

## VOCABULARY: (almost) all the words you need!

- ☒ In order to pass your exam, you need a good grasp of English vocabulary, both basic and advanced. To this end, your English teacher has compiled lists of the most important words.
- ☒ All words are presented in context, i.e. in example sentences, with the relevant word replaced by the symbol ~.
- ☒ When studying, fold away the left-hand column, then read the sentences until you are able to come up with the missing word. The right-hand columns are there to give you hints or related words and expressions.
- ☒ It is essential that you write down all the missing words - just being able to say them is not enough!

<b>BASIC VOCABULARY</b>		<b>ADVANCED VOCABULARY</b>	
<b>(Grade 11)</b>		<b>(Grade 12)</b>	
1	THINKING	15	MORE PREPOSITIONS
2	LINKING WORDS	16	IDIOMS WITH PREPOSITIONS
3	LEISURE	17	SOCIETY
4	TRAVELLING	18	EDUCATION
5	VERBS AND NOUNS	19	MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY
6	MORE VERBS AND NOUNS	20	MASS MEDIA
7	EVEN MORE VERBS AND NOUNS	21	MASS MEDIA (2 <sup>nd</sup> PART)
8	ADDITIONAL VERBS AND NOUNS	22	LAW AND ORDER
9	SOME FINAL VERBS AND NOUNS	23	MORE LAW AND ORDER
10	-ING OR INFINITIVE AFTER VERBS	24	THE ECONOMY (I)
11	ADJECTIVES	25	THE ECONOMY (II)
12	MORE ADJECTIVES	26	POLITICS
13	ADVERBS	27	MORE POLITICS
14	PREPOSITIONS	28	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
		29	ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS
		30	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
		31	THE DIGITAL WORLD

## BASIC VOCABULARY (15) : MORE PREPOSITIONS

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED WORDS
according to	Then the students were split into five groups ~ their abilities.		→ accordingly (adv)
apart from	Well, ~ his long nose he is rather good-looking, isn't he?		→ fall apart
among	She was ~ the few lucky people who managed to escape from the kidnappers.		→ be ~ friends / strangers
among other things	At the meeting they discussed, ~, recent developments in Eastern Europe.		→ He was among the last to leave.
on account of	All schools had to be closed temporarily ~ heavy snowfall.		= because of / due to
above all above average	~, he has always acted like a real professional. Last month's unemployment rate was once again significantly ~.		→ as mentioned above ↔ below average
advise sb. against	I strongly ~ you ~ giving any further information to the press.		→ (a piece of) advice (n)
considering	You have done really well in your exams, ~ the difficult circumstances.		= in view of
concerned about	He has never been particularly ~ what other people think of him.		→ a matter of concern (n)
concerning	Police are trying to obtain information ~ his whereabouts.		= regarding (prep)
beyond any doubt	~, W. Shakespeare was the greatest writer of the sixteenth century.		= undoubtedly
beyond recognition	He was amazed to see that the town centre had changed ~.		= one can hardly recognise it
by	We went to London ~ bike / car / rail / train / plane etc. His wife had been knocked down ~ a bus.		↔ say bye-bye to sb PASSIVE (D: "von")
by means of	The heavy load was lifted ~ of a large crane		→ means of transport
in fact	Her primary school teacher assumed that she was a slow learner, whereas ~ she was partially deaf.		= actually (adv)
in spite of	They went for a walk ~ the pouring rain.		= despite
instead instead of	He didn't reply. ~, he turned on his heel and left the room. With his driving license gone, he had to walk to work ~ going by car.		
as far as I know	I am not absolutely sure about when the project starts, but ~ it will be on June 16.		= to the best of my knowledge
in contrast to	The company lost \$7 million this quarter, ~ a profit of \$6 million in the previous year.		→ contrast A with B (v)
do without	Like most Americans, he can't ~ a daily hot shower.		
quarrel with sb.	Time and again she ~ed ~ her husband, until they both decided that it would be best to split up.		= have an argument with sb
criticize sb. for sth	He was severely ~ed ~ taking a day off right in the middle of the company's financial crisis.		→ criticism (n) → a critic (n)
turn into	She was sure that the frog would ~ a beautiful prince if she kissed it.		= change into
consist of	Bolognese sauce ~s ~ minced beef, onion, tomatoes, garlic and seasoning.		= it is made up of
comment on	My sister is always embarrassed when other people ~ her looks (= her outer appearance).		= a comment (n)
prefer sth to sth	He loved pets, but it was obvious that he ~red dogs ~ cats.		→ a preference (n)
familiar with	I would really like to help you, but I'm afraid I'm not ~ this type of machine.		→ familiarity (n)
in addition to	~ these emergency measures, extra ambulances will be on duty until midnight.		→ additionally (adv) add sth (v)
with reference to	~ your recent article entitled "The ultimate woggle", I feel obliged to write to you.		→ refer to sth (v)

## BASIC VOCABULARY (16) : IDIOMS WITH PREPOSITIONS

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED WORDS
take advantage of	Don't lend them the car - they're taking ~ of you!		= treat someone unfairly in order to get what you want
above suspicion	Surely you don't suspect Mr Rogers of stealing the money? He's been working for us for years and is ~.		→suspect sb of sth (v) → a suspect (n)
against all odds	He knew that in trying to save his company from ruin he was fighting a losing battle, but he still carried on ~.		→ odd (adj) → the odds (n)
at least	The economy will take ~ three years to recover from the recession.		≠ at last
by courtesy of	This film is shown ~ the National Film Archive.		
at sb's expense	Just imagine, he does all his travelling at his company's ~, even when his wife accompanies him.		→ expensive (adj)
at face value	You can't take what Rob says ~. There is always a catch somewhere, with some advantage in it for him.		= as things appear to be on the surface
at first sight	~ it seems to be a straightforward case of suicide, but the police suspect foul play.		= when considered for the first time
behind the scenes	There was endless activity ~ before the visit of the royal couple.		= without public knowledge
behind schedule	The manager is getting nervous because production for this quarter is already three weeks ~.		↔ ahead of ~ → on schedule
below the belt	Unfortunately, some politicians often hit ~ to discredit their opponents.		= to fight unfairly ↔ above
by degrees	Max's health has been improving since he came out of hospital, if only ~.		= gradually / step by step
for a change	The Parsons always go to Brighton for their holiday. I'm surprised they don't go abroad ~.		
change for the worse (↔ better)	Recently, with exports and sales decreasing, their economic outlook has noticeably ~d ~.		= deteriorate (v) ↔ improve (v)
beside the point	Whether you had insurance is ~, the accident is still your fault.		
for the record	Just ~, it was Ken's idea to come to this awful party, not mine.		= so that it can be recorded / noted
off the record	This is strictly ~, but you are to be put in charge of manufacture in Scotland.		= confidential information
from scratch	If you had been working on our project ~, you would realize how much these results mean to us.		= from the beginning
leave sb in the dark	When his company sent him to the States, they left his family ~ as to whether it would be temporarily.		↔ inform sb about sth
for instance	~, in the US we still do not have the guarantee of basic medical care for everybody.		= for example
in a nutshell	I don't need to know the content of your speech in detail, just put the main message ~ for me, please.		= reduced to the essential facts
under oath	If a witness makes an untrue statement ~, he or she commits a crime.		→ swear / take an oath
under age	Most children who drink ~ will do so when there is little or no adult supervision.		↔ an adult
to a certain extent	I agree, ~, that these regulations are outdated.		= partly
off limits	Stop! This part of the building is ~ for unauthorised personnel.		= you are not allowed to enter
on the air	This radio series has been ~ for years, and it's still very popular.		= broadcast (V)
on call	Doctor Murphy is always ~, even at night and at the weekend.		= on duty
on the dole	Millions of unemployed workers have been ~ for years.		= receiving unemployment benefits

## ADVANCED VOCABULARY (17) : SOCIETY

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
(hu)mankind (n)	A nuclear war would be a threat to all ~.		→ a human being
society (n) socialisation (n: US: z)	~ has a right to punish law-breakers. ~ is the process by which a person learns to behave in a way that is acceptable in their society.		→ a danger to ~ → social sciences (n)
population (n) an inhabitant (n)	More than half of the British ~ lives in the south. The region is not densely populated as many ~s have moved to the city.		→ densely populated
a majority (n)	The ~ was in favour of the proposal, therefore they could pass this law.		↔ a minority (n) → ethnic minorities
a survey (n) surveillance (n)	A ~ of population trends has shown a population decrease in rural areas. Video ~ has been commonplace in the UK since the 1980s.		= a poll (n)
the upper class (n) the middle class (n) the working class (n)	He has always been proud of being a member of the ~. The ~ has often been called the backbone of society. The government promised to spend more money on families from the ~.		→ the lower classes (n)  → low-income households
exploitation (n)	K. Marx claimed that the ~ of the working class would lead to revolution.		→ exploit sb / sth (v)
a peer group (n) peer pressure (n)	A ~ comprises people of the same background, class, social status, or occupation. A study has shown that teenage shoplifters often act under ~, i.e. they are influenced by their friends.		= your friends or colleagues
a grade (n: US)	Children start school in first ~.		= form /class (n: UK)
superior (adj) inferior (adj)	Most human beings consider themselves ~ to animals. A lieutenant is an ~ officer compared to a captain.		→ an inferiority complex (n)
ancestors (n) a descendant(n)	He always claims that his ~ came to America on the Mayflower, but I really doubt it. You are a direct ~ of your parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, and earlier ancestors.		→ descend from (v)
the generation gap (n)	The ~ refers to the differences in attitude or behaviour between young and older people.		→ the older / younger generation
the gender gap (n)	The government has announced further steps to reduce the ~, i.e. inequalities between men and women.		→ a member of the opposite sex
a prejudice (n) a stereotype (n)	Many people have ~s against foreigners. According to a widespread ~, scientists occupy an ivory tower, isolated from other parts of society.		→ be prejudiced (adj)
equal pay (n)	The company's Mexican workers demonstrated for ~ as they earned less than their American colleagues.		→ equal rights / equal opportunities
benefits (n)	The government supports its people by paying child, housing or unemployment ~s.		
mother tongue (n) a native speaker (n)	Your ~ is your native language, as opposed to second languages studied at school or work. Even many ~s find English spelling very challenging.		You need your tongue for tasting and talking.
domestic (adj)	Unlike other teenagers, she has many ~ duties, e.g. hoovering the floor and going shopping.		→ chores (n)
divorced (adj)	Statistics show that most ~ men remarry.		→ get a divorce (n)
obesity (n)	~ can be defined as an excess of body fat that frequently results in serious health problems.		→ obese (adj)
abortion (n)	~ means deliberately ending a pregnancy at an early stage.		→ become pregnant
contraception (n)	~ refers to the use of any method, drug, or device to prevent pregnancy.		→ a contraceptive (n)
an addict (n) (be) addicted (to sth)	Drug ~s find it almost impossible to stop taking drugs. ~ gamblers often lose huge sums of money.		→ addiction (n)
suicide (n)	The police think his death wasn't murder but ~.		→ commit ~

## ADVANCED VOCABULARY (18) : EDUCATION

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
uneducated (adj) illiterate (adj)	~ refers to a person that lacks formal education. An ~ person is unable to read or write.		→ educate sb(v) → computer ~ (adj)
arithmetic (n, adj)	The three Rs, i.e. reading, writing and ~ are the most important parts of primary education.	Arithmetic comprises adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing numbers.	
a curriculum (n)	A ~ comprises all the courses offered by an educational institution.		= a syllabus (AmE) → a CV
job training (n)	Nowadays people without any ~ face great difficulties in finding well-paid work.		→ a skilled worker
teach sb sth (v: taught / ~)	You can't ~ an old dog new tricks. (proverb) Experience ~es us our limitations.		→ a teacher (n)
a headteacher (n: BrE)	When his behaviour didn't improve, he had to go and see the ~.		= the principal (US)
an instructor (n)	In order to get your driving license, you have to take lessons with an experienced driving ~.		→ instruction (n) instruct sb (v)
learning difficulties (n)	Usually, students with ~ are taught general skills in separate classes.		→ have ~ in doing sth
study (v: studied / ~)	He ~ied for his exams every afternoon. His father advised him to ~ law, but he decided to try his luck as an entertainer instead.		≠ learn sth (v) → study at college / university
revise sth (v)	It has always been a good idea to ~ your English tenses once in a while.		→ do revision (n)
attend (school) (v)	All children over five have to ~ school until they reach the age of sixteen.		↔ be absent (from school)
play truant (v)	He was expelled from school for playing ~.		→ truancy (n)
drop out (of school :v)	He ~ped out of school during his exams on account of personal and financial problems.		→ a drop-out (n)
a nursery (school) (n)	A ~ is a place where children are temporarily cared for in their parents' absence.		→ a kindergarten (AmE) / pre-school
a primary school (n)	The reading ability of the pupils depends on the quality of the ~ they attended.		→ elementary school → secondary school
a boarding school (n)	~s are institutions where, on top of tuition, meals and lodging are provided.		→ half-board accommodation
a comprehensive (school)	The majority of secondary schools in Britain are ~ s where children of all abilities are taught together.		
a gym(nasium) (n)	We have PE in the ~ twice a week.		→ physical education
core subjects (n) subsidiary subjects (n)	Maths and English are ~s, whereas biology, history, computer studies, art, and physical education are ~.		= minor subjects
compulsory (adj)	In secondary education, English and mathematics are ~ subjects, i.e. all students have to take them.		↔ optional / elective subjects
graduate (from) (v) (get a) a degree (n)	She ~d from university after studying for four years. He left university with a ~ in law.		→ graduation (n) → 20 degrees Celsius
fees (n)	All students attending private schools have to pay annual ~.		= they charge a fee
a scholarship (n)	He can't afford university, but he hopes to win a ~ in order to study medicine.		= a grant (n)
a dormitory (n)	He doesn't have an apartment of his own, he lives on campus in a ~.		= a hall of residence (n)
take (an exam) (v) fail (an exam) (v)	Every student has to ~ four written exams. He ~ passed his oral exams, but he ~ed the written ones.		= sit an exam ↔ pass an exam (v)
assess papers	~ing papers is one of the main obligations of a teacher.		= mark papers
cheat (v)	He was expelled from school when he confessed to having ~ed in his exams.		→ Don't trust him. He's a cheat!
qualifications (n)	Unfortunately, he left school without any ~s.		→ to qualify (v)
equality of opportunity (n)	The government's aim has been to provide ~ for students of both sexes and of all nationalities.		→ a missed opportunity

## ADVANCED VOCABULARY (19) : MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
immigration (n) a migrant (n)	During the nineteenth century, America encouraged ~ on a large scale. The Industrial Revolution gave ~s a vital role in the nation's economic development.		↔ emigration (n) → migrate to another country
flee (v: fled / ~)	In the twentieth century, many immigrants ~ (PAST) from persecution and poverty.		= tried to escape
assimilate sb (v)	They were not as quickly ~d as previous generations had been.		= integrate sb (into society)
restrict sth (v) ban sth (v)	Chinese immigrants were treated worst, and Chinese immigration was first ~ed, and then entirely ~ned.		= forbid sth (v)
refuse sb entry	Other so-called "undesirables" were also ~d ~, e.g. convicts, revolutionaries and orphans.		→ enter a country
require sb (v) (to do sth)	In 1917, a new law ~d immigrants to prove that they could read and write.		→ a requirement (n)
a quota (n)	In 1921, a ~ was imposed, limiting the number of migrants from Europe for the first time.		= a limited number of people
a refugee (n)	After World War II, large numbers of war brides, displaced persons and ~s were admitted.		→ a ~ camp
illegal immigrants	Nowadays ~s from Mexico play a major role in swelling the number of Latinos in the US.		→ Hispanics (n:Pl)
settle (in a country)	Highly skilled and wealthy people are also encouraged to ~ in the US as they contribute to economic growth.		→ settlement (n)
native (adj)	Entry is also not limited for relatives of ~-born citizens.		≠ Native Americans
Native Americans (n)	~ make up only 0.4% of the population, but they are still the poorest ethnic group in America.		= American Indians
citizenship (n)	The legal right to belong to a country is called ~.		= nationality (n)
naturalisation (n)	The legal process by which a person acquires citizenship is called ~.		→ naturalise sb (v)
(be) a resident (of) (n)	Once a person has been a ~ of the US for at least five years, he or she can apply for naturalisation.		→ a residential area
foreign nationals (n)	~s have to demonstrate their knowledge of US history and take an oath pledging loyalty to the US.		→ undocumented aliens
asylum seekers (n)	~, i.e. people fleeing from political or religious persecution, are also entitled to submit an application.		→ the right to asylum
slavery (n)	From the beginning, ~ and the second-class treatment of Blacks have raised serious moral questions.		→ abolish ~ a slave (n)
discriminate against sb (v)	Although slavery was abolished in 1865, Black Americans were still ~d against in the following years.		→ discrimination (n)
civil rights movement	In the 1960s, the ~, which was led by Martin Luther King, eventually achieved a breakthrough.		→ non-violent protest
equality (n)	The Civil Rights Act, passed in 1964, forbade all forms of discrimination and was an important step towards ~.		→ equal opportunities
segregation (n)	Although ~ in public places was outlawed in the Sixties, Afro-Americans remain a disadvantaged minority.		→ segregated schools
homogeneous (adj)	"Hispanics" or "Latinos" do not constitute a ~ minority, as they come from many different countries.		↔ heterogeneous (adj)
of (...) descent	The largest group among Hispanics are people of Mexican ~.		= of (...) origin
a descendant of sb (n)	Many ~s of Hispanic immigrants criticise that they are still discriminated against.		↔ sb's ancestors
ethnic (adj)	These measures were aimed at preventing any major change in the ~ make-up of America's population.		→ an ~ minority
ethnic minorities (n)	Many ~ try to maintain their own culture, language and identity.		↔ majority (n)

## ADVANCED VOCABULARY (20) : MASS MEDIA

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
mass media (n)	Many people believe that the influence of ~ in our society is too great.		→ a mass of people
the press (n)	The main job of the ~, i.e. newspapers and magazines, is to inform people about the latest news.		→ daily, weekly or monthly publications
subscribe to sth (v)	If you ~ to a newspaper or magazine, it is delivered to your doorstep regularly.		→ a subscription (n)
a viewer (n) a listener (n)	~s are all the people that watch television at a given time, whereas ~s, as the word says, listen to the radio.		→ watch TV listen to the radio
viewing habits (n)	Studies have shown that ~ have changed, with children spending more and more time watching online videos.		→ do sth out of habit
broadcast sth (v)	BBC World Service ~s radio and television programmes for learners and teachers of English.		→ publish sth
unbiased (adj)	In a dictatorship, journalists are not allowed to broadcast ~ news since any open criticism of the leadership will be punished.		= objective (adj) → report the facts ↔ biased (adj)
a TV set (n) a channel (n) a programme (n)	In order to watch television, you need a ~. Nowadays, television offers dozens of different ~s with a wide range of ~s, such as news programmes or soap operas.		→ switch channels = zap (v)
switch (sth) on (v)	Most people find that ~ing on your TV is much easier than turning it off again.		= turn it on ↔ turn / switch it off
a screen (n)	It is only a year since this talented young actor has made her ~ debut.		→ a star of stage and screen
public television (n) license fees (n)	~, like the first three channels in Germany, is mainly financed by monthly ~ that all viewers have to pay.		→ regulated by the state
advertise (v)	Companies ~ on TV or in magazines in order to persuade consumers to buy their products.		→ advertising (n)
an advertisement (n)	If you want to sell your old furniture, why don't you place an ~ in the local newspaper?		= an ad(vert) (n)
a commercial (n)	Private television, on the other hand, is financed by advertising, i.e. by broadcasting ~s at regular intervals.		→ a commercial break
market research (n)	All private TV channels do extensive ~ in order to make sure that they produce programmes that appeal to the target groups of their commercials.		→ a survey (n)
(the) ratings (of a programme) (n)	If a programme has high ~, it is popular with audiences, i.e. a lot of people are watching it or listening to it.		→ high / low ratings (n)
cancel (v) (a programme)	In the US, TV stations often ~ a programme after only one or two weeks if the ratings are not satisfactory.		→ cancel an order
interactive (adj)	There are plans to introduce ~ TV where viewers are able to select programmes at their own convenience.		→ interact with sb (v) = communicate
a satellite dish (n)	By using a receiver and a ~, one can receive TV channels from several different countries.		→ wash the dishes
a remote control (n)	If you press the ~, you can switch channels on a TV set or adjust the volume.		→ a remote area
a weather forecast (n)	According to the latest ~ there will be heavy showers in Scotland and the north of England.		→ forecast sth (v) = predict sth
a documentary (n)	Yesterday we watched an interesting ~ about the wildlife in South Africa.		→ a ~ is based on facts
a manual (n)	If you buy a new product, e.g. a DVD player, the producer includes a ~ to explain to customers how this product works.		→ Please follow the instructions in the ~ carefully!
store sth (v)	Today personal computers are able to ~ more data than the older industrial models.		→ storage (n)
restore sth (v)	Using specialised software, it is often possible to ~ data on a damaged computer drive.		→ restore deleted information

## ADVANCED VOCABULARY (21) : MASS MEDIA (2<sup>ND</sup> PART)

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
freedom of the press (n)	In 1791, the American Bill of Rights guaranteed American citizens the ~.		→freedom of speech
regional newspapers	In the US, there are few national publications, with the exception of USA Today and the Wall Street Journal. The market is dominated by ~.		→local newspapers
quality newspapers (n)	~, such as the Times, the Guardian or the Independent, ensure a high standard of reporting.		= broadsheets (n)
tabloids (n)	~ like the Sun or the News of the World, on the other hand, are directed towards a mass readership.		→ the gutter press / the yellow press
eye-catching layout (n)	They rely on ~, sensational headlines and articles that can be easily read by everybody.		→try to catch sb's eye
sensationalist (adj)	But there have always been controversies over whether individuals should be protected against ~ reporting.		
celebrities (n)	~ like Madonna or Prince Harry often complain about being persecuted by photographers.		= well-known persons → a VIP
influential (adj)	The Sun is considered by many as the most ~ newspaper in the UK today.		→influence sb (v)
appear (v)	In England, the first daily newspaper ~ed in the eighteenth century.		= was published
circulation (n) a copy (n)	Today, the Times, the most famous British newspaper, has a ~ of about 300,000 ~ies per day.		= number of printed copies
source (n)	Television has become the most important ~ of information and entertainment for most people.		→the ~ of a river
a network (n)	Nation-wide television ~s like ABC, NBC and CBS provide local stations with a wide range of programmes, which also means that their influence is immense.		
tune in to (v)	In the USA most people can ~ over 100 different television channels via cable TV.		
"pay-per-view" TV	In ~, a subscriber pays a fee in order to watch a single programme or film.		→"pay TV"
audience ratings (n) revenues (n)	Since commercial stations rely heavily on ~ to increase their advertising ~, entertainment plays an important role in American television.		= income (n)
prime time	This is particularly true during ~, i.e. the period between 6 and 10 p.m.		
interrupt sth (v)	Even news programmes are presented as shows and ~ed regularly by commercials.		→an interruption (n) uninterrupted (adj)
non-commercial (adj)	In the US, only about one fourth of all TV stations are ~, i.e. not financed by advertising.		↔ commercial (adj)
educational (adj)	PBS, the single non-commercial TV network in the US, broadcasts primarily ~ and cultural programmes.		→educate sb (v)
funded by (v)	It is ~ mainly ~ the US government and various foundations.		= financed by
a presenter (n)	A ~ is the person who introduces different sections of radio or television programmes.		= an announcer (AmE)
coverage (n)	Several channels provided complete ~ of all competitions at the Olympic Games.		→report / cover events
be addicted to sth (adj)	If you are ~ to watching television, you cannot live without it.		→a TV addict (n) →a drug addict
suitable for (adj)	Some parents complain that most Hollywood films are not ~ for children, e.g. because they are too violent.		= appropriate
censorship (n) edit sth out (v)	But producers emphasise that the constitution bans any ~ of the media. They have ~ed out all references to her father in the interview.		→heavily censored = remove words, phrases or scenes



## ADVANCED VOCABULARY (22) : LAW AND ORDER

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
commit (a crime)	You do not have to be a law graduate to see that a crime has been ~ted here.		→ ~ murder
an offence (n)	A new law has made it an ~ to carry weapons.		
report (v) (sb / sth to the police)	A neighbour ~ed him to the police for speeding in a domestic area.		→ a ~ (n)
an investigation (n)	The ~ of the FBI into the causes of the air crash has not been finished yet.		→ investigate sth (v)
insult sb (v) an insult (n)	She had to pay a fine for ~ing a police officer. His remarks were taken as a personal ~.		→ insulting (adj)
threaten (sb with sth) (v) a threat (n)	The man ~ed to kill her if she didn't tell him where the money was. The couple who reported the drug dealers to the police received several ~s to their lives.		→ threatening (adj)
frighten sb (v)	She has always been ~ed of travelling by plane.		→ frightening (adj)
violent (adj) violence (n)	A quarter of all prison inmates have committed ~ crimes. There has been an increase in domestic ~ between husbands and wives.		→ non-~ protest → use ~
a murderer (n)	She was shocked when she learned that he was a convicted ~.		→ to commit murder / homicide
a thief (n ; pl: thieves) a burglary (n)	Expensive cars have become a favourite target for ~s. ~ is the crime of entering a building illegally in order to steal the property of the owner.		→ a theft (n) → a burglar (n) a ~ alarm (n)
suspicious (adj) a suspect (n)	The police officers asked if we had noticed anything ~ during the previous night. An immediate search of the surrounding area led to the arrest of three ~s.		→ (have) a suspicion (n) → suspect sb (v) (of having done sth)
observe sth (v)	Professor Stern studies and ~s the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.		→ an observer (n)
a clue (n)	Police divers searched the bed of the river for ~s to his death.		→ He really doesn't have a ~.
an interrogation (n)	During his second ~ the arrested man confessed to another murder.		→ question sb (v) → a cross-examination
arrest (sb for sth) (v)	He was ~ed for illegal possession of weapons.		→ be under ~
a guard (n)	He was allowed out of prison for an hour with two ~s in order to get married.		→ a prison ~ (n) → a body~ (n)
escape from (v)	There is hardly any possibility of ~ing from a high-security jail.		→ an ~ (n) → an attempted ~ (n)
bribe sb (v)	When they tried to ~ one of the guards with cigarettes they were punished.		→ bribery and corruption
an informer (n)	They received a tip from an anonymous ~.		→ inform sb (v)
a reward (n)	They are offering a \$ 50,000 ~ for any information leading to the man's arrest.		→ reward (sb for sth) (v)
check sth (v) a check (n)	- ~ cars / drivers' licences / the identity of a person - A woman was stopped at an identity ~ and arrested.		↔ control sth (v) → double-~ (v)
a fine (n)	He will either have to pay a ~ of \$30,000 or go to prison.		→ a parking ticket (n)
a raid (n)	The police have carried out several drug ~s at night-clubs in Central London.		→ raid sth (v)
execute sb (v)	The government of Iran has repeatedly demanded that S. Rushdie is handed over to be ~ed.		→ the death penalty (n)
arson (n)	~ refers to the crime of deliberately setting fire to a building or property.		→ an arsonist (n)
extort (money from sb : v)	By threatening shopkeepers the gang was able to ~ money from 30 local businesses.		→ extortion (n)
rape (v, n)	Three men convicted of ~ a U.S. tourist in India were sentenced to 20 years in prison.		→ sexual harassment

## ADVANCED VOCABULARY (23) : MORE LAW AND ORDER

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
an obligation (n)	It is clear that the company has a legal and moral ~ towards the victims of this accident.		= a duty (n) → be obliged to do sth
justice (n)	He fought all his life for freedom, ~ and equality.		→ (un)just (adj)
illegal (adj)	In the US it is ~ to sell alcohol to people under age.		→ declare sth ~
legal advice (n)	When one of his customers refused to pay his bills, he asked his lawyer for ~.		→ give sb some advice advise sb (v)
a lawyer (n)	A ~ is qualified to advise people on legal matters and to represent them in court.		→ an attorney (US)
evidence (n : U)	Her statement to the police was used as ~ against him. - clear / convincing / written ~.		= proof (n)
lack of evidence (n)	All charges against him were dropped for ~.		
prove sth. (v)	Everybody is innocent until ~d guilty.		= proven (US)
a court (of law) (n)	His case will be heard in ~ next month.		→ the Supreme Court
sue sb. (v)	She decided to ~ the doctor who had not treated her child properly.		= take sb to court
innocent (adj)	All prisons are full of people claiming to be ~.	↔ guilty (adj)	→ innocence (n)
a judge (n)	The ~ sentenced John to ten years in prison.		→ a jury (n)
a trial (n)	At a ~, a judge or jury listens to the evidence and decides whether a person is guilty of a crime.		→ the right to a fair ~ → a court of law
deny sth (v)	When he was questioned by the police he ~ied having stolen the jewellery.		↔ admit sth (v) → a denial (n)
a confession (n)	The judge explained to him that he could avoid prison in exchange for a full ~.		→ a forced ~ → confess sth (v)
a verdict (n)	After lengthy deliberations the jury returned a ~ of not guilty.		→ reach ~
accuse sb (of) (v)	He was falsely ~d of being involved in terrorism. - ~ sb of murder / theft / robbery / burglary/ rape -		→ an accusation (n)
a witness (n)	The five ~es of the accident will be asked to give evidence in court.		→ give evidence for / against sb
(take) an oath (n)	Before giving evidence in court, witnesses have to take an ~ in which they swear to tell the truth.		→ be on / under oath
defence (n)	In a court of law, an accused person's ~ presents evidence in his favour and usually pleads not guilty.		→ defense (AmE)
self-defence (n)	The judge decided that he was not guilty of a crime as he had acted in ~.		defend sb (v)
prosecution (n)	Mr Black, speaking for the ~, said that the crimes had been committed over a period of six months.		→ prosecute sb (v)
a defendant (n)	A prosecutor is a public official who charges a ~ officially with a crime in a court of law.		→ a prosecutor (n) a district attorney (US)
an accomplice (n)	An ~ is a person that helps somebody to commit a crime.		→ be involved in sth
acquit (sb of sth : v)	Eventually both defendants were ~ted of murder.		↔ convict sb (v)
punishment (n)	The ~ should fit the crime. - a light / heavy / cruel ~ -		→ punish sb (v) → capital ~
a sentence (n)	He is serving his ~ in a low-security prison.		→ prison / life ~
sentence sb (v)	The murderer was ~d to twenty years in prison.		
capital punishment (n)	All member states of the European Union have abolished ~.		= the death penalty / a death sentence
appeal (against sth)	The lawyers of the convicted man announced that they would ~ against the court's decision.		→ a court of appeal (n)
murder (n)	~ is the crime of killing another person deliberately.		= a homicide (US)
manslaughter (n)	In a case of ~, on the other hand, there is no proof of an intention to take another person's life.		→ a slaughterhouse
release sb (v)	The judge decided that he can't be ~d from prison since it would be an unacceptable risk to the public.		→ an early release (n)
deterrence (n)	Hopefully his punishment will act as a ~ to others.		→ deter sb (v: from doing sth)

## ADVANCED VOCABULARY (24) : THE ECONOMY (I)

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
a possession (n) the owner (n)	Unfortunately, they lost all their ~s in a fire. - the original / present / former ~ -		= property (n) / belongings (n)
property (n)	When she died she left all her ~ to her nephew in Bavaria.		→ private / public / stolen ~
affordable (adj)	Auctions occasionally offer high-quality products at ~ prices.		→ be able to afford sth
the poverty line (n)	According to recent statistics, more than 20% of American families live below the ~.		→ poverty (n) poor (adj)
wealth (n)	The discovery of oil brought great ~ to the formerly poor area.		→ wealthy (adj) = rich
a currency (n)	A lot of the food produced in Mexico is exported in order to earn hard ~.		→ a single European ~
exchange rate (n)	What is the current ~ rate between the dollar and the euro?		
a stockbroker (n)	A ~ is a person whose job it is to buy and sell stocks or shares to investors.		→ NYSE (New York Stock Exchange)
a shareholder (n)	The ~s of a company are all the people or organisations owning some of its shares.		→ a share index (e.g. Dow-Jones Index)
outsourcing (n)	Many shareholders support ~ to low-cost countries in order to increase profits.		
supply and demand (n)	One of the basic assumptions in economics is that free markets will produce a balance between ~.		→ a supplier (n)
a trade deficit (n)	With imports steadily increasing, America's ~ has increased for several years.		↔ a trade surplus (n)
a current account (n)	We regret to inform you that your ~ has been overdrawn by \$2,000.		→ a bank account (n) a savings account
withdraw sth (v)	I would like to ~ \$200 from my savings account, please.		→ be in the red
a loan (n)	The government wants to make it easier for small businesses to receive bank ~s (= a credit)		→ a ~ shark (n) → borrow money
interest (n)	If you pay your money into a savings account, you'll just get 3% ~ on it.		→ lower / raise ~ rates
debt (n)	She borrowed a considerable sum of money several years ago and she is still paying off her ~.		→ be in ~ → to owe sb. money
broke (adj)	Could you do me a favour and lend me some money, please? - I'm afraid I can't. I'm ~ myself.		= penniless (adj)
a pay increase (n)	The staff of the company have received an annual ~ of \$200 over the last few years.		→ sb's salary / income
a tax (n)	~ is the percentage of your income you have to pay to the government in return for public services.		→ income ~ (n) value added ~ (n)
a bill (n)	It's high time for us to pay our heating and electricity ~.		→ a \$20 bill (n) (= banknote)
a tip (n)	Service wasn't included in the bill so we left a generous ~ for the waitress.		→ the ~ of your tongue
a coin (n)	He gave me my change in 10 and 50 pence ~s.		
a wallet (n)	You should always carry your ~ in an inside pocket of your jacket.		= a purse (n)
acquire sth (v)	Our company has ~d new office space in the City, London's financial centre.		→ an acquisition (n)
a bargain (n)	The latest edition of a monolingual dictionary for just \$ 5 – that's a real ~.		→ a ~ hunter (n)
the rental (of sth) (n)	The successful company has become Britain's leading car ~ chain.		→ rent / hire a car → live rent-free
an estate agent (n)	An ~ works for a company buying and selling real estate, i.e. houses and land.		= a realtor (US)

## ADVANCED VOCABULARY (25) : THE ECONOMY (II)

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
a competitor (n)	Unfortunately, their main ~s have developed products that are superior to their own models.		→ competition (n) → compete with (v)
a merger (n)	The ~ between Heinz and Kraft gave rise to the largest food corporation in the US.		→ merge (v: with sb)
hire sb (v) an employer (n) an employee (n)	They ~d a dozen workers in order to renovate their house. ~s have stressed their unwillingness to raise wages. As the ~s in this shop are very helpful, I always do my shopping there.		= employ sb (v) = boss / manager = the staff (n)
dismiss sb (v) (make sb) redundant (adj)	He was ~ed for stealing money from a co-worker. The management of the company is planning to make further staff ~.		= fire sb = sack sb (v) → redundancies (n)
resign (v)	When she won in the lottery, she ~ed from her job immediately.		= give notice
the terms of a contract (n)	Make sure you have read and completely understood all the terms of the ~ prior to signing it.		→ sign a contract
unemployment benefits (n)	The number of people on the dole, i.e. receiving ~, has declined.		→ unemployment (n) → unemployed (adj)
a vacancy (n; pl: vacancies)	Due to increased orders, our company has several ~s for qualified staff with word-processing experience.		= a job or position that is available
a job centre (n) / employment agency	The government has created a network of regional ~s where experts give advice on vacancies and career opportunities.		→ a careers adviser (n)
a trade union (n)	A ~ is an organisation that tries to protect the rights of the labour force.		→ the labour movement
wage negotiations (n)	Representatives of trade unions and employers met in Cardiff yesterday for a first round of ~.		= salary = income (n) → negotiate (v)
a labour dispute (n)	The car industry is facing a lengthy ~ over higher wages and shorter working hours.		→ go on strike (n)
(work) overtime (adv)	Demand for the company's products was so high that all employees had to work ~.		→ ~ earnings (n)
skilled (labour) (adj)	Technological innovation has led to an increasing demand for ~ labour.		↔ unskilled workers
indispensable (adj)	In today's economy, computer specialists have become ~ for almost every company.		= one cannot do without them
promotion (n)	Although he has applied for ~ four times already, he has still got his old job.		→ be promoted
retirement (n)	She only works half-time since she is already approaching ~.		→ the age of ~ (n) → retire from (v)
an incentive (n)	The government has promised to introduce further ~s, e.g. tax breaks, for setting up one's own business.		→ receive subsidies
economic growth (n)	Wall Street and other global financial markets have reacted nervously as ~ in the US has slowed down for the first time in four years.		= economic expansion → economic recovery
a recession (n)	A ~ in the US would be bad news, especially for the export-oriented German industry.		= an economic decline
(make) a fortune (n)	Like many other clever investors, he made a ~ on the stock exchange two years ago.		= become wealthy
turnover (n)	Many e-commerce companies are still struggling with low ~s and a lack of profitability.		= total amount of goods or services sold
evaluate sth (v)	His bank will ~ the current worth of his company before extending its line of credit.		→ an evaluation (n)
nationalisation (n)	~, i.e. state ownership and control of major industries, has proved to be a fatal mistake for many countries in Eastern Europe.		→ nationalise (a company) ↔ privatise sth (v)

## ADVANCED VOCABULARY (26) : POLITICS

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
politics (n) policy (n)	He failed in ~ because he was such a poor speaker. - foreign / economic / social / defence / immigration ~ -		→ a politician (n)
parliament (n) government (n)	The prime minister is unlikely to get this law through ~. When parliament voted against the prime minister, the whole ~ decided to step down.		→ a MP (n) → a minister (n)
cabinet (n)	The Prime Minister and his ministers, e.g. the Foreign Secretary and the Home Secretary, form the so-called ~.		→ Minister of the Interior
a department (n)	A government consists of several ~s, e.g. the ~s of education, the environment, trade, defence and the interior.		→ a ~ store (n)
head of state (n)	The chief representative of a country is called ~. In the US, the ~ is also the head of government.		→ to head (v) ~ a meeting etc.
constitution (n)	Unlike most European countries, the UK has no written ~.		→ an unconstitutional law violates the ~.
civil rights (n)	~ comprise basic freedoms such as the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press and the freedom of assembly, to name just a few.		= civil liberties (n)
equal (adj)	The government's central aim was to promote ~ opportunities for women.		→ equality (n) ↔ inequality (n)
an election (n) the electorate (n)	The next parliamentary ~ will be held in two years. ~ means all the citizens that are entitled to vote in a general election.		→ a general ~ (n) → elect sb (v)
an election campaign (n)	Both candidates for the presidency are preparing for a lengthy and expensive ~.		→ campaign for / against sth (v)
polling station (n) polling booth (n)	A ~ is a building where people go to cast their vote in an election. In a secret election, voters are entitled to make use of a ~ so that nobody will know about their decision.		→ The country is going to the polls this week.
constituency (n)	The whole country is divided into ~ies, each of which is represented by its own MP.		= an electoral district (US)
proportional representation (n) first-past-the-post	~ is a system that gives each party in an election a number of seats relative to the number of votes its candidates have received. In a ~ system, the candidate receiving the largest number of votes in a constituency wins a seat in parliament, even if he has not been able to win an absolute majority.		→ be in proportion to  = the winner takes all → a majority system of voting
a mayor (n)	She became the first female ~ of Boston (= head of a city or town).		→ local government
abstain (v) (from voting)	More and more citizens choose to ~ from voting (= not participate in a general election).		→ abstention (n)
a referendum (n)	When a ~ is held, all the people of a country have the possibility to vote on an important issue.		→ direct democracy
opposition (n)	When the conservative government lost its majority, it became the new ~.		→ oppose sth (v) an opponent (of: n)
pass (a bill) (v)	Parliament has just ~ed the latest bill on tax reform by a majority of 219 to 213 votes.		= approve of a proposal,
balance of power (n)	The three branches of government, i.e. the executive, legislature and the judiciary, ensure a ~.		→ a system of checks and balances
impartial (adj)	An ~ judge does not favour one person or party in relation to another.		= unbiased (adj) ↔ biased / one-sided
rule (n)	India used to be under British ~ (a British colony) until it gained independence from Britain in 1947.		→ the ~ of law (n) ~ a country (v)
a (political) party (n)	The ruling ~ is most likely to win the next regional election.		→ a one-party rule / state
abolish (v)	The struggle to ~ slavery in the US has lasted for more than a century.		→ abolition (n)

## ADVANCED VOCABULARY (27) : MORE POLITICS

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
reunification (n)	In the year 2020 our country was celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of German ~		→ unify sth (v)
a predecessor (n)	The Prime Minister claims that he has inherited the country's economic problems from his ~.		↔ a successor (n)
a dictatorship (n)	~s are countries ruled by one or few leaders with unlimited power.		→ totalitarian states (n)
a refugee (n)	~s are people trying to escape from political or religious persecution.		→ a refugee camp (n)
persecute sb (v) persecution (n)	They were ~d because of their political beliefs. - to experience / suffer from / escape ~ -		→ a persecution complex (n)
oppression (n)	Many refugees have left the country in order to escape ~.		→ oppress sb (v)
a riot (n) clash (with sb) (v)	A ~ broke out when police tried to stop the demonstrators from marching on. Demonstrators ~ed with the police when they weren't allowed to march on.		= violent protest → a rioter (n) → a clash (n)
a curfew (n)	The military leadership has imposed a dusk-to dawn ~.		= everybody has to stay indoors.
a civil war (n)	More Americans died in the American ~ than in any other war before or since.		→ a civilian (n)
assassinate sb (v)	If famous or wealthy persons are ~d, they are murdered for money or for political reasons.		→ an assassination attempt (n)
revenge (n) retaliate (v: by doing sth)	~ means deliberate punishment or injury in return for what one has suffered. The boy slapped his sister, who ~d by kicking him under the table.		→ an act of ~ (n) = take revenge on sb
capital punishment	Several human rights organisations have called upon the US to abolish ~ (= stop executing people).		= death penalty (n) execution (n)
corporal punishment	Some people have demanded that ~ should be reintroduced for criminals.		= beat / whip sb.
impose sanctions	The United Nations have ~d sanctions against North Korea because of severe human rights violations.		= place on sb as a punishment
defuse (a crisis) (v)	The US held talks with Israeli and Palestinian leaders in order to ~ the crisis in the Middle east.		= reduce tension or danger
peaceful (adj)	The UN tried to find a ~ solution to the conflict.		↔ violent (adj)
negotiate (with sb) (v)	Their employer has refused to ~ with them about a further pay increase.		= peace negotiations (n)
a treaty (n)	A ~ is a written agreement between two or more states.		→ a peace ~ ≠ contract
an enemy (n) hostile (adj)	The two countries decided to combine forces against their common ~. ~ troops have occupied one of the border towns.		≠ an opponent (n) ↔ friendly / allied troops
conquer sth (v)	The Normans ~ed England in 1066.		→ William the Conqueror
ambush (n)	The thieves were lying in ~ for their victims.		= a surprise attack from a hidden position
withdraw (from) (v)	The general has refused to ~ his troops from the town in spite of heavy attacks.		→ ~ money from the bank
a cease-fire (n)	The warring factions arranged a ~ so that details of a peace treaty could be discussed.		= military order to stop fighting
surrender (v)	On 8 <sup>th</sup> May 1945, the Third Reich ~ed to the allied forces.		→ admit defeat
military service (n)	Germany has introduced a professional army, whereas Turkey still has ~.		→ a conscientious objector
torture (n)	The human-rights organisation Amnesty International investigates the use of ~ on prisoners.		→ torture sb (v)

## ADVANCED VOCABULARY (28) : SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
science (n)	~ deals with observed facts and the relationships among those facts.		→ a scientist (n) → scientific (adj)
a scientist (n) a researcher (n)	~s study a wide variety of subjects, such as clues to the origin of the universe. Other ~s examine the structure of cells in living organisms.		→ do research
investigate (v)	Still others ~ why we act the way we do, or try to solve complicated mathematical problems.		= examine sth (v)
an engineer (n)	Science attempts to explain how and why things happen. ~ are concerned with making things happen.		mechanical/aerospace / civil etc. engineers
discover sth (v)	About 10,000 years ago, people first ~ed how to raise animals and crops.		→ a discovery (n)
powered by	In the early 1900's, farmers began using machines ~ by gasoline or electricity.		→ powerful (adj)
a power plant (n)	~s, often called power stations, use coal, nuclear fuel, or oil to produce electricity.		→ a ~ produces electric power
an invention (n)	Computers, plastics, refrigerators, and television are only a few of the ~s that have transformed human life.		= a discovery (n) → an inventor (n)
an antibiotic (n)	~s and other new drugs have helped control most infectious diseases.		→ a drug / medicine (AE) (BE)
an advance in (n)	As a result of ~s in agricultural technology, one U.S. farmer today produces enough food for 101 people.		→ progress (n)
an assembly line (n)	~s depend on division of labour, in which small portions of a job are divided among different workers.		→ a conveyor belt (n)
manufacturing (n)	Similar developments have occurred in ~, mining, and other industries.		→ manufacture sth (v)
productivity (n)	Technological developments have made it possible to produce the same amount of goods and services with less labour and have thus greatly increased ~.		→ productive (adj)
benefit sb (v)	The advance of technology has ~ted people in numerous ways.		= profit from sth (v)
life expectancy (n) infant mortality (n)	Above all, technology has raised ~ in industrial countries to about 80 years, mainly by reducing ~ through better health care and nutrition.		→ the average ~
a vaccine (n)	~s against diseases like tetanus and polio have also contributed to higher life expectancies.		→ to vaccinate sb. (v)
repetitive (adj)	~, low-skill jobs can be boring for people to do for long periods of time.		→ monotonous (adj)
automated (adj)	~ machinery is well suited to these routine tasks, such as assembling and packaging manufactured products.		→ be on autopilot
a robot	Nowadays automobiles are painted by ~s using spray paint that would be harmful to people.		→ a robotics firm
anticipate sth (v)	On the other hand, many of the problems caused by technology have not been ~d.		→ expect sth (v)
a side-effect (n)	Once a new technology has been introduced on a wide scale, people often find that it has some unexpected ~s.		
a breakthrough (n)	~s in nuclear research, for instance, have led to the development of powerful weapons of mass destruction.		→ a major ~
pollution (n) a pollutant (n)	Most industrial countries face problems of air, water, soil, and noise ~. E.g., power plants that burn oil or other fuels to generate electricity add millions of tons of ~s to the air annually.		→ pollute sth (v)
natural resources (n)	Also, car production uses up iron and other ~.		→ raw materials
sustainable (adj)	~ forest management ensures that forests are not destroyed by wood-cutting.		→ sustainability (n)

## ADVANCED VOCABULARY (29) : ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
climate (n)	Scientists are trying to provide data in order to predict future ~ changes.		→ a ~ of hostility / distrust / suspicion
environmentally friendly (adj) an environmentalist (n)	Every consumer can protect the environment, e.g. by buying ~ products such as returnable containers. ~s are concerned about the rate at which people are depleting non-renewable resources, e.g. crude oil, and about the pollution caused by their extensive use.		→ the environment (n)  = a conservationist (n)
protect sth (v) protection (against) (n)	Conservationists try to ~ tropical rainforests from further destruction. The best ~ against skin cancer is still to avoid excessive sunbathing.		→ protective (adj)  → offer / provide ~
ecology (n)	~ is the study of the relationships between organisms and their environment.		→ ecological (adj)
interdependent (adj)	Nations have become increasingly ~ as such problems as pollution and the reduction of natural resources have grown too big for any government to handle alone.		= they depend on each other
(become) extinct (adj)	There are several theories about why dinosaurs became ~, including their competition with mammals for food		= die out (v) → extinction (n)
an endangered species (pl. species)	~ are animals or plants that are likely to become extinct in the near future, e.g. the giant panda bear.		= in danger of dying out/becoming extinct
acid rain (n)	~ is a term for rain, snow or sleet that has been polluted by acids.		→ an acid (n)
greenhouse effect (n) tropical rain forests	~ is a warming of the atmosphere and surface of our planet caused by a complex process involving sunlight and gases, and the rapid reduction of ~.		greenhouse tomatoes  → the tropics (n)
fossil fuels (n)	Most of the increase in greenhouse gases has been due to the burning of ~		= coal, oil, and natural gas
global warming (n)	Scientists assume that an increase in carbon dioxide has raised the surface temperature, thus leading to ~.		→ all around the globe (n)
contaminated (adj)	Drinking water becomes ~ if sewage leaks into the water supply.		= polluted (adj)
radiation (n)	However, nuclear ~ can be extremely dangerous, and result in a condition called ~ sickness.		→ radioactivity (n) → X-rays
waste sth (v) waste (n)	We should stop ~ing energy and other valuable resources. - nuclear / chemical / toxic / household ~ -		= squander sth (v)  = refuse / litter / junk
dump sth (v)	Environmental protesters call attention to risks such as the ~ing of radioactive and hazardous waste at sea.		→ She has ~ed her boy-friend again.
genetic engineering genetically modified	~ is the term applied to techniques that alter the hereditary material in an organism. GM food, i.e. ~ food such as tomatoes with increased flavour and shelf life are becoming more widespread.		→ a gene (n)  = genetically manipulated
cloning (n)	In 1996, a group of Scottish scientists achieved the first successful ~ of a sheep, which they named Dolly.		→ a clone of (a sheep)
a famine (n)	Many of the developing nations suffer regularly from food shortages and ~s.		→ starve (v) / die of starvation
malnutrition (n)	Roughly half a billion people on the earth suffer from ~, either from having too little food or from eating the wrong food.		→ nutrition (n) nourish sb (v)
fertile (adj)	~ soil yields good crops, whereas deserts are unsuitable for agriculture.		→ fertility (n)
a donation (n)	The world's least developed countries depend on support from wealthy nations, e.g. disaster relief and private ~s.		→ donate money (for a good cause)



## ADVANCED VOCABULARY (30) : INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
IT (information technology)	~ makes it possible for ideas to be shared by people around the globe.		an ~ company
a mobile phone (n) NOT: a <del>handy</del>	A ~ is a handy little tool you can use for making calls or receiving text messages.		= cell(ular) phone (US) → smartphone
transmit (v) data transmission (n)	This is currently the most efficient way to ~ data. Data ~ via mobile phones is common practice today.		→ ~ a disease → a transmitter (n)
virtual	Interactive computer terminals allow visitors to take a ~ walk through 19 <sup>th</sup> - century London.		→ ~ reality (n)
a cursor (n) highlight sth (v)	Computer mice control the movements of the ~, e.g. by clicking the left mouse button twice you can ~ a word.		→ to double-click
scroll (v)	You can ~ up and down a text by clicking on the ~ bar at the right-hand side of your screen.		
hard disc /disk (US) / hard drive (n)	You can save your files onto your ~ and back them up on an external hard drive.		DVD = digital versatile disc
an operating system (n)	The new ~ should be compatible with existing hardware.		e.g. Windows / Linux
reboot (v: your computer)	If your system crashes, usually all you can do is to ~ your computer.		→ boot your computer
(have) access (to sth)	Today practically all students have ~ to the Internet at home.		= the opportunity to use the WWW
invalid (adj)	The message read: "Error - your name contains an ~ character."		↔ valid (adj)
a search engine (n)	~s are tools helping users to browse through millions of websites.		→ "surf the net"
subscribe (v: to sth)	If you ~ to an online provider, you have to pay a monthly or annual fee in return for Internet access.		→ a subscription (n)
upload (files)	Users can ~ any file and then share it by posting the link on blogs, forums or in e-mails with their friends.		↔ to download
word processing (n)	~ means using a computer to create, store and print texts, usually typed on a keyboard.		→ ~ software
cut and paste (v)	This function allows you to ~ text, i.e. copy and move text between several documents.		→ mix flour and water to a smooth paste.
a spreadsheet (n)	A ~ is a computer programme where you enter data in rows and columns and carry out calculations.		→ a sheet of paper
sensitive (adj)	With hand-held computers, you use a pen to navigate around a touch- ~ screen.		≠ sensible (adj)
wireless (adj)	Most digital devices no longer rely on cables and use ~ technology.		= cordless (adj) → a telephone wire
(an e-mail) account (n)	The first thing she does every morning is to log into her e-mail ~ and check her messages.		→ contact sb via / by e-mail
an attachment (n)	Many e-mails include ~s containing text files or pictures, for example		→ please find attached
ban sth (v)	Several interest groups have called for ~ning online pornography or other content unsuitable for children.		= declare it illegal
censorship (n)	Opponents of such a move, however, claim that it would constitute ~.		→ censor / edit sth (v)
unsolicited (adj)	Many people are sick and tired of getting tons of ~ junk mail, which is also called spam.		= material that you have not asked for
bid (at auctions)	Many people use the Internet to check stock-market prices or ~ at auctions.		→ submit a ~ for sth
a teleworker (n)	Studies predict that the number of ~s, i.e. people working at home via the Internet, will steadily increase.		→ teleworking (n)
speech recognition (n)	Speech ~ software gives you the possibility to enter spoken text via a microphone.		→ recognise sth (v)
facial recognition (n)	There is another camera for ~ recognition that is linked to police headquarters.		

## ADVANCED VOCABULARY (31) : THE DIGITAL WORLD

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
a digital device (n)	A ~ is an electronic gadget that can create, generate, send, share or receive data.		→ smartphones, tablets, smartwatches etc.
to store sth. (v) to process sth. (v)	In other words, digital devices can ~ , display, or ~ information.		→ storage (n) → a microprocessor (n)
entertainment (n) home appliances (n)	Personal uses of digital devices include ~, online shopping, online banking and ~ .		→ smart refrigerators, robot vacuum cleaners ...
social media (n) instant messaging (n)	Social uses of digital devices include ~ , ~ and VoIP (= Voice over Internet Protocol).		= social networking sites
to text sb. (v)	His wife moved out after she caught him ~ing another woman.		texting = text messaging
to post sth. (v) a post (n)	If you ~ information on the internet, you make the information available online. His internet ~ about the incident got 20,000 'likes'.		→ to (un)like sb. → to share sth.
a blog (n)	A ~ is a website where someone regularly shares their thoughts or experiences about a subject.		→ to (un)follow sb.
a meme (n)	A ~ is a video, picture, or phrase that a lot of people send to each other on the internet.		
to go viral (v)	Within hours, the video about Meghan Markle had ~.		→ a computer virus
a digital native (n)	A ~ is someone who has used the internet and mobile phones since they were a child.		↔ a digital immigrant
digital divide (n)	There has been a ~ between rural and urban areas.		= gap
privacy (n) settings (n)	Being free from intrusion or disturbance in one's private life or affairs is the right to ~. Privacy ~ allow you to limit what information is available to whom.		→ protect data privacy → to set a timer etc.
PIN (n) secure (adj)	You enter your ~ on a keypad in order to gain access to a computer, ATM, etc. You can create a ~ password by using a combination of uppercase/lowercase letters, symbols, numbers.		= Personal Identification Number → data security (n)
to log in (v) access denied	Users were required to ~ to access the service. There are a number of reasons why you might receive an ~ message on your user interface.		↔ to log off → have access to
a cyberattack (n)	A ~ is an attempt to disrupt a computer system by getting into the system without permission.		→ hack into a system → a computer hacker
to delete (v)	She has ~d all of his messages on her mobile phone.		→ restore deleted files
harassment (n) cyberbullying (n)	~ is a repeated pattern of behaviour intended to scare, harm, anger, or shame a targeted individual. ~ refers to harassment using digital technologies such as social media platforms or messaging services.		→ to harass sb. (v) → online harassment (n) → to bully sb. (v) → a playground bully
reputation (n) explicit (adj) threatening (adj) to impersonate sb. (v)	Examples of online harassment include: - posting remarks intended to harm a person's ~, - publishing private, ~, or manipulated photos, - sending ~ messages, - posting false information or ~ing someone online.		↔ implicit (adj) → a threat (n)
identity theft (n)	~ is the crime of secretly obtaining personal data, for example to gain access to a bank account.		→ a thief (n)
an alias (n)	He adopted three ~es and was given passports and driving licences in his new identities.		→ a pseudonym
artificial intelligence A abbreviation (n)	~ is about computer systems simulating the human mind to make decisions and "learn". The ~ for "artificial intelligence" is AI.		artificial ↔ natural (adj) → to abbreviate sth. (v)
robotics (n)	~ and AI are related but entirely different fields. ~ involves the creation of robots to perform tasks without further intervention.		→ a robot (n)

