime in the inner cities. Incidents of crime have been decreasing abruptly / considerably / gradually over recent years.
- 5) Britain's fourth largest supermarket chain reported a fivefold increase in sales of crisps and nuts last Saturday prior to the World Cup Final. Sales of snacks increased significantly / slowly / steadily.
- 6) The number of lambs born this spring was 0.4% below the seasonal average. The birth rate this year dropped marginally / significantly / steadily.

Exercise 10: Read the text comparing rural and urban life. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

affordable	antisocial	charges	commute	gradually	multicultural
overcrowded	pollution	provided			

One of the biggest differences between rural and urban life is that generally the population in villages tends to be monocultural, whereas in cities it is . In many villages, the cost of housing is and that people have a job, they can live in their own houses and not in blocks of flats. There are more employment opportunities in cities, but many workers have to because of the high cost of housing. Life in most villages is relaxed and peaceful. There is little behaviour and the air is clean. However, in some cities is a big problem due to fumes from car exhaust pipes. New introduced for vehicles entering city centres will eliminate this problem.