

ADVANCED VOCABULARY (17) : SOCIETY

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
mankind (n)	A nuclear war would be a threat to all ~.		→a human being
population (n) (densely) populated (adj)	More than half of the British ~ lives in the south. Los Angeles is one of the most densely ~ areas in the US.		= inhabited (adj) uninhabited
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 science (n)
a survey (n) surveillance (n)	A ~ of population trends showed a population decrease in rural areas. The teachers promised they would supply strict exam-room ~ to guard against cheating		= a study (n) → video ~
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.		= friends, colleagues, relatives or neighbours
join sth (v)	D. Beckham ~ed the Manchester team four years ago.		leave (v)
a majority (n) a minority (n)	The ~ was in favour of the proposal, therefore they could pass this law. Only a small ~ of voters is against the law.		→be in the ~ →~ interests (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 ~ have often been called the backbone of society. The government promised to spend more money on families from the ~.		→class-conscious (adj) = the lower class (n)
a grade (n: US)	Children start school in first ~.		= form /class (n: UK)
exploitation (n)	K. Marx claimed that the ~ of the working class would inevitably lead to revolution.		→exploit sb / sth (v)
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)	Many people have ~s against foreigners.		→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
a benefit (n)	The government supports its people by paying child, housing or unemployment ~s.		→a ~ match / concert
mother tongue (n)	Your ~ is your native language, as opposed to second languages studied at school or work.		You need your tongue for tasting and talking.
a chore (n) domestic (adj)	Feeding his dog was one of his daily ~ he really enjoyed, but he couldn't stand washing the dishes. Unlike other teenagers, she has many ~ duties, e.g. hoovering the floor and cutting the grass.		= a small task, esp. housework
divorced (adj)	Statistics show that most ~ men remarry and have second families.		→get a divorce (n)
abortion (n)	~ means deliberately ending a pregnancy at an early stage.		→have an ~ →be pro-/anti ~
contraception (n) a contraceptive (n)	~ refers to the use of any method, drug, or device to prevent pregnancy. The anti-baby pill is an oral ~ widely used in Western countries.		→conceive a baby
an addict (n) (be) addicted (to sth)	A drug ~ finds it almost impossible to stop using drugs. An ~ gambler will allow himself to lose great 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)
the three Rs	The ~s, i.e. reading, writing and arithmetic, are thought to be 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: UK)	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)
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.		
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
a gym(nasium) (n)	We have PE in the ~ twice a week.		→physical education
favourite (adj)	Strangely enough, his ~ subject was English.		→favour sth
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) →a high degree of stress
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 ~ 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
meet the requirements	Unfortunately, he failed to meet the school's ~ for graduation		→sth that is required
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.		→at every 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
ethnic (adj)	These and other measures were aimed at preventing any major change in the ~ make-up of America's population.		→ an ~ minority
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)	~ is the legal right to belong to a typical country.		= 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
an alien (n)	In the process, ~s have to demonstrate their knowledge of US history and government, and take an oath pledging loyalty to the US.		→ undocumented ~s
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
racial 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 section of society.		→ segregated schools
interracial relationships	Many Blacks are impatient with the slow rate of progress in ~.		→ people of all races the human race
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
a majority (n)	By 2010, four of the fifty US states are expected to have		a minority (n)

	a ~ of Spanish speakers.		
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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 ~ is to inform people about the latest news.		= newspapers or magazines (daily, weekly or monthly)
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 ~, especially of young viewers, have changed over the last decades, with children spending more and more time watching TV.		→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 the audience, as measured by the number of people 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 video recorder, 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)
retrieve sth (v)	Using specialised software, it is often possible to ~ data on a damaged computer disk.		= find and restore deleted information

ADVANCED VOCABULARY (21) : MASS MEDIA (2ND PART)

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
freedom of the press (n)	In 1791, the American Bill of Rights guaranteed American citizens the ~.		→ a free press
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.		= popular papers → 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 Cher often complain about being persecuted by photographers.		= well-known persons
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 60 different television channels via cable TV.		
"pay-per-view" TV	In ~, a subscriber pays a fee in order 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)
be financed by (v)	It is ~ mainly ~ the US government and various foundations.		
a presenter (n)	A ~ is the person who introduces different sections of radio or television programme.		= an announcer (AmE)
coverage (n)	Several channels provided complete ~ of all competitions at the Olympic Games.		→ report / cover events
news agencies (n)	TV and radio stations as well as newspapers rely to a large extent on ~ which gather news worldwide and provide the media with information.		e.g. AP or Reuters
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.		
censorship (n)	But producers emphasise that the constitution bans any ~ of the media.		→ heavily censored
edit sth out (v)	They have ~ed out all references to her father in the interview.		= 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
a criminal (n) criminal (adj)	The police were able to arrest two of the ~s last night. He was found guilty of several ~ offences.		→release a ~ →a ~ court / judge (n)
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 ~s of the FBI into the causes of the air crash have 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)
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 ~
frighten sb (v) a thief (n ; pl: thieves) a burglary (n)	She has always been ~ed of travelling by plane. 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.		→frightening (adj) → a theft (n) →a burglar (n) a ~ alarm (n)
suspicious (adj) a suspect (n)	Two police officers on patrol became ~ when they saw five men waiting outside the house. 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) a clue (n)	Professor Stern studies and ~s the behaviour of juvenile delinquents. Police divers searched the bed of the river for ~s to his death.		→an observer (n) →He really doesn't have a ~.
an interrogation (n) arrest (sb for sth) (v)	During his second ~ the arrested man confessed to another murder. He was ~ed for illegal possession of weapons. If you are ~ed, you have the right to remain silent.		→question sb (v) →a cross-examination →make an ~ (n) →be under ~
solitary confinement a guard (n)	He was kept in ~ after he had been threatened by other prisoners. He was allowed out of prison for an hour with two ~s in order to get married.		= in isolation →confine sth (v) →a prison ~ (n) →a body~ (n)
escape from (v) bribe sb (v)	There is hardly any possibility of ~ing from a high-security jail. When they tried to ~ one of the guards with cigarettes they were punished.		→an ~ (n) →an attempted ~ (n) →bribery and corruption
an informer (n) a reward (n)	They received a tip from an anonymous ~. They are offering a \$ 50,000 ~ for any information leading to the man's arrest.		→inform sb (v) →reward (sb for sth) (v)
check sth (v) a check (n)	- ~ cars / drivers' licences / the identity of a person - A French woman was stopped at an identity ~ and arrested.		↯ control sth (v) →double-~ (v)
a fine (n) a raid (n)	He will either have to pay a ~ of \$30,000 or go to prison. The police have carried out several drug ~s at night-clubs in Central London.		→a parking ticket (n) →raid sth (v)
overpower sb (v) execute sb (v)	Fortunately two customers managed to ~ the bank robber. The government of Iran has repeatedly demanded that S. Rushdie is handed over to be ~ed.		= overwhelm (v) →the death penalty (n)
arson (n) extort (money from sb : v)	~ refers to the crime of deliberately setting fire to a building or property. By threatening shopkeepers the gang was able to ~ money from 30 local businesses.		→an arsonist (n) →extortion (n)

ADVANCED VOCABULARY (23) : MORE LAW AND ORDER

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
public order (n)	He has already been arrested twice for a ~ offence, one of them being a breach of the peace.		→ maintain / restore ~
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.		→ an ~ immigrant (n) → 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.		= proof (n)
lack of evidence (n)	- clear / convincing / written ~.		
prove sth. (v)	All charges against him were dropped for ~.		= proven (US)
a court (of law) (n)	Everybody is innocent until ~d guilty.		
take sb to court	His case will be heard in ~ next month.		→ the Supreme Court
	It was decided that there was not enough evidence to take the two suspects ~.		= sue sb (v)
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)	A ~ is a formal meeting at a court of law, at which a judge or jury listens to the evidence and decides whether a person is guilty of a crime.		→ the right to a fair ~
deny sth (v)	When he was questioned by the police he ~ed 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.		→ an accusation (n)
	- ~ sb of murder / theft / robbery / burglary / rape -		
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 (US)
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 another person to commit a crime.		→ be involved in sth
acquit (sb of sth : v)	Eventually both defendants were ~ted of murder.		↔ convict sb (v)
a sentence (n)	He is serving his ~ in a low-security prison.		→ a jail / prison / life / death ~
sentence sb (v)	The murderer was ~d to twenty years in prison.		
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.		→ slaughter a pig
punishment (n)	The ~ should fit the crime.		→ punish sb (v)
	- a light / heavy / cruel ~ -		→ capital ~
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)
a deterrent (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?		→ NYSE (New York Stock Exchange)
a stockbroker (n)	A ~ is a person whose job it is to buy and sell stocks or shares to investors.		
a shareholder (n)	The ~s of a company are all the people or organisations owning some of its shares.		→ a share index (e.g. the Dow- Jones)
the balance of payments (n)	A country's ~ is the difference, over a period of time, between the payments it makes for imports, and the payments it receives for exports.		→ the trade balance
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
owe (sb money) (v)	If you ~ somebody money, you are under an obligation to repay for something you have received.		→ She still ~s me \$ 5.
debt (n)	She borrowed a considerable sum of money several years ago and she is still paying off her ~.		→ be in ~
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)
the standard of living	The last fifty years have seen an unprecedented increase		= sb's living standard

(n)	in the ~ in Western Europe.		
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ADVANCED VOCABULARY (25) : THE ECONOMY (II)

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
supply and demand (n)	One of the basic assumptions in economics is that free markets will produce a balance between ~.		→a supplier (n)
a competitor (n)	Unfortunately, their main ~s have developed products that are superior to their own models.		→competition (n) →compete (v) (with sb)
a merger (n)	The ~ between Daimler and Chrysler gave rise to the largest company in Germany.		→merge (v: with sb)
the employees (n) hire sb (v)	As the ~s in this shop are very helpful, I always do my shopping there. They ~d a dozen workers in order to renovate their house.		= the staff (n) = employ sb (v)
dismiss sb (v) (make sb) redundant (adj)	He was ~ed for stealing money from the till. The management of the company is planning to make further staff ~.		= fire sb = sack sb (v) →redundancies (n)
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 (n) unemployment benefit (n)	National ~ figures have fallen for the sixth consecutive month. The number of people on the dole, i.e. receiving ~, has declined.		→rate of ~ (n) →unemployed (adj)
a vacancy (n)	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)	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 ~.		= ~ pay / 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
a consumer society (n)	In today's ~, almost everybody can afford to go on a holiday abroad.		→consume sth (v) consumption (of: n)
(make) a fortune (n)	Like many other clever investors, he made a ~ on the stock exchange two years ago.		= become wealthy
(the) turnover of a company (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.		→head (v) ~ a government ~ a delegation
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 2002. ~ 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)	A growing number of citizens choose to ~ voting (= not to 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, which then becomes law.
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 2000 our country is celebrating the tenth anniversary of German ~		→unify sth (v)
a predecessor (n)	The Prime Minister has repeatedly claimed 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)
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 refugee (n)	~s are people trying to escape from political, religious, or military persecution.		→a refugee camp (n)
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 inflicted on sb in return for what one has suffered. The boy slapped his sister, who ~ by kicking him furiously under the table.		→an act of ~ (n) = take revenge on sb
death penalty (n)	Several human rights organisations have called upon the US to abolish the ~ (= stop executing people).		→execute sb (v) execution (n)
impose (v: sth on sb) sanctions (n)	The United Nations have ~d sanctions against Iraq in retaliation for severe human rights violations. ~ are economic or military measures to enforce international law.		= place on sb as a punishment
defuse (a crisis) (v)	US Foreign Secretary M. Albright has repeatedly 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. Treaties take effect either immediately on signature or, more often, on ratification.		→a peace ~
wage war (against)	The country has left the negotiating table and is now planning to ~ against its neighbours.		→a declaration of war
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 May 8 1945, the Third Reich ~ to the allied forces.		→admit defeat
military service (n)	The United States have introduced a professional army, whereas Germany still has ~.		→do / refuse ~ →a conscientious objector
torture (n)	The human-rights organisation Amnesty International		→torture sb (v)

	investigates and publicises the use of ~ on prisoners.		
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ADVANCED VOCABULARY (28) : SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
science (n) scientific (adj)	~ deals with observed facts and the relationships among those facts. The twentieth century has witnessed a dramatic increase in ~ progress.		→a scientist (n) →the ~ community (n)
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)
technology (n)	Science attempts to explain how and why things happen. ~ is concerned with making things happen.		→technological (adj)
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, lasers, plastics, refrigerators, and television are only a few of the ~s that have transformed human life in our century.		→an inventor (n) inventive (adj)
an antibiotic (n)	~s and other new drugs have helped control most infectious diseases.		
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)
leisure time (n)	Increased productivity gives workers more ~ and has made it possible to introduce paid vacations.		= free time (n)
life expectancy (n) infant mortality (n)	Above all, technology has raised ~ in industrial countries to about 75 years, mainly by reducing ~ through such public health practices as sanitation and immunisation and better health care and nutrition.		→the average ~
repetitive (adj)	~, low-skill jobs can be boring for people to do for long periods of time.		→monotonous (adj)
automation (n) automated (adj)	~ will continue to free many workers from monotonous and unsatisfactory jobs. ~ machinery is well suited to these routine tasks, such as assembling and packaging manufactured products.		
a robot	Nowadays automobiles are painted by ~s using spray paint that would be harmful to people.		
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.		
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) a breakthrough (n)	Also, car production uses up iron and other ~. ~s in nuclear research, for instance, have led to the development of powerful weapons of mass destruction.		→a major ~
a challenge (n)	One of the greatest ~s today is to spread technology's benefits to the people of developing countries.		→challenge sb (v)

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
the environment (n) environmental (adj) an environmentalist (n)	Are we doing enough to protect the ~ or do we need stricter laws? ~ pollution is one of the negative consequences of inventions such as petrol-powered engines. ~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.		→ ~ly friendly products = a conservationist (n)
protect sth (v) protection (against sth) (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 the inability of dinosaurs to compete successfully 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.		= is 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. Exposure to too much radiation can 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 a gene (n)	~ is the term applied to techniques that alter the hereditary material in an organism. Special ~s have been engineered into tomato plants to produce tomatoes with increased flavour and shelf life.		→ GM food (genetically modified)
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 ~.		→ donate money (for a good cause)

ADVANCED VOCABULARY (30) : INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

FORMS	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION	RELATED EXPRESSIONS
IT (information technology)	~ and systems of transportation make it possible for ideas to be shared by people around the globe.		
a mobile phone (n)	A ~ is a handy little tool you can use for making calls or receiving text messages.		=cell(ular) phone (US) NOT: a handy
transmit (v)	With SMS (Short Message Service), you are able to ~ up to 160 characters.		→ ~ a disease
data transmission (n)	However, data ~ via mobile phones is still agonisingly slow.		→be in agony
a cursor (n) click sth (v)	A computer mouse controls the movements of the ~ on the computer screen, e.g. by ~ing the left mouse button twice you can highlight a word.		→highlight sth
scroll (v)	You can ~ up and down a text by clicking on the ~ bar at the right-hand side of your screen.		
a hard disk (n)	You can save your files onto your ~ and back them up onto floppy disks.		
reboot (v: your computer)	If your system crashes, usually all you can do is to ~ your computer.		
(have) access (to sth)	An increasing number of 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)
download (files)	Most providers ask customers to ~ the software needed to run their applications.		
word processing (n)	~ means using a computer to create, store and print texts, usually typed on a keyboard.		→ ~ software
cut and paste (v)	This functions 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 used for financial planning: you enter data in rows and columns and the programme calculates costs etc. from it.		→a sheet of paper
an operating system (n)	The new ~ should be compatible with existing hardware.		e.g. Windows / Linux
sensitive (adj)	With hand-held computers, you use a pen to navigate around a touch- ~ screen.		≠ sensible (adj)
wireless (adj)	An increasing number of keyboards use infrared ~ technology.		→a telephone wire →barbed wire
converge (v: with sth)	Several companies are working on ~ TV sets with PCs.		→convergence (n)
(an e-mail) account (n)	The first thing she does every morning is to log into her e-mail ~ and check her mail.		→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)
virtual	Interactive computer terminals allow visitors to take a ~ walk through 19 th -century London.		→ ~ reality (n)

