**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 resign.

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 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** (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** (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** (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).