

NEW ZEALAND COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION  
INSPIRING CREATIVE MINDS



Thinkin Cafe  
CAFE FOR ACADEMICS



IELTS



FROM NEW ZEALAND  
IELTS



CHRISTCHURCH



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## TODAY'S AGENDA

**PART ONE**  
Review

**PART TWO**  
Grammar

**PART THREE**  
IELTS Listening  
Workshop



## PART ONE: REVIEW

- Non-defining Relative Clauses
- Passive Voice

## GRAMMAR: NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

### What is it?

Similar to Defining Relative Clauses, Non-defining Relative Clauses give extra information - except this information is non-essential.

1. Commas are a requirement
2. Pronouns cannot be left out
3. **That** cannot be used in place of a *who* for people or *which* for things

### Examples

- The Grand Palace in Bangkok, which is a stunning architectural marvel, attracts millions of tourists every year.
- Mount Cook, which has the highest peak in New Zealand, is a breathtaking sight, especially when surrounded by a blanket of snow.
- My friend Anna, who recently visited Thailand, shared captivating stories about the vibrant street markets and delicious local cuisine.
- Queenstown, which is known as the adventure capital of New Zealand, offers a wide range of thrilling activities, such as bungee jumping and skydiving.
- The Chao Phraya River, which flows through the heart of Bangkok, Thailand, provides a picturesque backdrop for the city's skyline.

## GRAMMAR: PASSIVE VOICE

- In a passive voice sentence, the emphasis is on the action or the result rather than the person or thing performing the action.
- The passive voice is often used in various situations, such as when the doer of the action is unknown, when the doer is less important than the action itself, or when the writer wants to focus on the result of the action.

### Examples

- Millions of tourists are attracted every year by the stunning architectural marvel, the Grand Palace in Bangkok, Thailand.
- A breathtaking sight, especially when surrounded by a blanket of snow, is presented by Mount Cook, the highest peak in New Zealand.
- Captivating stories about the vibrant street markets and delicious local cuisine were shared by my friend Anna, who recently visited Thailand.
- A wide range of thrilling activities, such as bungee jumping and skydiving, is offered by Queenstown, known as the adventure capital of New Zealand.
- A picturesque backdrop for the city's skyline is provided by the Chao Phraya River, which flows through the heart of Bangkok, Thailand.



## PART TWO: BASIC GRAMMAR

- Dependent Prepositions
- Conditional Sentences
- Gerunds and Infinitives
- Hedging
- Expressing Preferences



## GRAMMAR: DEPENDENT PREPOSITIONS

- Dependent prepositions are words that illustrate the relationship between different words within a sentence. Dependent means to rely on something, it is the opposite of 'independent'. A preposition that is dependent relies on the word before it. For instance, we say '*good at*' not '*good in*' or '*good about*'. Have a look at the following dependent prepositions.

- Resulted in...
- Suffer from...
- Heavily on...
- Developed by...
- Convinced by...
- Succeeded in...



The best way is to remember as many prepositions with certain verbs - I recommend reading the book which I have published known as "IELTS Academic & General 50 Prepositions" and "Top 50 IELTS Verbal Phrases." The teacher shall send these two files by LINE to you now.

## GRAMMAR: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

- Conditional sentences describes possibilities or imaginary situations. There are four types of conditional sentences.
  - Zero Conditional (Real 100%): If + S + V1 + O, + S + V1 + O
  - First Conditional (Likely 50-99%): If + S + V1 + O, + S + will + V1 + O
  - Second Conditional (Unlikely <50%): If + S + V2 + O, I would + V1 + O
  - Third Conditional (Impossible 0%): If + S + had + V3 + O, I would have + V3 + O
  - Mixed Conditional: Any combination of the above clauses.





## GRAMMAR: GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

- Gerunds are any “V~ing” and they are used at the start of a sentence, beside a verb, or with preferences.
  - Writing songs is my favourite hobby.
  - I like writing songs.
- Infinitives (with to or without to) can also be used at the start of a sentence:
  - Write a letter to your friend.
  - To become a quick reader is the goal of many pupils.
- Gerunds and Infinitives act as nouns in a sentence, so you’ll often see them connected to a main verb. Look at the following sentences:
  - Present: I love to study history books.
  - Present: I love studying history books
    - Past: I loved studying history books when I was young.
      - Future: I would love to study history books when I get older.



## GRAMMAR: HEDGING

- Hedging is a writing technique, but in formal settings it can be used in speech. For listening, you should know when apprehension in speech is being used by the speaker. The following are common examples in the English language:
  - Phrases:
    - Many people assume that...; It appears that...; It seems that... It is true that...
  - Modal Verbs
    - can, could, would, might, may + Verb; It might be assumed that...; It could be understood that...
  - Adverbs of Frequency
    - Often, sometimes, usually, commonly
  - Adverbs
    - Possibly, probably
    - It is probably true that...
    - It seems likely that...



## GRAMMAR: EXPRESSING PREFERENCES

Expressing preferences is a common pattern in IELTS Listening. Often, you are required to listen for the opinions of people in a listening task. Look at the following phrase and try to identify dependent prepositions, infinitives, gerunds, hedging, and conditional sentences.

- I would like everyone's attention. It appears to me that many employees often arrive late to work in order to avoid the department's meeting each Wednesday. I would prefer to have everyone arrive early from now on. If you do not arrive on time, you will be required to attend a training course on our corporate policies.
- There are other ways we can express preferences:
  - S + would rather + infinitive (without to) + O
  - S + would prefer/like + to~infinitive + O
  - S + like/love/don't like/hate + gerund + O



## PART THREE: WORKSHOP

- Strategy
- Technique

## WORKSHOP: NOTE COMPLETION

### Question Structure:

- Test-takers are given a set of notes or a summary with gaps.
- They listen to an audio recording, and as they listen, they need to fill in the missing information in the gaps.
- The recording is played only once, so careful listening and note-taking skills are crucial.
- The notes or summary may include information like dates, numbers, names, locations, and other specific details. It's important for test-takers to be familiar with different accents and be able to recognize key words and phrases that provide the necessary information to complete the notes accurately.
- Practicing note completion tasks as part of IELTS preparation helps candidates enhance their listening skills and improve their ability to extract essential information from spoken passages.

### PART 4 Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

#### Victor Hugo

##### His novel, *Les Misérables*

- It has been adapted for theatre and cinema.
- We know more about its overall 31 ..... than about its author.

##### His early career

- In Paris, his career was successful and he led the Romantic movement.
- He spoke publicly about social issues, such as 32 ..... and education.
- Napoleon III disliked his views and exiled him.

##### His exile from France

- Victor Hugo had to live elsewhere in 33 .....
- He used his income from the sale of some 34 ..... he had written to buy a house on Guernsey.

##### His house on Guernsey

- Victor Hugo lived in this house until the end of the Empire in France.
- The ground floor contains portraits, 35 ..... and tapestries that he valued.
- He bought cheap 36 ..... made of wood and turned this into beautiful wall carvings.
- The first floor consists of furnished areas with wallpaper and 37 ..... that have a Chinese design.
- The library still contains many of his favourite books.
- He wrote in a room at the top of the house that had a view of the 38 .....
- He entertained other writers as well as poor 39 ..... in his house.
- Victor Hugo's 40 ..... gave ownership of the house to the city of Paris in 1927.

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