

✓✓ Unit 9A

1. Scandal /'skændl/ noun

talk about dishonest or immoral things that famous or important people are believed to have done.

E.g.: The magazine is full of gossip and scandal.

2. Publicity /pʌ'blisəti/ noun

the attention that someone or something gets from newspapers, television etc

E.g.: Standards in education have received much publicity over the last few years.

3. Sue /sju: \$ su:/ verb

to make a legal claim against someone, especially for money, because they have harmed you in some way.

E.g.: If the builders don't fulfil their side of the contract, we'll sue.

4. Consumer /kən'sju:mə \$ - 'su:mər/ noun

someone who buys and uses products and services.

E.g.: Consumers will soon be paying higher airfares.

5. Intellectual /'ɪntə'lektʃuəl / adjective

relating to the ability to understand things and think intelligently.

E.g.: a job that requires considerable intellectual effort.

6. Impression /ɪm'preʃən/ noun

the opinion or feeling you have about someone or something because of the way they seem.

E.g.: When we looked around the school we got a very good impression.

7. Airbrush /'eəbrʌʃ \$ 'er-/ verb

to use an airbrush to make a picture or photograph look better.

E.g.: Gavin would have to be bribed to airbrush out my entire body.

8. junk food /'dʒʌŋk ,fu:d/ noun

food that is not healthy, for example because it contains a lot of fat, sugar etc

E.g.: It's too easy to end up living off junk food.

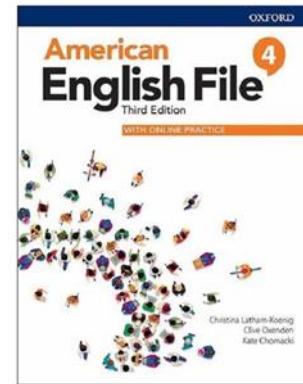
9. Banned /bænd/ adjective

not officially allowed to meet, exist, or be used. **E.g.:** Leaders of the banned party were arrested last night.

10. Extravagant /ɪk'strævəgənt/ adjective

doing or using something too much or more than is necessary.

E.g.: Don't be too extravagant with the wine.



11. Advocate /'ædvəkeɪt/ verb
to publicly support a particular way of doing something.
E.g.: Extremists were openly advocating violence.

12. Virtue /'vɜ:tʃu: \$ 'vɜ:r-/ noun
a particular good quality in someone's character. **OPP vice**
E.g.: Among her many virtues are loyalty, courage, and truthfulness.

13. Fleece /fli:s/ verb
to charge someone too much money for something, especially by tricking them.
E.g.: The Crown Prosecution Service is seeking to seize up to £40m that he fleeced from 16,000 people.

14. Initially /ɪ'nɪʃəli/ adverb
at the beginning
E.g.: Stan initially wanted to go to medical school.

15. Evolve /ɪ'vɒlv \$ ɪ'va:lv/ verb
to develop and change gradually over a long period of time.
E.g.: The school has evolved its own style of teaching.

16. Distribute /dɪ'stribju:t/ verb
to supply goods to shops and companies so that they can sell them.
E.g.: Milk is distributed to the local shops by Herald's Dairies.

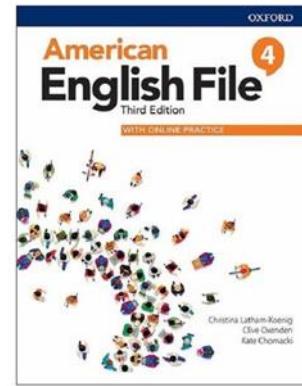
17. Coin /kɔɪn/ noun
a piece of metal, usually flat and round, that is used as money.
E.g.: The depictions on paper money and coins reinforce national icons and symbols.

18. Disposable /dɪ'spəzəbəl \$ -'spou-/ adjective intended to be used once or for a short time and then thrown away.
E.g.: disposable nappies

19. Generic /dʒə'nerɪk/ adjective
a generic product does not have a special name to show that it is made by a particular company.
E.g.: generic drugs.

20. Compatible /kəm'pætəbəl/ adjective
able to exist or be used together without causing problems.
E.g.: Stephen's political views often weren't compatible with her own.

21. Imposing /ɪm'pəuzɪŋ \$ -'poo-/ adjective
large, impressive, and appearing important.
E.g.: an imposing building



22. **Plausible** /'plə:zəbəl/ \$ 'plə:-/

adjective

reasonable and likely to be true or successful

OPP implausible

E.g.: His story certainly sounds plausible.

23. **Exploit** /ɪk'splɔɪt/ verb

to try to get as much as you can out of a situation, sometimes unfairly.

E.g.: The violence was blamed on thugs exploiting the situation.

24. **Cynical** /'sɪnɪkəl/ adjective

not caring that something might not be morally right, might hurt someone etc, when you are trying to get something for yourself.

E.g.: a cynical disregard for international agreements.

25. **Inevitable** /ɪ'nevətəbəl/ adjective

certain to happen and impossible to avoid.

E.g.: A further escalation of the crisis now seems inevitable.

26. **Inferior** /ɪn'fɪəriə/ \$ -'fɪriər/

adjective

not good, or not as good as someone or something else

OPP superior

E.g.: I felt very inferior among all those academics.

27. **Retail** /'ri:teɪl/

noun

the sale of goods in shops to customers, for their own use and not for selling to anyone else.

E.g.: a manager with twenty years' experience in the retail business.

28. **Enormously** /ɪ'nɔ:məsli/ \$ 'ɔ:r-/

adverb

very or very much

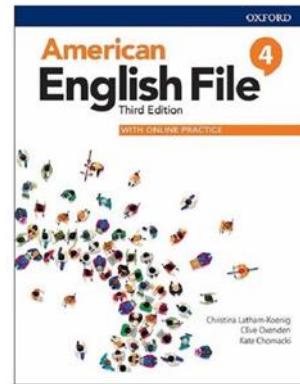
SYN hugely

E.g.: an enormously successful actor

29. **Refund** /'ri:fʌnd/ noun

an amount of money that is given back to you if you are not satisfied with the goods or services that you have paid for.

E.g.: They refused to give me a refund.



✓✓ Unit 9A - Listening

1. bear (something) in mind

to remember a fact or piece of information that is important or could be useful in the future.

SYN keep (something) in mind

E.g.: Bear in mind that some children will need help.

2. Incidentally /,ɪn'se'dentəli/ adverb

in a way that was not planned, but as a result of something else.

E.g.: Quite incidentally, I got some useful information at the party.

3. Manufacture /,mæn'ʃə'fæktʃə/ \$ -ər/ verb

to use machines to make goods or materials, usually in large numbers or amounts.

E.g.: the company that manufactured the drug.

4. Consumer /kən'sju:mə/ \$ -'su:mər/ noun

someone who buys and uses products and services.

E.g.: Consumers will soon be paying higher airfares.

5. Accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/ verb

to happen or exist at the same time as something else.

E.g.: The disease is accompanied by sneezing and fever.

6. Airbrush /'eəbrʌʃ/ \$ 'er-/ verb

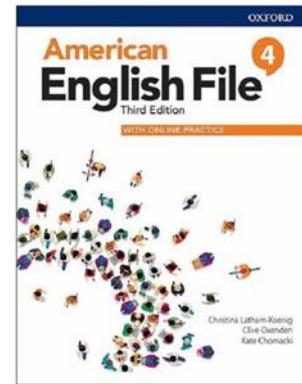
to use an airbrush to make a picture or photograph look better.

E.g.: Gavin would have to be bribed to airbrush out my entire body.

7. Commission /kə'miʃən/ verb

to formally ask someone to write an official report, produce a work of art for you etc.

E.g.: The report was commissioned by the Welsh Office.

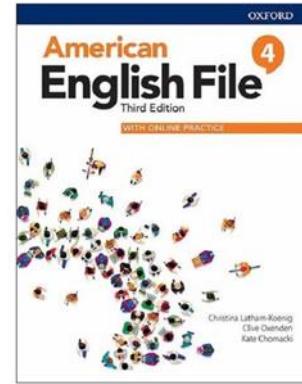


✓✓ Unit 9B

1. Fundamental /'fʌndə'mentl/ adjective very necessary and important.
E.g.: fundamental human rights.
2. Sprawling /'sprɔ:liŋ/ \$ 'sprɔ:l-/ adjective spreading over a wide area in an untidy or unattractive way.
E.g.: a vast, sprawling city.
3. Prioritize /pri'vərtaɪz/ \$ -'ɔ:r-/ verb to put several things, problems etc in order of importance, so that you can deal with the most important ones first.
E.g.: You need to prioritize your tasks.
4. Orientation /ɔ:riən'teɪʃən, 'ɔ:ri-/ noun the angle or position of an object, or the direction in which it is facing.
E.g.: And the religious orientation it reflects is unmistakably Essene.
5. Wander /'wɔndə/ \$ 'wa:ndər/ verb to walk slowly across or around an area, usually without a clear direction or purpose.
E.g.: She wandered aimlessly about the house.
6. Dominate /'dəməneɪt/ \$ 'da:-/ verb to be larger and more noticeable than anything else in a place.
E.g.: The cathedral dominates the city.

7. Commerce /'kɔmɜ:s/ \$ 'kə:mɜ:rs/ noun the buying and selling of goods and services.
SYN trade
E.g.: measures promoting local commerce and industry.
8. Temple /'tempəl/ noun a building where people go to worship, in the Jewish, Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh, and Mormon religions.
E.g.: They had been to so many temples and doused themselves with so much holy water, their souls were transparent.
9. Outskirts /'aʊtskɜ:ts/ \$ -z:r-/ noun the parts of a town or city that are furthest from the centre.
E.g.: They live on the outskirts of Paris.
10. Overpopulation /əʊvəpəpju'leɪʃən/ \$ 'ouvrəpə:p-/ noun when there are too many people living in a particular place.
E.g.: efforts to reduce overpopulation





11. Approximate /ə'prɒksəmət/ \$ ə'præk-/ adjective

an approximate number, amount, or time is close to the exact number, amount etc, but could be a little bit more or less than it.

SYN rough

OPP exact

E.g.: What is the approximate number of students in each class?

12. megacity /'meɡə,siti/ noun

a very large city that has a population of more than 10 million people and that is often made of two or more urban areas that have grown so much that they are connected.

E.g.: Lagos is a mega-city that now stretches over roughly 300 square km.

13. coastal /'kəʊstl/ \$ 'koustl/ adjective

in the sea or on the land near the coast.

E.g.: the coastal waters of Britain.

14. Showpiece /'ʃəʊpi:s/ \$ 'ʃoo-/ noun

something that an organization, government etc wants people to see, because it is a very good or successful example.

E.g.: The new stadium is a showpiece for the Greeks.

15. Abundance /ə'bʌndəns/ noun

a large quantity of something.

E.g.: an abundance of wavy red hair.

16. Perk /pɜ:k/ \$ pɜ:rk/ noun

something that you get legally from your work in addition to your wages, such as goods, meals, or a car.

E.g.: theatre tickets and other perks.

17. Banish /'bæniʃ/ verb

to not allow someone or something to stay in a particular place.

E.g.: I was banished to a distant corridor.

18. Corporation /kɔ:pə'reiʃən/ \$,kɔ:r-/ noun

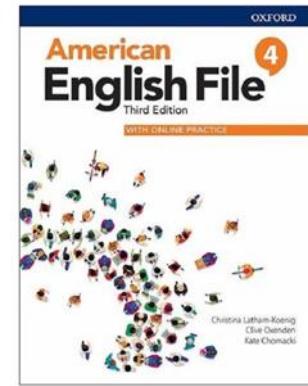
a big company, or a group of companies acting together as a single organization. **E.g.:** He works for a large American corporation.

19. Modernize /'mɒdənaɪz/ \$ 'ma:dər-/ verb

to make something such as a system or building more modern.

E.g.: They need more funds to modernize the country's telephone system.





20. Convenience /kən'vi:nɪəns/ noun
the quality of being suitable or useful for a particular purpose, especially by making something easier or saving you time. **E.g.:** Ready meals sell well because of their convenience.

21. Chilly /'tʃili/ adjective
chilly weather or places are cold enough to make you feel uncomfortable.
E.g.: a chilly November morning.

22. Concentrate /'kɒnseṇtret/ noun
a substance or liquid which has been made stronger by removing most of the water from it.
E.g.: orange juice concentrate.

23. Strive /straɪv/ verb
to make a great effort to achieve something.
E.g.: I was still striving to be successful.

24. Fulfilling /'fʊl'fɪlɪŋ/ adjective
making you feel happy and satisfied because you are doing interesting, useful, or important things.
SYN satisfying
E.g.: Nursing is still one of the most fulfilling careers.

25. Sparse /spa:s/ adjective
existing only in small amounts
sparsely adverb

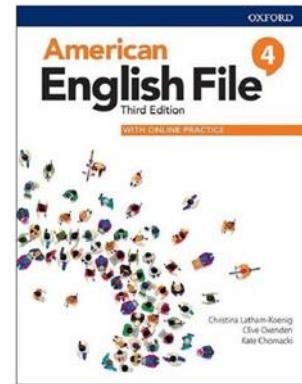
26. Accommodation /ə,kɒmə'deɪʃən/ noun
a place for someone to stay, live, or work. **E.g.:** The price for the holiday includes flights and accommodation.

27. Multicultural /,mʌlti'kʌltʃərəl/ adjective
involving or including people or ideas from many different countries, races, or religions.
E.g.: a multicultural society.

28. Vandalism /'vændəl-izəm/ noun
the crime of deliberately damaging things, especially public property.
E.g.: Coun Oliver Blease said it would be an act of civic vandalism.

29. Trilingual /,trai'linjwəl/ adjective
using three languages.
E.g.: a trilingual medieval inscription.





✓✓ Unit 9B – Listening

1. Winding /'wain.dɪŋ/ noun
a twisting movement or course.
E.g.: the windings of the stream.
2. Gondola /'gəndələ/ \$ 'ga:n-, ga:n'doulə/ noun
a long narrow boat with a flat bottom and high points at each end, used on the canals in Venice in Italy.
E.g.: The Grand Canal was wider than she'd anticipated, teeming with water-buses and motorboats, barges and gondolas.
3. lawn mower /'lɔ:n,məʊ.ər/ noun
a machine that you use to cut grass.
E.g.: I even bought a lawn mower.
4. Rustic /'rʌstɪk/ adjective
simple, old-fashioned, and not spoiled by modern developments, in a way that is typical of the countryside.
E.g.: The village had a certain rustic charm.
5. Paddle /'pædl/ noun
a short pole that is wide and flat at the end, used for moving a small boat in water.
E.g.: We paddled our canoe across the lake this morning.

6. Adventurous /əd'ventʃərəs/ adjective
not afraid of taking risks or trying new things.
E.g.: Andy isn't a very adventurous cook.
7. Nestle /'nesəl/ verb
to be surrounded by something, especially hills or countryside.
E.g.: a tiny village nestling among the foothills of the French Alps.
8. Staircase /'steəkeɪs/ \$ 'ster-/ noun
a set of stairs inside a building with its supports and the side parts that you hold on to.
E.g.: A small lamp was mounted on an upright stanchion near the head of each staircase.
9. Marble /'ma:bəl/ \$ 'ma:r-/ noun
a type of hard rock that becomes smooth when it is polished, and is used for making buildings, statues etc.
E.g.: The columns were of white marble.
10. Pavilion /pə'viljən/ noun
a temporary building or tent which is used for public entertainment or exhibitions and is often large with a lot of space and light.
E.g.: the German pavilion at the World Trade Fair.