



BOOST YOUR VOCABULARY

• Second Edition •

Help you learn the most common
academic words from

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15



Cuốn sách này là của

Điểm mục tiêu cho phần thi IELTS Reading là:

Để làm được điều này, mình sẽ đọc cuốn sách này ít nhất lần/tuần.

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

thangworm@gmail.com

Trân trọng cảm ơn,



dinhthangielts

TÁC GIẢ & NHÓM THỰC HIỆN

Đình Thắng



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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... cùng các bạn **Tuyết Trinh, Hạnh Ngô, Thu Thủy, Thu Hằng**

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 cựu 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 đẩy số lượng từ vựng lên một cách đáng kể.

HƯỚNG DẪN SỬ DỤNG SÁCH

ĐỐI 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, đối chiếu từ vựng

Bước 2: Tìm mua cuốn Cambridge IELTS (10 cuốn mới nhất từ 6-15) 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: Đối chiếu 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, đối chiếu 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 cố 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
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)
rule= law, regulation, statute
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 called Run, only 31cm long by less than 1 km wide, was **under the control of** the British. After decades of fighting

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

under the control of sb= the power to make the decisions about how a country, place, company etc is organized or what it does

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.

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



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 since Google **announced** in 2010 that it had been

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

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

announce= publicize, declare, say

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.

D

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

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.

F

There are a number of **hurdles** to **overcome** in delivering automated vehicles to our roads. These

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

hurdle= obstacle, difficulty, problem, barrier, block

overcome= defeat, beat, conquer

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.

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

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

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'. 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**

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
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

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 Fienness, **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**.

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

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
somehow= 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, no matter, in spite of, apart from #considering
self-discovery= the process of learning about yourself and your beliefs

definition= explanation, description, meaning
slightly= marginally, vaguely #considerably
reflect= reveal, indicate, signal
endeavor= attempt, effort, try
pioneer= innovator, inventor, developer, discoverer
prominent= famous, well-known, important, outstanding, renowned #obscure
historian= someone who studies history, or the history of a particular thing

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**.

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

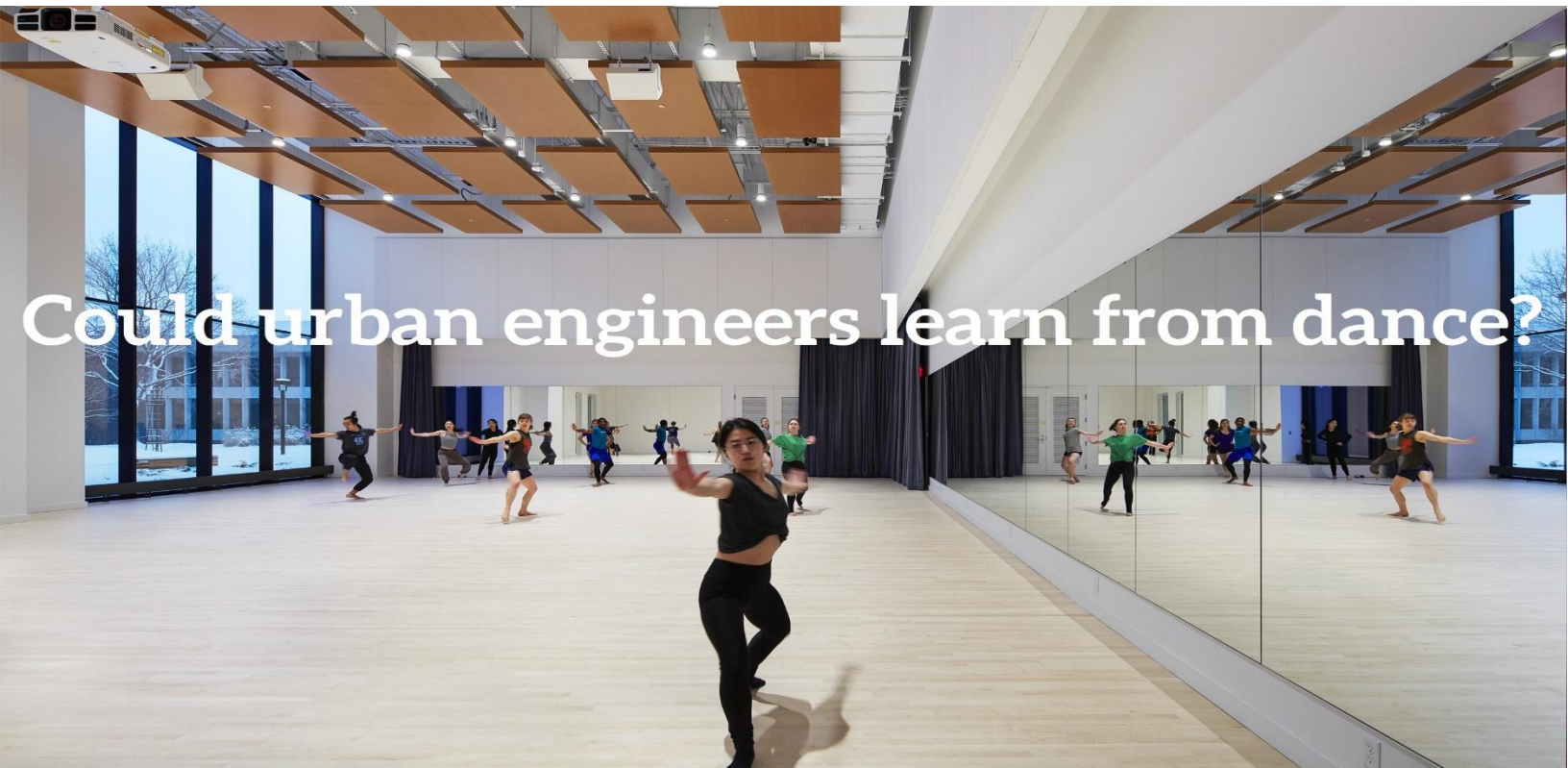
declare= state, announce, assert, say publicly
bias= prejudice, partiality, favoritism, predisposition, preference #impartiality
expedition= voyage, excursion, trip, journey
unique= sole, exclusive, exceptional, distinctive #common
isolated= remote, lonely, cut off
uncontacted tribes= referred to lost 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. Mình 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

TEST 2

READING PASSAGE 1



Could urban engineers learn from dance?

A

The way we travel around cities has a **major impact** on whether they are **sustainable**. Transportation is **estimated** to **account for** 30% of energy **consumption** in most of the world's most developed nations, so lowering the need for energy-using vehicles is **essential** for **decreasing** the environmental impact of **mobility**. But as more and more people move to cities, it is important to think about other kinds of sustainable travel too. The ways we travel affect our **physical** and mental health, our social lives, our **access** to work and culture, and the air we **breathe**. Engineers **are tasked with** changing how we travel round cities through urban design, but the engineering industry still works on the **assumptions** that led to the creation of the energy-consuming transport systems we have now: the emphasis placed **solely** on **efficiency**, speed, and **quantitative** data. We need **radical** changes, to make it healthier, more enjoyable, and less environmentally damaging to travel around cities.

major/significant/profound etc impact= the major/significant/profound etc effect or influence that an event, situation etc has on someone or something
sustainable= able to continue without causing damage to the environment
estimate= guess, approximate, assess
account for= comprise, make up, represent
consumption= the amount of energy, oil, electricity etc that is used
essential= vital, crucial, critical, important
mobility= the ability to move easily from one job, area, or social class to another
physical= bodily, corporeal, corporal #mental
access= approach, the right to enter a place, use something, see someone etc
breathe= respire, inhale, blow, take breaths
be tasked with (doing) something= to give someone the responsibility for doing something
assumption= supposition, hypothesis, guess
place value/importance/emphasis etc on sth= to decide that something is important
solely= only, exclusively
efficiency= the quality of doing something well and effectively, without wasting time, money, or energy
quantitative= measureable, measurable, numerical, quantifiable, calculable
radical= fundamental, essential, basic #minor

B

Dance might **hold** some of the answers. That is not to **suggest** everyone should dance their way to work, however healthy and happy it might make us, but rather that the **techniques** used by **choreographers** to **experiment with** and design movement in dance could provide engineers with tools to **stimulate** new ideas in city-making. Richard Sennett, an **influential urbanist** and **sociologist** who has transformed ideas about the way cities are made, argues that urban design has **suffered from a separation** between mind and body since the introduction of the **architectural blueprint**.

C

Whereas **medieval** builders **improvised** and **adapted construction** through their **intimate knowledge of** materials and personal experience of the conditions on a **site**, building designs are now **conceived** and **stored in** media technologies that **detach** the designer from the physical and social **realities** they are creating. While the design **practices** created by these new technologies are essential for managing the technical **complexity of** the modern city, they have the **drawback of simplifying** reality in the **process**.

D

To **illustrate**, Sennett discusses the **Peachtree Center** in Atlanta, USA, a development **typical** of the **modernist approach to urban planning prevalent** in the 1970s. Peachtree created a **grid of** streets and towers

hold= possess, keep, retain, own, maintain
suggest= propose, advise, recommend
technique= method, system, procedure, skill
choreographer= a person who is skilled at combining movements into dances to be performed
experiment with= to try using various ideas, methods etc to find out how good or effective they are
stimulate= inspire, motivate, encourage
influential= having a lot of influence and therefore changing the way people think and behave
urbanist= a person who studies and plans towns and cities
sociologist= someone who studies or is an expert in sociology
suffer from= undergo, experience, endure, tolerate
separation= division, partition, disconnection
architectural= relating to architecture
blueprint= a photographic print of a plan for a building, machine etc on special blue paper

whereas= while, however, although
medieval= primitive, out-of-date, old-fashioned
#modern
improvise= to make something by using whatever you can find because you do not have the equipment or materials that you need
adapt= adjust, alter, change
construction= building, structure, creation
intimate knowledge of sth= very detailed knowledge of something as a result of careful study or a lot of experience
site= location, spot, position, place
conceive= create, elaborate, form, invent
store in= keep, put in storage, put in safekeeping
detach= separate, remove, disconnect, isolate
#attach
reality= actuality; what actually happens or is true, not what is imagined or thought
practice= custom, routine, tradition
complexity of= complication, intricacy
#simplicity
drawback= disadvantage, problem, negative, obstacle, block
#advantage
simplify= make simpler, make things easier
#complicate
process= procedure, activity, course of action

illustrate= demonstrate, exemplify, explain, clarify
peachtree= a tree that produces peaches
typical= characteristic, distinctive, representative
#uncharacteristic
modernist= relating to or a member of the modern art movement
approach to= a method of doing something or dealing with a problem
urban planning= the planning and designing of buildings, roads, and services in a town
prevalent= common at a particular time, in a particular place, or among a particular group of people
grid of= network, net, web, framework

intended as a new **pedestrian-friendly downtown** for Atlanta. According to Sennett, this failed because its designers had invested too much **faith in computer-aided design** to tell them how it would operate. They failed to **take into account** that **purpose-built** street cafes could not operate in the hot sun without the **protective awnings** common in older buildings, and would need energy-**consuming air conditioning** instead, or that its **giant** car park would feel so **unwelcoming** that it would **put people off getting out of** their cars. What seems **entirely predictable** and **controllable** on screen has **unexpected** results when **translated into** reality.

E

The same is true in transport engineering, which uses models to **predict** and shape the way people **move through** the city. Again, these models are necessary, but they are **built on specific world views** in which certain forms of efficiency and safety are considered and other experiences of the city ignored. Designs that seem **logical** in models **appear counter-intuitive** in the actual experience of their users. The **guard rails** that will be familiar to anyone who has attempted to cross a British road, for example, were an engineering solution to pedestrian safety **based on** models that **prioritise** the **smooth flow of** traffic. On wide major roads, they often **guide** pedestrians to specific **crossing points** and slow

intended as= planned or designed for somebody/something
pedestrian= walker, hiker, foot-traveler
-friendly= used at the end of words to mean "suitable for particular people to use"
downtown= center, inner city, city center #suburb
faith in= trust, reliance, belief #disbelief
computer-aided design = the use of computers to design objects
take into account= take into consideration, consider #ignore
purpose-built= designed and made for a particular purpose
protective= defensive, caring, protecting
awning= a sheet of material outside a shop, tent etc to keep off the sun or the rain
-consuming= using a lot of something such as time, energy, or space
air conditioning= air-cooling system, ventilation system, air-circulation system #heating
giant= huge, massive, enormous #miniature
unwelcoming= hostile, unfriendly #friendly
put sb off (doing) sth= to make you dislike something or not want to do something
get out of sth= leave, exit #enter
entirely= completely, totally, wholly, fully
predictable= foreseeable, expectable, expected
controllable= manageable, easy to deal with #uncontrollable
unexpected= unforeseen, unanticipated, unpredicted
translate into= convert, transform, turn, change

predict= forecast, foresee, expect, guess
move through= make a passage or journey from one place to another
built on= to use your achievements as a base for further development
specific= exact, precise, certain
world-view= someone's opinions and attitudes relating to the world and things in general
logical= plausible, reasonable, sensible, understandable
appear= seem, look like
counter-intuitive= something that is counter-intuitive does not happen in the way you would expect it to
guard rail= a bar along the edge of something steep, such as stairs or a cliff, to prevent people from falling off
base sth on/upon sth= to use something as the thing from which something else is developed
prioritise= to put several things, problems etc in order of importance, so that you can deal with the most important ones first
smooth= easy, effortless, efficient
flow of= movement, stream
guide= direct, show, lead, conduct
crossing point= a place where people cross a road, border, or river

down their **progress** across the road by using **staggered access points** to **divide** the **crossing** into two — one for each **carriageway**. In doing so they make crossings feel longer, introducing **psychological barriers** greatly impacting those that are the least **mobile**, and encouraging others to make dangerous crossings to **get around** the guard rails. These barriers don't just make it harder to cross the road: they divide communities and decrease opportunities for healthy transport. As a result, many are now being removed, causing **disruption**, cost, and waste.

F

If their designers had had the tools to think with their bodies - like dancers - and imagine how these barriers would feel, there might have been a better solution. In order to **bring about fundamental** changes to the ways we use our cities, engineering will need to develop a richer understanding of why people move in certain ways, and how this movement affects them. **Choreography** may not seem an **obvious** choice for **tackling** this problem. Yet it shares with engineering the **aim** of designing **patterns** of movement within **limitations** of space. It is an **art form** developed almost entirely by **trying out** ideas with the body, and **gaining instant feedback** on how the results feel. Choreographers have deep understanding of the psychological, **aesthetic**, and physical **implications** of different ways of moving.

G

Observing the choreographer Wayne McGregor, **cognitive** scientist David Kirsh described how he 'thinks with the body'. Kirsh argues that by using the body to **simulate outcomes**, McGregor is able to imagine solutions that would not be possible using **purely abstract** thought. This kind of physical knowledge is **valued** in many areas of **expertise**, but currently **has no place in** formal engineering design processes. A suggested method for transport engineers is to **improvise** design solutions and get instant feedback about how they would work from their own experience of them, or model designs at full **scale** in the way choreographers experiment with groups of dancers. Above all, perhaps, they might learn to design for emotional as well as **functional** effects.

progress= development, growth, improvement
staggered= arranged in such a way that not everything happens at the same time
access point= a piece of computer equipment that allows computers to be connected together without wires to share information
divide= split, break up, separate #unite
crossing= a place where two lines, roads, tracks etc cross
carriageway= roadway, road, traffic, lane
in doing so= because of this
psychological= mental, emotional, inner, spiritual #physical
barrier= obstacle, difficulty, impediment, hindrance, obstruction, block
mobile= moveable, portable, active
get around= avoid, bypass, evade
disruption= disturbance, commotion, trouble, interruption, distraction

bring about= to make something happen
fundamental= important, central, essential, vital
choreography= the art of arranging how dancers should move during a performance
obvious= clear, understandable, noticeable, apparent
tackle= confront, face
aim= goal, purpose, target
pattern= design, shape, form
limitation= inadequacy, shortcoming, weakness
art form= a way of expressing ideas, for example in a painting, dance, piece of writing
try sth out= to test something such as a method or a piece of equipment to see if it is effective or works properly
gain= get, achieve, acquire, obtain
instant= immediate, instantaneous, rapid
feedback= response, comment, opinion
aesthetic= artistic, visual, appealing
implication= effect, consequence, repercussion

cognitive= reasoning, mental, intellectual, perceptive, rational, thinking
simulate= to make or produce something that is not real but has the appearance or feeling of being real
outcome= consequence, result, product, conclusion
purely= only, merely, simply, solely
abstract= existing only as an idea or quality rather than as something real that you can see or touch
#concrete
value= to think that someone or something is important
expertise= skill, knowledge, proficiency
have no place in= to be completely unacceptable
improvise= contrive, invent, create
scale= level, size
functional= useful, practical, purposeful
#worthless

READING PASSAGE 2

Should we try to bring extinct species back to life?

A

The **passenger pigeon** was a **legendary species**.

Flying in **vast** numbers across North America, with **potentially** many millions within a **single flock**, their **migration** was once one of nature's great **spectacles**.

Sadly, the passenger pigeon's **existence came to an end** on 1 September 1914, when the last living **specimen** died at Cincinnati Zoo. **Geneticist** Ben Novak is **lead** researcher on an **ambitious** project which now **aims to bring the bird back to life** through a process known as '**de-extinction**'. The basic **premise involves** using **cloning** technology to

bring someone/sth back to life= to cause (someone or something that has died) to begin living again
extinct= nonexistent, dead, vanished
species= class, type, kind, sort, group
passenger pigeon= a gregarious north american pigeon, became extinct at the beginning of the 20th century
legendary= famous, renowned, well-known
vast= massive, huge, enormous, gigantic #small
potentially= possibly, hypothetically #actually
single= sole, only, solitary
flock= flight, group, herd
migration= relocation, passage, movement, journey
spectacle= sight, display, scene, exhibition
existence= survival, life#extinction
come to an end= to stop or end
specimen= example, sample, sampling
geneticist= a person who studies genetics
lead= chief, main top
ambitious= an ambitious plan, idea etc shows a desire to do something good but difficult
aim= plan, intend, want
de-extinction= the production of an organism belonging to or closely resembling an extinct species, by methods such as cloning, gene editing, or the selective breeding of closely related organisms.
premise= idea, ground, foundation
involve= engage, include, comprise
clone= an animal or plant produced by scientists from one cell of another animal or plant, so that they are exactly the same

turn the DNA of extinct animals **into** a **fertilised embryo**, which is **carried** by the nearest **relative** still **in existence** — in this case, the **abundant band-tailed** pigeon — before being born as a living, breathing animal. Passenger pigeons are one of the **pioneering** species in this field, but they are **far from** the only ones on which this cutting-edge technology is being **trialled**.

B

In Australia, the **thylacine**, more commonly known as the Tasmanian tiger, is another extinct **creature** which **genetic** scientists are **striving to** bring back to life. 'There is no **carnivore** now in Tasmania that **fills the niche** which thylacines once **occupied**,' explains Michael Archer of the University of New South Wales. He **points out** that in the decades since the thylacine went extinct, there has been a **spread** in a 'dangerously **debilitating**' **facial tumour syndrome** which **threatens** the existence of the Tasmanian devils, the island's other **notorious resident**. Thylacines would have prevented this spread because they would have killed significant numbers of Tasmanian devils. 'If that **contagious** cancer had **popped up** previously, it would have **burned out** in whatever region it started. The return of thylacines to Tasmania could help to **ensure** that devils are never again **subjected to risks** of this kind.'

C

If extinct species can be brought back to life, can **humanity** begin to correct the damage it has caused to **the natural world** over the past few millennia? 'The idea of de-extinction is that we can **reverse** this process, bringing species that **no longer** exist back to life,' says Beth Shapiro of University of California Santa Cruz's **Genomics** Institute. 'I don't think that we can do this. There is no way to bring back something that is 100 per cent **identical to** a species that went extinct a long time ago.' A more **practical approach** for long-extinct species is to take the DNA of existing species

turn (sb/sth) into sth= to become something different, or to make someone or something do this
fertilize= to make new animal or plant life develop
embryo= an animal or human that has not yet been born, and has just begun to develop
carry= if a woman is carrying a child, she is pregnant
relative= a member of your family
in existence= existing, surviving, extant
abundant= plentiful, copious, rich #scarce
band-tailed pigeon= wild pigeon of western north america; often mistaken for the now extinct passenger pigeon
pioneering= introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time
far from= used to say that something very different is true or happens
trial= test, experiment, check

thylacine= a striped, meat-eating australian mammal about the size of a large dog.
creature= animal, organism, insect, living thing
genetic= relating to genes or genetics
strive to do sth= struggle, endeavor, try, make every effort
carnivore= flesh-eater, meat-eater, predator
fill a niche= to provide something that certain kinds of people want to buy
occupy= inhabit, live in, reside in, dominate
point out= indicate, show, reveal
spread= range, extent, diffusion
debilitating= incapacitating, weakening, enervating
facial= on your face or relating to your face
tumour= a mass of diseased cells in your body that have divided and increased too quickly
syndrome= disease, disorder, set of symptoms
threaten= endanger, jeopardize, put at risk
notorious= infamous, disreputable #famous
resident= occupant, inhabitant, dweller
contagious= a disease that is contagious can be passed from person to person by touch
pop up= arise, happen, appear
burn out= exhaust, break down, fatigue
ensure= guarantee, confirm, make sure
subject to= if someone or something is subject to something, especially something bad, it is possible or likely that they will be affected by it
risk= danger, jeopardy, hazard, threat

humanity= people, humankind
the natural/animal/plant world= all of nature, or all animals or plants considered as a group
millennium (plural: millennia)= a period of 1000 years
reverse= to change something, such as a decision, judgment, or process so that it is the opposite of what it was before
no longer= in the past but not now
genomic= relating to all the genes that are found in one type of living thing
identical to= alike, same, same #different
practical= realistic, sensible, reasonable #impractical
approach= method, tactic

as a **template**, ready for the **insertion** of **strands** of extinct animal DNA to create something new; a **hybrid**, **based on** the living species, but which looks and/or acts like the animal which **died out**.

D

This **complicated** process and **questionable outcome** **begs** the question: what is the **actual point** of this technology? 'For us, the goal has always been replacing the extinct species with a suitable **replacement**,' explains Novak. 'When it comes to **breeding**, band-tailed pigeons **scatter** and make maybe one or two **nests** per **hectare**, **whereas** passenger pigeons were very social and would make 10,000 or more nests in one hectare.' Since the **disappearance** of this key species, **ecosystems** in the eastern US have **suffered**, as the **lack of disturbance** caused by thousands of passenger pigeons **wrecking** trees and branches means there has been **minimal** need for **regrowth**. This has **left** forests **stagnant** and therefore **unwelcoming** to the plants and animals which **evolved to** help **regenerate** the forest after a disturbance. According to Novak, a **hybridised** band-tailed pigeon, with the added **nesting** habits of a passenger pigeon, could, in **theory**, **re-establish** that forest disturbance, **thereby** creating a **habitat** necessary for a great many other **native** species to **thrive**.

E

Another popular **candidate** for this technology is the **woolly mammoth**. George Church, professor at Harvard Medical School and leader of the Woolly Mammoth **Revival** Project, has been **focusing on** cold **resistance**, the main way in which the extinct woolly mammoth and its nearest living relative, the Asian

template= pattern, model
insertion= supplement, addition, insert, attachment
strand of= element, component, constituent, part
hybrid= an animal or plant produced from parents of different breeds or types
base on/upon= to use something as the thing from which something else is developed
die out= become extinct, disappear, vanish #survive

complicated= complex, difficult, intricate #simple
questionable= doubtful, dubious, disputed
outcome= consequence, result, conclusion
beg= request, plead, ask for
actual= real, genuine, authentic
point of= aim, purpose, goal
replacement= substitute, substitution, alternate
#original
breeding= propagation, reproduction
scatter= spread, disperse, fly away #gather
nest= a place made or chosen by a bird to lay its eggs in and to live in
hectare= a unit for measuring area, equal to 10,000 square metres
whereas= while
disappearance= vanishing, fading #appearance
ecosystem= bionetwork, ecology, system, environment
suffer= to become worse in quality because a bad situation is affecting something or because nobody is taking care of it
lack of= shortage, scarcity, unavailability #excess
disturbance= annoyance, interruption, intrusion
wreck= destroy, ruin, break
minimal= least, smallest, minimum #large
regrowth= the act of growing again; something that has grown again
leave= to let something remain in a particular state, position, or condition
stagnant= not changing or making progress, and continuing to be in a bad condition
unwelcoming= hostile, unfriendly, cold #friendly
evolve to= change, grow, progress, develop #regress
regenerate= renew, revive, redevelop #degenerate
hybridize= to form a new type of plant or animal from two existing types, so that the new type has some qualities from each of the other types
nest= to build or use a nest
in theory= hypothetically, theoretically, on paper
re-establish= to return something to an earlier good condition or position
thereby= thus, so, in that way, by this means
habitat= home, environment, territory
native= inhabitant, resident, local, citizen #foreigner
thrive= flourish, prosper, grow well #fail, deteriorate

candidate= someone or something that is likely to experience or get something
woolly mammoth= a large extinct elephant
revival= recovery, rebirth, stimulation
focus on= direct, aim, concentrate
resistance= the natural ability of a person, animal, or plant to stop diseases or difficult conditions from harming them

elephant, **differ**. By **pinpointing** which genetic **traits** made it possible for mammoths to **survive** the **icy** climate of the **tundra**, the project's goal is to return mammoths, or a mammoth-like species, to the area. 'My highest **priority** would be **preserving** the **endangered** Asian elephant,' says Church, 'expanding their **range** to the huge ecosystem of the tundra. Necessary **adaptations** would include smaller ears, thicker hair, and extra **insulating** fat, all for the purpose of reducing heat loss in the tundra, and all traits found in the now extinct woolly mammoth.' This **repopulation** of the tundra and **boreal forests** of Eurasia and North America with large **mammals** could also be a useful factor in reducing carbon **emissions** — elephants **punch** holes through snow and **knock down** trees, which encourages **grass** growth. This grass growth would reduce temperatures, and **mitigate** emissions from **melting permafrost**.

F
While the **prospect** of bringing extinct animals back to life might **capture imaginations**, it is, of course, far easier to try to save an existing species which is **merely threatened with** extinction. 'Many of the technologies that people **have in mind** when they think about de-extinction can be used as a form of "genetic **rescue**",' explains Shapiro. She prefers to focus the **debate on** how this **emerging** technology could be used to fully understand why **various** species went extinct **in the first place**, and therefore how we could use it to make genetic **modifications** which could prevent **mass** extinctions in the future. 'I would also say there's an **incredible moral hazard** to not do anything at all,' she continues. 'We know that what we are doing today is not enough, and we have to be **willing to take** some calculated and measured **risks**.'

differ= to be different from something in some way
pinpoint= locate, identify, determine
trait= peculiarity, attribute, characteristic, feature
survive= live, endure, persist, stay alive #perish
icy= freezing, frozen, ice-cold, cold, glacial
tundra= the large flat areas of land in the north of Russia, Canada etc, where it is very cold and there are no trees
-like= used after a noun to say that something is similar to or typical of the noun
priority= importance, precedence, significance
preserve= protect, conserve, safeguard, save
endangered= threatened, put in danger #protected
expand= enlarge, increase, spread out
range= span, scale, extent
adaptation= alteration, adjustment, modification
insulating= protecting, isolating, shielding #exposing
repopulation= the action or process of repopulating
boreal forest= the very large area of wet land in the far northern parts of the world that is covered with conifer trees
mammal= type of animal that drinks milk from its mother's body when it is young. Humans, dogs, and whales are mammals.
emission= release, production, discharge #absorption
punch= to make a hole in something, using a metal tool or other sharp object
knock down= demolish, destroy, tear down #build
grass= a very common plant with thin leaves that covers the ground in fields and gardens and is often eaten by animals
mitigate= alleviate, lessen, ease, diminish #aggravate
melt= if something solid melts or if heat melts it, it becomes liquid
permafrost= a layer of soil that is always frozen in countries where it is very cold

prospect= possibility, potential, chance
capture/catch sb's imagination= to make people feel very interested and excited
merely= used to emphasize that nothing more than what you say is involved
be threaten with sth= endanger, jeopardize, imperil, put at risk #guard
have sb/sth in mind (for sth)= to have an idea about who or what you want for a particular purpose
rescue= when someone or something is rescued from danger
debate= discussion, argument, deliberation
emerging= in an early state of development
various= many, several, numerous
in the first place= used to introduce a series of points in an argument, discussion etc
modification= alteration, adjustment, change
mass= involving or intended for a very large number of people
incredible= unbelievable, tremendous, enormous
moral= based on your ideas about what is right, rather than on what is legal or practical
hazard= risk, chance #protect
willing to= prepared, ready #unwilling
take a risk= to decide to do something even though you know it may have bad results

READING PASSAGE 3

Having a laugh



The findings of psychological scientists reveal the importance of **humour**

Humans start developing a **sense of humour** as early as six weeks old, when babies begin to laugh and smile **in response to stimuli**. **Laughter** is **universal** across all human cultures and even **exists** in some form in **rats**, **chimps**, and **bonobos**. Like other human **emotions** and **expressions**, laughter and humour provide psychological scientists with rich resources for studying human **psychology**, ranging from the development of language to the **neuroscience** of social **perception**.

finding= discovery, conclusion, result, outcome
psychological= relating to the way that your mind works and the way that this affects your behaviour
scientist= someone who works or is trained in science
reveal= expose, tell, make public, disclose #conceal
humour= the ability or tendency to think that things are funny, or funny things you say that show you have this ability

sense of humour= someone who has a sense of humour often finds things amusing, rather than being serious all the time.
in response to sth= reply, answer, reaction
stimulus (plural: stimuli)= something that makes someone or something move or react
laughter= when people laugh, or the sound of people laughing
universal= worldwide, widespread, general #local
exist= be present, happen, occur
rat= an animal that looks like a large mouse
chimp= chimpanzee, ape, primate
bonobo= a small, intelligent african ape with black or brown fur, similar to a chimpanzee
emotion= a strong human feeling such as love, hate, or anger
expression= a look on someone's face that shows what they are thinking or feeling
psychology= the study of the mind and how it influences people's behaviour
range from sth to sth= to include a variety of different things or people in addition to those mentioned
neuroscience= the scientific study of the brain
perception= the way you think about something and your idea of what it is like

Theories focusing on the evolution of laughter point to it as an important adaptation for social communication. Take, for example, the recorded laughter in TV **comedy shows**. Back in 1950, US sound engineer Charley Douglass hated **dealing with** the **unpredictable** laughter of **live** audiences, so started recording his own 'laugh tracks'. These were **intended to** help people at home feel like they were in a social situation, such as a **crowded** theatre. Douglass even recorded **various** types of laughter, as well as **mixtures** of laughter from men, women, and children. **In doing so**, he **picked up on** a quality of laughter that is now interesting researchers: a simple 'haha' **communicates** a remarkable amount of socially relevant information.

In one **study conducted** in 2016, **samples** of laughter from **pairs of** English-speaking students were recorded at the University of California, Santa Cruz. A team **made up of** more than 30 psychological scientists, **anthropologists**, and **biologists** then played these recordings to listeners from 24 diverse societies, from **indigenous tribes** in New Guinea to **city-dwellers** in India and Europe. **Participants** were asked whether they thought the people laughing were friends or strangers. **On average**, the results were **remarkably consistent**: worldwide, people's guesses were correct **approximately** 60% of the time.

Researchers have also found that different types of laughter **serve as codes** to **complex** human social **hierarchies**. A team led by Christopher Oveis from the University of California, San Diego, found that high-**status** individuals had different laughs from low-status individuals, and that strangers' **judgements** of an

theory= hypothesis, conjecture
focus on= center, concentrate on, target #ignore
evolution= development, growth, progress,
point to= direct, aim, indicate
adaptation= a film or television programme that is based on a book or play
comedy show= a funny programme on tv or radio
deal with= cope with, handle, manage
unpredictable= erratic, changeable, unstable
live= a live television or radio programme is seen or heard on television or radio at the same time as it is actually happening
laugh track= recorded laughter that is used during a television show to make it sound as if people are laughing during the performance
intend to= aim, propose, plan, anticipate, expect
crowded= too full of people or things
various= many, several, numerous
mixture= combination, mix, assortment
in doing so= because of this
pick up on sth= notice, point out, focus on #miss
communicate= convey, reveal, share
remarkable= extraordinary, amazing, outstanding,
relevant= directly relating to the subject or problem being discussed or considered

study= research, investigation, experiment
conduct= do, perform, accomplish, carry out
sample= example, model
pair of= couple, duo, twosome
make up= form, comprise, constitute, join up
anthropologist= someone who scientifically studies humans and their customs, beliefs, and relationships
biologist= someone who studies or works in biology
diverse= different, distinct #similar
society= a particular large group of people who share laws, organizations, customs etc
indigenous= native, original, aboriginal #foreign
tribe= people, community, society, population
city-dweller= a person who lives in a city
participant= someone who is taking part in an activity or event
on average= based on a calculation about how many times something usually happens, how much money someone usually gets, how often people usually do something etc
remarkably= extraordinarily, amazingly, outstandingly
consistent= continuing to happen or develop in the same way
worldwide= universal, international, global #local
approximately= about, around, nearly #exactly

serve as= to be useful or helpful for a particular purpose or reason
code= a set of numbers, letters, or symbols that shows what something is or gives information about it
complex= complicated, difficult #simple
hierarchy= a system of organization in which people or things are divided into levels of importance
status= your social or professional rank or position, considered in relation to other people
judgement= view, opinion, feeling, assessment

individual's social status were **influenced** by the **dominant** or **submissive** quality of their laughter. In their study, 48 male college students were **randomly assigned to** groups of four, with each group **composed of** two low-status members, who had just joined their college **fraternity** group, and two high-status members, older students who had been **active** in the fraternity for at least two years. Laughter was recorded as each student **took a turn** at being **teased** by the others, **involving** the use of **mildly insulting** nicknames. **Analysis** revealed that, **as expected**, high-status individuals produced more dominant laughs and fewer submissive laughs **relative to** the low-status individuals. Meanwhile, low-status individuals were more likely to change their laughter **based on** their position of power; that is, the **newcomers** produced more dominant laughs when they were in the 'powerful' role of **teasers**. Dominant laughter was higher in **pitch**, **louder**, and more **variable** in **tone** than submissive laughter.

A random group of **volunteers** then listened to an **equal** number of dominant and submissive laughs from both the high- and low-status individuals, and were asked to **estimate** the social status of the **laugher**. **In line with** predictions, laughers producing dominant laughs were **perceived to be** significantly higher in status than laughers producing submissive laughs. 'This was **particularly** true for low-status individuals, who were **rated** as significantly higher in status when **displaying** a dominant **versus** submissive laugh,' Oveis and colleagues note. 'Thus, by **strategically** displaying more dominant laughter when the **context** allows, low-status individuals may **achieve** higher status **in the eyes of others**.' However, high-status individuals were rated as high-status whether they produced their natural dominant laugh or tried to do a submissive one.

Another study, conducted by David Cheng and Lu Wang of Australian National University, was based on the **hypothesis** that humour might provide a **respite from tedious** situations in the workplace. This 'mental **break**' might **facilitate** the **replenishment** of mental **resources**. To test this theory, the researchers

influence= affect, inspire, shape
dominant= controlling or trying to control other people or things - used to show disapproval
submissive= always willing to obey someone and never disagreeing with them, even if they are unkind to you
randomly= accidentally, by chance #deliberately
assign sb to sth= allocate, give, dispense
be composed of sth= comprise, constitute, combine, unite, make up, put together, consist of
fraternity= all the people who work in a particular profession or share a particular interest
active= involved, working
take a turn= to go for a short walk or ride
tease= joke, laugh
involve= include, contain, comprise, consist of
mildly= slightly, a little, a bit #considerably
insulting= abusive, offensive, rude #polite
analysis= study, examination, investigation
as expected= in the way that was planned or thought likely to happen
relative to= in relation to, compared with
base on= to use something as the thing from which something else is developed
newcomer= novice, beginner, amateur, apprentice
teaser= tease, joker, clown
pitch= how high or low a note or other sound is
loud= noisy, shrill #quiet
variable= changeable, erratic, fluctuating #constant
tone= the way your voice sounds, which shows how you are feeling or what you mean

volunteer= someone who does a job willingly without being paid
equal= equivalent, identical, alike, the same #unequal
estimate= guess, assess, reckon
laugher= a person who laughs
in line with sth= if something changes in line with something else, it changes in the same way and at the same rate as it
perceive sth/sb to be sth= understand, comprehend, realize, become aware of
particularly= especially, specifically
rate= value, evaluate, assess, rank, measure
display= show, present, demonstrate, expose
versus= against, as opposed to, contrasted with
strategically= in a way that helps to achieve a plan, for example in business or politics
context= situation, environment, setting
achieve= attain, realize, accomplish, reach, get #fail
in the eyes of somebody= according to a particular person or group)

hypothesis= theory, supposition, assumption, guess
respite from= interval, break
tedious= boring, dull, uninteresting #interesting
break= a period of time when you stop working in order to rest, eat etc
facilitate= ease, enable, help #impede
replenishment= refill; to put new supplies into something, or to fill something again
resource= reserve, supply, store, source

recruited 74 business students, **ostensibly** for an **experiment** on perception. First, the students **performed** a tedious task in which they had to **cross out** every instance of the letter 'e' over two pages of text. The students then were randomly assigned to watch a video clip **eliciting** either humour, **contentment**, or **neutral** feelings. Some watched a clip of the BBC **comedy** Mr. Bean, others a relaxing **scene** with dolphins swimming in the ocean, and others a **factual** video about the **management profession**.

The students then **completed** a task requiring **persistence** in which they were asked to guess the potential performance of employees based on provided **profiles**, and were told that **making** 10 correct **assessments in a row** would lead to a win. However, the software was programmed such that it was nearly impossible to achieve 10 **consecutive** correct answers. Participants were allowed to quit the task at any point. Students who had watched the Mr. Bean video **ended up** spending significantly more time working on the task, making twice as many predictions as the other two groups.

Cheng and Wang then **replicated** these results in a second study, during which they had participants complete long **multiplication** questions **by hand**. Again, participants who watched the **humorous** video spent significantly more time working on this tedious task and completed more questions correctly than did the students in **either of** the other groups.

'Although humour has been found to help **relieve stress** and facilitate social relationships, the traditional view of task performance **implies** that individuals should avoid things such as humour that may **distract** them from the **accomplishment** of task goals,' Cheng and Wang **conclude**. 'We suggest that humour is not only enjoyable but more importantly, **energising**.'

recruit= hire, employ #lay off
ostensibly= apparently, supposedly, seemingly, allegedly #truly
experiment= test, research, trial
perform= do, make, implement
cross sth out= delete, remove, erase
elicit= provoke, cause, produce, stimulate
contentment= gladness, satisfaction, happiness, pleasure #discontent
neutral= unbiased, impartial #biased
comedy= a play, film, or television programme that is intended to make people laugh
scene= part of a play during which there is no change in time or place
factual= truthful, realistic, real, based on fact
management= organization, running, administration, supervision
profession= occupation, job, career, work

complete= accomplish, fulfill, finish
persistence= determination, perseverance, tenacity
profile= a short description that gives important details about a person, a group of people, or a place
make an assessment= judgement, review, consideration, evaluation
in a row= consecutively, one after the other, successively, uninterruptedly
consecutive= successive, uninterrupted, sequential
end up doing sth= to be in a particular situation, state, or place after a series of events, especially when you did not plan it

replicate= if you replicate someone's work, a scientific study etc, you do it again, or try to get the same result again
multiplication= a method of calculating in which you add a number to itself a particular number of times
by hand= done or made by a person rather than a machine
humorous= funny, amusing, entertaining, hilarious
either of= one or the other of two things or people

relieve= release, discharge, get rid of
stress= pressure, strain, anxiety, tension, trauma
imply= suggest, infer, indicate, hint at
distract sb/th from sth= divert, sidetrack
accomplishment= completion, achievement, attainment
conclude= end, finish, close
energizing= the activity of causing to have energy and be active

Nhiều bạn ngại là đọc cuốn này xong thì làm test không đánh giá đúng nữa? Thật ra câu trả lời là **KHÔNG PHẢI NHƯ VẬY**. Ở đầu sách đã ghi rất rõ là bạn cần phải làm test trước và sau đó thì dùng cuốn này để không phải mất công tra từ điển, cộng thêm với việc học synonym (từ đồng nghĩa) để hiểu đoạn văn nói gì.

Tuy nhiên, với các bạn band Reading đã ở tầm 7.0-8.0 thì cũng không cần phải làm test quá nhiều nữa. Tập trung vào đọc bài cho thật hiểu, đến từ nào không biết thì nhìn sang cột bên phải quyển Boost này để xem nghĩa của từ và lại đọc tiếp. **ĐỌC, ĐỌC, ĐỌC. HIỂU, HIỂU, HIỂU**. Cứ thế đọc mấy cuốn này như đọc báo, **KHÔNG PHẢI LÀM TEST NHIỀU**. Tự khắc điểm sẽ lên 8.0-9.0. Vì nếu học từ vựng mà không hiểu nội dung bài đọc thật sâu thì cũng vô nghĩa.

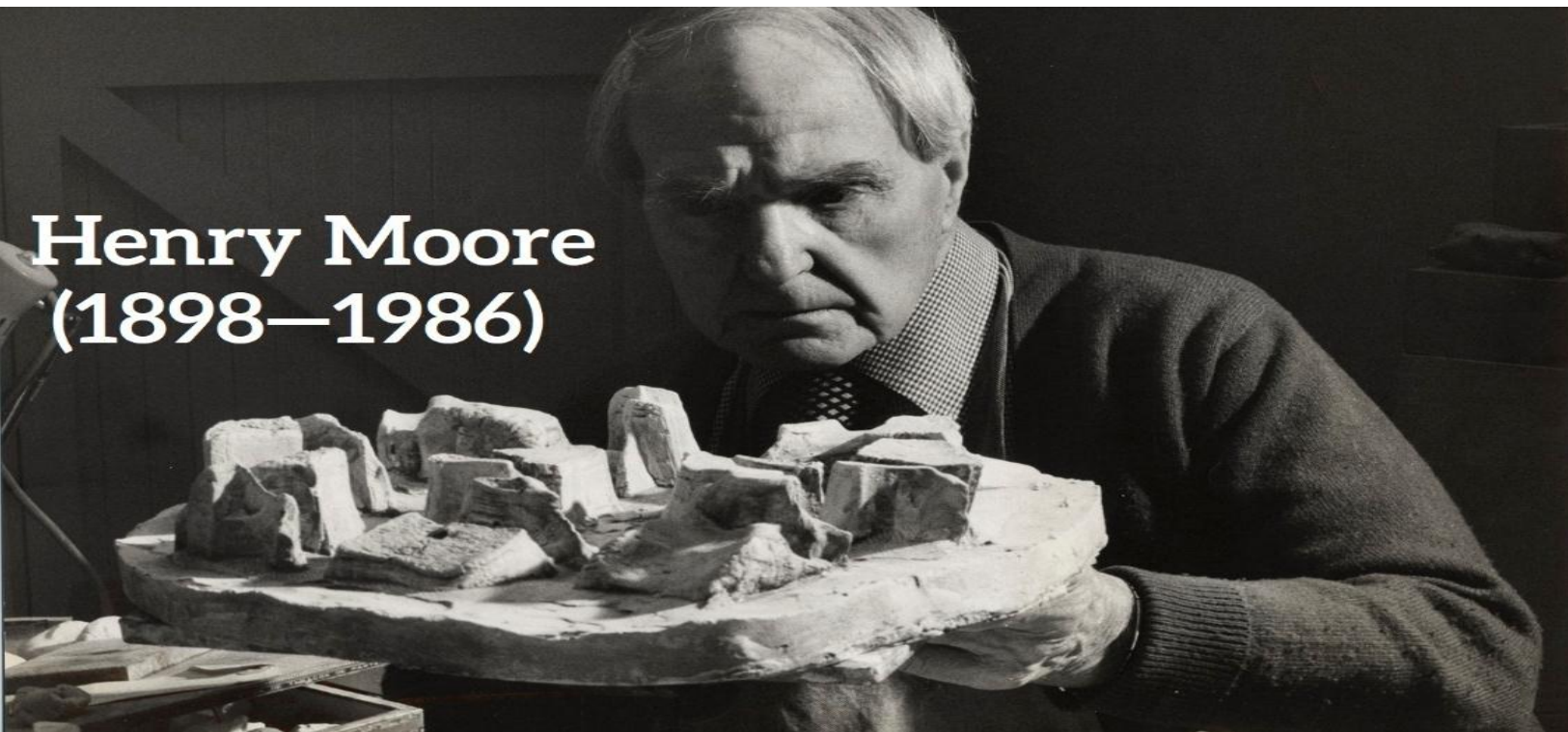
Hy vọng là sách bộ Boost your vocabulary - Cambridge IELTS này sẽ tiếp tục giúp được nhiều bạn tiết kiệm thời gian & đạt kết quả thật cao trong Reading!

Đình Thắng

TEST 3

READING PASSAGE 1

Henry Moore (1898–1986)



The British **sculptor** Henry Moore was a **leading figure** in the 20th-century art world

Henry Moore was born in Castleford, a small town near Leeds in the north of England. He was the seventh child of Raymond Moore and his wife Mary Baker. He studied at Castleford Grammar School from 1909 to 1915, where his early **interest in** art was encouraged by his teacher Alice Gostick. After leaving school, Moore **hoped** to become a sculptor, but instead he **complied with** his father's wish that he **train** as a schoolteacher. He had to **abandon** his training in 1917 when he was sent to France to fight in **the First World War**.

After the war, Moore **enrolled** at the Leeds School of Art, where he studied for two years. In his first year, he spent most of his time drawing. Although he wanted to study **sculpture**, no teacher was **appointed** until his second year. At the end of that year, he passed the sculpture examination and was **awarded** a scholarship to the Royal College of Art in London. In September

sculptor= someone who creates sculptures
leading= important, foremost, chief, top
figure= person, celebrity, individual

interest in= attention, notice, curiosity

hope= want, expect, wish

comply with= obey, fulfill, stick to #disobey

train= teach, instruct, guide

abandon= cancel, end, stop

the First World War= the big war fought in Europe between 1914 and 1918, which involved many different countries

enroll= join, register, sign up

sculpture= the art of making objects out of stone, wood, clay etc

appoint= employ, hire, assign

award= give, present

1921, he moved to London and began three years of advanced study in sculpture.

Alongside the **instruction** he received at the Royal College, Moore visited many of the London museums, **particularly** the British Museum, which had a **wide-ranging** collection of **ancient** sculpture. During these visits, he discovered the power and beauty of ancient Egyptian and African sculpture. As he became increasingly interested in these '**primitive**' forms of art, he **turned away from** European sculptural traditions.

After graduating, Moore spent the first six months of 1925 travelling in France. When he visited the Trocadero Museum in Paris, he was **impressed** by a **cast** of a Mayan sculpture of the rain spirit. It was a male **reclining** figure with its **knees drawn up** together, and its head at a right **angle** to its body. Moore became **fascinated** with this stone sculpture, which he thought had a power and **originality** that no other stone sculpture **possessed**. He himself started **carving** a **variety** of **subjects** in stone, including **depictions** of reclining women, mother-and-child groups, and **masks**.

Moore's **exceptional** talent soon **gained recognition**, and in 1926 he started work as a sculpture instructor at the Royal College. In 1933, he became a member of a group of young artists called Unit One. The **aim** of the group was to **convince** the English public of the **merits** of the **emerging** international movement in **modern art** and **architecture**.

Around this time, Moore **moved away from** the human figure to **experiment** with **abstract** shapes. In 1931, he held an **exhibition** at the Leicester Galleries in London.

alongside= beside, together with, combined with
instruction= training, education
particularly= especially, specifically
wide-ranging= including a wide variety of subjects, things, or people
ancient= antique, early, prehistoric, primeval
#modern, contemporary
primitive= ancient, prehistoric, original **#modern**
turn away from = to stop supporting someone, or stop using or being interested in something, or to make someone do this

impress= excite, amaze, influence
cast= a mould into which you pour liquid metal, plastic etc in order to make an object of a particular shape, or the object made in this way
recline= to lie or lean back in a relaxed way
draw your knees up= to bring your legs closer to your body
angle= position, viewpoint
fascinated= extremely interested by something or someone
originality= innovation, novelty, uniqueness
#unoriginality
possess= own, have, hold **#lack**
carve= sculpt, cut, slice, shape
a variety of sth= a lot of things of the same type that are different from each other in some way
subject= the thing or person that you show when you paint a picture, take a photograph etc
depiction= representation, picture, illustration, drawing
mask= something that covers your face, and has another face painted on it, which is used for ceremonies or special occasions

exceptional= excellent, brilliant, special **#ordinary**
gain= achieve, acquire, obtain, get
recognition= credit, acknowledgement, respect
aim= goal, purpose, intention, objective, target
convince= persuade, sway, talk into **#dissuade**
merit= value, worth, virtue **#worthlessness**
emerging= in an early state of development
modern art= art that was produced in the late 1860s through the 1970s and that rejected traditionally accepted forms and emphasized individual experimentation and sensibility.
architecture= building, construction, planning, structural design

move away from= to change from one opinion or way of thinking to another
experiment= test, try out, conduct test
abstract= abstract paintings, designs etc consist of shapes and patterns that do not look like real people or things
exhibition= display, presentation, show

His work was **enthusiastically welcomed** by **fellow** sculptors, but the reviews in the **press** were extremely negative and **turned Moore into a notorious** figure. There were **calls for his resignation** from the Royal College, and the following year, when his **contract expired**, he left to start a sculpture **department** at the Chelsea School of Art in London.

Throughout the 1930s, Moore did not show any **inclination to please** the British public. He became interested in the paintings of the Spanish artist Pablo Picasso, whose work **inspired** him to **distort** the human body in a **radical** way. **At times**, he seemed to abandon the human figure **altogether**. The pages of his **sketchbooks** from this period show his ideas for abstract sculptures that bore **little resemblance to** the human form.

In 1940, during the Second World War, Moore stopped teaching at the Chelsea School and moved to a **farmhouse** about 20 miles north of London. **A shortage of materials forced** him to focus on drawing. He did **numerous small sketches** of Londoners, later turning these ideas into large coloured drawings in his studio. In 1942, he returned to Castleford to make a **series** of sketches of the **miners** who worked there.

In 1944, Harlow, a town near London, **offered** Moore a **commission** for a sculpture **depicting** a family. The resulting work **signifies** a **dramatic** change in Moore's style, **away from** the **experimentation** of the 1930s

enthusiastically= feeling or showing a lot of interest and excitement about something
welcome= accept, appreciate #reject
fellow= colleague, companion, partner, coworker
press= media, newspapers
turn (sb/sth) into sth= become, change into
notorious= infamous, disreputable #famous
call for= request, order, demand
resignation= an occasion when you officially announce that you have decided to leave your job or an organization, or a written statement that says you will be leaving
contract= agreement, deal, bond
expire= finish, end, run out
department= section, branch, sector

throughout= during, in
inclination= a tendency to think or behave in a particular way
please= satisfy, delight, content #displease
inspire= motivate, encourage, arouse
distort= change, alter
radical= essential, fundamental, profound
at times= sometimes
altogether= completely, entirely, totally
sketchbook/sketchpad= a number of sheets of paper fastened together and used for drawing
bear a (close/striking/uncanny etc)
resemblance to sb/sth= look like

farmhouse= the main house on a farm, where the farmer lives
a shortage of= lack of, scarcity, deficiency, unavailability #excess
material= a solid substance such as wood, plastic, or metal
force= compel, oblige, make, drive, impose
numerous= many, plentiful, #few
sketch= a simple, quickly-made drawing that does not show much detail
series= several books, articles etc that deal with the same subject or tell stories about the same characters
miner= mineworker, coalminer

offer= propose, suggest, put forward
commission= a request for an artist, designer, or musician to make a piece of art or music, for which they are paid
depict= describe, illustrate, draw
signify= indicate, show, denote
dramatic= striking, remarkable, impressive, extraordinary, amazing
away from= further than, outside
experimentation= testing

towards a more natural and **humanistic subject matter**.

He did **dozens of studies** in **clay** for the sculpture, and

these were **cast** in **bronze** and **issued** in **editions** of

seven to nine copies each. In this way, Moore's world

became **available** to **collectors** all over the world. The

boost to his **income** enabled him to **take on ambitious**

projects and start **working on** the **scale** he felt his

sculpture **demand**ed.

Critics who had begun to think that Moore had become

less **revolutionary** were **proven** wrong by the

appearance, in 1950, of the first of Moore's **series** of

standing figures in bronze, with their **harsh** and **angular**

pierced forms and **distinct impression** of **menace**.

Moore also **varied** his subject matter in the 1950s with
such works as **Warrior** with **Shield** and Falling Warrior.

These were **rare** examples of Moore's use of the male
figure and **owe** something to his visit to Greece in 1951,
when he had the opportunity to study ancient works of
art.

In his final years, Moore created the Henry Moore
Foundation to **promote** art **appreciation** and to
display his world. Moore was the first modern English
sculptor to **achieve** international **critical acclaim** and he
is still **regarded as** one of the most important sculptors
of the 20th century.

humanistic= relating to humanism (= the idea that people do not need a god or religion to satisfy their spiritual and emotional needs)

subject matter= what is being talked about in speech or writing, or represented in art

dozens of sth= a lot of

study= experiment, research, examination

clay= a type of heavy sticky earth that can be used for making pots, bricks etc

cast= mold, form, shape

bronze= a hard metal that is a mixture of copper and tin

issue= publish, release

edition= version, publication, printing

available= accessible, existing, presented

collector= someone who collects things that are interesting or attractive

boost= improvement, increase, enhancement

income= revenue, salary, profits #expenditure

enable sb to do sth= allow, permit, assist #prevent

take on sth= to begin to have, use, or do something

ambitious= an ambitious plan, idea etc shows a desire to do something good but difficult

work on sth= improve, develop

scale= level, range, degree, amount

demand= require, need, want

critic= reviewer, commentator, evaluator, reporter, journalist

revolutionary= innovative, radical #conventional

prove= show, demonstrate, verify, confirm #disprove

appearance= emergence, arrival, beginning #disappearance

series= sequence, chain, string, progression

harsh= ugly and unpleasant to look at

angular= having sharp and definite corners #rounded

pierce= to make a small hole in or through something, using an object with a sharp point

distinct= different, dissimilar, separate

impression= feeling, idea, thought, sense

menace= a threatening quality, feeling, or way of behaving

vary= change, alter, modify

warrior= soldier, fighter

shield= a piece of equipment made of strong plastic, used by the police to protect themselves against angry crowds

rare= few, odd, unique

owe sth to sb= to achieve something because of what someone else has done

foundation= organization, charity, institute

promote= encourage, endorse, support

appreciation= understanding, awareness, grasp

display= show, exhibit, present

achieve= attain, accomplish, get #fail

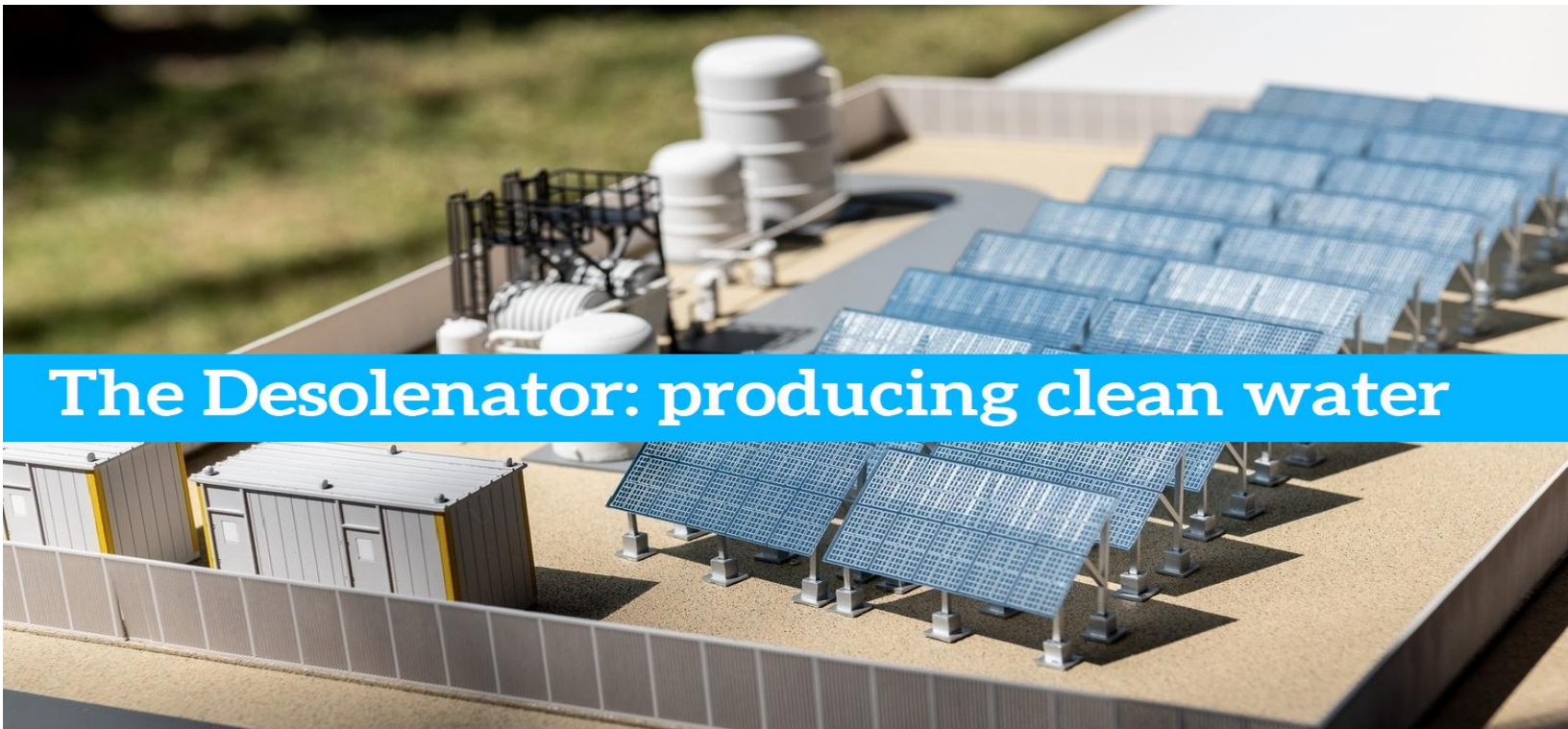
critical= according to critics who give judgments about art, films, theatre, and books

acclaim= praise, approval, commendation

#disapproval

regard sb/sth as sth= consider, think

READING PASSAGE 2



The Desolenator: producing clean water

A

Travelling around Thailand in the 1990s, William Janssen was **impressed with** the basic **rooftop solar heating** systems that were on many homes, where energy from the sun was **absorbed** by a **plate** and then used to **heat** water for **domestic** use. Two **decades** later Janssen developed that basic idea he saw in Southeast Asia into a **portable** device that uses the power from the sun to **purify** water.

B

The Desolenator **operates** as a **mobile desalination unit** that can take water from different places, such as the sea, rivers, **boreholes** and rain, and purify it for human **consumption**. It is **particularly valuable** in regions where natural **groundwater reserves** have been **polluted**, or

to be impressed with= excite, amaze, astonish

rooftop= the upper surface of a roof

solar= using the power of the sun's light and heat

heating= a system for making a room or building warm

absorb= something absorbs light, heat, energy, or noise, it takes it in

plate= a flat and usually round dish that you eat from or serve food on

heat= warm, boil, cook, heat up #cool

domestic= home, family, house, household #public

decade= a period of 10 years

portable= moveable, transportable, transferrable #fixed

purify= clean, disinfect, sanitize, decontaminate, refine #contaminate

operate= function, work, run, control, use

mobile= moveable, portable, transportable #fixed

desalination= the process of removing salt from sea water so that people can use it

unit= a single complete product made by a company

borehole= a deep hole made using special equipment, especially in order to get water or oil out of the ground

consumption= ingesting, feasting, feeding, eating, ingestion

particularly= especially, specifically

valuable= helpful, useful, beneficial #worthless

groundwater= water that is below the ground

reserve= store, stock, supply

pollute= dirty, spoil, contaminate #clean

where **seawater** is the only water **source** available. Janssen saw that there was a need for a **sustainable** way to clean water in both the developing and the developed countries when he moved to the United Arab Emirates and saw **large-scale** water **processing**. 'I was confronted with the **enormous** carbon footprint that the Gulf nations have because of all of the desalination that they do,' he says.

C

The Desolenator can produce 15 litres of **drinking water** per day, enough to **sustain** a family for cooking and drinking. Its main **selling point** is that unlike standard desalination **techniques**, it doesn't require a **generated** power supply: just sunlight. It measures 120 cm by 90 cm, and is easy to **transport**, thanks to its two wheels. Water enters through a pipe, and **flows** as a thin **film** between a **sheet** of **double glazing** and the **surface** of a solar **panel**, where it is heated by the sun. The warm water flows into a small **boiler** (heated by a solar-**powered** battery) where it is **converted to steam**. When the steam cools, it becomes **distilled water**. The device has a very simple **filter** to **trap** particles, and this can easily be **shaken** to remove them. There are two tubes for liquid **coming out**: one for the waste — salt from seawater, **fluoride**, etc. — and another for the distilled water. The **performance** of the unit is shown on an LCD screen and **transmitted to** the company which provides **servicing** when necessary.

seawater= salty water from the sea
source= supply, fund
available= accessible, existing, presented, open
 #unavailable
sustainable= ecological, environmental, green, organic
 #unsustainable
large-scale= using or involving a lot of effort, people, supplies etc #small-scale
process= to make food, materials, or goods ready to be used or sold, for example by preserving or improving them in some way
be confronted with sth= face, encounter, deal with #avoid
enormous= huge, vast, massive, giant #tiny
carbon footprint= the amount of carbon dioxide that a person or organization produces by the things they do, used as a way of measuring the amount of harm they do to the environment

drinking water= water that is pure enough for you to drink
sustain= nourish, support, feed, nurture
selling point= a particular quality that something has which will make people want to buy it
technique= method, system, procedure, practice
generate= make, produce, create
transport= convey, bring, carry, transfer
flow= run, pour, flood, stream
film= a very thin layer of liquid, powder etc on the surface of something
sheet= piece, page, pane
double glazing= glass on a window or door in two separate sheets with a space between them, used to keep noise out and heat in
surface= side, top, shell, exterior #inside
panel= board, piece, pane, sheet, plate
boiler= a container for boiling water that is part of a steam engine, or is used to provide heating in a house
powered= working or moving using a means of power such as electricity, a motor etc
convert sth to/into sth= change, alter, transform
steam= the hot mist that water produces when it is boiled
distilled water= water that has been made purer by being heated until it becomes a gas and then cooled until it becomes a liquid again
filter= something that you pass water, air etc through in order to remove unwanted substances and make it clean or suitable to use
trap= catch, entrap, confine
particle= a very small piece of something
shake= to move suddenly from side to side or up and down, usually with a lot of force, or to make something or someone do this
come out= if something comes out, it is removed from a place
fluoride= a chemical which is believed to help protect teeth against decay
performance= functioning, working, operation, running
transmit to= convey, transfer
servicing= when a machine or vehicle is examined and things are done to keep it working well

D

A recent **analysis** found that at least **two-thirds** of the world's population lives with **severe** water **scarcity** for at least a month every year. Janssen says that by 2030 half of the world's population will be living with water **stress** — where the **demand** **exceeds** the supply over a certain **period** of time. 'It is really important that a sustainable solution is brought to the market that is able to help these people,' he says. Many countries 'don't have the money for desalination **plants**, which are very expensive to build. They don't have the money to operate them, they are very **maintenance intensive**, and they don't have the money to buy the **diesel** to run the desalination plants, so it is a really bad situation.'

E

The device is **aimed at** a wide **variety** of users — from **homeowners** in the developing world who do not have a **constant** supply of water to people **living off the grid** in **rural** parts of the US. The first **commercial** versions of the Desolenator are expected to be **in operation** in India early next year, after **field** tests are **carried out**. The **market** for the **self-sufficient** devices in developing countries is **twofold** — those who cannot **afford** the money for the device **outright** and pay through **microfinance**, and **middle-income** homes that can **lease** their own **equipment**. 'People in India don't pay for a fridge outright; they pay for it over six months. They would put the Desolenator on their roof and **hook** it **up** to their **municipal** supply and they would get very **reliable** drinking water **on a daily basis**.'

analysis= study, investigation, examination
two-thirds= two-thirds of something is an amount that is two out of three equal parts of it
severe= acute, serious, dangerous, awful, terrible
scarcity= a situation in which there is not enough of something
stress= pressure, anxiety, tension, worry
demand= requirement, need, necessity
exceed= surpass, outstrip, outdo
period= phase, interval, time, stage
plant= a factory or building where an industrial process happens
maintenance= conservation, preservation, protection
intensive= involving a lot of activity, effort, or careful attention in a short period of time
diesel= a type of heavy oil used instead of petrol in engines, especially in trucks, buses, and trains

aim at= target, aim for, focus on
variety= type, kind, class
homeowner= someone who owns their home
constant= stable, steady, regular
live off sb/sth= rely on, depend on
grid= the network of electricity supply wires that connects power stations and provides electricity to buildings in an area
rural= country, countryside #urban
commercial= business, business-related, for profit, trade
version= type, kind, sort
in operation= the way the parts of a machine or system work together, or the process of making a machine or system work
field= work or study that is done in the field is done in the real world rather than in a class or laboratory
carry out= do, perform, complete, accomplish #neglect
market= the total amount of trade in a particular kind of goods
self-sufficient= able to provide all the things you need without help from other people
twofold= having two important parts
afford= have enough money, pay for, meet the expense of
outright= completely, entirely, totally, fully #partially
microfinance= a system that allows people in poor countries to borrow small amounts of money to help them start a small business
middle-income= middle-income people have incomes that are not high and not low
lease= rent, hire, charter
equipment= kit, tools, gear
hook up= connect, link up #disconnect
municipal= relating to or belonging to the government of a town or city
reliable= dependable, consistent, trustworthy
#undependable
on a regular/daily/weekly etc basis= every day, week etc

Janssen says. In the developed world, it is aimed at **niche markets** where **tap water** is unavailable — for camping, on boats, or for the **military**, for instance.

F
Prices will **vary** according to where it is bought. In the developing world, the price will **depend on** what **deal aid** organisations can **negotiate**. In developed countries, it is likely to **come in at** \$1,000 (£685) a unit, said Janssen. 'We are a **venture** with a social **mission**. We are **aware** that the product we have **envisioned** is mainly finding **application** in the developing world and **humanitarian sector** and that this is the way we will **proceed**. We do realise, though, that to be a **viable** company there is a **bottom line** to **keep in mind**,' he says.

G
The company itself is **based** at Imperial College London, although Janssen, its **chief executive**, still lives in the UAE. It has **raised** £340,000 in **funding so far**. Within two years, he says, the company aims to be selling 1,000 units a month, mainly in the humanitarian **field**. They are expected to be sold in areas such as Australia, northern Chile, Peru, Texas and California.

niche market= a small area of trade within the economy, often involving specialized products
tap water= water that comes out of a tap rather than a bottle
military= army, armed forces, navy

vary= change, alter, fluctuate, modify #standardize
depend on= rely on, hinge on, rest on
deal= contract, transaction, agreement
aid= help, support, relief
negotiate= bargain, discuss, consult, confer, reach a deal
come in at= to cost a particular amount
venture= a new business activity that involves taking risks
mission= purpose, goal, aim, objective, duty
aware= conscious, mindful, cognizant #unaware, unconscious
envision= imagine, visualize, foresee, predict
application= practical purpose for which a machine, idea etc can be used, or a situation when this is used
humanitarian= concerned with improving bad living conditions and preventing unfair treatment of people
sector= part, segment
proceed= continue, ensue, keep on, progress, go on
viable= a viable idea, plan, or method can work successfully
the bottom line= used to tell someone what the most important part of a situation is, or what the most important thing to consider is
keep in mind= bear in mind, remember, consider

base= construct, establish, build, found
chief executive= the person with the highest rank in a company or an organization
raise= to collect money that you can use to do a particular job or help people
funding= money that is provided by an organization for a particular purpose
so far= until now
field= area, topic

READING PASSAGE 3

Why fairy tales are really scary tales

Some people think that *fairy tales* are just stories to amuse children, but their *universal* and *enduring appeal* may be due to more *serious* reasons

People of every culture tell each other fairy tales but the same story often takes **a variety of** forms in different parts of the world. In the story of Little Red Riding Hood that European children **are familiar with**, a young girl on the way to see her grandmother meets a **wolf** and tells him where she is going. The wolf **runs on** ahead and **disposes of** the grandmother, then **gets into** bed **dressed in** the grandmother's clothes to wait for Little Red Riding Hood. You may think you know the story—but which **version**? In some versions, the wolf **swallows up** the grandmother, while in others it **locks** her in a cupboard. In some stories Red Riding Hood **gets the better of** the wolf **on her own**, while in others a

fairy tale= a children's story in which magical things happen

amuse= entertain, interest, fascinate #bore

universal= worldwide, widespread, general

enduring= lasting, continuing, long-term #short-lived

appeal= attractiveness, attraction, influence, fascination #repulsion

due to= because of, owing to, thanks to

serious= thought-provoking, important, significant

a variety of sth= a lot of things of the same type that are different from each other in some way

hood= a part of a coat, jacket etc that you can pull up to cover your head

be familiar with sth= to have a good knowledge or understanding of something

wolf= a wild animal that looks like a large dog and lives and hunts in groups

run on= go on, continue, keep going #stop

dispose of= kill, murder, assassinate

get into= to enter a place, especially when this is difficult

dress in= put on, wear #take off

version= type, kind, form, style

swallow up sb/sth= to take someone or something in so that it is destroyed or no longer independent

lock sb in (sth)= to prevent someone from leaving a room or building by locking the door

cupboard= storeroom, closet

get the better of somebody= to defeat someone or deal successfully with a problem

on one's own= without anyone's help

hunter or a **woodcutter** hears her cries and **comes** to her **rescue**.

The universal appeal of these **tales** is frequently **attributed to** the idea that they contain **cautionary** messages: **in the case of** Little Red Riding Hood, to listen to your mother, and avoid talking to strangers. ‘It might be what we find interesting about this story is that it’s got this **survival-relevant** information in it,’ says **anthropologist** Jamie Tehrani at Durham University in the UK. But his research suggests **otherwise**. ‘We have this **huge gap** in our knowledge about the history and **prehistory** of **storytelling**, despite the fact that we know this **genre** is an **incredibly ancient** one,’ he says. That hasn’t stopped anthropologists, **folklorists** and other **academics** **devising theories** to explain the importance of fairy tales in human society. Now Tehrani has found a way to test these ideas, **borrowing a technique from evolutionary biologists**.

To **work out** the evolutionary history, development and relationships among groups of **organisms**, biologists **compare** the **characteristics** of living **species** in a **process** called ‘**phylogenetic analysis**’. Tehrani has used the same approach to compare related versions of fairy tales to discover how they have **evolved** and which **elements** have **survived** longest.

hunter= a person who hunts wild animals, or an animal that hunts other animals for food
woodcutter= someone whose job is to cut down trees in a forest
come to the rescue/somebody’s rescue= to save someone who is in a dangerous situation

tale= a story about exciting imaginary events
attribute sth to sb/sth= to believe or say that a situation or event is caused by something
cautionary= warning, deterrent, advisory
in the case of sth= an example of a particular situation or of something happening
survival= existence #death
relevant= related, applicable # irrelevant
anthropologist= someone who scientifically studies humans and their customs, beliefs, and relationships
suggest/say/think/decide etc otherwise= to say, think, or decide something different
huge= enormous, vast, gigantic, massive, giant #tiny
gap= a big difference between two situations, amounts, groups of people etc
prehistory= the time in history before anything was written down
storytelling= the activity of writing, telling, or reading stories
genre= type, sort, kind, category, field
incredibly= extremely, unbelievably, extraordinarily
ancient= very old, prehistoric, primeval #modern, contemporary
folklorist= someone who studies folklore
academic= educational, scholastic
devise= invent, create, think up
theory= concept, scheme, idea, belief
borrow sth from sb= to take or copy someone’s ideas, words etc and use them in your own work, language etc
technique= method, system, procedure
evolutionary= relating to the way in which ideas or situations gradually change and develop over a long period of time
biologist= someone who studies or works in biology

work sth out= understand, comprehend, make sense of
organism= creature, living thing
compare= evaluate, judge, assess
characteristic= trait, feature, quality
species= class, type, kind, sort
process= procedure, progression, course of action
phylogenetic= based on natural evolutionary relationships
analysis= examination, study, investigation
evolve= change, grow, progress, develop #regress
element= part, section, component
survive= live, continue, last, persist #perish

Tehrani's analysis focused on Little Red Riding Hood in its many forms, which include another Western fairy tale known as The Wolf and the Kids. Checking for **variants** of these two tales and **similar** stories from Africa, East Asia and other regions, he **ended up with** 58 stories recorded from **oral traditions**. Once his phylogenetic analysis had **established** that they were **indeed** related, he used the same methods to **explore** how they have developed and **altered** over time.

First he **tested** some **assumptions** about which **aspects** of the story alter **least** as it evolves, **indicating** their importance. Folklorists believe that what happens in a story is more **central** to the story than the **characters** in it — that visiting a **relative**, only to be met by a **scary** animal in **disguise**, is more **fundamental** than whether the visitor is a little girl or three **siblings**, or the animal is a tiger instead of a wolf.

However, Tehrani found no **significant** difference in the **rate** of **evolution** of **incidents** compared with that of characters. 'Certain **episodes** are very **stable** because they are **crucial** to the story, but there are lots of other details that can evolve quite **freely**,' he says. Neither did his analysis **support** the theory that the central **section** of a story is the most **conserved** part. He found no significant difference in the **flexibility** of events there compared with the beginning or the end.

But the really big **surprise** came when he looked at the cautionary elements of the story. '**Studies** on **hunter-gatherer folk tales** suggest that these **narratives** include really important information about the environment and the possible **dangers** that may be **faced** there — **stuff** that's relevant

variant= alternative, variation, modification
similar= alike, comparable #dissimilar
end up with sth= to be in a particular situation, state, or place after a series of events, especially when you did not plan it
oral tradition= a system for preserving a group's beliefs, customs, and history, in which parents tell their children about them, and the children tell their children, and so on
establish= found, start, create, begin, launch, set up
indeed= really, certainly, definitely
explore= search, study, investigate, survey
alter= change, modify, vary #maintain

test= examine, assess, investigate, analyze
assumption= supposition, hypothesis, theory
aspect= feature, part, characteristic, piece, trait
least= less than anything or anyone else
indicate= signify, imply, suggest, reveal, show
central= crucial, main, most important #unimportant
character= a person in a book, play, film etc
relative= a member of your family
scary= frightening, creepy, terrifying #reassuring
in disguise= pretending to be somebody else, undercover, incognito
fundamental= important, essential, vital, major, necessary
sibling= brother, sister, family member

significant= considerable, large, major, big #paltry
rate= proportion, amount, percentage, ratio
evolution= development, growth, progress #regression
incident= occurrence, happening, episode, event
episode= occurrence, incidence, event
stable= steady, unchanging, constant #changeable
crucial= vital, critical, central, essential, important, necessary #trivial
freely= easily, spontaneously, without restrictions
support= if results, facts, studies etc support an idea or view, they show or prove that it is correct
section= unit, segment, sector, fragment, part #whole
conserve= preserve, save, keep, maintain #destroy
flexibility= the ability to change or be changed easily to suit a different situation

surprise= amazement, astonishment, shock
study= research, report, findings
hunter-gatherer= a member of a group of people that lives by hunting and looking for plants that can be eaten, rather than by keeping animals for food or by growing crops
folk tale= a story that parents have passed on to their children through speech over many years
narrative= story, tale
danger= risk, peril, threat, endangerment #safety
face= confront, encounter, meet, tackle, handle #avoid
stuff= things, objects, matter

to survival,' he says. Yet in his analysis such elements were just as **flexible** as **seemingly trivial** details. What, then, is important enough to be **reproduced** from **generation** to generation?

The answer, it would **appear**, is **fear** — **blood-thirsty** and **gruesome** aspects of the story, such as the eating of the grandmother by the wolf, **turned out to be** the best **preserved** of all. Why are these details **retained** by generations of **storytellers**, when other **features** are not? Tehrani has an idea: 'In an **oral context**, a story won't survive because of one great teller. It also needs to be interesting when it's told by someone who's not necessarily a great storyteller,' Maybe being **swallowed** whole by a wolf, **then cut out of** its stomach alive is so **gripping** that it helps the story **remain** popular, **no matter how** badly it's told.

Jack Zipes at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, is **unconvinced** by Tehrani's **views** on fairy tales. 'Even if they're gruesome, they won't **stick** unless they **matter**,' he says. He believes the **perennial theme** of women as **victims** in stories like Little Red Riding Hood explains why they continue to feel relevant. But Tehrani **points out** that although this is often the **case** in Western versions, it is not always true elsewhere. In Chinese and Japanese versions, often known as The Tiger Grandmother, the **villain** is a woman, and in both Iran and Nigeria, the victim is a boy.

Mathias Clasen at Aarhus University in Denmark isn't surprised by Tehrani's **findings**. 'Habits and **morals** change, but the things that **scare** us, and the fact that we **seek out** entertainment that's designed to scare us — those are **constant**,' he says. Clasen believes that scary stories teach us what it feels like to be afraid without having to experience real danger, and so **build up resistance** to negative emotions.

flexible= a person, plan etc that is flexible can change or be changed easily to suit any new situation
#inflexible
seemingly= apparently, outwardly #really
trivial= unimportant, small, minor, insignificant, slight, negligible #crucial
reproduce= copy, replicate, duplicate, imitate, mimic
generation= all people of about the same age

appear= seem, look, look like
fear= terror, dread, horror, anxiety, distress, panic
#assurance
blood-thirsty= describing or showing violence
gruesome= horrible, dreadful, frightening, grisly
#pleasant
turn out to be sth= end up, become
preserve= maintain, keep, sustain, save, conserve
#destroy
retain= hold, preserve, maintain, save, keep
storyteller= teller, narrator, teller of tales
feature= characteristic, aspect, element
oral= spoken, verbal #written
context= setting, situation, framework, circumstance
swallow= ingest, consume, eat
cut out of sth= remove, take away, take out
gripping= a gripping film, story etc is very exciting and interesting
remain= continue, persist, keep on, go on #stop
no matter how/whether/what etc= used to say that something is true or that something happens whatever the situation is

unconvinced= not persuaded that something is true or good
view= opinion, viewpoint, idea
stick= if something sticks, it becomes fixed in one position and is difficult to move
matter= to be important, especially to be important to you, or to have an effect on what happens
perennial= recurrent, constant, regular #occasional
theme= subject, topic, idea, thesis
victim= someone who has been attacked, robbed, or murdered
point out= indicate, show, reveal, identify
case= example, illustration, instance
villain= the main bad character in a film, play, or story

finding= discovery, result, conclusion
moral= ethical, good, honest, principled #immoral
scare= frighten, terrify, panic #reassure
seek out= look for, seek, search for, hunt for
constant= staying the same
build up= boost, bolster, increase, develop
resistance= the natural ability of a person, animal, or plant to stop diseases or difficult conditions from harming them

TEST 4

READING PASSAGE 1



The return of the huarango

The **arid** valleys of southern Peru are welcoming the **return** of a **native** plant

The south coast of Peru is a **narrow**, 2,000-kilometre-long **strip** of **desert** squeezed between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean. It is also one of the most **fragile** **ecosystems** on Earth. It hardly ever rains there. and the only **year-round** **source** of water is located tens of metres below the **surface**. This is why the **huarango** tree is so **suited to** life there: it has the longest roots of any tree in the world. They **stretch** down 50-80 metres and, as well as **sucking** up water for the tree, they bring it into the higher **subsoil**, **creating** a water source for other plant life.

huarango= The huarango tree (*Prosopis pallida*) is native to semi-arid areas of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru
arid= dry, parched, waterless, scorched #humid
return= reappearance, reoccurrence
native= indigenous, local, aboriginal, resident #foreign

narrow= thin, slim, slender #wide
strip= a long narrow area of land
desert= a large area of land where it is always very hot and dry, and there is a lot of sand
squeeze= to try to make something fit into a space that is too small, or to try to get into such a space
fragile= frail, weak, feeble #strong
ecosystem= bionetwork, ecology, environment
year-round= happening through the whole year
source= supply, fund, resource
surface= exterior, shell, top, face
suited to= suitable, well-matched, appropriate, fit
stretch= reach, extend, reach out
suck= to take air, liquid etc into your mouth by making your lips form a small hole and using the muscles of your mouth to pull it in
subsoil= the layer of soil between the ground's surface and the lower layer of hard rock
create= make, generate, produce #destroy

Dr David Beresford-Jones, **archaeobotanist** at Cambridge University, has been **studying** the role of the huarango tree in **landscape** change in the Lower Ica Valley in southern Peru. He believes the huarango was key to the **ancient** people's **diet** and because it could **reach** deep water sources, it allowed local people to **withstand** years of **drought** when their other **crops** failed. But over the centuries huarango trees were **gradually replaced with** crops. **Cutting down** native **woodland leads to erosion**, as there is nothing to keep the soil **in place**. So when the huarangos **go**, the land **turns into** a desert. Nothing grows at all in the Lower Ica Valley now.

For centuries the huarango tree was **vital** to the people of the **neighbouring** Middle Ica Valley too. They grew vegetables under it and ate products made from its **seed pods**. Its leaves and **bark** were used for **herbal remedies**, while its **branches** were used for **charcoal** for cooking and heating, and its **trunk** was used to build houses. But now it is **disappearing rapidly**. The **majority** of the huarango forests in the valley have already been cleared for **fuel** and **agriculture** — **initially**, these were **smallholdings**, but now they're **huge** farms producing crops for the international market.

'Of the forests that were here 1,000 years ago, 99 per cent have already gone,' says **botanist** Oliver Whaley from New Gardens in London, who, **together with** **ethnobotanist** Dr William Milliken, is **running a** **pioneering** project to protect and **restore** the rapidly

archaeobotanist= A person engaged in archaeobotany
study= examine, investigate, analyze
landscape= scenery, scene, surroundings
ancient= antique, prehistoric, primeval, age-old
#modern, contemporary
diet= eating habits, pattern of eating, food and drink
reach= get, stretch to, touch
withstand= endure, survive, bear
drought= a long period of dry weather when there is not enough water for plants and animals to live
crop= a plant such as wheat, rice, or fruit that is grown by farmers and used as food
gradually= slowly, progressively, steadily **#rapidly**
replace sth with sth= exchange, substitute, use instead
cut down= reduce, decrease **#increase, expand**
woodland= forest
lead to= cause, bring about, result in
erosion= the process by which rock or soil is gradually destroyed by wind, rain, or the sea
in place= in the correct position
go= die, pass away **#live**
turn into= turn out to be, become, develop into

vital= critical, crucial, necessary, important
#unimportant
neighbouring= near the place where you are or the place you are talking about; nearby
seed= a small hard object produced by plants, from which a new plant of the same kind grows
pod= a long narrow seed container that grows on various plants, especially peas and beans
bark= the outer covering of a tree
herbal remedy= a medical treatment made with herbs
branch= a part of a tree that grows out from the trunk (=main stem) and that has leaves, fruit, or smaller branches growing from it
charcoal= a black substance made of burnt wood that can be used as fuel
trunk= the thick central woody stem of a tree
disappear= vanish, withdraw **#appear**
rapidly= quickly, fast, speedily **#slowly**
majority= most of the people or things in a group
fuel= petroleum, oil, coal, gas, energy, gasoline
agriculture= farming, cultivation, crop growing
initially= firstly, originally, at first **#finally**
smallholding= a piece of land used for farming, that is smaller than an ordinary farm
huge= enormous, vast, gigantic, giant, colossal **#tiny**

botanist= someone whose job is to make scientific studies of wild plants
together with= in cooperation with, in company with
ethnobotanist= a scholar or researcher in the field of ethnobotany (ethnobotany= the scientific study of the traditional knowledge and customs of a people concerning plants and their medical, religious, and other uses).
run= manage, lead, organize, control
pioneering= new, innovative, revolutionary
restore= reinstate, return, bring back

disappearing **habitat**. In order to succeed, Whaley needs to get the local people **on board**, and that has meant **overcoming** local **prejudices**. 'Increasingly **aspirational** communities think that if you plant food trees in your home or street, it shows you are poor, and still need to grow your own food,' he says. In order to stop the Middle Ica Valley going the same way as the Lower Ica Valley, Whaley is **encouraging** locals to love the huarangos again. 'It's a **process** of cultural **resuscitation**,' he says. He has already **set up** a huarango festival to **reinstate a sense of pride** in their **eco-heritage**, and has helped local schoolchildren plant thousands of trees.

'In order to get people interested in habitat **restoration**, you need to plant a tree that is useful to them,' says Whaley. So, he has been working with local families to **attempt** to create a **sustainable income** from the huarangos by turning their products into **foodstuffs**. 'Boil up the beans and you get this thick brown **syrup** like **molasses**. You can also use it in drinks, soups or **stews**.' The pods can be **ground into flour** to make cakes, and the seeds **roasted** into a sweet, **chocolatey** 'coffee'. 'It's **packed** full of vitamins and **minerals**,' Whaley says.

And some farmers are already planting huarangos. Alberto Benevides, **owner** of Ica Valley's only **certified organic** farm, which Whaley helped set up, has been planting the tree for 13 years. He produces syrup and flour, and sells these products at an organic farmers' market in Lima. His farm is **relatively** small and doesn't yet provide him with enough to **live on**, but he hopes this will change. 'The organic market is **growing** rapidly in Peru,' Benevides says. 'I am **investing** in the future.'

habitat= environment, habitation, home
on board= involved with something or working for an organization
overcome= beat, defeat, triumph over
prejudice= bias, preconception, prejudgment
aspirational= ambitious, aspiring, motivated
#unambitious
encourage= urge, persuade, promote
process= procedure, progression, course of action
resuscitation= revival, recovery
set up= establish, launch
reinstate= restore, return, reestablish, recall
a sense of pride= satisfaction, pleasure, delight, enjoyment
eco- = relating to the environment
heritage= the traditional beliefs, values, customs etc of a family, country, or society

restoration= reinstatement, return
attempt to do sth= try, endeavor, struggle
sustainable= able to continue for a long time
income= revenue, salary, profits
foodstuff= food - used especially when talking about the business of producing or selling food
boil sth up= to heat food or a liquid until it begins to boil
syrup= a thick sticky sweet liquid, eaten on top of or mixed with other foods
molasses= a thick dark sweet liquid that is obtained from raw sugar plants when they are being made into sugar
stew= a hot meal made by cooking meat and vegetables slowly in liquid for a long time
grind sth into sth= to press something onto a surface and rub it with a strong twisting movement
flour= a powder that is made by crushing wheat or other grain and that is used for making bread, cakes etc
roast= bake, cook
chocolatey= tasting or smelling of chocolate
pack= package, wrap
mineral= a natural substance such as iron that is present in some foods and is important for good health

owner= someone who owns something
certify= confirm, verify, declare
organic= natural, unrefined, pure, raw #artificial
relatively= comparatively, quite, fairly
live on sth= to have a particular amount of money to buy food and other necessary things
grow= expand, extend, develop #shrink
invest sth in sth= to buy shares, property, or goods because you hope that the value will increase and you can make a profit

But **even if** Whaley can **convince** the local people to **fall in love with** the huarango again, there is still the **threat of** the larger farms. Some of these **cut across** the forests and **break up** the **corridors** that allow the **essential** movement of **mammals**, birds and **pollen up and down** the narrow forest strip. **In the hope of** **counteracting** this, he's **persuading** farmers to let him plant forest corridors on their land. He believes the extra woodland will also benefit the farms by reducing their water **usage** through a lowering of **evaporation** and providing a **refuge** for **bio-control insects**.

'If we can record **biodiversity** and see how it all works, then we're **in a good position** to **move on from** there. Desert habitats can reduce down to very little,' Whaley explains. 'It's not like a **rainforest** that needs to have this huge **expanse**. Life has always been **confined to** corridors and islands here. If you just have a few trees left, the population can **grow up** quickly because it's used to **exploiting** water when it arrives.' He sees his project as a model that has the **potential** to be **rolled out** across other arid areas around the world. 'If we can do it here, in the most fragile system on Earth, then that's a real message of hope for lots of places, including Africa, where there is drought and they just can't **afford to** wait for rain.'

even if= whether or not
convince= persuade, sway #dissuade
fall in love with= a strong feeling of liking someone a lot combined with sexual attraction
threat of= menace, intimidation, risk
cut across= to go straight from one side of an area to another instead of going around
break up= disperse, separate, split up #unite
corridor= a narrow area of land between cities or countries that has different qualities or features from the land around it
essential= important, crucial, critical #unnecessary
mammal= a type of animal that drinks milk from its mother's body when it is young. Humans, dogs, and whales are mammals
pollen= a fine powder produced by flowers, which is carried by the wind or by insects to other flowers of the same type, making them produce seeds
up and down somewhere= everywhere in a particular area, especially an area that stretches from north to south:
in the hope of= because you hope that you will do something
counteract= counter, lessen, reduce
persuade= convince, encourage, sway
usage= management, control, handling, use
evaporation= if a liquid evaporates, or if heat evaporates it, it changes into a gas
refuge= sanctuary, shelter, protection
bio-= relating to or using living things
insect= bug, pest, creature

biodiversity= the variety of plants and animals in a particular place
be in a position to do something= to be able to do something because you have the ability, money, or power to do it
move on from= to develop in your life, and change your relationships, interests, activities etc
rainforest= a tropical forest with tall trees that are very close together, growing in an area where it rains a lot
expanse= area, region
be confined to somewhere/sth= to exist only in a particular area or group of people
grow up= grow, develop
exploit= use, utilize #waste
potential= if people or things have potential, they have a natural ability or quality that could develop to make them very good
roll sth out= to make a new product available for people to buy or use
afford to do sth= to have enough time to do something

READING PASSAGE 2



La Gomera is one of the Canary Islands **situated** in the Atlantic Ocean off the northwest **coast** of Africa. This small **volcanic** island is **mountainous**, with **steep** rocky slopes and deep, **wooded** ravines, **rising** to 1,457 metres at its highest **peak**. It is also home to the best known of the world's **whistle** 'languages', a **means** of **transmitting** information over long distances which is perfectly **adapted to** the **extreme** **terrain** of the island.

This 'language', known as 'Silbo' or Silbo Gomero' - from the Spanish word for 'whistle' - is now **shedding light on** the language-processing abilities of the human brain, according to scientists. Researchers say that Silbo **activates** parts of the brain **normally** **associated with** spoken language, suggesting that the brain is **remarkably** **flexible** in

whistle= a high sound made by blowing a whistle, by blowing air out through your lips, or when air or steam is forced through a small opening
situate= position, place, locate
coast= shore, seaside #interior
volcanic= relating to or caused by a volcano
mountainous= a mountainous area has a lot of mountains
steep= a road, hill etc that is steep slopes at a high angle
rocky= covered with rocks or made of rock
slope= a piece of ground or a surface that slopes
wooded= woody, forested, timbered
ravine= a deep narrow valley with steep sides
rise= to be very tall
peak= top, summit, apex #base
means= method, way
transmit= convey, spread, transfer
adapt to= adjust, change, modify
extreme west/end/left etc=the part furthest to the west, nearest the end etc
terrain= land, territory, ground

throw/shed/cast light on something= to provide new information that makes a difficult subject or problem easier to understand
activate= trigger, make active, start #stop
normally= usually, typically, generally
be associated (with somebody/something)= to be related to a particular subject, activity etc
remarkably= extraordinarily, amazingly, outstandingly, astonishingly #unremarkably
flexible= adaptable, elastic #rigid

its ability to **interpret** sounds as language.

‘Science has developed the idea of brain areas that are **dedicated** to language, and we are starting to understand the **scope of signals** that can be **recognised** as language,’ says David Corina, **co-author** of a recent study and **associate professor** of **psychology** at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Silbo is a **substitute** for Spanish, with individual words **recoded** into whistles which have high- and low-**frequency tones**. A **whistler** — or silbador — puts a finger in his or her mouth to increase the whistle’s **pitch**, while the other hand can be **cupped** to **adjust** the direction of the sound. ‘There is much more **ambiguity** in the whistled signal than in the spoken signal,’ explains **lead** researcher Manuel Carreiras, psychology professor at the University of La Laguna on the Canary island of Tenerife. Because whistled ‘words’ can be hard to **distinguish**, silbadores **rely on repetition**, as well as **awareness** of **context**, to make themselves understood.

The silbadores of Gomera are traditionally **shepherds** and other **isolated** mountain **folk**, and their **novel** means of staying in touch allows them to communicate over distances of up to 10 kilometres. Carreiras explains that silbadores are able to **pass** a **surprising** amount of information **via** their whistles. ‘In daily life they use whistles to communicate short **commands**, but any Spanish sentence could be whistled.’ Silbo has **proved** particularly useful when fires have **occurred** on the

interpret sth as sth= to believe that something someone does or something that happens has a particular meaning

dedicate to= to use a place, time, money etc only for a particular purpose

scope of= range of, scale of

signal= sign, hint, indication

recognize= acknowledge, understand, comprehend

co-author= one of two or more people who write a book, article, report, etc. together

associate professor= a professor at an american university whose job is above the level of assistant professor and below the level of professor

psychology= the study of the mind and how it influences people's behaviour

substitute for= alternative, replacement, surrogate

recode= put (something, especially a computer program) into a different code

frequency= the number of radio waves, sound waves etc that pass any point per second

tone= pitch, sound

whistler= a person or thing that whistles

pitch= tone, note

cup= to hold something in your hands, so that your hands form part of a circle around it

adjust= change, modify, amend

ambiguity in= the state of being unclear, confusing, or not certain, or things that produce this effect

lead= chief, main, principal

distinguish= recognize, perceive, understand

rely on= depend on

repetition= repeat, duplication, recurrence

awareness of= the ability to notice something using your senses

context= the situation, events, or information that are related to something and that help you to understand it

shepherd= someone whose job is to take care of sheep

isolated= remote, inaccessible, lonely #nearby

mountain folk= generally people who live in mountainous areas

novel= new, innovative, unusual, unique

means of= a way of doing or achieving something

stay in touch (with sth)= to have the latest information or knowledge about something

pass= deliver, spread

surprising= astonishing, amazing, extraordinary

#expected

via= through, by, by means of, by the use of

command= an order that should be obeyed

prove= show, demonstrate

occur= happen, appear

island and rapid communication across large areas has been **vital**.

The study team used **neuroimaging** equipment to **contrast** the brain activity of silbadores while listening to whistled and spoken Spanish. Results showed the left **temporal lobe** of the brain, which is usually associated with spoken language, was **engaged** during the processing of Silbo. The researchers found that other key **regions** in the brain's **frontal lobe** also **responded to** the whistles, including those activated **in response to sign language** among **deaf** people. When the **experiments** were repeated with non-whistlers, however, **activation** was **observed** in all areas of the brain.

‘Our results provide more **evidence** about the **flexibility** of human **capacity** for language **in a variety of forms**,’ Corina says. ‘These data suggest that left-**hemisphere** language regions are **uniquely** adapted for communicative purposes, **independent** of the **modality** of signal. The **non-** Silbo speakers were not recognising Silbo as a language. They had nothing to **grab** onto, so **multiple** areas of their brains were activated.’

Carreiras says the **origins** of Silbo Gomero remain **obscure**, but that **indigenous** Canary Islanders, who were of North African origin, already had a whistled language when Spain **conquered** the volcanic islands in the 15th century. Whistled languages **survive** today in Papua New Guinea, Mexico, Vietnam, Guyana, China, Nepal, Senegal, and a few mountainous **pockets** in southern

vital= critical, crucial, important #unimportant

neuroimaging= a clinical specialty concerned with producing images of the brain by noninvasive techniques (such as computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging)
contrast= compare, distinguish, differentiate
temporal= (anatomy) near the temple(s) at the side of the head
lobe= a round part of an organ in your body, especially in your brain or lungs
engage= involve, participate, take part
region= area, section, zone
frontal lobe= the anterior division of each cerebral hemisphere (*anterior*= front, forward; *cerebral*= relating to or affecting your brain; *hemisphere*= one of the two halves of your brain)
respond to= react to, reply
in response to sth= reply, answer, reaction
sign language= a language that uses hand movements instead of spoken words, used by people who cannot hear well
deaf= physically unable to hear anything or unable to hear well
experiment= test, research
activation= the act of making something start or making it start working
observe= perceive, see, watch

evidence= proof, data
flexibility= the ability to change or be changed easily to suit a different situation
capacity= ability, capability, aptitude #inability
a variety of sth= a lot of things of the same type that are different from each other in some way
form= type, kind, way
hemisphere= one of the two halves of your brain
uniquely= exclusively, distinctively, #commonly
independent= separate, unconnected, unrelated
modality= a particular way of doing or experiencing something
non-=used to say that someone or something is not a particular thing, or does not do a particular thing
grab= grasp, take
multiple= numerous, many, various #few

origin= the country, race, or type of family which someone comes from
obscure= unclear, ambiguous, vague #clear
indigenous= native, original, aboriginal #foreign
conquer= capture, occupy, take control of #surrender
survive= live, continue, last #perish
pocket= a small area or amount of something that is different from what surrounds it

Europe. There are thought to be as many as 70 whistled languages still **in use**, though only 12 have been described and studied **scientifically**. This form of communication is an **adaptation** found among cultures where people are often isolated from each other, according to Julien Meyer, a researcher at the Institute of Human Sciences in Lyon, France. 'They are mostly used in mountains or **dense** forests,' he says. 'Whistled languages are quite clearly defined and **represent** an **original** adaptation of the spoken language for the needs of isolated human groups.'

But with modern communication technology now **widely available**, researchers say whistled languages like Silbo are **threatened** with **extinction**. With **dwindling** numbers of Gomera islanders still **fluent** in the language, Canaries' **authorities** are taking **steps** to try to **ensure** its **survival**. Since 1999, Silbo Gomero has been taught in all of the island's **elementary schools**. In addition, **locals** are **seeking assistance** from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). 'The **local authorities** are trying to get an award from the organisation to **declare** [Silbo Gomero] as something that should be **preserved** for **humanity**,' Carreras adds.

be in use= a machine, place etc that is in use is being used

scientifically= methodically, systematically, logically,

adaptation= version, edition, variation

dense= thick

represent= signify, characterize, symbolize

#misrepresent

original= fundamental, primary, earliest #last

widely= extensively, generally, commonly #narrowly

available= accessible, obtainable, existing #unavailable

threaten= endanger, jeopardize, put at risk #guard

extinction= death, disappearance #survival

dwindle= decline, decrease, diminish, fall

fluent= someone who speaks fluent french etc speaks it like a person from that country

authority= an official organization or a government department that has the power to make decisions, and has particular responsibilities

step= one of a series of things that you do in order to deal with a problem or to succeed

ensure= guarantee, confirm, make sure

survival= existence, persistence #death

elementary school= a school in the us where basic subjects are taught for the first six years of a child's education

locals= residents, citizens, natives #strangers

seek (sb's) advice/help/assistance etc= to ask someone for advice or help

local= native, indigenous, resident #foreign

the authorities= the people or organizations that are in charge of a particular country or area

declare= announce, assert, affirm, proclaim

preserve= protect, conserve, save #destroy

humanity= humankind, people, civilization

READING PASSAGE 3

Environmental practices of big businesses



The environmental **practices** of big **businesses** are **shaped** by a **fundamental** fact that for many of us **offends** our **sense of justice**. Depending on the **circumstances**, a business may **maximize** the amount of money it makes, at least in the **short term**, by damaging the environment and hurting people. That **is still the case** today for **fishermen** in an **unmanaged fishery** without **quotas**, and for international **logging companies** with short-term **leases** on **tropical rainforest** land in **places** with **corrupt officials** and

practice= habit, custom, way, method
business= company, corporation, organization
shape= influence, affect, form
fundamental= basic, primary, elementary
offend= to seem bad or unacceptable to someone
sense of= a feeling about something
justice= fairness in the way people are treated
depend on= rely on, count on #mistrust
circumstance= context, situation, condition
maximize= increase, expand, raise #minimize
short term= continuing for only a short time, or relating only to the period that is not very far into the future
it is the case (that)= a situation that exists, especially as it affects a particular person or group
fishermen= someone who catches fish as a sport or as a job
unmanaged= not controlled or regulated
fishery= a part of the sea where fish are caught in large numbers
quota= an official limit on the number or amount of something that is allowed in a particular period
logging company= a company that fells trees and sells timber
lease= rent, hire, charter
tropical rainforest= thick forest that grows in hot parts of the world
in places= if something has particular characteristics or features in places, it has them at several points within an area.
corrupt= using your power in a dishonest or illegal way in order to get an advantage for yourself
official= administrator, representative, officer

unsophisticated landowners. When government **regulation** is **effective**, and when the public is **environmentally** aware, environmentally clean big businesses may **out-compete** dirty ones, but **the reverse** is likely to be true if government regulation is ineffective and if the public doesn't care.

It is easy for the rest of us to **blame** a business for helping itself by hurting other people. But blaming alone is unlikely to produce change. It **ignores** the fact that businesses are not **charities** but **profit-making** companies, and that **publicly owned companies** with **shareholders** are **under obligation** to those shareholders to maximize **profits**, **provided that** they do so by **legal** means. US laws make a company's **directors legally liable** for something **termed 'breach of fiduciary responsibility'** if they **knowingly** manage a company in a way that reduces profits. The car manufacturer Henry Ford was in fact successfully **sued** by shareholders in 1919 for raising the **minimum wage** of his workers to \$5 per day: the **courts declared** that, while Ford's **humanitarian** sentiments about his employees were nice, his business existed to make profits for its **stockholders**.

Our blaming of businesses also ignores the **ultimate** responsibility of the public for creating the **conditions** that let a business profit through **destructive**

unsophisticated= inexperienced, ingenuous, simple #sophisticated
landowner= property-owner, landlord, owner, proprietor #tenant
regulation= rule, law
effective= efficient, successful, helpful #ineffective
environmentally= ecologically, globally, biologically, naturally
out-compete= to be more successful than someone or something
the reverse= contrary, opposite

blame= criticize, condemn #praise
ignore= disregard, overlook, pay no attention to
charity= an organization that gives money, goods, or help to people who are poor, sick etc
profit-making= a profit-making organization or business makes a profit
publicly owned companies= businesses that are owned by many people who have bought shares in them
shareholder= someone who owns shares in a company or business
under obligation to= duty, responsibility
profit= income, revenue, return #loss
provided that= used to say that something will only be possible if something else happens or is done
legal= lawful, permissible, authorized #illegal
means= way, method
director= manager, leader, boss
legally= lawfully, officially, validly #illegally
liable= accountable, legally responsible
term= call, name, label
breach= an action that breaks a law, rule, or agreement
fiduciary= someone who is responsible for the assets of people, organizations etc and, by law, must protect their interests
responsibility= duty, accountability
knowingly= intentionally, deliberately, consciously
sue= to make a legal claim against someone, especially for money, because they have harmed you in some way
minimum= least, smallest, lowest #maximum
wage= salary, income, earnings
court= the place where a trial is held, or the people there, especially the judge and the jury who examine the evidence and decide whether someone is guilty or not guilty
declare= announce, assert, state, proclaim
humanitarian= concerned with improving bad living conditions and preventing unfair treatment of people
sentiment= feeling, attitude
stockholder= shareholder, owner, investor

ultimate= fundamental, essential, basic
condition= something that must exist or happen first, before something else can happen
destructive= harmful, negative, damaging

environmental **policies**. In the long run, it is the public, either directly or through its **politicians**, that has the power to make such destructive policies **unprofitable** and **illegal**, and to make **sustainable** environmental policies **profitable**.

The public can do that by suing businesses for **harming** them, as happened after the Exxon Valdez **disaster**, in which over 40,000 m³ of oil were **spilled** off the **coast** of Alaska. The public may also make their opinion felt by **preferring to** buy **sustainably** harvested products; by making employees of companies with **poor track records** feel **ashamed of** their company and **complain to** their own management; by preferring their governments to **award valuable contracts** to businesses with a good environmental track record; and by **pressing** their governments to **pass** and **enforce** laws and regulations **requiring** good environmental practices.

In turn, big businesses can **exert powerful pressure on** any **suppliers** that might ignore public or government pressure. For instance, after the US public became **concerned about** the **spread of** a disease known as BSE, which was **transmitted** to humans through **infected** meat, the US government's Food and Drug Administration **introduced rules demanding** that the meat industry **abandon** practices **associated with** the **risk** of the disease spreading. But for five years the meat **packers refused to** follow these, **claiming** that they would be too expensive to **obey**. However, when a **major**

policy= strategy, rule, procedure, program
in the long run= at a time that is far away in the future
politician= someone who works in politics, especially an elected member of the government
unprofitable= making no profit
illegal= unlawful, banned, illegitimate #legal
sustainable= able to continue without causing damage to the environment
profitable= producing a profit or a useful result

the public= ordinary people who do not work for the government or have any special position in society
harm= damage, injure, destroy #help
disaster= calamity, tragedy, catastrophe
spill= fall, drop, leak
coast= shore, coastline, seaside #interior
prefer= favor, desire, choose
sustainably= in a way that causes little or no damage to the environment and therefore able to continue for a long time
poor= substandard= worse than usual
track record= all of a person's or organization's past achievements, successes, or failures, which show how well they have done something in the past and how well they are likely to do in the future
ashamed of= feeling uncomfortable because someone does something that embarrasses you
complain to= to say that you are annoyed, not satisfied, or unhappy about something or someone
award= give, grant
valuable= important, valued #worthless
contract= agreement, deal
press= pressure, force, urge, oblige
pass= to officially accept a law or proposal, especially by voting
enforce= apply, impose, implement, carry out
require= oblige, force, demand

in turn= one after another, sequentially
exert= use, apply, utilize
powerful= influential, controlling, dominant
pressure on= an attempt to persuade someone by using influence, arguments, or threats
supplier= provider, contractor, seller #consumer
concerned about= anxious, worried
spread of= expansion, growth, mushrooming
transmit= transfer, spread, pass on
infected= contaminated, polluted
introduce= to formally present a possible new law to be discussed
rule= law, regulation, instruction
demand= require, command
abandon= discard, dispose of #keep
associated with= related, connected
risk= danger, jeopardy, peril, threat #safety
packer= a person whose job is wrapping or tying items or putting them in containers
refuse to= reject, say no #accept
claim (that)= to state that something is true, even though it has not been proved
obey= follow, submit #disobey
major= main, key, chief #minor

fast-food company then made the same demands after customer **purchases of** its hamburgers **plummeted**, the meat industry **complied** within weeks. The public's **task** is therefore to **identify** which links in the **supply chain** are **sensitive** to public pressure: for instance, fast-food **chains** or jewelry stores, but not meat packers or gold **miners**.

Some readers may be **disappointed** or **outraged** that I place the ultimate responsibility for business practices harming the public on the public itself. I also believe that the public must accept the **necessity** for higher prices for products to **cover** the **added** costs, if any, of **sound** environmental practices. My views may seem to ignore the belief that businesses should act **in accordance with moral principles** even if this **leads to** a reduction in their profits. But I think we have to recognize that, throughout human history, in all **politically complex** human societies, government regulation has **arisen precisely** because it was found that not only did moral principles need to be made **explicit**, they also needed to be enforced.

To me, the conclusion that the public has the ultimate responsibility for the **behavior** of even the biggest businesses is **empowering** and **hopeful**, rather than disappointing. My conclusion is not a **moralistic** one about who is right or wrong, **admirable** or **selfish**, a good guy or a bad guy. In the past, businesses have changed when the public **came to expect** and **require** different behavior, to **reward** businesses for behavior that the public wanted, and to make things difficult for businesses practicing behaviors that the public didn't want. I **predict** that in the future, just as in the past, changes in public **attitudes** will be **essential** for changes in businesses' environmental practices.

fast-food= food such as hamburgers which is prepared quickly and that you can take away with you
purchase of= buy, acquire #sell
plummet= fall, drop, crash #climb
comply= obey, submit #disobey
task= job, duty, mission
identify= recognize, find, detect
supply chain= the system of people and things that are involved in getting a product from the place where it is made to the person who buys it
sensitive= easily affected or damaged by something such as a substance or temperature
chain= a number of shops, hotels, cinemas etc owned or managed by the same company or person
miner= mineworker, coalminer

disappointed= dissatisfied, upset #pleased
outraged= annoyed, irritated, angry #calm
necessity= requirement, must, essential
cover= include, comprise, contain
added= additional, extra, supplementary #less
sound= complete and thorough
in accordance with= according to a rule, system etc
moral= ethical, right #immoral
principle= rule, law
lead to= cause, bring about, result in
politically= in a political way
complex= compound, multifaceted #simple
arise= happen, occur, appear
precisely= exactly, correctly, accurately
explicit= clear, precise, exact #vague

behavior= manner, action, performance
empower= to give someone official or legal authority, or the freedom or confidence to do something
hopeful= promising, positive #hopeless
moralistic= with very strong beliefs about what is right and wrong, especially when this makes you judge other people's behaviour
admirable= having many good qualities that you respect and admire
selfish= caring only about yourself and not about other people - used to show disapproval
come to do sth= to begin to have a feeling or opinion
expect= anticipate, look forward to, demand
reward= to officially give someone something such as a prize or money to reward them for something they have done
predict= forecast, foresee, envisage, expect
attitude= mindset, viewpoint, thought
essential= key, main, critical

PHỤ LỤC

IELTS READING ANSWER SHEET | Phiên bản chỉnh sửa

Phù hợp việc tự luyện IELTS Reading tại nhà

Để làm tốt bài thi IELTS Reading, một điều quan trọng là có chiến lược làm bài nhanh và hiệu quả. Trong đó, kỹ năng sử dụng answer sheet đóng vai trò rất quan trọng. Một số bạn thậm chí không sử dụng answer sheet trong lúc luyện tập. Điều này là không nên vì rất nhiều trường hợp transfer câu trả lời từ sách sang answer sheet sẽ bị nhầm. Ngoài ra, khác với listening có 10 phút để transfer câu trả lời từ booklet sang answer sheet, trong bài thi reading, các bạn nên điền câu trả lời trực tiếp vào answer sheet lúc làm bài để tiết kiệm tối đa thời gian.

Dưới đây là link answer sheet dùng cho bài thi Reading sử dụng trong các kỳ thi IELTS chính thức

<https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B2TloHBjIsvnXzRhR29MN25FSFFiWDVGcDc4SVhrYmc3cU4w>

Tuy nhiên, để phục vụ việc ghi chép các lỗi thường gặp trong quá trình làm bài và tạo điều kiện cho việc “rút kinh nghiệm” trong các lần làm bài kế tiếp, mình khuyên các bạn sử dụng answer sheet sau

Link download

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1C_bY208s2_zK8FKzJzqCvPpSoCx4TLd8

Ưu điểm của answer sheet này

- Các phần thông tin chỉ dùng cho kỳ thi thật đã được cắt bỏ, thay vào đó là cột thông tin problem và solution để các bạn có thể ghi chú các thông tin cần thiết sau mỗi lần làm bài
- Bảng điểm tham khảo để các bạn tiện đối chiếu sau khi làm bài xong

Hướng dẫn cách ghi answer sheet mới

Dinhthangielts

This test is from *Test 4 Cam 9* Date *31st Jan 2018*

NOTES

Ghi các vấn đề bạn gặp phải ở cột này

Tự đưa ra các cách giải quyết cho các vấn đề đó ở cột này

#	Problem	Solution
1	Không hiểu câu chứa thông tin quan trọng vì quá dài	Phân tích cấu trúc ngữ pháp câu, lược bỏ phần không quan trọng
2	TRUE FALSE NOT GIVEN bị sai nhiều (40%)	Cần đọc kỹ hơn thông tin và chú ý các từ bẫy như ONLY, ALL, V.V...

Thường xuyên xem lại phần NOTES này, đặc biệt là trước khi bạn làm 1 test bất kỳ vì nó là kinh nghiệm bạn đúc rút được

	Marker use only
1	✓ 1 ✗ 21
2	✓ 2 ✗ 22
3	✓ 3 ✗ 23

	Marker use only
21	✓ 21 ✗
22	✓ 22 ✗
23	✓ 23 ✗

Sau đó ghim các tờ answer sheet của bạn lại thành 1 quyển và đọc đi đọc lại thường xuyên, và đặc biệt là đọc thật kỹ trước khi làm một test mới

Ảnh chụp answer sheet của học sinh mình áp dụng theo cách phía trên. Nhờ việc rút kinh nghiệm từ những lỗi sai và áp dụng các giải pháp do bạn ấy tự đưa ra thì từ lúc bắt đầu học làm được khoảng 18-20/40 câu đúng (tương đương 5.5), bạn ấy đã tiến bộ rất nhiều và trong 2 lần thi thật thì đạt lần lượt 6.5 và 7.0 Reading)

Gráp - jill : Cam 8

Dinhthangielts
This test is from
Sheet glass / 41
NOTES (Time 15')

(1-8)

other during the last
age / 48 (Time: 8)
9-13)

u lting Bach at
trung with lasers
65; time: 12)
14-20)

does the biological
tick / 75 (time: 12)
(21-24)

Xác định sai thông tin (4)
Xác định đúng thông tin những câu sai (6)
- Xác định ngữ pháp của
thông tin tìm đi & trong câu
hỏi
- Học thêm các từ, nội key (?) từ

- "Chăm chú, quá khứ" ra Ng sa
tìm hiểu lịch sử thời n lời kảng & văn gỗ
(tìm chủ thấy bóng, chủ thấy cây nào >)

- Xác định sai thông tin trong tâm
Bi ltra lời các "key word"

- Đọc tổng thể cả bài

Tìm thời gian

Tìm chủ vào "key word"

✓ do số ✓

	Marker 1 only		Marker 2 only
1 Spinning	✓ 1 X	21 physical chemistry	✓ 21 X
2 unblemished	✓ 2 X	22 thermodynamics	✓ 22 X
3 labour intensive	✓ 3 X	23 adapt	✓ 23 X
4 hot rollers thickness	✓ 4 X	24 Immortality	✓ 24 X
5 marked	✓ 5 X	25	✓ 25 X
6 molten tin molten glass	✓ 6 X	26	✓ 26 X
7 bottom away molten tin	✓ 7 X	27	✓ 27 X
8 molten glass rollers	✓ 8 X	28	✓ 28 X
9 C	✓ 9 X	29	✓ 29 X
10 B C	✓ 10 X	30	✓ 30 X
11 A	✓ 11 X	31	✓ 31 X
12 H	✓ 12 X	32	✓ 32 X
13 G	✓ 13 X	33	✓ 33 X
14 power companies	✓ 14 X	34	✓ 34 X
15 safely	✓ 15 X	35	✓ 35 X
16 no rusty size	✓ 16 X	36	✓ 36 X
17 B	✓ 17 X	37	✓ 37 X
18 DC	✓ 18 X	38	✓ 38 X
19 HG	✓ 19 X	39	✓ 39 X
20 CD	✓ 20 X	40	✓ 40 X


Marker 2 Initials

Marker 1 Initials

Band Score

Reading Total

RẤT CẢM ƠN CÁC BẠN ĐÃ SỬ DỤNG CUỐN SÁCH. MÌNH RẤT MONG NHẬN ĐƯỢC THÊM NHỮNG Ý KIẾN ĐÓNG GÓP CŨNG NHƯ NHỮNG CHIA SẺ VỀ VIỆC BẠN ĐÃ DÙNG SÁCH HIỆU QUẢ TRONG VIỆC LÀM BÀI IELTS READING RA SAO. TEAM SOẠN SÁCH SẼ CẢM THẤY CÓ THÊM ĐỘNG LỰC LỚN NẾU BẠN SHARE NHỮNG ĐÁNH GIÁ VỀ CUỐN SÁCH TRÊN CÁC GROUP CŨNG NHƯ FACEBOOK CÁ NHÂN.



Phương Anh

21 July




[Boost your vocabulary review]

Hi cả nhà, mình vừa thi IELTS tháng 6 vừa rồi và có sử dụng bộ Boost your vocabulary của anh [Dinh Thang](#) và các bạn trong group. Không biết các bạn khác thấy sao nhưng nó thực sự giúp mình rất nhiều khi làm bài. Phải thừa nhận là mình rất lười học từ vựng. Thường thì mình sẽ đoán từ dựa theo ngữ cảnh, tuy nhiên không phải lúc nào cũng đoán đúng, Thế nên, trước ngày thi 1 tháng mình bắt đầu học theo bộ Vocab này, cũng là một cách mình ôn quay vòng bộ Cam.

Trong khi làm bài có từ mới nào xuất hiện nhiều lần thì mình sẽ gạch chân, sau đó khi chấm xong thì sẽ tra trong quyển Vocab, đồng thời đọc lại toàn bộ cả test đấy. Sau 3 quyển thì mình đã học được khá khá cặp từ đồng nghĩa. mình có thể định vị đoạn văn có câu trả lời nhanh hơn bằng việc tìm từ đồng nghĩa với keyword trong câu hỏi, đặc biệt với dạng matching information.

Và sau 1 tháng học theo bộ sách thì mình đã cải thiện được điểm Reading từ 7.5-8.0 lên 9.0. Hi vọng chia sẻ của mình sẽ phần nào giúp các bạn trong quá trình ôn thi

Em cũng xin cảm ơn anh Thang cùng các bạn biên tập sách vì bộ sách tuyệt vời. Mong mọi người tiếp tục ra những tài liệu hữu ích để giúp các bạn ôn thi sớm được giải thoát khỏi IELTS như em ạ 😊))

You, Kieu Nga, Duong Nguyen and 79 others

13 Comments 13 Shares

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Test Report Form ACADEMIC

NOTE: Admission to undergraduate and post graduate courses should be based on the ACADEMIC Reading and Writing Modules. Cambridge Test of English Speaking and Writing Modules are not designed to test the full range of language skills required for academic purposes. It is recommended that the candidate's language ability as indicated in this Test Report Form be re-assessed after two years from the date of the test.

Centre Number Date Candidate Number

Candidate Details

Family Name

First Name

Candidate ID

Date of Birth

Sex (M/F) Scheme Code

Country or Region of Origin

Country of Nationality

First Language

Test Results

Listening	8.0	Reading	9.0	Writing	8.0	Speaking	8.0	Overall Band Score	7.5	CEFR Level	C1
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Administrator Comments

Centre stamp: VIETNAM BRITISH COUNCIL HANOI

Validation stamp: IELTS

Administrator's Signature

Date

Test Report Form Number

BRITISH COUNCIL **idp** **Cambridge Assessment English**

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<https://www.facebook.com/groups/IELTSfamily/permalink/1789370387775377>



An An

22 July at 20:08

[Review sách Boost your vocabulary]

Mình thi IELTS từ đầu năm nay, nhưng quá trình học có sử dụng sách này nên mình muốn review với các bạn cách sử dụng sách hiệu quả và cũng như gửi lời cảm ơn sâu sắc đến tác giả và nhóm biên soạn.

Mình đạt 9.0 Reading, khởi điểm là 7.5-8.0 Reading.

Cách học của mình như sau:

1. Tra phiên âm và nghĩa của những từ chưa biết (Sách có nhiều synonym nên đoán cũng được, đỡ mất công tra nghĩa).
2. Học thuộc hết tất cả các từ vựng có trong đó, vì là từ vựng kèm đoạn văn theo ngữ cảnh nên rất dễ nhớ từ).

Mình thường học và nhớ theo cả cụm đồng nghĩa:

Vd: Tuition=teaching=guidance=training.

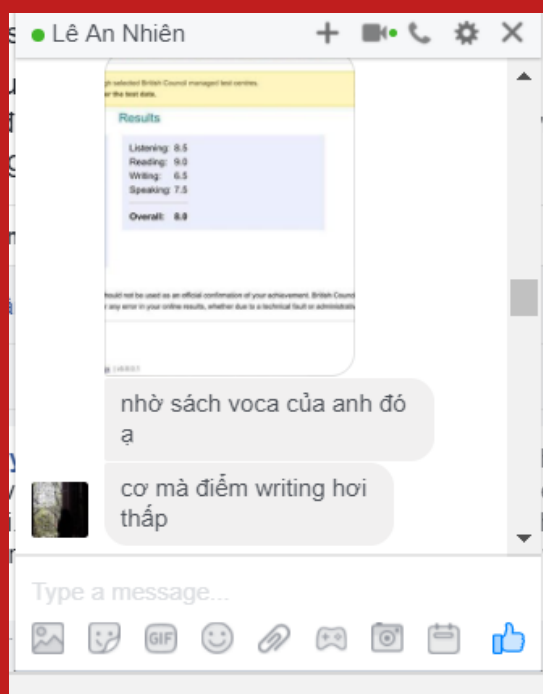
Cách học từ vựng các bạn có thể tham khảo theo link này, mình cảm thấy khá hay:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/ieltsngocbach/permalink/2565485983522048/>

3. Theo mình thì không nên giới hạn một ngày học bao nhiêu từ cả, cái quan trọng là phải ÉP BẢN THÂN học thường xuyên và liên tục từng ngày vì bản thân nó rất dễ quên, ngày hôm sau học nhớ khảo lại bài ngày hôm trước.

Một cách để đỡ quên từ vựng là hãy cố gắng tiếp xúc và đọc thật nhiều thứ bằng tiếng anh.

4. Cứ như thế mình học xoay vòng tròn trong 4 quyển sách boost.



gh selected British Council managed test centres.
er the test date.

Results

Listening: 8.5
Reading: 9.0
Writing: 6.5
Speaking: 7.5

Overall: 8.0

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/IELTSfamily/permalink/1791366800909069>



Cá Vàng Em xin phép review là sách quá tuyệt ạ. Tiết kiệm thời gian tra từ rất nhiều luôn, vốn từ tăng đáng kể. Em làm test 1 cam12 tính điểm là 5.5 tới test 4 cuốn 11 đã lên 7.5. Giải các cuốn từ 6-10 vẫn đều đều 7.0-7.5 ạ. Cảm ơn anh rất nhiều.

Like · Reply · 4d



Dinh Thang replied · 1 Reply



Đinh Văn Công E cảm ơn a. Chúc a mạnh khỏe để có sức viết sách tiếp. Nhờ có 3 cuốn của a, e đã từ 5.5 lên 7 sau 1.5 tháng. E ms thi hôm 2/12 xong ạ. Mong chờ 7,8,9 của a ạ

Love · Reply · 5w



Phạm Bích Ngọc E đã tải và áp dụng làm cam 11. E dùng quyển này kết hợp vs quyển giải chi tiết cảm thấy vô cùng hiệu quả luôn ạ, giúp e hiểu kỹ càng bài đọc, thu gom synonymy, rất tiết kiệm thời gian nên e k còn nản vs chán lúc xem lại bài đọc nữa. E cảm thấy may mắn là khi bắt đầu làm Cam cũng là lúc a ra sách:)) định làm từ cam 7 nhưng a có sách cam 11 nên làm 11 trc:)))

Like · Reply · 15w



<https://www.facebook.com/groups/IELTSfamily/permalink/1495634343815651/>



Phía trên là một vài trong số rất nhiều review tích cực mà team đã nhận được và thực sự đã giúp bọn mình rất nhiều trong thời gian qua. Hy vọng team sẽ đón nhận thêm nhiều review như vậy nữa.

Trân trọng,

 dinhthangielts

Bạn có thể tìm bộ tài liệu Boost your vocabulary từ cuốn 8 đến 15 tại

Facebook Group IELTS Việt

Facebook Group IELTS family – Các nhóm tự học IELTS

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Ngoài ra, các bạn có thể tham gia group Hội chia sẻ sách Boost your vocabulary để cùng chia sẻ cách học theo sách này hiệu quả và đọc các bài liên quan đến sách.

Một số dự án liên quan:

1. 60s vocabulary: Học từ vựng bằng cách pha trộn giữa tiếng Anh và tiếng Việt trong các bài Reading của quyển Boost your Vocabulary.
2. Word root: Học từ vựng thông qua gốc từ, bằng cách này các bạn có thể học 1 gốc từ nhưng có thể biết và hiểu > 10 từ vựng khác.
3. Học từ vựng qua báo chí: Ôn luyện và hệ thống lại từ vựng đã và đang học trong các quyển Boost Your Vocabulary.

Link group: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/boostyourvocabulary>

Từ 2017 đến nay, bộ sách vẫn đang được cung cấp MIỄN PHÍ. Bạn nào sử dụng sách và thấy có kết quả tốt thì rất mong các bạn hãy chia sẻ với team làm sách và mọi người cùng biết. Xin đừng im lặng.

Chân thành cảm ơn các bạn!

Đình Thắng

thangworm@gmail.com