



IELTS family

Dinh Thang



BOOST YOUR VOCABULARY

• Second Edition •

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academic words from

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15



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LỜI GIỚI THIỆU

Chào các bạn,

Các bạn đang cầm trên tay cuốn “Boost your vocabulary” được biên soạn bởi mình và các bạn trong nhóm IELTS Family. Cuốn sách được viết nhằm mục đích giúp các bạn đang muốn cải thiện vốn từ vựng cho phần thi Reading trong IELTS. Sách được viết dựa trên nền tảng bộ Cambridge IELTS của Nhà xuất bản Đại học Cambridge – Anh Quốc.

Trong quá trình thực hiện, mình và các bạn trong nhóm đã dành nhiều thời gian để nghiên cứu cách thức đưa nội dung sao cho khoa học và dễ dùng nhất với các bạn. Tuy vậy, cuốn sách không khỏi có những hạn chế nhất định. Mọi góp ý để cải thiện nội dung cuốn sách mọi người xin gửi về email

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Trân trọng cảm ơn,



dinhthangielts

TÁC GIẢ & NHÓM THỰC HIỆN

Đinh Thắng



... cùng các bạn Tuyết Trinh, Hạnh Ngô

Hiện tại là giáo viên dạy IELTS tại Hà Nội từ cuối năm 2012. Chứng chỉ ngành ngôn ngữ Anh, đại học Brighton, Anh Quốc, 2016.Từng làm việc tại tổ chức giáo dục quốc tế Language Link Việt Nam (2011-2012)
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Tài trợ

Team làm sách xin trân trọng cảm ơn **HP Academy** - trung tâm đã tài trợ một phần kinh phí để làm nên bộ sách này.

HP Academy là NHÀ dành cho việc dạy và học IELTS tại 2 cơ sở Tân Bình và Gò Vấp, TP.HCM.

Ở HP, các bạn sẽ KHÔNG được cam kết đầu ra. Kết quả của các bạn học viên chính là câu trả lời chính xác nhất cho chất lượng dạy và học.

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03 LÝ DO TẠI SAO NÊN HỌC TỪ VỰNG THEO CUỐN SÁCH NÀY

1. Không còn mất nhiều thời gian cho việc tra từ

Các từ học thuật (academic words) trong sách đều có kèm giải thích hoặc từ đồng nghĩa. Bạn tiết kiệm được đáng kể thời gian gõ từng từ vào từ điển và tra. Chắc chắn những bạn thuộc dạng “không được chăm chỉ lắm trong việc tra từ vựng” sẽ thích điều này.

2. Tập trung bộ nhớ vào các từ quan trọng

Mặc dù cuốn sách không tra hết các từ giúp bạn nhưng sách đã chọn ra các từ quan trọng và phổ biến nhất giúp bạn. Như vậy, bạn có thể tập trung bộ nhớ vào các từ này, thay vì phải mất công nhớ các từ không quan trọng. Bạn nào đạt Reading từ 7.0 trở lên đều sẽ thấy rất nhiều trong số các từ này thuộc loại hết sức quen thuộc

3. Học một từ nhớ nhiều từ

Rất nhiều từ được trình bày theo **synonym** (từ đồng nghĩa), giúp các bạn có thể xem lại và học thêm các từ có nghĩa tương đương hoặc giống như từ gốc. Có thể nói, đây là phương pháp học hết sức hiệu quả vì khi học một từ như **impact**, bạn có thể nhớ lại hoặc học thêm một loạt các từ nghĩa tương đương như **significant**, **vital**, **imperative**, **chief**, **key**. Nói theo cách khác thì nếu khả năng ghi nhớ của bạn tốt thì cuốn sách này giúp bạn đáy số lượng từ vựng lên một cách đáng kể.

HƯỚNG DẪN SỬ DỤNG SÁCH

ĐÓI TƯỢNG SỬ DỤNG SÁCH

Nhìn chung các bạn cần có mức độ từ vựng tương đương 5.5 trở lên (theo thang điểm 9 của IELTS), nếu không có thể sẽ gặp nhiều khó khăn trong việc sử dụng sách này.

CÁC BƯỚC SỬ DỤNG

CÁCH 1: LÀM TEST TRƯỚC, HỌC TỪ VỰNG SAU

Bước 1: Bạn in cuốn sách này ra. Nên in bìa màu để có thêm động lực học. Cuốn sách được thiết kế cho việc đọc trực tiếp, không phải cho việc đọc online nên bạn nào đọc online sẽ có thể thấy khá bất tiện khi tra cứu, đổi chiều từ vựng.

Bước 2: Tìm mua cuốn Cambridge IELTS (8 cuốn mới nhất từ 6-14) của Nhà xuất bản Cambridge để làm. Hãy cẩn thận đừng mua nhầm sách lậu. Sách của nhà xuất bản Cambridge được tái bản tại Việt Nam thường có bìa và giấy dày, chữ rất rõ nét.

Bước 3: Làm một bài test hoặc passage bất kỳ trong bộ sách trên. Ví dụ passage 1, test 1 của Cambridge IELTS 13.

Bước 4: Đổi chiều với cuốn sách này, bạn sẽ lọc ra các từ vựng quan trọng cần học. Ví dụ passage 1, test 1 của Cambridge IELTS 13, bài về Tourism New Zealand Website: Bạn sẽ thấy

4.1 Cột bên trái là bản text gốc, trong đó bôi đậm các từ học thuật - **academic word**

4.2 Cột bên phải chứa các từ vựng này theo kèm định nghĩa (definition) hoặc từ đồng nghĩa (synonym)

CÁCH 2: HỌC TỪ VỰNG TRƯỚC, ĐỌC TEST SAU

Bước 1: Bạn in cuốn sách này ra. Nên in bìa màu để có thêm động lực học. Cuốn sách được thiết kế cho việc đọc trực tiếp, không phải cho việc đọc online nên bạn nào đọc online sẽ có thể thấy khá bất tiện khi tra cứu, đổi chiều từ vựng

Bước 2: Đọc cột bên trái như đọc báo. Duy trì hàng ngày. Khi nào không hiểu từ nào thì xem nghĩa hoặc **synonym** của từ đó ở cột bên phải. Giai đoạn này giúp bạn phát triển việc đọc tự nhiên, thay vì đọc theo kiểu làm test. Bạn càng hiểu nhiều càng tốt. Cố gắng nhớ từ theo ngữ cảnh.

Bước 3: Làm một bài test hoặc passage bất kỳ trong bộ sách Cambridge IELTS. Ví dụ bạn đọc xong cuốn Boost your vocabulary 13 này thì có thể **quay** lại làm các test trong cuốn 10 chẳng hạn. **Làm test xong thì có gắng phát hiện các từ đã học** trong cuốn 13. Bạn nào có khả năng ghi nhớ tốt chắc chắn sẽ gặp lại rất nhiều từ đã học. Bạn nào có khả năng ghi nhớ vừa phải cũng sẽ gặp lại không ít từ.

Bước 4: Đọc cuốn Boost your vocabulary tương ứng với test bạn vừa làm. Ví dụ trong cuốn Boost your vocabulary 10.

Tóm lại, mình ví dụ 1 chu trình đầy đủ theo cách này

- B1. Đọc **hiểu** và học từ cuốn Boost your vocabulary 13
- B2. Làm test 1 trong cuốn Boost your vocabulary 10
- B3. Đọc **hiểu** và học từ cuốn Boost your vocabulary 10 & tìm các từ lặp lại mà bạn đã đọc trong cuốn Boost your vocabulary 13

TEST 1

READING PASSAGE 1



Nutmeg

a valuable spice

The nutmeg tree, ***Myristica fragrans***, is a large evergreen tree native to Southeast Asia. Until the late 18th century, it only grew in one place in the world: a small group of islands in the Banda Sea, part of the Moluccas — or Spice Islands — in northeastern Indonesia. The tree is thickly **branched** with dense foliage of tough, dark green oval leaves, and produces small, yellow, **bell-shaped** flowers and pale yellow **pear-shaped** fruits. The fruit is **encased in a fleshy husk**. When the fruit is ripe, this **husk splits into** two halves along a ridge running the length of the fruit, inside is a

nutmeg= a brown powder made from the seed of a tropical tree, which is used as a spice
valuable= important, beneficial, worthy #worthless
spice= a type of powder or seed, taken from plants, that you put into food you are cooking to give it a special taste
myristica fragrans= east indian tree widely cultivated in the tropics for its aromatic seed
evergreen= an evergreen tree or bush does not lose its leaves in winter
native to= indigenous, local, aboriginal, resident #foreign
branch= split, fork, divide
dense= thick, close together #transparent
foliage= leaves
tough= not easily broken or made weaker
oval= ovate, egg-shaped
bell-shaped= shaped like a bell
pale= pallid, faint, weak #strong
pear-shaped= shaped like a pear
encase sth in sth= cover, enclose, wrap #uncover
fleshy= having a soft thick inner part
husk= shell, pod, covering #kernel
ripe= fully grown, mature
split into= divide, separate, break up, #united
ridge= edge, point

purple-brown **shiny seed**, 2-3 cm long by about 2 cm across, **surrounded** by a **lacy** red or **crimson** covering called an ‘**aril**’. These are the **sources** of the two **spices** **nutmeg** and **mace**, the **former** being produced from the dried **seed** and the **latter** from the **aril**.

Nutmeg was a highly **prized** and **costly ingredient** in European **cuisine** in the **Middle Ages**, and was used as a **flavouring**, **medicinal**, and **preservative agent**.

Throughout this **period**, the Arabs were the **exclusive importers** of the **spice** to Europe. They sold **nutmeg** for high prices to **merchants based in Venice**, but they never **revealed** the exact location of the **source** of this extremely **valuable commodity**. The Arab-Venetian **dominance of** the trade finally ended in 1512, when the Portuguese **reached** the Banda Islands and began **exploiting** its **precious resources**.

Always in danger of **competition** from neighbouring Spain, the Portuguese began **subcontracting** their **spice distribution to Dutch traders**. Profits began to **flow into** the Netherlands, and the Dutch **commercial fleet** swiftly grew into one of the largest in the world. The Dutch quietly gained control of most of the shipping and trading of **spices** in Northern Europe. Then, in 1580, Portugal **fell under** Spanish **rule**, and by the end of the 16th century the Dutch **found** themselves **locked out** of the market. As prices for pepper, nutmeg, and other spices **soared**

shiny= glossy, gleaming, sparkly
seed= one of the small hard objects in a fruit such as an apple or orange, from which new fruit trees grow
surround= enclose, encircle, envelop
lacy= made of lace
crimson= deep red in colour
aril= an extra seed covering, typically coloured and hairy or fleshy
mace= a spice made from the dried shell of a nutmeg
former= previous, past, earlier, prior
latter= last, later, final #former, previous

prized= extremely important or valuable to someone
costly= expensive, high, exorbitant
ingredient= element, component, part, item, thing
cuisine= food, cooking
middle ages= the period in European history between about 1100 and 1500 ad
flavouring= a substance used to give something a particular flavour or increase its flavour
medicinal= used for treating medical problems
preservative= conserving, preserving, protective #destructive
agent= a chemical or substance that is used for a particular purpose or that has a particular effect
exclusive= sole, limited #partial
importer= a person, company, or country that buys goods from other countries so they can be sold in their own country
merchant= wholesaler, trader, dealer
be based in sth= to have your main place of work, business etc in a particular place
reveal= tell, expose, disclose #conceal
commodity= product, goods
dominance of= supremacy, domination, control, power, ascendancy #weakness
reach= arrive, go, move
exploit= use, utilize, make use of, take advantage of
precious= valuable, treasurable, priceless #worthless
resource= source, reserve, supply

be in danger of (doing) sth= risk, threat, hazard, endangerment #safety
subcontract sth to sb= if a company subcontracts work, they pay other people to do part of their work for them
distribution= supply, spreading, delivery
trader= dealer, merchant, seller
flow into sth= run, pour, flood
commercial= business-related, for-profit #charitable
fleet= a group of ships, or all the ships in a navy
swiftly= quickly, speedily, rapidly #slowly
fall under= to be influenced or affected by (something)
lock sb out of sth= to prevent a person or organization from having or being able to take part in something
soar= climb, rocket, rise, increase, #decrease, drop, plummet

across Europe, they decided to **fight back**.

In 1602, Dutch **merchants founded** the VOC, a trading **corporation** better known as the Dutch East India Company. By 1617, the VOC was the richest **commercial** operation in the world. The company had 50,000 employees **worldwide**, with a private **army** of 30,000 men and a **fleet** of 200 ships. At the same time, thousands of people across Europe were dying of the **plague**, a highly **contagious** and deadly disease. Doctors were **desperate** for a way to stop the **spread** of this disease, and they decided **nutmeg** held the **cure**. Everybody wanted **nutmeg**, and many were willing to **spare no expense** to have it. **Nutmeg** bought for a few **pennies** in Indonesia could be sold for 68,000 times its original cost on the sweets of London. The only problem was the short supply. And that's where the Dutch **found** their opportunity.

The Banda Islands were **ruled** by local **sultans** who **insisted on** maintaining a **neutral** trading **policy** towards foreign **powers**. This allowed them to avoid the presence of Portuguese or Spanish **troops** on their soil, but it also left them **unprotected** from other **invaders**. In 1621, the Dutch arrived and **took over**. Once securely in control of the Bandas, the Dutch went to work protecting their new investment. They **concentrated** all **nutmeg** production into a few easily **guarded** areas, **uprooting** and destroying any trees outside the **plantation zones**. Anyone **caught** growing a **nutmeg seedling** or carrying seeds without the **proper authority** was severely punished. In addition, all exported **nutmeg** was covered with **lime** to make sure there was no chance a **fertile** seed which could be grown elsewhere would leave the islands. There was only one **obstacle** to Dutch **domination**. One of the Banda Islands, a **sliver** of land

fight back= to work hard to achieve or oppose something, especially in a situation where you are losing

merchant= wholesaler, trader, dealer

found= start, create, establish, set up #close

corporation= company, business, firm, organization

army= large organized group of people trained to fight on land in a war

plague= disease, epidemic, pandemic, illness

contagious= transmissible, transmittable, infectious

desperate= anxious, worried, frantic, hopeless #calm

spread= if something spreads or is spread, it becomes larger or moves so that it affects more people or a larger area

cure= treatment, therapy, medication

spare no expense to do sth= to spend as much money or do everything necessary to make something really good or successful

penny - pennies (plural) = a small unit of money in Britain. There are 100 pence in one pound

rule= govern, reign, lead, control

sultan= a ruler in some Muslim countries

insist on= require, enforce, oblige

neutral= unbiased, impartial #biased

power= authority, control, supremacy

troop= crowd, flock, group

unprotected= defenseless, insecure, vulnerable

invader= attacker, assailant, intruder

take over= take control, take charge, come to power

concentrate= collect, mass, assemble #disperse

guarded= secured, protected, watched

uproot= deracinate, pull up, dig up #plant

plantation= farm, agricultural estate, cultivated area

zone= area, region, sector

catch sb doing sth= to see someone doing something that they did not want you to know they were doing

seedling= sprout, sapling, plantlet

proper= appropriate, suitable, apt.

authority= permission, license, mandate

lime= a white substance obtained by burning limestone, used for making cement, marking sports fields etc

fertile= able to produce babies, young animals, or new plants #infertile

obstacle= problem, difficulty, hindrance

domination= power, control, authority, supremacy, government

sliver= a small pointed or thin piece that has been cut or broken off something

called Run, only 31cm long by less than 1 km wide, was **under the control** of the British. After decades of fighting for control of this tiny island, the Dutch and British **arrived at a compromise settlement**, the **Treaty** of Breda, in 1667.

Intent on securing their **hold** over every **nutmeg**-producing island, the Dutch offered a **trade**: if the British would give them the island of Run, they would **in turn** give Britain a **distant** and much less **valuable** island in North America. The British agreed. That other island was Manhattan, which is how New Amsterdam became New York. The Dutch now had a **monopoly** over the nutmeg trade which would last for another century.

Then, in 1770, a Frenchman named Pierre Poivre successfully **smuggled** nutmeg plants to safety in Mauritius, an island **off the coast** of Africa. Some of these were later exported to the Caribbean where they **thrived**, especially on the island of Grenada. Next, in 1778, a **volcanic eruption** in the Banda region caused a **tsunami** that **wiped out** half the nutmeg **groves**. Finally, in 1809, the British returned to Indonesia and **seized** the Banda Islands **by force**. They returned the islands to the Dutch in 1817, but not before **transplanting** hundreds of nutmeg **seedlings** to **plantations** in several locations across southern Asia. The Dutch **nutmeg monopoly** was over.

Today, **nutmeg** is grown in Indonesia, the Caribbean, India, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka, and world **nutmeg** production is **estimated** to **average** between 10,000 and 12,000 tonnes per year.

under the control of sb= the power to make the decisions about how a country, place, company etc is organized or what it does
arrive at a decision/solution/compromise etc= to reach a decision, solution etc after a lot of effort
compromise= arrangement, agreement, deal
settlement= resolution, conclusion, decision, agreement
treaty= agreement, accord, pact, truce

intent on= to be determined to do something or achieve something
hold= control, power, influence
trade= when you exchange something you have for something that someone else has
in turn= as a result of something
distant= remote, far, isolated #near
monopoly= if a company or government has a monopoly of a business or political activity, it has complete control of it so that other organizations cannot compete with it

smuggle= to take something or someone illegally from one country to another
off the coast= the area where the land meets the sea
thrive= flourish, grow well #fail
volcanic= relating to or caused by a volcano
eruption= outbreak, explosion, emission
tsunami= tidal wave
wipe out= destroy, eradicate, devastate, remove #protect
grove= plantation, copse, a piece of land with trees growing on it
seize= capture, conquer, take control of, take over
by force= violent physical action used to get what you want
transplant= relocate, resettle, uproot

estimate= guess, assess, appraise

READING PASSAGE 2



Driverless Cars

A

The **automotive sector** is well used to **adapting to automation** in **manufacturing**. The **implementation** of robotic car **manufacture** from the 1970s **onwards** led to **significant cost savings** and improvements in the **reliability** and **flexibility** of vehicle **mass production**. A new challenge to vehicle production is now **on the horizon** and, again, it comes from **automation**.

However, this time it is not to do with the **manufacturing process**, but with the vehicles themselves.

Research projects on vehicle **automation** are not new. Vehicles with limited **self-driving capabilities** have been around for more than 50 years, resulting in **significant contributions** towards driver **assistance systems**. But

driverless= a driverless vehicle is controlled by equipment in the vehicle, rather than by a human driver

automotive= motorized, locomotive, relating to cars
sector= area, part, division

adapt to= acclimatize, adjust, modify

implementation= application, operation, carrying out
automation= the use of computers and machines instead of people to do a job

manufacture= production, making, construction

implementation= application, execution, enactment
onwards= forwards, ahead, straight on #backwards

significant= considerable, large, major #paltry

cost saving= money that a company has saved by deliberately spending less

reliability= dependability, consistency

flexibility= suppleness, elasticity

mass production= when products are made in large numbers by machines so that they can be sold cheaply

on the horizon= to seem likely to happen in the future

self-driving = used to refer to a vehicle that drives itself

capability= ability, capacity #inability

contribution= influence, involvement, impact

assistance= help, support, aid #hindrance

since Google **announced** in 2010 that it had been trialling self-driving cars on the streets of California, **progress** in this field has quickly **gathered pace**.

B

There are many reasons why technology is **advancing** so fast. One frequently **cited motive** is safety; **Indeed**, research at the UK's Transport **Research** Laboratory has **demonstrated** that more than 90 percent of road **collisions involve human error** as a **contributory** factor, and it is the **primary** cause in the **vast majority**.

Automation may help to reduce the **incidence of** this. Another **aim** is to **free** the time people spend driving for other purposes. If the vehicle can do some or all of the driving, it may be possible to be **productive**, to **socialise** or simply to relax while **automation** systems **have responsibility** for safe control of the vehicle. If the vehicle can do the driving, those who are challenged by **existing mobility models** — such as older or disabled travellers — may be able to enjoy significantly greater travel **autonomy**.

C

Beyond these direct benefits, we can consider the **wider implications** for transport and society, and how **manufacturing** processes might need to **respond** as a result. At present, the **average** car spends more than 90 percent of its life **parked**. **Automation** means that **initiatives** for **car-sharing** become much more **viable**, particularly in urban areas with **significant** travel demand. If a **significant proportion** of the population choose to use shared **automated** vehicles, **mobility** demand can be met **by far** fewer vehicles.

announce= publicize, declare, say
trial= to thoroughly test something to see if it works correctly or is effective
progress= development, growth, improvement
#regression
gather pace= happen more quickly

advance= improve, develop, enhance
cite= mention, refer to
motive= reason, cause, purpose, intention, aim
indeed= certainly, actually, in fact
demonstrate= show, reveal, display #conceal
collision= crash, accident
involve= include, comprise, encompass
human error= an error that is typical of humans rather than machines
contributory= related, causal, influential
primary= main, key, chief, crucial
great/vast/overwhelming majority of sth= almost all of a group
incidence of= occurrence, prevalence, frequency, rate, numbers
aim= goal, purpose, objective, target, intention
free= release, set free, liberate
productive= producing or achieving a lot
socialize= to spend time with other people in a friendly way
have responsibility for (doing) sth= accountability, duty, charge
existing= current, present, prevailing
mobility= movement, motion #immobility
model= type, sort, kind, brand, version
autonomy= independence, self-sufficiency #dependence

beyond= further than, away from
wider= broader, varied, wide-ranging #narrower
implication= effect, consequence, repercussion
respond= react, act in, response #ignore
average= normal, regular, typical, standard
park= to put a car or other vehicle in a particular place for a period of time
initiative= plan, idea, project, program
car-sharing= an arrangement in which a group of people travel together in one car to work or school
viable= feasible, practical, practicable #impossible
automated= automatic, robotic, computerized, programmed #manual
by far= used to say that something is much better, worse etc than anything else

D

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology investigated **automated mobility** in Singapore, finding that fewer than 30 percent of the vehicles currently used would be required if fully **automated** car sharing could be **implemented**. If this is the case, it might mean that we need to manufacture far fewer vehicles to meet demand. However, the number of trips being taken would probably increase, partly because empty vehicles would have to be moved from one customer to the next.

Modelling work by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute suggests automated vehicles might reduce vehicle ownership by 43 percent, but that vehicles' average annual mileage would double as a result. As a consequence, each vehicle would be used more intensively, and might need replacing sooner. This faster rate of turnover may mean that vehicle production will not necessarily decrease.

E

Automation may prompt other changes in vehicle manufacture. If we move to a model where consumers are tending not to own a single vehicle but to purchase access to a range of vehicles through a mobility provider, drivers will have the **freedom** to **select** one that best **suits** their needs for a particular journey, rather than **making a compromise** across all their requirements. Since, for most of the time, most of the seats in most cars are unoccupied, this may boost production of a smaller, more efficient range of vehicles that suit the needs of **individuals**. **Specialised** vehicles may then be **available** for exceptional journeys, such as going on a family camping trip or helping a son or daughter move to university.

implement= carry out, put into operation, put into action, apply

this is the case= a situation that exists, especially as it affects a particular person or group

modelling= the process of making a scientific or computer model of something to show how it works or to understand it better

ownership= possession, tenure, proprietorship

mileage= the number of miles someone travels in a vehicle in a particular period of time

intensively= in a way that involves a lot of activity, effort, or careful attention in a short period of time

turnover= the rate at which a particular kind of goods is sold

prompt= stimulate, encourage, motivate #prevent a **range of** a variety of, a mixture of, diverse, various

freedom= liberty, self-determination, independence, choice #restriction

select= choose, pick, opt for, decide on

suit= fit match, go well with, be appropriate

make a compromise= settlement, agreement, deal, bargain

unoccupied= vacant, empty, unused, unfilled #occupied

boost= increase, improve, enhance #reduce

efficient= if someone or something is efficient, they work well without wasting time, money, or energy

individual= person, being

specialized= trained, designed, or developed for a particular purpose, type of work, place etc

exceptional

available= existing, free, untaken

exceptional= unusual and likely not to happen often

F

There are a number of **hurdles** to **overcome** in delivering automated vehicles to our roads. These include the technical difficulties in **ensuring** that the vehicle works **reliably** in the **infinite range** of traffic, weather and road situations it might **encounter**; the **regulatory** challenges in understanding how **liability** and **enforcement** might change when drivers are no longer **essential** for vehicle operation; and the **societal** changes that may be required for communities to trust and accept automated vehicles as being a **valuable** part of the mobility **landscape**.

G

It's clear that there are many challenges that need to be **addressed** but, through **robust** and **targeted** research, these can most probably be **conquered** within the next 10 years. Mobility will change in such potentially significant ways and in **association** with so many other technological developments, such as **telepresence** and **virtual reality**, that it is hard to make **concrete predictions** about the future. However, one thing is certain: change is coming, and the need to be **flexible** in **response to** this will be **vital** for those **involved in** manufacturing the vehicles that will **deliver** future mobility.

hurdle= obstacle, difficulty, problem, barrier, block
overcome= defeat, beat, conquer
ensure= guarantee, confirm, make sure, make certain
reliably= in a way that can be trusted or believed
infinite= boundless, limitless, vast #limited
encounter= face, confront, meet #avoid
regulatory= controlling, supervisory, monitoring
liability= obligation, responsibility, accountability
enforcement= when people are made to obey a rule, law etc
essential= vital, important, crucial, critical, needed, necessary #unnecessary
societal= social, shared, public, community
valuable= valued, precious, important
landscape= situation, circumstances

address= tackle, adopt, deal with #ignore
robust= a robust system, organization etc is strong and not likely to have problems
targeted= aimed, pointed
conquer= dominate, seize, occupy
in association with sb/sth= made or done with another person, organization etc
telepresence= the use of virtual reality technology to operate machinery by remote control or to create the effect of being at a different or imaginary location
virtual reality= an environment produced by a computer that looks and seems real to the person experiencing it
concrete= real, tangible, actual
prediction= forecast, guess, calculation
flexible= adaptable, variable, open
in response to sth= something that is done as a reaction to something that has happened or been said
vital= critical, crucial, important #unimportant
involve in= engage, include
deliver= bring, send, transport

READING PASSAGE 3



What is exploration?

We are all **explorers**. Our **desire** to discover, and then share that **new-found** knowledge, is part of what makes us human — **indeed**, this has **played an important part** in our success as a **species**. Long before the first **caveman slumped down** beside the fire and **grunted** news that there were plenty of **wildebeest** over **yonder**, our **ancestors** had learnt the value of **sending out scouts** to investigate the **unknown**. This **questing nature** of ours **undoubtedly** helped our **species** spread around the **globe**, just as it nowadays no **doubt** helps the last **nomadic** Penan maintain their **existence** in the

exploration= discovery, search
explorer= traveler, voyager
desire= wish, craving, aspiration
new-found= recently obtained, found, or achieved
indeed= actually, in fact, in reality
play a part/role= to have an effect or influence on something
species= class, type, kind, sort, group
caveman= someone who lived in a cave many thousands of years ago
slump down= drop, fall, crash, collapse #rise
grunt= mumble, murmur, make a sound
wildebeest= a large southern african animal with a tail and curved horns
yonder= over there – used to show or explain where something or someone is
ancestor= forefather, antecedent #descendant
send out= to make a person or a group of people or things go from one place to various other places
scout= detective, spy
the unknown= things that you do not know or understand
quest= search, hunt, seek #find
nature= someone's character
undoubtedly= certainly, unquestionably, undeniably, without doubt #doubtfully
globe= world, earth
doubt= uncertainty, disbelief #certainty
nomadic= if someone leads a nomadic life, they travel from place to place and do not live in any one place for very long
existence= life, presence, survival

depleted forests of Borneo, and a visitor **negotiate** the **subways** of New York.

Over the years, we've **come to** think of **explorers** as a **peculiar breed** — different from the **rest of us**, different from those of us who are **merely** 'well travelled', even; and perhaps there is a type of person more **suited** to **seeking out** the new, a type of **caveman** more **inclined** to **risk venturing out**. That, however, doesn't **take away from** the fact that we all have this **enquiring instinct**, even today; and that in all sorts of **professions** — whether artist, **marine biologist** or **astronomer** — **borders of the unknown** are being **tested** each day.

Thomas Hardy set some of his novels in Egdon Heath, a **fictional** area of **uncultivated** land, and used the **landscape** to **suggest** the **desires** and fears of his **characters**. He is **delving into** matters we all recognise because they are common to **humanity**. This is surely an act of **exploration**, and into a world as **remote** as the author chooses. **Explorer** and travel writer Peter Fleming talks of the moment when the **explorer** returns to the **existence** he has left behind with his loved ones. The traveller 'who has for weeks or months seen himself only as a **puny** and **irrelevant alien** crawling **laboriously** over a country in which he has no **roots** and no **background**, suddenly **encounters** his other self, a **relatively solid** figure, with a place in the minds of certain people'.

depleted= reduced, drained, diminished
negotiate= pass, navigate, go around
subway= a path for people to walk under a road or railway

come to do sth= to begin to have a feeling or opinion
peculiar= strange, weird, unusual, abnormal #normal
breed= type, class, kind, sort
the rest of= what is left after everything or everyone else has gone, been used, dealt with, or mentioned
merely= just, only, simply, purely
suited= suitable, appropriate, fit
seek out= to try to find someone or something, especially when this is difficult
inclined= to be likely to do something or behave in a particular way
risk= hazard, venture, take the risk of, take a chance
venture out= to go somewhere that could be dangerous
take away from= to spoil the good effect or success that something has
enquiring= interested, curious, questioning
instinct= nature, character, predisposition
profession= job, career, vocation
marine= relating to the sea and the creatures that live there
astronomer= stargazer, starwatcher, astronomer,
border= edge, limit, boundary, margin
test= examine, check, assess

fictional= imaginary, imagined, fantastic #real
uncultivated= fallow, unplanted, unfarmed #cultivated
landscape= scenery, land, site, scene
suggest= propose, recommend, put forward
character= a person in a book, play, film etc
delve into= explore, research, examine, look into
humanity= humankind, people, human race
remote= far, distant, faraway
puny= a puny person is small, thin, and weak
irrelevant= immaterial #relevant
alien= extra-terrestrial, extraterrestrial, creature from outer space, space invader
crawl over= if an insect crawls, it moves using its legs
laboriously= arduously, strenuously, hard #easily
root= origin, derivation, foundation
background= someone's family, education, previous work etc
encounter= meet, come across, bump into
relatively= quite, rather, comparatively
solid= hard or firm, with a fixed shape, and not a liquid or gas

In this book about the **exploration** of the earth's **surface**, I have **confined** myself to those whose travels were real and who also aimed at more than personal discovery. But that still **left** me with another problem: the word '**explorer**' has become **associated** with a **past era**. We think back to a **golden age**, as if **exploration peaked somehow** in the 19th century — as if the process of discovery is now on the **decline**, though the truth is that we have named only one and a half million of this planet's **species**, and there may be more than 10 million — and that's not including **bacteria**. We have studied only 5 per cent of the **species** we know. We have **scarcely mapped** the **ocean floors**, and how even less about ourselves; we fully understand the **workings of** only 10 per cent of our brains.

Here is how some of today's 'explorers' define the word. Ran Fiennes, **dubbed** the 'greatest living **explorer**', said, 'An **explorer** is someone who has done something that no human has done before — and also done something **scientifically** useful.' Chris Bonington, a **leading mountaineer**, felt **exploration** was to be **found in the act of** physically touching the **unknown**: 'You have to have gone somewhere new.' Then Robin Hanbury-Tenison, a **campaigner on behalf of** remote so-called 'tribal' peoples, said, 'A traveller simply records information about some **far-off** world, and reports back; but an **explorer** changes the world.' Wilfred Thesiger, who **crossed** Arabia's Empty Quarter in 1946, and belongs to an **era of unmechanised** travel now lost to the **rest of us**, told me, 'If I'd gone across by **camel** when I could have gone by car, it would have been a **stunt**.' To him, **exploration** meant **bringing back** information from a **remote place** **regardless of** any great **self-discovery**.

surface = outside, facade, exterior
confine yourself to (doing) sth = restrict, restrain, limit, keep
leave sb with sth = if an event, accident, illness etc leaves you in a particular condition, you are in that condition because of it
associated = related, linked, connected
past = previous, earlier, preceding
era = age, period, time
golden age = period during which sth is very successful, especially in the past
as if = in a way that makes it seem that something is true or that something is happening
peak = top, climax #dip
somewhat = in some way, or by some means, although you do not know how
bacteria = microorganisms, microbes, germs
scarcely = barely, hardly #fully
map = to discover or show information about something, especially about its shape or arrangement, or how it moves or works
ocean floor = the bottom of a sea or ocean
the workings of sth = the way that an organization, machine or organism operates
define = describe, state, explain
dub = call, name, label
scientifically = in a way that relates to science, or uses the methods of science
leading = famous, outstanding, well-known
mountaineer = hiker, climber, walker, rock climber
in the act of doing sth =at the moment that you are doing something
campaigner = activist, supporter, promoter
on behalf of = instead of someone, or as their representative
so-called = used to show that something or someone is usually called a particular name
tribal = ethnic, clannish
far-off = far, remote, distant
cross = traverse, go across, cross over
unmechanised = not performed with machines or involving machines
camel = a large desert animal with a long neck and either one or two humps (=large raised parts) on its back
stunt = something that is done to attract people's attention, especially in advertising or politics
bring back = to start to use something again that was used in the past
regardless of = irrespective of, despite, notwithstanding, no matter, in spite of, apart from #considering
self-discovery = the process of learning about yourself and your beliefs

Each **definition** is slightly different — and tends to **reflect** the field of **endeavour** of each **pioneer**. It was the same whoever I asked: the **prominent historian** would say **exploration** was a thing of the past, the **cutting-edge scientist** would say it was of the present. **And so on.** They each set their own particular **criteria**; the common factor in their **approach** being that they all had, unlike many of us who simply enjoy travel or discovering new things, both a very **definite objective from the outset** and also a **desire** to record their **findings**.

I'd best **declare** my own bias. As a writer, I'm interested in the **exploration** of ideas. I've done a great many **expeditions** and each one was **unique**. I've lived for months alone with **isolated** groups of people all around the world, even two 'uncontacted tribes'. But none of these things is of the slightest interest to anyone unless, through my books, I've **found** a new **slant**, **explored** a new idea. Why? Because the world has **moved on**. The time has long passed for the great **continental voyages** — another walk to the **poles**, another **crossing** of the Empty Quarter. We know how the land **surface** of our planet lies; **exploration** of it is now down to the details — the habits of **microbes**, say, or the **grazing** behaviour of buffalo. **Aside from** the deep sea and deep **underground**, it's the **era of specialists**. However, this is to **disregard** the role the human mind has in **conveying** remote places; and this is what interests me: how a **fresh interpretation**, even of a well-travelled **route**, can give its readers new **insights**.

definition= explanation, description, meaning
slightly= marginally, vaguely #considerably
reflect= reveal, indicate, signal
endeavor= attempt, effort, try
pioneer= innovator, inventor, developer, creator, discoverer
prominent= famous, well-known, important, outstanding, renowned #obscure
historian= someone who studies history, or the history of a particular thing
cutting-edge= leading-edge, front-line, pioneering, innovative, radical #old-fashioned
scientist= someone who works or is trained in science and **so on/forth**= used at the end of a list to show that you could continue it in a similar way
criteria= standards, principles, measures, norms
approach= method, tactic, attitude
definite= sure, certain, fixed #uncertain, unsure
objective= object, purpose, aim, point, goal, intention
from the outset= from the beginning
finding= the information that someone has discovered as a result of their study, work etc

declare= state, announce, assert, say publicly
bias= prejudice, partiality, favoritism, predisposition, preference #impartiality
expedition= voyage, excursion, trip, journey
unique= sole, exclusive, exceptional, distinctive #common
isolated= remote, lonely, cut off
uncontacted tribes= referred to lost tribes, are communities who live, or have lived without significant contact with global civilization
slant= viewpoint, attitude, perspective
move on= progress, move ahead, go on
continental= mainland, inland, interior, central, main land
voyage= relating to a large mass of land
pole= the most northern or most southern point on a planet, especially the earth
microbe= bug, germ, bacteria, microorganism
graze= if an animal grazes, or if you graze it, it eats grass that is growing
aside from= besides, apart from, except for
underground= under the earth's surface
specialist= expert, professional
disregard= ignore, discount, forget
convey= communicate, send, pass on, express
fresh= good or interesting because it has not been done, seen etc before
interpretation= clarification, understanding, explanation
route= way, road, path
insight= vision, perception, awareness

Nếu học được một lượng từ vựng lớn thì các bạn sẽ không phải quan tâm đến **tip** này **hay trick** kia khi làm bài thi IELTS Reading. Minh tin là có những bạn 1 tuần đọc liên tục được 2 cuốn Boost your vocabulary, thậm chí là hơn. Truyện dài mấy trăm trang mà nhiều bạn có thể đọc xong trong 1 đêm, còn 1 cuốn Boost your vocabulary là khá mỏng, và lại toàn từ đã được tra sẵn. Vậy nên hãy cố gắng đọc thật nhanh nhé các bạn ☺

Đinh Thắng