



50 Practical Vocabularies

For IELTS

Theme: Education

1. Unleash (v.) 釋放、爆發

Sample Sentence 1:

A well-structured education system is important for children to *unleash* their potential.

Sample Sentence 2:

To win the 1,500 metres, you must know how to unleash your energy at the right moment.

2. Expertise (n.) 專門知識

Sample Sentence 1:

Professor Smith has substantial *expertise* in Psychology.

Sample Sentence 2:

A school's good reputation and level of *expertise* are crucial to student enrolment.

3. Future Pillars (ph.) 未來棟樑

Sample Sentence 1:

Teenagers are the *future pillars* for our society.

Sample Sentence 2:

People with the sufficient support and guidance will grow up to be the *future pillars* of society.

4. Specialize (v.) 專門

Sample Sentence 1:

With strong interests in mental illness, he decided to *specialize* in psychiatry.

Sample Sentence 2:

He is a tutor who *specializes* in Chinese history and world history.

5. Deprived (adj.) 被剝奪

Sample Sentence 1:

Even in modern world, women were *deprived* of basic education in many countries.

Sample Sentence 2:

Children severe deprived in childhood are more likely to have adverse psychological impact in their early adulthood.

6. Field (n.) 領域

Sample Sentence 1:

My *field* of study was computer science.

Sample Sentence 2:

The institution has many top researchers in the *field* of economics.

Theme: Travel

1. Enriched (adj.) 豐富

Sample Sentence 1:

My trip to Japan was *enriched* by the Japanese traditional cultural tour.

Sample Sentence 2:

ABC University students *enriched* after a one week visit to Beijing.

2. Prevalence (n.) 流行

Sample Sentence 1:

In South Korea, one of the cause of the prevalence of plastic surgery is the oppressive beauty standard.

Sample Sentence 2:

The prevalence of fast food leads to obesity problems over the world.

3. Cope with (ph.) 應付

Sample Sentence 1:

We must cope with the extreme cold weather if we travel to Russia in winter.

Sample Sentence 2:

You should consider how to cope with the safety issue before your trip.

4. Integrate (v.) 整合***Sample Sentence 1:***

To integrate into a new culture when you are travelling in a different country is very important.

Sample Sentence 2:

Learning local languages is essential if you want to *integrate* into the local community.

5. Comfort Zone (n.) 舒適圈***Sample Sentence 1:***

Travel is one of the ways to get out of your *comfort zone*.

Sample Sentence 2:

You can only attain higher level by stepping outside your comfort zone.

Theme: Government

1. Complexity (n.) 複雜性***Sample Sentence 1:***

The complexities of national identity became apparent during the war.

Sample Sentence 2:

The sovereignty is always a political problem of great complexity.

2. Should not be taken for granted (ph.) 不可當理所當然

Sample Sentence 1:

The clean water *should not be taken for granted* as the water pollution has been more serious recently.

Sample Sentence 2:

The tax reduction *should not be taken for granted* as the government is suffering deficit.

3. Vulnerable (adj.) 脆弱

Sample Sentence 1:

People living under poverty are more vulnerable to social, political and economic changes.

Sample Sentence 2:

Small and medium enterprises are very *vulnerable* in a recession.

Theme: Development

1. Flourishing (adj.) 蓬勃發展

Sample Sentence 1:

The development of infrastructure in this city is *flourishing*.

Sample Sentence 2:

The online community is flourishing with the help social media.

2. Robust (adj.) 強勁的

Sample Sentence 1:

With more constructive policies and measures rolled out, we are confident that there will continue to be *robust* development in local manufacturing industry.

Sample Sentence 2:

The country's economy remains robust despite the global economic crisis.

3. In jeopardy (ph.) 岌岌可危

Sample Sentence 1:

The company's future is *in jeopardy* if we cannot find more investors.

Sample Sentence 2:

You will put your savings in jeopardy if you take risky investments.

4. Prevail (v.) 盛行

Sample Sentence 1:

The desire of owning a house *prevails* among society.

Sample Sentence 2:

This custom *prevails* over the whole traditions.

5. Safeguard (v.) 保護

Sample Sentence 1:

The union should *safeguard* the interests of all its members.

Sample Sentence 2 :

All rights of citizens should be safeguarded by the government.

Theme: Technology

1. Go viral (ph.) 像病毒般蔓延

Sample Sentence 1:

This funny video has *gone viral* on YouTube.

Sample Sentence 2:

The music videos of Lady Gaga has now *gone viral* with millions of views.

2. Rationale (n.) 原因

Sample Sentence 1:

To better apply the latest technology, we have to understand the *rationale* behind them.

Sample Sentence 2:

The developers of smart phone always explain their *rationale* behind their up-to-date technology and designs.

3. All-in-one device (n.) 多功能裝置

Sample Sentence 1:

Modern mobile gadgets are *all-in-one devices* that let users perform various tasks.

Sample Sentence 2:

All-in-one devices are crucial for us to multitask anytime and anywhere.

4. Shed light on (ph.) 闡明

Sample Sentence 1:

The recent study concerning Antarctica *sheds light on* the effect of climate change.

Sample Sentence 2:

The study of stem cells has *shed light on* cancer research.

Theme: Environment

1. Avert (v.) 避免

Sample Sentence 1:

Limited traffic in the area is a precautionary programme to *avert* pollution emergencies.

Sample Sentence 2:

Government should take action to reduce or *avert* the effects of severe pollution.

2. Degradation (n.) 惡化

Sample Sentence 1:

Human activity is one of the causes of land *degradation*.

Sample Sentence 2:

Soil *degradation* affects a third of the world's land.

3. Remedy (n.) 補救

Sample Sentence 1:

Recycling of waste is one of the *remedies* for land pollution.

Sample Sentence 2:

We should come up with as many *remedies* as we can to solve the environmental problem.

4. Feasible (adj.) 可行的

Sample Sentence 1:

It is only feasible to keep global warming below 1.5 degree if all states enforce measures to cut emission of greenhouse gases immediately.

Sample Sentence 2:

This land in the forest is *feasible* for cultivation.

Theme: Work

1. Adversely (adv.) 不利地

Sample Sentence 1:

Complaints from customers may *adversely* affect the company's reputation.

Sample Sentence 2:

Inferior working environment may *adversely* affect the work performance of staff.

2. Holistic (adj.) 全面的

Sample Sentence 1:

A *holistic* approach is required to resolve social issue.

Sample Sentence 2:

The research provides us a *holistic* view of the issue.

3. Rigidly (adv.) 嚴格地

Sample Sentence 1:

He always handles work rigidly.

Sample Sentence 2:

The staff should rigidly follow the company's regulations and policies

4. Counterproductive (adj.) 適得其反

Sample Sentence 1:

Addressing issues with wrong approach can be *counterproductive*.

Sample Sentence 2:

Taking too much medicine is counterproductive to your illness.

Theme: News & Media

1. Trivial (adj.) 瑣細的

Sample Sentence 1:

The story spends too many words on trivial plots.

Sample Sentence 2:

This newspaper only points out trivial matters but neglects the important questions.

2. All walks of life (idioms) 社會各界人士

Sample Sentence 1:

People from *all walks of life* were concerned of the severe traffic accident last week.

Sample Sentence 2:

The journalists interview people from *all walks of life*.

3. Exposed to (ph.) …處於。…作用或影響之下

Sample Sentence 1:

The truth of that case has been *exposed to* public.

Sample Sentence 2:

Mary was war reporter. She was always *exposed to* dangers.

4. Reconcile (v.) 調和

Sample Sentence 1:

Resolving social issues is difficult as interests of different stakeholders have to be *reconciled*.

Sample Sentence 2:

Can North Korea reconcile with South Korea?

Theme: Advertising

1. Indispensable (adj.) 不可或缺的

Sample Sentence 1:

A good slogan is *indispensable* for a remarkable advertisement.

Sample Sentence 2:

An *indispensable* part of an advertisement is the introduction to the products.

2. Spark off (ph.) 引發

Sample Sentence 1:

An outstanding advertisement may be *sparked off* by each other's idea.

Sample Sentence 2:

The advertisement *sparked off* an interest in animal protection.

3. Universally (adv.) 舉世

Sample Sentence 1:

Those common and effective advertisements are *universally* appreciated.

Sample Sentence 2:

That advertisement makes this product *universally* welcomed.

4. Apathetic (adj.) 冷淡的

Sample Sentence 1:

The people are still *apathetic* towards global warming, although the advertisement about climate change has been released.

Sample Sentence 2:

As insufficiency of voting promotion, the residents are *apathetic* to go out and vote.

5. Propaganda (n.) 宣傳

Sample Sentence 1:

State media under authoritarian regime is always the mean for propaganda.

Sample Sentence 2:

Artworks such as posters or paintings can be used as a tool for propaganda.

Theme: Population

1. Workforce (n.) 勞動力

Sample Sentence 1:

The age shift in the workforce mainly results from declining birth rates in recent decades.

Sample Sentence 2:

Much of the *workforce* in tourism industry gets benefit from the new legislation.

2. Impoverished (adj.) 赤貧的

Sample Sentence 1:

The *impoverished* children in Africa are susceptible to disease due to malnutrition.

Sample Sentence 2:

Although Chris came from an *impoverished* background, he became a successful businessman by his own effort.

3. Social Unrest (n.) 社會不穩

Sample Sentence 1:

Unemployment and inequalities in wealth cause *social unrest*.

Sample Sentence 2:

Social unrest may harm the economy and safety of a society.

4. Societal Structure (n.) 社會結構

Sample Sentence 1:

A *societal structure* represents the level of people in a society.

Sample Sentence 2:

Bucking the strict *societal structure* is the only way to climb to the social ladder.

5. Demographically (adv.) 人口統計的

Sample Sentence 1:

The country is *demographically* and geographically diverse.

Sample Sentence 2:

You need to divide your market both geographically and *demographically*.

Theme : Crime

1. Incidence (n.) 發生率

Sample Sentence 1:

The *incidence* of crime in airport is especially low, mainly due to the rigid security check and high penalty charge.

Sample Sentence 2:

We must not live in a dangerous place with high *incidence* of crime.

2. Indulgence (n.) 放縱

Sample Sentence 1:

Constant *indulgence* in taking drugs brought about her ruin.

Sample Sentence 2:

She was arrested by police for pilferage because of her parents' *indulgence*.

3. Catastrophic (adj.) 災難性的

Sample Sentence 1:

The damage of September 11th attacks was *catastrophic*.

Sample Sentence 2:

Attacks by terrorists have led to *catastrophic* destruction.

4. Detrimental (adj.) 有害的

Sample Sentence 1:

Abusing drugs is *detrimental* to one's health.

Sample Sentence 2:

Drug driving is *detrimental* to the safety of road users.

5. Forge (v.) 偽造

Sample Sentence 1:

A female bank customer in alleged her signature was suspected to be *forged*.

Sample Sentence 2:

He was accused of *forging* research data.

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林作 牛津大學文學碩士・前執業大律師

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Richard Eng 香港大學應用語言學碩士

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- 雅思寫作特訓班（WRITING TASK 1）（18 小時）
- 雅思寫作特訓班（WRITING TASK 2）（30 小時）
- 雅思 SPEAKING 實戰班（18 小時）
- IELTS READING 特訓班（12 小時）
- 雅思 LISTENING 特訓班（12 小時）

Richie Pang

- ULTIMATE EXAM SKILLS PLAN T（Writing）（5 小時）
- ULTIMATE EXAM SKILLS PLAN P（Speaking）（5 小時）

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服務特色

- 個人化指導，更快有進步
- 專業英語導師，針對不同需要提升 IELTS 成績
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- 互動教授，提升學習效率
- 彈性時間，切合個人需要

IELTS 模擬考試

- 按照 IELTS 考試形式，真實模擬 IELTS 考試現場
- 專業評估成績及表現

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