**VOCAB**

**Source Vocab:** [**March 8 IELTS Challenge: Master the Toughest Writing & Listening Sections!**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gz_8qYxpwDQ&t=461s)

1. **Constitute** /ˈkɒn.stɪ.tʃuːt/ (v) [BE CONSIDERED AS]: to be or be considered as something

🡪 This latest defeat constitutes a major setback for the Democrats.

1. **Constitute** /ˈkɒn.stɪ.tʃuːt/ (v) [FORM PART OF]: to form or make something

🡪 Women constitute about ten percent of Parliament.

🡪 The under-18s constitute nearly 25 percent of the town’s population.

1. **Ultimate** /ˈʌl.tə.mət/(adj): most extreme or important because either the original or final, or the best or worst

**🡪** Of course, the ultimate responsibility for the present conflict without doubt lies with (thuộc về) the aggressor (Đảng Dân Chủ).

**🡪** My manager will make the ultimate decision about who to employ.

🡪 Infidelity (sự không chung thủy) is the ultimate betrayal.

🡪 The ultimate luxury cruiser (tàu tuần dương).

1. **Propose** /prəˈpoʊz/(v) [SUGGEST]: to offer or suggest a possible plan or action for other people to consider

**🡪** [+ that]: I propose that we wait until the budget has been announced before committing ourselves to any expenditure.

**🡪** [+ -Ing verb]: He proposed dealing directly with the suppliers.

**🡪** She proposed a boycott (sự tẩy chay) of the meeting.

**🡪** He proposed a motion that the chairman resigns.

1. **Propose** /prəˈpoʊz/(v) [INTEND]: to intend to do something

🡪 [+ to infinitive] How do you propose to complete the project in such a short time?

🡪 [+ -Ing verb] How do you propose tackling this problem?

🡪 I do not propose to reveal details at this stage.

🡪 What we are proposing is a radical (cấp thiết) change in approach.

1. **Characterize** /ˈkær.ək.tə.raɪz/(v): to describe something by stating its main qualities

**🡪** In her essay, she characterizes the whole era as a period of radical (cấp thiết) change.

**🡪** The current system is characterized by obsolete technology.

**🡪** She characterized the novel as wordy (nhiều chữ) in places but very funny.

1. **Comprehend** /ˌkɑːm.prəˈhend/(v): to understand something completely

**🡪** I fail to comprehend their attitude.

**🡪** He doesn’t seem to comprehend the scale of the problem.

1. **Idealistic** /ˌaɪ.dɪəˈlɪs.tɪk/(adj): believing that very good things can be achieved, often when this does not seem likely to other people.

**🡪** When I was young and idealistic I believed it was possible to change the world.

**🡪** She supports a number of idealistic causes.

**🡪** A lot of people think I’m idealistic and can’t cope with the real world.

**🡪** Apathetic (thờ ơ) parents and long hours make even idealistic teachers give up.

**🡪** He’s idealistic but might not be very practical.

1. **Entitle** /ɪnˈtaɪ.t̬əl/(v) [ALLOW]: to give someone the right to do or have something

**🡪 entitle someone to (do) something:** Being unemployed entitles you to free medical treatment.

🡪 [+ to infinitive] The employer is entitled to ask for references.

🡪 The voucher is valid between July and December and entitles you to 10% off all overseas flights.

🡪 **be entitled to (do) sth:** He was not entitled to receive any compensation.

1. **Entitle** /ɪnˈtaɪ.t̬əl/(v) [GIVE TITLE]: to give a title to a book, film…

**🡪** Her latest novel, entitled “*The Forgotten Sex*”, is out this week.

1. **Pursue** /pəˈsjuː/(v) [FOLLOW]: to follow someone or something, usually to try to catch him, her, or it

**🡪** The car was pursued by helicopters.

**🡪** The hunters spent hours pursuing their prey (con mồi).

**🡪** He was killed by the driver of a stolen car who was being hotly (một cách tập trung cao độ) pursued by the police.

1. **Pursue** /pəˈsjuː/(v) [ATTEMPT]: to try to achieve something

🡪 He plans to pursue a career in advertising.

🡪 To pursue a goal/dream/solution.

🡪 She single-mindedly pursued her goal of earning a law degree.

1. **Pursue** /pəˈsjuː/(v) [CONTINUE]: to continue to do or consider something

🡪 The hobbies that I pursue in my spare time are crafts – woodworking, mainly.

🡪 I don’t think the idea is worth pursuing.

1. **Grant** (n): an amount of money given especially by the government to a person or organization for a special purpose

🡪 A student/research grant.

🡪 A local authority/government grant.

🡪 [+ to infinitive] The gave/awarded her a grant to study abroad for one year.

1. **Grant** (v) [GIVE]: to give or allow someone something, usually in an official way

🡪 [+ two objects] They granted her [object 1] an entry visa [object 2].

🡪 He was granted asylum (tị nạn).

🡪 She granted their request/wish.

1. **Grant** (v) [ACCEPT]: to accept that something is true, often before expressing an opposite opinion

🡪 **grant that**: I grant that it must have been upsetting but even so I think se overreacted.

🡪 **I grant you = it is true that:** I grant you, it’s a difficult situation but I feel sure he could have handled it more sensitively.

1. **Socioeconomic** /ˌsoʊ.si.oʊˌiː.kəˈnɑː.mɪk/ (adj): related to the differences between groups of people caused mainly by their financial situation.

🡪 Socioeconomic groups/groupings.

🡪 Socioeconomic factors.

🡪 College Board officials said the difficulties arise more from socioeconomic that from ethnic (dân tộc) differences.

1. **Regardless** (adv): despite; not being affected by something

**🡪 regardless of something:** The plan for new office building went ahead regardless of local opposition (sự phản đối).

🡪 She knew it was dangerous to visit him except at night, but she set out regardless (of the risk).

🡪 This job is open to all, regardless of previous experience.

🡪 We want tax cuts, but regardless, we need to limit expenditures.

1. **Societal** (adj): relating to or involving society

**🡪** Societal change/concerns/problems/values.

**🡪** Rapid societal changes have complicated parents’ task.

1. **Prerequisite** /ˌpriːˈrek.wɪ.zɪt/(n): something that must exist or happen before something else can exist or happen

🡪 Passing a written test is a prerequisite for taking the advanced course.

🡪 Public support is a prerequisite for/to the success of this project.

🡪 They had to agree to certain conditions as a prerequisite of being lent the money.

1. **Tangible** /ˈtæn.dʒə.bəl/(adj): real and not imaginary; able to be shown, touched, or experienced

🡪 We need tangible evidence if we’re going to take legal action

🡪 Other tangible benefits include an increase in salary and shorter working hours

🡪 Driver will see tangible improvements on major roadways

🡪 The hope the meeting will achieve tangible results

1. **Deteriorate** (v): to become worse

🡪 She was taken into hospital last week when her condition suddenly deteriorated.

🡪 The political situation in the region has deteriorated rapidly.

1. **Rubber** (n) [SUBSTANCE]: An elastic substance (= that stretches) made either from the juice of particular tropical trees or artificially

🡪 Types are almost always made of rubber.

🡪 Tires are made of rubber.

1. **Rubber** (n) [GAME]: a series of three or five games between two teams, especially in card games or cricket

🡪 We played a rubber of bridge.

1. **Inflict** (v): to force someone to experience something very unpleasant

🡪 These new bullets are capable of inflicting massive injuries.

🡪 **(be) inflicted on**: The suffering (sự chịu đựng) inflicted on these children was unimaginable.

1. **Urban** /ˈɝː.bən/(adj): of or in a city or town

🡪 Urban development.

🡪 Urban decay (sự phân rã).

🡪 Many Americans were leaving the farm for the promise of urban life.

🡪 Over 82% of Texans live in urban areas.

1. **Rural** /ˈrʊr.əl/ (adj): in, of, or like the countryside

🡪 The area is still very rural and undeveloped.

🡪 The rural economy.

🡪 The difficulties facing rural communities today are very real.

🡪 He has a great ability to connect with rural voters.

1. **Modernity** /mɒdˈɜː.nə.ti/ (n): the condition of being modern.

🡪 There is a stark (rõ ràng) contrast between tradition and modernity.

🡪 Second, it gets at a kind of cultural formation which is typical of globalizing modernity.

1. **Tradition /**trəˈdɪʃ.ən/ (n): a belief, principle, or way of acting that people in a particular society or group have continued to follow for a long time, or all of these beliefs, etc. in a particular society or group.

🡪 Fireworks have long been an American tradition on the Fourth of July.

🡪 Switzerland has a long tradition of neutrality.

🡪 **[+ that]** There’s a tradition in our office that when it’s somebody’s birthday, they bring in a cake for all of us to share.

🡪 According to tradition, a headless ghost walks through the corridors (hành lang) of the house at night.

1. **The outskirts** /ˈaʊt.skɝːts/ (n): the areas that form the edge of a town or city

🡪 The factory is in/on the outskirts of New Delhi.

🡪 The outskirts of town.

1. **Suburb** /ˈsʌb.ɝːb/ (n): an area on the edge of a large town or city where people who work in the town or city often live.

🡪 Box Hill is a suburb of Melbourne.

🡪 We drove from middle-class suburbs to a very poor inner-city area.

🡪 The publishing company relocated out of central London to the suburbs.

🡪 She opened a new location in the Dallas suburb of Richardson.

1. **The suburbs** /ˈsʌb.ɝːb/ **(**n): the outer area of a town, rather than the shopping and business centre in the middle

🡪 The company decided to relocate to the suburbs because the rent was much cheaper.

1. **Charm** /tʃɑːrm/ (n) [ATTRACTION]: a quality that makes you like or feel attracted to someone or something

🡪 A woman of great charm.

🡪 It’s a town with a lot of old-world charm.

🡪 Even as a young boy he knew how to **turn on the charm** (be pleasant intentionally) when he wanted something.

🡪 I had to use all my charms to get them to lend us the hall (sảnh).

1. **Charm** /tʃɑːrm/ (n) [LUCKY OBJECT]: an object or saying that is thought to have magical powers, such as the ability to bring good luck

🡪 He keeps a rabbit’s paw (chân của thú) as a lucky charm.

🡪 The shop sold amulets (bùa hộ mệnh), crystals (pha lê) and other good luck charms.

🡪 The make traditional dolls that are supposed to serve as a charm to keep the rain away.

1. **Charm** /tʃɑːrm/ (n) [JEWELLERY]: a small object, especially one made of gold or silver, worn on a chain as jewellery.
2. **Charm** /tʃɑːrm/ (v) [often passive]: to attract someone or persuade someone to do something because of your charm

🡪 We were charmed by his boyish (trẻ con) manner (thái độ).

1. **Quaint** /kweɪnt/ (adj): attractive because of being unusual and especially old-fashioned

🡪 A quaint old cottage (ngôi nhà tranh).

1. **Quaint** /kweɪnt/ (adj): can also be used to show that you do not approve of something, especially an opinion, belief, or way of behaving, because it is strange or old-fashioned

🡪 “What a quaint idea” she said, laughing at him.

1. **Nostalgic** /nɑːˈstæl.dʒɪk/ (adj): feeling happy and also slightly sad when you think about things that happened in the past

🡪 Talking about our old family holidays has made me feel all nostalgic.

🡪 We’ll take a nostalgic look at the musical hits of the 60s.

1. **Transformation** /ˌtræns.fɚˈmeɪ.ʃən/ (n): a complete change in the appearance or character of something or someone, especially so that that thing or person is improved

🡪 Local people have mixed feelings about the planned transformation of their town into a regional capital.

🡪 I’d never seen Jose in a tuxedo (bộ lễ phục) before – it was quite a transformation.

🡪 A good robotic design achieves high efficiency of this motion transformation.

1. **Skyscraper** /ˈskaɪˌskreɪ.pɚ/ (n): a very tall modern building, usually in a city

🡪 The restaurant is at the top of one of the big downtown skyscrapers.

🡪 The soaring skyscrapers of New York City.

1. **Sprawling** /ˈsprɑː.lɪŋ/ (adj): (of a city) covered with buildings across a large area, often ones that have been added gradually over a period of time

🡪 Sprawling suburbs.

🡪 Somewhere in this sprawling metropolis, there is a secret military laboratory.

🡪 The sprawling city of Los Angeles

**Source Vocab:** [**IELTS Simulation Reading test 7 - STUDY4**](https://study4.com/tests/2021/practice/?part=6058)

1. **Portray** /pɔːrˈtreɪ/ (v): to represent or describe someone or something in a painting, film, book, or other artistic work

🡪 The painting portrays a beautiful young woman in a blue dress.

🡪 The writer portrays life in a small village at the turn of the century.

**Portray someone as something:** If a person in a film, book, etc. is portrayed as a particular type of character, they are represented in that way

🡪 The father in the film is portrayed as a fairly unpleasant character.

🡪 The book portrays him as a hero of the Wild West.

1. **Prefer** /prɪˈfɝː/ (v) [CHOOSE]: to like, choose, or want one thing rather than another

🡪 Do you prefer hot or cold weather?

🡪 I prefer red wine **to** white.

🡪 [+ -Ing verb] He prefers watching football **to** playing it.

🡪 [+ to infinitive] I’d prefer not to discuss this issue.

🡪 I’d prefer you not to smoke (= I would like it better if you did not smoke), please.

1. **Prefer** /prɪˈfɝː/ (v) [ACCUSE]: to accuse someone officially

🡪 The police have decided not to prefer charges against them because of insufficient evidence.

1. **Intricate** /ˈɪn.trə.kət/ (adj): having a lot of small parts that are arranged in a complicated or delicate way

🡪 The watch mechanism is extremely intricate and very difficult to repair.

🡪 The tiled floor is installed in an intricate system.

**With many complicated details that make something difficult to understand**

🡪 Police officers uncovered an intricate web of deceit (sự lừa dối).

1. **Politic** /ˈpɑː.lə.tɪk/ (adj): wise and showing the ability to make the right decisions

🡪 It would not be politic for you to be seen there.

1. **Politics** /ˈpɑː.lə.tɪks/ (n): the activities of the government, members of law-making organizations, or people who try to influence the way a country is governed

🡪 Joe is very active in left-wing (Liên quan đến hoặc đặc điểm của người, nhóm hoặc ý tưởng có quan điểm tự do hoặc xã hội chủ nghĩa) politics.

**The job of holding a position of power in the government:**

🡪 The group is campaigning to get more women into politics.

🡪 He is planning to retire from politics next year.

**The study of the ways in which a country is governed:**

🡪 She studies politics at Leicester University.

**The relationships within a group or organization that allow particular people to have power over others:**

🡪 I don’t like to get involved in office politics.

🡪 They know how to get on with people and they understand the politics of a social group.

1. **Political** /pəˈlɪt.ɪ.kəl/ (adj): related to politics

🡪 Political leaders.

🡪 There are two major political parties in the US – the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

🡪 Education is back at the top of the political agenda (= the matters that the government is considering).

1. **Politician** /ˌpɑː.ləˈtɪʃ.ən/ (n): a member of a government or law-making organization.

🡪 A distinguished/disgraced politician

1. **Scholar** /ˈskɑː.lɚ/ (n): a person who studies a subject in great detail, especially at a university

🡪 A classics/history scholar.

🡪 Dr Miles was a distinguished scholar of Russian history.

**Someone who is intelligent or good at learning by studying**

🡪 David’s never been much of a scholar.

🡪 A visiting scholar at the University of Tokyo.

1. **Interest** /ˈɪn.trɪst/ (n) [INVOLVMENT]: the feeling of wanting to give your attention to something or of wanting to be involved with and to discover more about something

🡪 I’ve always had an interest in astronomy.

🡪 He never seems to show any interest in his children.

🡪 Unfortunately, I lost interest halfway through the film.

1. **Interest** /ˈɪn.trɪst/ (n) [ADVANTAGE]: something that brings advantages to or affects someone or something

🡪 A union looks after the interests of its members.

🡪 It’s in his interests to keep careful records.

🡪 In the interests of safety, please do not smoke.

1. **Interest** /ˈɪn.trɪst/ (n) [MONEY]: money that is charged by a bank or other financial organization for borrowing money

🡪 Interest charges on an overdraft are usually quite high.

**Money that you earn from keeping your money in an account in a bank or other financial organization**

🡪 You should put the money in a savings account where it will earn interest.

1. **Interest** /ˈɪn.trɪst/ (n) [LEGAL RIGHT]: an involvement or a legal right, usually relating to a business or possessions

🡪 He is a multi-millionaire with business interests around the world.

🡪 When they divorced, she retained a legal interest in the property.

1. **Interest** /ˈɪn.trɪst/ (v): If someone or something interests you, you want to give that person or thing your attention and discover more about him, her, or it

🡪 Sport has never really interested me.

1. **Divergent** /dɪˈvɝː.dʒənt/ (adj): different or becoming different from something else

🡪 They hold widely divergent (trái nhau) opinions on controversial (gây tranh cãi) issues like religion.

🡪 In his book, he claims that the choices men and women make put them on divergent career paths.

🡪 She is a divergent thinker with an insatiable (không thể thỏa mãn) curiosity (sự tò mò).

1. **Proportional** /prəˈpɔːr.ʃən.əl/ (adj): If two amounts are proportional, they change at the same rate so that the relationship between them does not change

🡪 Weight is proportional to size.

🡪 How far you go is directly proportional to how fast you go (= as one thing increases, the other increases at exactly the same rate).

1. **Candidates** /ˈkæn.dɪ.dət/ (n): a person who is competing to get a job or elected position

🡪 There are three candidates standing in the election.

**A person or thing considered likely to receive or experience something**

🡪 The English Department is a likely candidate for staff cuts.

**Someone who is taking an exam**

🡪 Candidates must write their names on the top page of the exam paper.

1. **Candidacy** /ˈkæn.dɪ.də.si/ (n): The fact of being a candidate in an election

🡪 She is expected to announce officially her candidacy **for** president early next week.

**A situation in which someone is competing for an elected position**

🡪 He waited until the end of August to announce his candidacy.

1. **Candidature** /ˈkændɪdətʃər/ (n): the same meaning as **Candidacy**

🡪 Consultations on these two sites are ongoing in the light of scientific objections raised about their candidature.

🡪 The lack of conflict cannot stand as a possible justification for allowing these candidatures.

1. **Electorate** /ɪˈlek.tɚ.ət/ (n): all the people who are allowed to vote

🡪 The present voting system distorts (bóp méo) the wishes of the electorate.

**The people who are allowed to vote**

🡪 The party’s electorate basically resembles the complexion of society.

1. **Elect** /ɪˈlekt/ (v): to decide on or choose, especially to choose a person for a particular job, by voting

🡪 The President is elected for a four-year term of office.

🡪 [+ as + noun] We elected him as our representative.

🡪 [+ noun] She was elected Chair of the Board of Governors (thống đốc).

🡪 [+ to infinitive] The group elected one of their members to be their spokesperson (người phát ngôn).

**Elect to do something:** to choose to do a particular thing

🡪 She elected to take early retirement instead of moving to the new location.

1. **Elect** /ɪˈlekt/ (n): in the Bible, people who are chosen by God, any group of people who have been specially chosen for their particular qualities.
2. **Elect** /ɪˈlekt/ (adj) [after noun, not gradable (*An adjective that has no comparative or superlative form*)]: the person who has been voted to be president, prime minister, etc. but has not yet started work

🡪 The president elect has been preparing to take office in January.

1. **Undesirable** /ˌʌn.dɪˈzaɪr.ə.bəl/ (adj): not wanted, approved of, or popular

🡪 Houses near industrial sites often do not sell so quickly because they are regarded as undesirable.

**Not wanted or welcomed; disliked**

🡪 Undesirable body fat.

🡪 It was undesirable because it would reinforce (tăng cường) the federal (chính phủ liên bang) principle.

1. **Produce** /prəˈduːs/ (v) [MAKE]: to make something or bring something into existence

🡪 France produces a great deal of wine for export.

🡪 Red blood cells are produced in the bone marrow (tủy).

🡪 She works for a company that produces (=makes for sale) electrical goods.

**When animals produce young, they give birth to them**

🡪 Our cat produced four kittens during the course of the night.

🡪 All our friends seem to be busy producing offspring (con cháu) at the moment.

1. **Produce** /prəˈduːs/ (v) [CAUSE]: to cause a reaction or result

🡪 The senator (thượng nghị sĩ)’s speech produced an angry response from the opposition.

🡪 Her remarks produced an awkward (vụng về) silence.

🡪 If used on delicate (mỏng manh) skin, this cream may produce a stinging (đau nhói) sensation (cảm giác).

1. **Produce** /prəˈduːs/ (v) [FILM/MUSIC]: to organize the practical and financial matters relating to the preparation of a film, play, or television or radio programme

**To be in charge of making a musical recording and to be responsible for the arrangement of the music, the combination of the different instruments or voices and the general sound of it**

1. **Produce** /prəˈduːs/ (v) [BRING OUT]: to bring something out from somewhere and show it

🡪 He produced a letter from his desk that he asked me to read.

🡪 One of the men suddenly produced a knife from his pocket.

1. **Produce** /prəˈduːs/ (v) [RESULT IN]: **To result in or discover something, especially proof**

🡪 A lengthy (dài dòng) police investigation failed to produce any evidence on which the suspect (nghi phạm) could be convicted (kết án).

1. **Produce** /prəˈduːs/ (n): food or any other substance or material that is grown or obtained through farming.

🡪 Agricultural/dairy/fresh produce.

1. **Majority** /məˈdʒɔː.rə.t̬i/ (n) [NUMBER]: the large number or part of something

🡪 The majority of the employees have university degree.

🡪 A large majority of people approve of the death sentence.

🡪 In Britain women are in the/a majority.

**In an election, the difference in the number of votes between the winning person or group and the one that comes second**

🡪 The Democratic candidate won by a narrow/large majority.

1. **Majority** /məˈdʒɔː.rə.t̬i/ (n) [AGE]: the age when you legally become an adult

🡪 The age of majority.

🡪 She will inherit her father’s estate when she reaches her majority.

1. **Majority** /məˈdʒɔː.rə.t̬i/ (adj): used to refer to the situation when a person or organization owns more shares in a company than any other shareholder, and enough to be in control of the company

🡪 According to government requirements, the airline must not fall into foreign majority control.

🡪 The group’s majority shareholder has be accused (buộc tội) of withholding (giữ lại) financial data.

🡪 Profits have soared (bay lên), thanks in part to the company’s majority ownership of the country’s most successful newspaper group.

1. **Distillation** /ˌdɪs.təˈleɪ.ʃən/ (n) [C or U]: Purifying (lọc sạch) liquid by heating and cooling / the process of making a liquid stronger or purer (tinh khiết hơn) by heating it until it changes to a gas and then cooling it so that it changes back into a liquid, or a liquid made by this process

🡪 Usually the liquid is extracted by distillation.

🡪 The oil is a mixture of hydrocarbons that can be separated into various distillations.

**Something that gives only the main meaning or the most important parts of something, or the action of reducing something to its main meaning or most important parts 🡪 Tóm tắt**

🡪 The report is a distillation of hundreds of past studies on the subject.

🡪 His distillation of Buddhism into six words is “Change is part of the world”.

1. **Numeric** /nuˈmerɪk/(adj): involving or expressed in numbers

🡪 Numerical /nuːˈmer.ɪ.kəl/ (adj).

🡪 Respondents answer questions on a numeric scale – 0 to 6, for example – so the results can be quantified.

🡪 A numerical calculation.

🡪 Numerical skill/ability.

🡪 Keep your files in a numerical order.

🡪 The UN forces have a numerical superiority over the rebels (= there are more of the UN forces).

1. **Relatively** /ˈrel.ə.t̬ɪv.li/ (adv): relatively good, bad, etc.

**Quite good, bad, etc. incomparison with other similar things or with what you expect**

🡪 He’s a relatively good squash (bóng quần) player.

🡪 There was relatively little violence.

**Said when you are judging one thing in comparison with other things**

🡪 Relatively speaking, it’s a fairly poor country.

1. **Tend** /tend/ (v) [BE LIKELY]: to be likely to behave in a particular way or have a particular characteristic

🡪 [+ to infinitive] We tend to get cold winters and warm, dry summers in this part of the country.

🡪 I think you tend to eat more in the winter.

🡪 Children tend to get unsettled (bồn chồn) if you keep on changing their routine.

1. **Tend** /tend/ (v) [CARE]: to care for something or someone

🡪 He carefully tended his sunflower plants.

🡪 The nurse gently tended the patient’s cuts (vết cắt) and bruises (vết bầm tím).

**Tend bar: to make and serve drinks in a bar or at a party**

🡪 She tends bar in a hotel in New York.

🡪 We need two helpers – one to clean during and after the party and one to tend bar.

**Tend goal: (in some sports) to be the player who stands in a team's goal to try to stop the other team from scoring**

🡪 He biked, hiked, and maintained a passion for soccer – he tended goal – well into old age.

🡪 He tended goal for the Boston Bruins.

1. **Foster** /ˈfɑː.stɚ/ (v) [TAKE CARE OF]: to take care of a child, usually for a limited time, without being the child's legal parent

🡪 Would you consider fostering a child?

🡪 She had always wanted to foster, to help children who might otherwise (nếu không thì) suffer as she had suffered.

1. **Foster** /ˈfɑː.stɚ/ (v) [ENCOURAGE]: to encourage the development or growth of something

**🡪 Foster innovation:** She believed in fostering innovation through competition.

🡪 **Foster cooperation:** the idea is to foster cooperation between small businesses in the local area.

**🡪 Foster development:** Early intervention (sự can thiệp) programs can foster an infant’s development from birth.

🡪 **Foster creativity:** Perfoming arts in schools have the power to foster creativity

🡪 **Foster understanding:** We are taking steps to foster better understanding between our different religions.

🡪 **Foster something in someone:** They were discussing the best way to foster democracy (nền dân chủ) and prosperity (sự phồn vinh) in the former communist (Cộng Sản) countries.

🡪 I’m trying to foster an interest in classical music in my children.

1. **Foster** /ˈfɑː.stɚ/ (adj) [before noun]: used to refer to someone or something connected with the care of children, usually for a limited time, by someone who is not the child's legal parent

🡪 **Foster father:** I had a really good relationship with my foster father.

🡪 **Foster mother:** The boy’s foster mother refused to be interviewed.

🡪 **Foster home:** The child was placed in a foster home.

**Source Vocab: Writing Task 1**

1. **Remain** /rɪˈmeɪn/ (v): to stay in the same place or in the same condition

🡪 The doctor ordered him to remain in bed for a few days.

🡪 Most commentators (các nhà bình luận) expect the basic rate of tax to remain **at** 25 percent.

🡪 [+ to infinitive] A great many things remain to be done (= have not yet been done).

🡪 He remained silent

**To continue to exist when other parts or other things no longer exist**

🡪 After the flood, nothing remained **of** the village.

🡪 Only a few hundred of these animals remain today.

1. **Remaining** /rɪˈmeɪ·nɪŋ/(adj):

🡪 Use half the dough (bột nhào) and keep the remaining half covered.

1. **Petroleum** /pəˈtrəʊ.li.əm/ (n): a dark, thick oil obtained from under the ground, from which various substances including petrol, paraffin, and diesel oil are produced

🡪 Petro and diesel are produced from petroleum.

🡪 Petroleum is used to produce fuel for vehicles.

🡪 “Vaseline” is the commercial name for petroleum jelly.

1. **Notably** /ˈnoʊ.t̬ə.bli/ (adv): especially or most importantly

🡪 The company is beginning to attract investors, most notably big Japanese banks.

**To an important degree, or in a way that can or should be noticed**

🡪 The newspapers are notably biased (thiên vị).

1. **Contribution** /ˌkɑːn.trɪˈbjuː.ʃən/ (n): something that you contribute or do to help produce or achieve something together with other people, or to help make something successful

🡪 All contributions (= presents of money), no matter how small, will be much appreciated.

🡪 **Contribution for:** All contributions (= articles to be printed) for the school magazine must be received by 1 August.

🡪 **Make a contribution to:** She didn’t make much of a contribution (= she did not say much) at today’s meeting, did she?

**Money, support, or other help:**

🡪 He made a substantial (đáng kể) contribution to the building fund.

**Payments from a company or employee to pay for an employee's benefits such as medical insurance or a pension** [usually in plural]

🡪 He should be investing at least 10% of his salary (including his employer’s contributions).

🡪 Her plan automatically increases her pension (lương hưu) contributions each year.

1. **Account** /əˈkaʊnt/ (n) [BANK]: an arrangement with a bank to keep your money there and to allow you to take it out when you need to

🡪 **Close an account:** I withdrew my money and asked the bank to close my account.

🡪 **Open an account:** I’ve opened an account with a build society.

🡪 I paid the money into my account this morning.

1. **Account** /əˈkaʊnt/ (n) [REPORT]: a written or spoken description or record of an event

🡪 **Give an account of:** She gave a thrilling (ly kì) account of her life in the jungle.

🡪 **Keep an account of:** He kept a detailed account of the suspect (kẻ tình nghi)’s movements.

🡪 Several eyewitnesses’ accounts differed considerably from the official version of events.

1. **Account** /əˈkaʊnt/ (n) [REASON]: because of something

🡪 **On account of something:** He doesn’t drink alcohol on account of his poor health.

1. **Account** /əˈkaʊnt/ (n) [BUSINESS]: an agreement with a shop or business that allows you to buy things and pay for them later

🡪 Could you put it on/charge it to my account (= can I pay it later), please?

🡪 Do you have an account at this store/with us, madam?

🡪 **Settle an account:** Could you please settle your account in full (= give us all the money you owe us)?

**A customer who does business with a company**

🡪 If the advertising agency loses this account, it will make a big dent (vết lõm) in their profits.

1. **Account** /əˈkaʊnt/ (n) [IMPORTANCE]:

🡪 **Be of no/little account:** to not be important

🡪 It’s of no account to me whether he comes or not.

1. **Account** /əˈkaʊnt/ (v) [JUDGE]: to think of someone or something in the stated way

🡪 She was accounted a genius by all who knew her work.

1. **Prominent** /ˈprɒm.ɪ.nənt/ (adj) [FAMOUS]: very well known and important

🡪 A prominent Democrat.

🡪 A prominent member of the Saudi royal family.

🡪 The government should be playing a more prominent role in promoting human rights.

1. **Prominent** /ˈprɒm.ɪ.nənt/ (adj) [NOTICEABLE]: sticking out from a surface

🡪 She has a prominent chin (cằm)/nose.

**Something that is in a prominent position can easily be seen or noticed:**

🡪 New books are displayed in a prominent position on tables at the front of the store.

1. **Diversification** /dɪˌvɝː.sə.fəˈkeɪ.ʃən/ (n): the process of starting to include more different types or things

🡪 Diversification of your investments lowers risk.

🡪 The policy may also offer improved energy security through diversification of energy sources.

**The process of starting to make new products or offer new services, or an instance of this**

🡪 **Diversification into:** The government offered help for diversification into new farm products and food processing.

🡪 For the company, it’s a sensible diversification of their product range.

1. **Immense** /ɪˈmens/ (adj): extremely large in size or degree

🡪 Immense wealth/value

🡪 **Immense amount:** They spent an immense amount of time getting the engine into perfect condition.

🡪 He inherited an immense fortune.

🡪 Did you see that guy? He was immense!

**Extremely good**

🡪 He’s an immense goalkeeper.

1. **Harness** /ˈhɑːr.nəs/ (n): a piece of equipment with straps and belts, used to control or hold in place a person, animal, or object

🡪 A safety harness.

🡪 A baby harness.

🡪 A parachute harness

**100. Harness** /ˈhɑːr.nəs/ (v): to put a harness on a horse, or to connect a horse to a vehicle using a harness

**To control something, usually in order to use its power:**

🡪 There is a great deal of interest in harnessing wind and waves as new sources of power.

🡪 **Harness energy/ideas/skills:** Organizations need to harness the skills and knowledge of people who are retired or unemployed.

🡪 **Harness the power of sth:** Plans to help developing countries harness the power of technology are important in the fight against global warming.

**101. Spark** /spɑːrk/ (n) [FIRE/ELECTRICITY]: a very small piece of fire that flies out from something that is burning, or one that is made by rubbing two hard things together, or a flash of light made by electricity.

🡪 Sparks were flying out of the bonfire and blowing everywhere.

🡪 You can start a fire by rubbing two dry pieces of wood together until you produce a spark.

**102. Spark** /spɑːrk/ (n) [CAUSE]: a first small event or problem that causes a much worse situation to develop

🡪 That small incident was the spark that set off the street riots.

**A feeling or quality that cause excitement:**

🡪 They kept running into each other and eventually realized there was a spark between them.

🡪 The music is mediocre (tầm thường) because there’s no spark, no thrill, no unpredictability.

**103. Spark** /spɑːrk/ (n) [ELECTRICIAN]: an electrician (= a person whose job is to put in and repair electrical wires and equipment)

🡪 You need a brickie (thợ xây) and a sparks.

**104. Spark** /spɑːrk/ (v): to cause the start of something, especially an argument or fighting

🡪 This proposal will almost certainly spark another countrywide (toàn quốc) debate about immigration.

🡪 The recent interest-rate rises have sparked new problems for small businesses.

🡪 The visit of the G20 leaders sparked off (=cause the start of) mass demonstrations (các cuộc biểu tình).

**105. Spark** /spɑːrk/ (n): a small amount

🡪 When students show a spark of interest, I try to give them extra encouragement.

**106. Adhere** /ədˈhɪr/ (v): to stick firmly

🡪 A smooth, dry surface helps the tiles adhere to the wall.

🡪 Glue won’t adhere to any surface that’s wet.

**107. Dietary** /ˈdaɪ.ə.ter.i/ (adj): relating to your diet

🡪 **Dietary habit:** Dietary habits can be very difficult to change.

🡪 **Dietary requirements:** Do you have any special dietary requirements?

**108. Regimen** /ˈredʒ.ə.mən/ (n): any set of rules about food and exercise that someone follows, especially in order to improve their health

🡪 After his heart attack the doctor put him on a strict regimen.

🡪 His doctor put him on a strict regimen of exercise and low-fat food.

**Source Vocab:** [**IELTS Simulation Reading test 7 - STUDY4**](https://study4.com/tests/2021/practice/?part=6058)

**109. Rival** /ˈraɪ.vəl/ (n): a person, group, etc. competing with others for the same thing or in the same area.

🡪 He beat his closest/nearest rival by 20 marks.

🡪 The companies produce rival versions of the toy.

**110. Rival** /ˈraɪ.vəl/ (v): to be as good, clever, beautiful, etc. as someone or something else

🡪 No computer can rival a human brain for/in complexity.

🡪 The beauty of the country is only rivalled by (= is as great in degree as) the violence of its politics.

**111. Rival** /ˈraɪ.vəl/ (adj) [before noun]: competing with other people, companies, products, etc. for the same thing or in the same area

🡪 A rival company/film.

🡪 A rival bid/offer.

🡪 While they are more expensive than rival products, she said the quality makes the price worth it.

🡪 Any rival bidder will have to move quickly and pay considerably more.

**112. Thus** /ðʌs/ (adv): in this way, or with this result

🡪 They planned to reduce staff and thus to cut costs.

🡪 Bend (uốn cong) from the waist (thắt lưng), thus.

**113. Sideline** /ˈsaɪd.laɪn/(n) [JOB]: an activity that you do as well as your main job

🡪 Jim works in a bank, but teaches French in the evenings as a sideline.

**114. Sideline** /ˈsaɪd.laɪn/(n) [SPORT]: a line that shows the position of the side of an area where a sport is played

🡪 The ball fell just inside/on/outside the sideline.

**115. Sideline** /ˈsaɪd.laɪn/(v): If a sports player is sidelined they are prevented from playing or competing, and can only watch

🡪 Johnson has been sidelined through injury.

**To stop someone taking an active and important part in something**

🡪 He was sidelined after criticzing the policy.