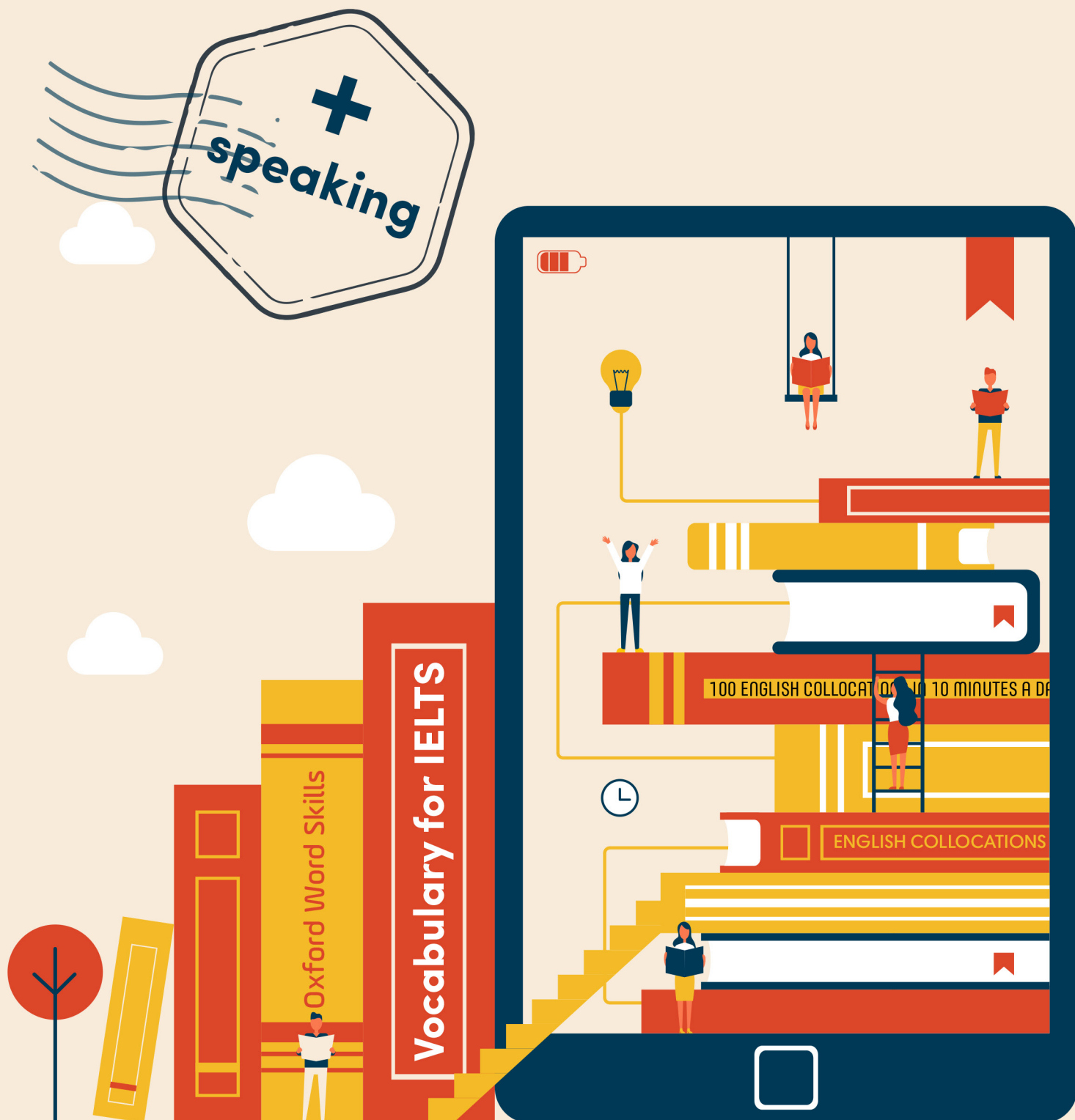


# IELTS Up Words!

## دوره لغات آیلتس

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### LESSON 4-Children vs. Adults

#### Children vs. Adults

Hello there! You are listening to the fourth lesson of IELTS Up Words! You are doing a great job! Already done with the first lessons? Bravo! In this lesson, I would like to talk to you about something very important. First, I am going to **pose a question**, and then I will answer it. I want you to think about this question as well and answer it **to the best of your ability**.

Is it easier to learn a new language as a child than as an adult?

Now a lot of older **adults** think it is easier for a child to **acquire** a new language. They argue that **toddlers** are in their **early stages of development**, so learning a new language happens naturally for them. Well, I don't agree with this.

**As far as learning a new language is concerned**, I think **mature** learners have it easier for various reasons. Firstly, adults have already reached the necessary **cognitive** and **communicative milestones**, which means that they have fully developed brains and can think logically and **hypothetically**. Therefore, they already have the tools for learning a new language. Secondly, adults can learn grammar and word structures much faster than children because they understand the logic behind structures and can sit in a classroom for several hours to learn. But it is hard for a toddler to understand these structures quickly, and you cannot put them through a class for a long time because they might **throw a tantrum**.

So, you see, you can learn English and improve it faster than a **rebellious** teenager or an **overindulged** child. And **bear in mind** that we are living in an **era** of advanced technology and have access to an amount of data **unparalleled** since the beginning of time, so **in terms of** learning a new language, nothing is **impossible**!

## Speaking Tip



### Discourse Markers

- Cohesive devices, sometimes called linking words, linkers, connectors, discourse markers, or transitional words.
- They help prepare the listener for the upcoming information, and they also help your speaking flow.
- They tie together old and new information; in other words, they connect sentences.
- We generally use simpler, and often informal, linking words and phrases when speaking than in writing.
- We can use pronouns, conjunctions, determiners, and adverbs to link ideas.
- They can improve your fluency and cohesion score in IELTS speaking, but do not overuse them.
- There is a list of some discourse markers on the last page of this PDF.

topic-related words and structures	meaning	translation	other structures
<b>adult</b>	fully developed and mature	بالغ؛ بزرگسال	collocation: young adult; responsible adult; adult life related: adulthood
<b>to acquire a new language</b>	to learn a new language	یادگرفتن یک زبان جدید	to acquire a new skill, habit, or quality
<b>toddler</b>	a very young child who is just learning to walk	کودک نوپا	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• newborn (less than a month old)</li> <li>• infant (zero to twelve months old)</li> <li>• toddler (one to three years old)</li> </ul>
<b>early stages of development</b>	used for describing something that has only recently started to happen or develop	مراحل اولیه رشد	
<b>mature</b>	relating to, or being an older adult	بالغ؛ بزرگسال	opposite: immature maturity
<b>to reach a milestone</b>	used to describe a significant event that happens in your life, often one that marks the start of a new chapter	رسیدن به یک نقطه عطف در زندگی	to reach the communicative/ cognitive milestone
<b>cognitive (adjective)</b>	connected with thinking or conscious mental processes	شناختی	cognitive science; cognition (noun)
<b>to throw a tantrum</b>	to display a fit of childish anger	مثل بچه‌ها لجبازی کردن	to have an outburst
<b>rebellious</b>	refusing to obey rules or authority or to accept normal standards	سرکش؛ عصیان‌گر	to rebel rebellion
<b>overindulged</b>	having too much of something	لوس	overindulgence (noun); overindulgent parents

other words/ structures	meaning	translation	other structures
<b>to pose a question</b>	to raise a question; to bring attention to a problem	مطرح کردن یک سؤال یا مشکل	synonym: ask; question (verb)
<b>to the best of your ability</b>	to do something as well as you can	به بهترین شکل ممکن	to the best of my knowledge
<b>as far as learning a new language is concerned</b>	it is used to express your opinion about the matter (e.g. a new language) being discussed	تأجایی که به یاد گرفتن یک زبان جدید مربوط می شود	as far as learning a new language is concerned
<b>hypothetical</b>	imagined or suggested but not necessarily real or true; based on a hypothesis	فرضی	a hypothesis
<b>bear in mind</b>	to remind someone of something important which they should remember	در نظر داشتن	synonym: keep something in mind; consider something; be mindful of something
<b>era</b>	a long and distinct period of history	دوران؛ عصر	collocation: the golden era (of technology); the modern era; the end of an era
<b>an unparalleled</b>	having no parallel or equal; exceptional	بی نظیر	something unparalleled is, for example, bigger, better, or worse than anything else of its kind
<b>in terms of</b>	it is used when you are specifying which aspect of a matter you are discussing or from what point of view you are considering it	در مورد؛ درباره؛ از لحاظ	synonym: with regard to; regarding example: your letter regarding the new manager
<b>impossible</b>	not able to occur, exist, or be done	غیر ممکن	opposite: possible possibility; the sky is the limit

**For adding**

also, moreover, furthermore, additionally, besides, in addition

**For comparing**

similarly, likewise, in the same way

**For generalizing**

on the whole, in general, broadly speaking, as a rule, in most cases

**For showing cause and effect**

therefore, thus, consequently, hence, as a result

**For contrasting**

however, although, whereas, despite this fact, on one hand, on the other hand, on the contrary, still, nonetheless, instead, alternatively, in contrast

**For indicating time**

in the past, not so long ago, recently

**For sequencing**

firstly, at first, first of all, in the first place, to begin with, in the beginning, once upon a time, secondly, thirdly, subsequently, earlier, meanwhile, later, afterwards

**For emphasizing**

above all, especially, in particular, specifically, as a matter of fact, more importantly

**For repeating**

again and again, over and over, once again, as stated

**For giving examples**

for example, for instance, such as, namely, in other words

**For concluding**

in conclusion, finally, to sum it up, in the end, lastly, in short, eventually



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