

## NEW Language LEADER Elementary

## MAPPING TO IELTS Unit 1

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
6	2	Vocabulary development: adjectives	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Being able to use adjectives effectively can greatly add to a learner's vocabulary score.
6	3a	Reading: Skimming and scanning	Reading: <b>Multiple choice</b>	Common question type in the Reading paper.
6	3b	Reading: Skimming and scanning	Reading: <b>True/False/Not Given</b>	Common question type and as learners do not have long enough to read the text, they will need to use skimming and scanning techniques to help them locate answers.
7	4	Grammar: to be	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	This is a key grammar point, one which learners must be comfortable with in order to score well in grammar.
7	8a	Listening: Understanding context	Listening: all parts	It is vital that students are able to identify the context of the listening, as each section presents different contexts (monologues, dialogues).
7	8b	Listening: Specific information	Listening: all parts	Gap fill questions are a common question type in all parts of the Listening paper.
8	1a	Vocabulary development: Places in a city	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Places are a common topic in IELTS, especially in the Speaking exam. Learners need to have topic vocabulary in order to talk about this topic.
8	2/3	Reading: Understanding the main point	Reading: all parts	Number 2 is a good starting point to help learners understand the <b>Match the headings</b> question.
9	5	Grammar: There is/ there are	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	An important grammar point, used frequently in Writing Task 1 when describing data.
9	8a	Listening: Identifying the speaker	Listening: Section 3 ( <b>Who said what</b> )	Possible question type in Listening Section 3.
9	9a	Pronunciation: Contractions	Listening: all parts Speaking: all parts	It is key to raise awareness of pronunciation features in order to help learners with the listening paper. It is also important that learners try to produce some of these features in the speaking exam, if they wish to get a good score for pronunciation.

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PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
9	10	Writing: Freer practice	Speaking: Part 2 ( <b>Long turn</b> )	Although presented here as a writing exercise, in the exam this could be a Speaking Part 2 question, where the learner needs to talk about their hometown. By asking them to write down the information, you give the learners time to think about and organise their ideas, which at this low level is very important.
10	1	Vocabulary development: Cities and places	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Important vocabulary as cities and places are common topics in the IELTS exam.
10	3	Listening: Specific information	Listening: Section 3	Possible question in the Listening paper.
11	4b	Listening: Specific information	Listening: Section 2	Learners are often asked to locate places on a map in Section 2. It is, therefore, very important that learners are comfortable with prepositions of place.
11	6a	Pronunciation: Schwa	Listening: all parts Speaking: all parts	It is key to raise awareness of pronunciation features in order to help learners with the Listening paper. It is also important that learners try to produce some of these features in the Speaking exam, if they wish to get a good score for pronunciation.
11	7	Speaking: Locating places	Writing: Task 1 ( <b>Map</b> ) Listening: Section 2	This is important language learners need to produce in Writing Task 1 map questions. It is also language which is commonly used in Listening Section 2.
12	9	Study Skills: Parts of speech	Reading: <b>Summary</b> Listening: all parts ( <b>Gap fill questions</b> )	Students need to be aware of the different parts of speech as in questions, such as summary questions in the Reading paper and gap fill questions in the Listening paper; the answer they give must make a grammatically complete sentence. By predicting the type of word it might be, learners may be able to predict what they word may be.
13	10	Reading: Understanding the main idea	Reading: <b>Match the heading</b>	Common question type in the Reading paper.

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PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
13	11b	Vocabulary development: Adjectives	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	It is important that learners can demonstrate a range of vocabulary in order to get a good vocabulary score.
13	12	Grammar: Linkers	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Linkers are key for a good Coherence and Cohesion score in both the Writing and Speaking papers.

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
14	1a	Vocabulary development: Jobs and places of work	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	A common topic in the IELTS exam.
14	3	Reading: Specific information	Reading: <b>True/False/Not Given</b>	A way of raising awareness of how sentences could be false in the <b>True/False/Not Given</b> question.
15	5	Grammar: Present Simple	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	A key grammar point, which learners need to be comfortable with in order to get a good grammar score.
15	10a	Speaking: Fluency practice	Speaking: Part 1	This exercise asks learners to produce basic language which they will need to produce in the exam.
16	1a	Vocabulary development: At university	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	A common topic. Vocabulary which learners will probably need to produce in the exam.
16	3	Reading: Understanding the main idea	Reading: <b>Match the headings</b>	Common question type. Normally the answer can be located within the first few lines of each paragraph.
16	4	Reading: Specific information	Reading: <b>True/False/Not Given</b>	Common question type. Skimming and scanning techniques are needed to help learners locate answers.
17	5b	Grammar: Present Simple questions	Speaking: all parts	Learners need to be able to recognise the tense in which the examiner is asking them a question so that they can rely appropriately.
17	8a	Listening: Specific information	Listening: Section 1	The table format presented here is a commonly used in Section 1 of the Listening paper. However, learners would not be asked to complete the questions, only the answers.
18	1	Vocabulary development: collocations	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Learners need to demonstrate an awareness of collocations in order to get a good Vocabulary score in both the Speaking and Writing paper.
18	4	Listening: Specific information	Listening: Section 1	A common format for questions in Section 1 of the Listening paper. Listening Section 1 is often a telephone conversation where someone is looking for factual information.

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## MAPPING TO IELTS Unit 2

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
19	6a	Pronunciation: Word stress	Listening: all parts Speaking: all parts	It is key to raise awareness of pronunciation features in order to help learners with the Listening paper. It is also important that learners try to produce some of these features in the Speaking exam, if they wish to get a good score for pronunciation.
19	9	Speaking: Fluency practice	Speaking: Part 2 ( <b>Long turn</b> )	A possible Speaking Part 2 question.
20	5b	Study Skills: Word formation	Reading: <b>Summary</b> Listening: all parts ( <b>Gap fill questions</b> )	Learners should develop an awareness of word formation to help them when completing listening gap fills. Encourage students to predict missing information before listening or reading.

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## MAPPING TO IELTS Unit 3

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
22	2a	Vocabulary development: Verbs connected with water	Writing: Task 1 ( <b>Process</b> )	Learners could be presented with a process related to water in Writing Task 1. Key language, such as these verbs, is vital to get a good vocabulary score.
22	2c	Speaking: Fluency practice	Speaking: Part 1	Possible questions in Speaking Part 1.
23	4a	Listening: Predicting	Listening: all sections	Prediction is a key skill to help learners in the Listening paper.
23	4c/4d	Listening: Specific information	Listening: all sections	Gap fill questions feature frequently in the Listening paper.
23	5b	Grammar: Question words	Speaking: all parts	Learners need to be able to recognise what is being asked of them in order to reply appropriately.
23	6	Speaking: Fluency practice	Speaking: Part 1	Possible questions in Speaking Part 1.
24	1	Reading: Skimming	Reading: all parts	Learners do not have enough time to read all texts but skimming the text can help them to locate answers quickly.
24	3	Reading: Scanning	Reading: all parts	Learners do not have enough time to read all texts but scanning the text can help them to locate answers quickly.
24	5a	Vocabulary development: Adjectives	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Being able to use adjectives effectively can greatly add to a learner's vocabulary score.
24	6	Speaking: Fluency practice	Speaking: Part 1	Possible questions in Speaking Part 1.
25	7c	Grammar: Adverbs of frequency	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	These are very important as they allow learners to 'hedge' their points and not sound too harsh.
25	12a	Speaking: Fluency practice	Speaking: Part 1	Possible questions and a common topic in Speaking Part 1.
26	2	Brainstorming	Reading: all parts Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Brainstorming is very important for learners, especially at this low level. It can often be difficult for learners to talk or write about something they haven't really thought of before. By providing suggestions this question scaffolds for weaker learners.
26	3a	Listening: Specific information	Listening: Section 3	Listening Section 3 is often a group discussion within a university context.

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PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
27	5a/5b/6a	Pronunciation: Showing interest	Listening: all parts Speaking: all parts	It is key to raise awareness of pronunciation features in order to help learners with the Listening paper. It is also important that learners try to produce some of these features in the Speaking exam, if they wish to get a good score for pronunciation.
28	1	Study Skills: Vocabulary classroom objects	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Key vocabulary for a common topic in the IELTS exam.
29	5a/5b	Writing: Key vocabulary	Writing: Task 1 ( <b>Natural process</b> )	This is key language required to be able to talk about a natural process.
29	6	Grammar: Linkers	Writing: Task 1 ( <b>Natural process</b> )	Sequencers like these are important in process writings. It is important that learners are aware which linkers can be used in different writing.
29	7a	Grammar: Pronouns	Writing: all parts	Pronouns are key to help learners avoid repetition and make their writing more cohesive.
29	8	Writing: Ordering information	Writing: Task 1 ( <b>Natural process</b> )	A logical order is required for a strong coherence and cohesion score. This is often one of the most challenging things for learners, as there can be more than one option at times.
29	9	Writing: Freer practice	Writing: Task 1 ( <b>Natural process</b> )	In the exam, students will need to write at least 150 words.

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## MAPPING TO IELTS Unit 4

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
30	1	Vocabulary development: Types of films	Speaking: Part 1	Possible questions in Speaking Part 1.
30	2a	Vocabulary development: Types of films	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Demonstrating knowledge of topic vocabulary can improve a learner's vocabulary score.
30	3	Reading: Skimming	Reading: all parts	Learners do not have enough time to read all texts but skimming the text can help them to locate answers quickly.
30	5	Reading: Specific information	Reading: <b>True/False/Not Given</b>	A very common question in the IELTS reading exam. Learners should look at adjectives, modifiers and verb form to help decide if the answer is True or False.
31	6	Grammar: Articles	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Articles are very challenging for many learners. Being able to demonstrate awareness of how they are used improves accuracy and can improve their grammar score.
32	1a	Vocabulary development: Leisure, activities and sport	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Demonstrating knowledge of topic vocabulary can improve a learner's vocabulary score.
32	2b	Listening: Specific information	Listening: Section 3	Listening Section 3 is a conversation between a group of people. Learners need to be recognise different speakers to do well in this section.
32	3a	Grammar: Can/can't	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	A key grammar point, one which learners need to be able to use flexibly in the exam.
32	5a	Pronunciation: Weak/Strong vowels	Listening: all parts Speaking: all parts	It is key to raise awareness of pronunciation features in order to help learners with the Listening paper. It is also important that learners try to produce some of these features in the Speaking exam, if they wish to get a good score for pronunciation.
33	6a/6b	Reading: Scanning	Reading: all parts	Learners do not have enough time to read all texts but scanning the text can help them to locate answers quickly.

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## MAPPING TO IELTS Unit 4

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
33	8	Vocabulary development: Collocations	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Being able to collocations accurately can greatly improve a learner's score.
33	10	Speaking: Freer practice	Speaking: Part 1	Possible questions in Speaking Part 1.
34	1a	Vocabulary development: Holiday phrases	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Travel and Holidays are very common topics in the IELTS exam. Learners require topic vocabulary in order to discuss these common topics effectively.
34	1b	Speaking: Freer practice	Speaking: Part 1	Possible questions in Speaking Part 1.
34	3a/3b	Listening: Specific information	Listening: Section 1	A possible situation in Listening Section 1.
36	1	Listening: Large numbers	Listening: Section 1	Numbers feature heavily in Listening Section 1. Learners need to be able to tell the difference between similar sounding numbers, eg. 15 and 50.
36	4a/4b/4c	Vocabulary development: Fractions and Percentages	Writing: Task 1	To score well in Writing Task 1, learners need to present data in a variety of ways.
36	5	Writing: Controlled practice	Writing: Task 1	This exercise shows learners how they can present data in different ways.
37	8a/8b	Writing: Controlled practice	Writing: Task 1	This exercise shows learners how they can present data in different ways.
37	9b	Writing: Freer practice	Writing: Task 1	Writing coherent sentences is a good start at this level.

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## MAPPING TO IELTS Unit 5

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
38	1a	Vocabulary development: Transport	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	A very common topic in the IELTS exam and learners require topic vocabulary in order to discuss the topic fully.
38	1b	Speaking: Fluency practice	Speaking: Part 1	Possible questions in Speaking Part 1.
39	4	Reading: Skimming and scanning	Reading: <b>Which statements are true/stated in the article</b>	This is a possible question type in the exam. Learners will not have long enough to read the text in full so will have to use skimming and scanning techniques to locate answers.
39	5	Grammar: Comparatives	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	One of the most important grammar points in the IELTS exam. The exam frequently asks learners to compare and contrast in both the Writing and Speaking paper.
39	7	Pronunciation: Vowels	Listening: all parts Speaking: all parts	It is key to raise awareness of pronunciation features in order to help learners with the listening paper. It is also important that learners try to produce some of these features in the speaking exam, if they wish to get a good score for pronunciation.
40	2	Reading: Skimming	Reading: all parts	Learners do not have enough time to read all texts but skimming the text can help them to locate answers quickly.
40	3	Reading: Scanning	Reading: <b>True /False/Not Given</b>	A common question type in the Reading Paper. Learners do not have enough time to read all texts but scanning the text can help them to locate answers quickly.
41	4a	Grammar: Superlatives	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Alongside Comparatives, Superlatives are one of the most important grammar points in the IELTS exam.
41	7a	Listening: Specific information	Listening: Section 3	The situation presented in this exercise could also appear in the exam.
41	7b	Listening: Specific information	Listening: all parts	Gap fill questions are very common in the Listening paper. Learners need a lot of practice with them to feel comfortable with what is expected of them. The number of words they can use in the gap can vary in the exam. Learners need to read the instructions for each section carefully.
41	8	Speaking: Freer practice	Speaking: Part 1	Possible questions in Speaking Part 1.

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## MAPPING TO IELTS Unit 5

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
41	9	Writing: Freer practice	Speaking: Part 2 ( <b>Long turn</b> )	Although presented here as a writing exercise, in the exam this could be a Speaking part 2 question. By asking them to write down the information, you give the learners time to think about and organise their idea, which at this low level is very important.
42	2	Listening: Prediction	Listening: all parts	Gap fill questions are very common in the listening exam. Prediction can help learners to think about the possible word form required and any collocations they may know.
42	3a	Pronunciation: Stress in compound nouns	Listening: all parts Speaking: all parts	It is key to raise awareness of pronunciation features in order to help learners with the listening paper. It is also important that learners try to produce some of these features in the speaking exam, if they wish to get a good score for pronunciation.
42	4	Reading: Skimming	Reading: all parts	
43	5/6b	Listening: Specific information	Listening: Section 1	The situation presented in this exercise could also appear in the exam.
43	9	Vocabulary development: Useful phrases	Listening: Section 1	These phrases may appear in Listening Section 1 when a person is asking for information.
44	2	Writing: Organising information	Writing: all parts	Organising ideas is key for a good Coherence and Cohesion score. Planning both Writing Task 1 and Task 2 can really save learners time as well.
44	4a	Speaking: Freer practice	Speaking: Part 1	Possible questions in Speaking Part 1.
45	7a	Reading: Understanding the main idea	Reading: <b>Match the headings</b>	In order to answer the <b>Match the heading</b> question, learners need to recognise the topic sentence in each paragraph.
45	8	Writing: Ordering ideas	Writing: all parts	Ordering ideas logically is key for Coherence and Cohesion.
45	9	Grammar: Linkers	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Linkers are essential for a good coherence and cohesion score. However, be careful, as learners tend to overuse them.
45	11	Writing: Freer practice	Speaking: Part 2 ( <b>Long turn</b> )	Although presented here as a writing exercise, in the exam this could be a Speaking Part 2 question. By asking them to write down the information, you give the learners time to think about and organise their idea, which at this low level is very important.

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## MAPPING TO IELTS Unit 6

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
46	1a	Vocabulary development: Food	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	A very common topic in the IELTS exam and learners require topic vocabulary in order to discuss the topic fully.
47	5a	Grammar Countable and uncountable nouns	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Being able to use these accurately can greatly improve a learner's grammar score.
47	9	Speaking: Freer practice	Speaking: Part 1	Possible questions in Speaking Part 1.
48	1	Reading: Skimming	Reading: <b>Match the headings</b>	In order to answer the <b>Match the headings</b> question, learners need to recognise the topic sentence in each paragraph.
48	2	Reading: Scanning	Reading: <b>True/False/Not Given</b>	A very common question in the IELTS Reading paper.
49	3a	Grammar: Much/many	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Being able to use these accurately can greatly improve a learner's grammar score. They also hedge a learners point, making it sound less harsh.
49	5	Speaking: Freer practice	Speaking: Part 1	Possible questions in Speaking Part 1
49	7	Listening: Specific information	Listening: Section 1	Presenting questions in the format of a table, such as that presented here, is common in Listening Section 1.
49	8a/8b	Speaking: Long turn	Speaking: Part 2 ( <b>Long turn</b> )	This is a possible question in the Speaking exam.
50	1	Vocabulary development: Types of food	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	A very common topic in the IELTS exam and learners require topic vocabulary in order to discuss the topic fully.
50	2	Reading: Skimming	Reading: all parts	
50	4	Listening: Specific information	Listening: all parts	
51	7a	Pronunciation: Intonation	Listening: all parts Speaking: all parts	It is key to raise awareness of pronunciation features in order to help learners with the Listening Paper. It is also important that learners try to produce some of these features in the Speaking exam, if they wish to get a good score for pronunciation.

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## MAPPING TO IELTS Unit 6

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
52	1b	Study Skills: Types of mistakes	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	It is very important to raise learner's awareness of the types of mistakes they make as in the exam they should spend any free time they have trying to correct mistakes.
52	5	Study skills: Error correction	Writing: all parts	
53	6	Speaking: Freer practice	Speaking: Part 1	Possible questions in Speaking Part 1.

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## MAPPING TO IELTS Unit 7

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
54	1	Speaking: Fluency practice	Speaking: Part 1	Possible questions in Speaking Part 1.
54	2a	Reading: Skimming	Reading: <b>Match the headings</b>	In order to answer the <b>Match the Heading</b> question, learners need to recognise the topic sentence in each paragraph.
54	3	Reading: Scanning	Reading: <b>True/False/Not Given</b>	A very common question in the IELTS Reading paper.
55	4a	Grammar: Present Continuous	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Being able to use this accurately can greatly improve a learner's grammar score. It is important that learners should a range of grammar as well.
55	8a	Vocabulary development: Shops and shopping	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	A very common topic in the IELTS exam and learners require topic vocabulary in order to discuss the topic fully.
55	9	Speaking: Fluency practice	Speaking: Part 1	Possible questions in Speaking Part 1.
56	1	Vocabulary development: Shops and shopping	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	A very common topic in the IELTS exam and learners require topic vocabulary in order to discuss the topic fully.
56	3	Reading: Skimming	Reading: all parts	
57	7a	Listening: Specific information	Listening: all sections	
57	7b	Listening: Specific information	Listening: Section 4	Listening Section 4 is presented in the form of a lecture. They are often asked to complete lecture notes, similar to those presented in this exercise.
57	8a	Grammar: Present Continuous	Speaking: all parts	Is it important for learners to be able to identify the tense in which the examiner asks questions, so that they can answer appropriately.
57	10b	Speaking: Discussion	Speaking: Part 1 and 3	Possible questions in Speaking Part 1 and 3.
58	3a	Listening: Specific information	Listening: Section 3	

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## MAPPING TO IELTS Unit 7

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
59	4a	Pronunciation: Stressed words	Listening: all parts Speaking: all parts	It is key to raise awareness of pronunciation features in order to help learners with the Listening paper. It is also important that learners try to produce some of these features in the Speaking exam, if they wish to get a good score for pronunciation.
59	7	Vocabulary development: Useful phrases	Speaking: all parts	Learners need to be able to use phrases such as these in order to justify their ideas/opinions.
60	4	Speaking: Making notes	Speaking: Part 2 ( <b>Long turn</b> )	Learners have the opportunity to make notes in Speaking Part 2. This is a great aid when used correctly.
60	8	Speaking: Monologue	Speaking: Part 2 ( <b>Long turn</b> )	Possible Speaking Part 2 question.

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
62	2b	Reading: Skimming	Reading: <b>Which paragraph contains the following information?</b>	This is a possible question type in the Reading paper and learners need to use skimming techniques to help them locate the answer in the text.
62	3	Reading: Summary	Reading: <b>Summary</b>	Another possible question type. Learners need to consider word form to help them answer this question. This question comes in two forms. Either they need to locate the answer in the text or they will be given a box of words which they are to use. These words will be synonyms of those in the text.
63	4a	Grammar: Past Simple	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Learners are asked many questions about the past, perhaps about their childhood. They therefore need to accurately use this grammar point to greatly improve a learner's grammar score.
63	6a	Pronunciation: Vowels sounds	Listening: all parts Speaking: all parts	It is key to raise awareness of pronunciation features in order to help learners with the Listening Paper. It is also important that learners try to produce some of these features in the Speaking exam, if they wish to get a good score for pronunciation.
64	1	Brainstorming/Scaffolding	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	It is important that learners are given the chance to think about different topics, to gather their ideas together. Learners often state that 'they couldn't think of anything to say', so regular brainstorming can help them with this.
64	2b	Reading: Scanning	Reading: <b>Match the headings</b>	This is a variation of the <b>Match the headings</b> question but is a good way to start getting learners to think about what is required.
64	3	Reading: Scanning	Reading: <b>Understanding the author's opinion</b>	A possible question type in the Reading Paper.
64	4	Reading: Making deductions	Reading: all texts	This activity is a scaffolding technique to introduce the idea of inference, which many learners struggle with.
65	5a	Grammar: Could/couldn't	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Modals are very important in the IELTS exam as they hedge a learner's language. However, learners often confuse them and so require a lot of practice using them, both in reading and writing.
65	10a	Vocabulary development: Verbs and prepositions	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	A challenging grammar point, but one which can improve a learner's grammar score, as it shows accuracy.

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## MAPPING TO IELTS Unit 8

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
65	11	Speaking: Free practice/ Discussion	Speaking: Part 3	Comparing today and the past is a common question in the exam. Students need practice with this in order to come up with ideas and be comfortable discussing the topics.
66	3 / 4	Listening: Specific information	Listening: Section 2	This situation presented here could also come up in the exam
67	7	Pronunciation: Linked sounds	Listening: all parts Speaking: all parts	It is key to raise awareness of pronunciation features in order to help learners with the listening paper. It is also important that learners try to produce some of these features in the speaking exam, if they wish to get a good score for pronunciation.
67	10	Vocabulary development: Useful phrases	Listening: Section 1	There is key language in this activity, which learners need to know in order to follow the type of conversation which may arise in Listening Section 1.
68	9a/9b/ 10/11	Grammar: pronouns	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Learners may be asked in Speaking Part 2 to describe an item they have/like/want or to describe a process in Writing Task 1. Using pronouns will help learners avoid repetition and improve Coherence and Cohesion.

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## MAPPING TO IELTS Unit 9

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
70	3	Reading: Skimming	Reading: <b>True/False/Not Given</b>	A very common question in the IELTS Reading Paper.
70	5a	Grammar: Past Simple regular and irregular verbs	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Demonstrating an understanding of regular and irregular past tense verbs learners can improve their grammar score.
71	6a	Pronunciation: Verbs endings	Listening: all parts Speaking: all parts	It is key to raise awareness of pronunciation features in order to help learners with the Listening Paper. It is also important that learners try to produce some of these features in the Speaking exam, if they wish to get a good score for pronunciation.
71	9	Speaking: Freer practice	Speaking: Part 1	Learners need a lot of speaking practice to increase fluency, which a key component of the speaking exam.
72	1	Vocabulary development: Medical Science	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	A possible topic in the IELTS exam.
72	3	Reading: Scanning	Reading: <b>Complete the table</b>	This is a possible question type in the Reading exam.
72	4	Grammar: Past Simple negative forms	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	A key grammar point, which learners will need to produce in the exam.
73	8	Listening: Specific information	Listening: all parts	
73	10	Grammar: Past Simple question forms	Speaking: All parts	Learners must recognise the tense and form used by the examiner, in order to reply appropriately.
73	1	Speaking: Fluency/Freer practice	Speaking: Part 1	Possible questions in Speaking Part 1.
74	2b	Listening: Specific information	Listening: all parts	Gap fill questions are one of the most common question types in the Listening exam.
75	5	Vocabulary development: Giving reasons	Speaking: all parts	To do well in the Speaking paper, learners need to justify/explain their opinion and give reasons.

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## MAPPING TO IELTS Unit 9

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
75	7a	Pronunciation: Stressed words	Listening: all parts Speaking: all parts	It is key to raise awareness of pronunciation features in order to help learners with the Listening paper. It is also important that learners try to produce some of these features in the Speaking exam, if they wish to get a good score for pronunciation.
75	8	Speaking: Discussion	Speaking: Part 3	It is good to brainstorm ideas regularly so that they prepare ideas before the exam.
76	2	Study Skills: Making notes	Listening: Section 4 Speaking: Part 2 ( <b>Long turn</b> ) Writing: all parts	In Listening Section 4, learners are often asked to complete lecture notes, so it is important they understand the style. Learners also have time to make notes in Speaking Part 2 before they talk and it is important that they find their own style. It is also a key feature in essay writing, as a good plan can save a learner time in the exam.

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
78	1	Vocabulary development: money	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	In relation to work, this can be a common topic in the IELTS exam and learners require topic vocabulary.
78	3	Reading: Scanning	Reading: <b>True/False/Not Given</b>	Scanning is a very useful technique for learners as it helps them locate answers quickly.
79	5	Listening: Specific information	Listening: all parts	
79	7	Grammar: Should/shouldn't	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	This is a key grammar point as it allows learners to make suggestions, which is often asked of them in the exam.
80	1	Vocabulary development: Money (phrasal verbs)	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Phrasal verbs are a natural part of speaking. Producing them in the exam demonstrates skill and an awareness of register.
80	3	Reading: Scanning	Reading: <b>True/False/Not Given</b>	A typical question type in the Reading Paper.
80	4	Grammar: Have to/don't have to	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Another important grammar point but one which learners can have difficulty with as they can confuse them with other modal verbs
81	7a	Reading: Scanning	Reading: all parts	
82	1	Speaking: Discussion	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	It is important that learners have frequent discussions as it provides an opportunity for them to gather their ideas and practice justifying their opinions.
82	2b	Listening: Specific information	Listening: Section 3	Listening Section 3 is a conversation between a group of people and learners are often asked to clarify who said what.
82	3	Vocabulary development: Asking for and giving opinions	Speaking: all parts	This exercise presents useful expressions which learners can use to offer their opinion.

## NEW Language LEADER Elementary

## MAPPING TO IELTS Unit 10

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
83	4a	Pronunciation: Stressed vowels	Listening: all parts Speaking: all parts	It is key to raise awareness of pronunciation features in order to help learners with the Listening paper. It is also important that learners try to produce some of these features in the Speaking exam, if they wish to get a good score for pronunciation.
83	7a	Vocabulary development: Useful phrases	Speaking: all parts	This exercise presents useful expressions which learners can use to offer their opinion.
83	8	Writing: Freer practice	Writing: Task 1	This is a similar exercise to what learners are asked to do in Writing Task 1. This exercise will help them understand the data.
84	4a	Listening: Making notes	Listening: Section 4	In Listening Section 4 learners must complete notes from a lecture. This exercise will help them understand what they have to do in the exam.

## NEW Language LEADER Elementary

## MAPPING TO IELTS Unit 11

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
86	1	Speaking: Discussion	Speaking: Part 1	These could be possible questions in Part 1 but number 2 is too personal to be in the exam.
86	2	Reading: Skimming	Reading: all parts	Skimming is a key skill which will help learners locate answers in the text quickly.
86	3	Reading: Scanning	Reading: <b>Which paragraph contains the following information</b>	Scanning is a useful skill when answering this type of question in the Reading Paper.
87	4	Reading: Scanning	Reading: <b>Match the headings</b>	
87	6a/6b	Vocabulary development: Compound nouns	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Being able to use these compound nouns will show accuracy and increase the learner's vocabulary score.
87	7/8/9	Grammar: Will/won't	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Demonstrating a range of grammar points is vital to do well in the exam. This is an important grammar point as learners are often asked to speculate about the future.
87	10	Pronunciation: Contractions	Listening: all parts Speaking: all parts	It is key to raise awareness of pronunciation features in order to help learners with the Listening paper. It is also important that learners try to produce some of these features in the Speaking exam, if they wish to get a good score for pronunciation.
87	11	Speaking: Speculating	Speaking: Part 3	Learners are often asked to speculate about future trends or possible consequences.
88	1	Speaking: Describing	Speaking: Part 2 ( <b>Long turn</b> )	Being asked to describe your home could be a possible Speaking Part 2 question.
88	2a	Reading: Skimming	Reading: <b>Match the headings</b>	
88	6a	Grammar: Be going to	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Demonstrating a range of grammar points is vital to do well in the exam.

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
89	8a	Pronunciation: Contractions	Listening: all parts Speaking: all parts	
89	10b	Speaking: Long turn/ explaining yourself	Speaking: Part 2 ( <b>Long turn</b> )	This is a possible Speaking Part 2 question.
90	1	Vocabulary development: Home	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Topic vocabulary such as that presented here is very important if learners want to get a good vocabulary score.
90	3a	Listening: Specific information	Listening: Section 1	
90	3b	Listening: Specific information	Listening: Section 1	This is a common format in Listening Section 1. Numbers are often answers to questions in this section.
91	5	Pronunciation: Stress	Listening: all parts Speaking: all parts	It is key to raise awareness of pronunciation features in order to help learners with the Listening paper. It is also important that learners try to produce some of these features in the Speaking exam, if they wish to get a good score for pronunciation.
91	7b	Speaking: Discussion	Listening: Section 1	Listening Section 1 is often a situation where a person is calling to find out some information. Although this is a speaking exercise, it is still a good exercise to familiarise learners with this key language which they will likely hear in the Listening paper.
92	Whole page	Study Skills: Exam skills	Whole exam	The exercises here will help raise awareness about the importance of exam skills, something which many learners are unaware of when they start studying IELTS.

## NEW Language LEADER Elementary

## MAPPING TO IELTS Unit 12

PAGE	ACTIVITY	COMPONENT SKILL	REFERENCE	COMMENTS/TIPS
94	1	Speaking: Discussion	Speaking: Part 1	This is a common topic and these are likely questions in the exam.
94	2b	Listening: Specific information	Listening: Section 1	
94	3 /4	Grammar: Present Perfect	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	A key grammar point.
95	7	Reading: Scanning	Reading: <b>Identifying who said what</b>	Learners can be asked to identify which quoted or referenced author said what in the text.
96	1	Speaking: Discussion	Speaking: Part 1	Possible Speaking Part 1 questions.
96	2	Reading: Scanning	Reading: <b>Match the headings</b>	
97	5a/6a	Grammar: Present perfect and Past Simple	Speaking: all parts Writing: all parts	Two important grammar points which learners often confuse and need a lot of practice with.
97	7a	Speaking: Discussion	Speaking: Part 1	
98	3a	Vocabulary development: Taking long turns	Speaking: Part 2 ( <b>Long turn</b> )	This exercise has good phrases to link sentences and ideas together, while sounding natural during the long turn.
98	4	Speaking: Freer practice	Speaking: Part 2 ( <b>Long turn</b> )	
98	5b	Speaking: Freer practice	Speaking: Part 2 ( <b>Long turn</b> )	This exercise is good practice for Speaking Part 2: <b>Long Turn</b> . Although it does not ask them to speak for two minutes, practice like this will build their confidence so that later they will be able to speak for longer on one topic.