

✓✓ Unit 8A

1. Prevention /pri'vɛnʃən/ noun

when something bad is stopped from happening.

E.g.: Educating new drivers is important for the prevention of accidents.

2. Metropolitan /'metrə'pɒlətən/ \$ -'pa:-/ adjective

relating or belonging to a very large city.

E.g.: a metropolitan area of South Australia.

3. look out for somebody/something phrasal verb

to pay attention to what is happening around you, so that you will notice a particular person or thing if you see them.

E.g.: Look out for your aunt while you're at the station.

4. Burglarize /'bɜ:gleraɪz/ \$ 'bɜ:r-/ verb

to go into a building and steal things

SYN burgle

E.g.: My apartment has been burglarized.

5. Accuse /ə'kjuz/ verb

to say that you believe someone is guilty of a crime or of doing something bad.

E.g.: He was accused of murder.

6. Mugger /'mʌgə/

\$ -ər/ noun

someone who attacks people in a public place and robs them.

E.g.: Heaven forbid a mugger interfere with your exercise program.

7. Jury /'dʒʊəri/ \$ 'dʒʊri/ noun

a group of often 12 ordinary people who listen to the details of a case in court and decide whether someone is guilty or not.

E.g.: the members of the jury.

8. Smuggling /'smʌglɪŋ/ noun

the crime of taking something illegally from one country to another.

E.g.: He was arrested in connection with drug smuggling.

9. Stalk /stɔ:k/ \$ stw:k/ noun

a long narrow part of a plant that supports leaves, fruits, or flowers.

E.g.: celery stalks.

10. Burglar /'bɜ:gla/ \$ 'bɜ:rglər/ noun

someone who goes into houses, shops etc to steal things.

E.g.: He got into bed as carefully as a burglar climbing through a window.

11. Vandalize /'vændəl-aɪz/ verb

to damage or destroy things deliberately, especially public property.

E.g.: The cemetery was vandalized during the night.



12. Mug /mʌg/ verb

to attack someone and rob them in a public place.

E.g.: A lot of people won't go out alone at night because they're afraid of being mugged.

13. Bribe /braɪb/ verb

to illegally give someone, especially a public official, money or a gift in order to persuade them to do something for you.

E.g.: The only way we could get into the country was by bribing the border officials.

14. Stub /stʌb/ noun

a piece of a cheque left in a cheque book as a record after the main part has been torn out. **E.g.:** a check stub.

15. Snatch /snætʃ/ verb

to take someone away from a person or place, especially by force.

E.g.: Vargas was snatched from his home by two armed men.

16. Demonstrate /'demənstreɪt/ verb

to show or describe how to do something or how something works.

E.g.: Instructors should demonstrate new movements before letting the class try them.

17. Scam /skæm/ noun

a clever but dishonest way to get money.

E.g.: He got involved in a credit card scam.

18. Cosy /'kəʊzi \$ 'kouzi/ adjective

a situation that is cosy is comfortable and friendly.

E.g.: a cosy chat

Cozy /'kəʊzi \$ 'kou-/ adjective
the usual American spelling of cosy.

19. Shudder /'ʃʌdə \$ -ər/ verb

to shake for a short time because you are afraid or cold, or because you think something is very unpleasant.

E.g.: Maria shuddered as she stepped outside.

20. Drag /dræg/ verb

to move words, pictures etc on a computer screen by pulling them along with the mouse. **E.g.:** You can drag and drop text like this.

21. Widower /'wɪdəʊə \$ -douər/ noun

a man whose wife has died and who has not married again.

E.g.: Fat Vince is a widower too.

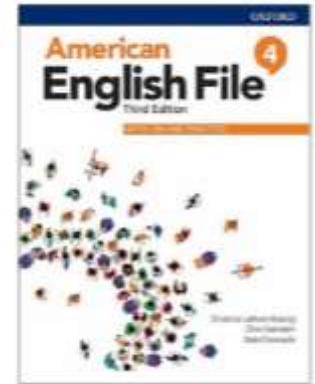
22. prey on somebody/something

/preɪ/

phrasal verb

to try to deceive or harm weaker people.

E.g.: religious cults that specialize in preying on young people.



23. **Alongside** /ə,lonj'saɪd/ \$ ə,lon:ŋ-/
adverb, preposition

used to say that people or things do something or exist together at the same time.

24. **smash something ↔ up**
phrasal verb

to deliberately destroy something by hitting it.

E.g.: Hooligans started smashing the place up.

25. **Bundle** /'bʌndl/ noun

a number of things that belong or are dealt with together.

E.g.: bundles of data.

26. **Wary** /'weəri/ \$ 'wəri/ adjective
someone who is wary is careful because they think something might be dangerous or harmful.

E.g.: I'm a bit wary of driving in this fog.

27. **Unoccupied** /ʌn'vəkjəpəɪd/ \$ -'a:k-/ adjective

a seat, house, room etc that is unoccupied has no one in it.

E.g.: Many of the old houses that back onto the railway are now unoccupied.

28. **self-defence** /dɪ'fens/ noun
something you do to protect yourself or your property.

E.g.: He shot him in self-defence.

✓✓ Unit 8A - Listening

1. **route** /ru:t/ \$ ru:t, rəʊt/ noun
a way from one place to another.

E.g.: What's the best route to Cambridge?

2. **in advance** /əd'veəns/ phrase
before something happens or is expected to happen.

E.g.: I should warn you in advance that I'm not a very good dancer.

3. **Assertive** /ə'sɜ:tɪv/ \$ -ɜ:r-/ adjective
behaving in a confident way, so that people notice you.

E.g.: an assertive, ambitious woman.

4. **Vulnerable** /'vʌlnərəbəl/ adjective
someone who is vulnerable can be easily harmed or hurt.

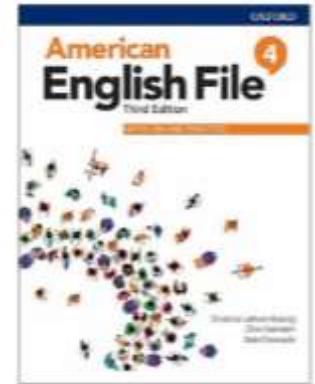
OPP invulnerable

E.g.: He took advantage of me when I was at my most vulnerable.

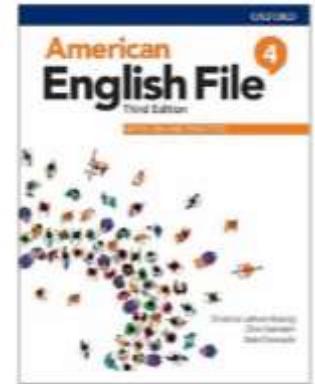
5. **Hooded** /'hʊdɪd/ adjective
having or wearing a hood.

E.g.: a hooded cape.

6. **Snatch** /snætʃ/ verb
to take something away from someone with a quick, often violent, movement.



7. Instinct /'instɪŋkt/ noun
a natural tendency to behave in a particular way or a natural ability to know something, which is not learned.
E.g.: Animals have a natural instinct for survival.
8. Trustworthy /'trʌst, wɜːði/ noun
able to be trusted and depended on.
E.g.: Most of our employees are pretty trustworthy, I think.
- ✓✓ Unit 8B**
1. Gossip /'gɔːsɪp/ noun
information that is passed from one person to another about other people's behaviour and private lives, often including unkind or untrue remarks.
E.g.: What's the latest gossip?
2. Deny /dɪ'nai/ verb
to say that something is not true, or that you do not believe something.
E.g.: I can't deny her remarks hurt me.
3. Ramen /'raː.men//'raː.men/ noun
a Japanese meat or fish soup containing noodles (= long thin strips made from flour, water, and egg) and vegetables.
4. Defeat /dɪ'fiːt/ noun
failure to win or succeed.
E.g.: She was a woman who hated to admit defeat.
5. Tab /tæb/ verb
identify as being of a specified type or suitable for a specified position.
E.g.: "he was tabbed as an astronaut candidate in 1992"
6. Merger /'mɜːdʒər/ noun
the joining together of two or more companies or organizations to form one larger one.
E.g.: a proposed merger between two of the largest software companies.
7. Route /ruːt/ noun
a way from one place to another.
E.g.: What's the best route to Cambridge?
8. Uphill /'ʌp'hil/ adjective
towards the top of a hill
OPP downhill
E.g.: an uphill climb
9. Hilly /'hili/ adjective
having a lot of hills.
E.g.: The vineyards are hilly and difficult to cultivate.
10. Vineyard /'vɪnjdər/ noun
a piece of land where grapevines are grown in order to produce wine.
E.g.: The surrounding terracing is all that remains of Prague's vineyards.



11. **Brasserie** /'bræsəri/ \$,bræsə'ri:/ noun
a cheap informal restaurant, usually serving French food.

E.g.: Mustard's role in a bistro or brasserie is varied.

12. **Misleading** /mɪs'li:dɪŋ/ adjective
likely to make someone believe something that is not true.
E.g.: The article was misleading, and the newspaper has apologized.

13. **wipe something off something**
phrasal verb
to reduce the value of shares or prices by a particular amount.
E.g.: Nearly £7 billion has been wiped off share prices worldwide.

14. **Impersonate** /ɪm'pɜ:səneɪt/ \$ -ɜ:r-/ verb
to pretend to be someone else by copying their appearance, voice, and behaviour, especially in order to deceive people.
E.g.: Do you know it is a very serious offence to impersonate a police officer?

15. **Timeline** /'taɪmlайн/ noun
a plan for when things will happen or how long you think something will take.
E.g.: The timeline for the project is optimistic.

16. **Purport** /pɜ:t/ \$ pɜ:r'pɔ:rt/ verb
to claim to be or do something, even if this is not true.
E.g.: Two undercover officers purporting to be dealers infiltrated the gang.

17. **Doctor** /'dɒktə/ \$ 'dɑ:ktrə/ verb
to dishonestly change something in order to gain an advantage.
E.g.: He had doctored his passport to pass her off as his daughter.

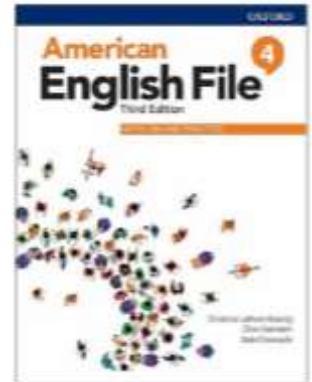
18. **Accurate** /'ækjərət/ adjective
correct and true in every detail.
OPP inaccurate
E.g.: The brochure tries to give a fair and accurate description of each hotel.

19. **Hoaxer** /'həʊk.sər// 'həʊk.sə/ noun
a person who carries out a trick or plan to deceive people, such as telling the police there is a bomb somewhere when there is not.

20. **Hook** /hʊk/ noun
something that is attractive and gets people's interest and attention.
SYN draw
E.g.: You always need a bit of a hook to get people to go to the theatre.

21. **Legitimate** /lə'dʒɪtɪmət/ adjective
acceptable or allowed by law
E.g.: Their business operations are perfectly legitimate.

22. **Trustworthy** /'trəst, wɜ:ði/ \$ -ɜ:r-/ adjective
able to be trusted and depended on.
E.g.: Most of our employees are pretty trustworthy, I think.



✓✓ Unit 8B –Listening

1. Nutritionist /nju: 'trɪʃənist \$ nu:-/

noun

someone who has a special knowledge of nutrition.

E.g.: Then he looked for a nutritionist.

2. Authentic /ə: 'θentɪk \$ ə:-/

adjective

based on facts.

E.g.: an authentic account.