

**1. Serious environmental degradation:** The process in the quality of environment changes to a worse condition.

Example: “In some industrial zones, the production processes may result in **serious environmental degradation.**”

**2. Irresponsible disposal of industrial waste:** Discharge industrial waste without concern about the environment.

Example: “Global warming stems from the irresponsible disposal of industrial waste.”

**3. Waste treatment systems:** The way to treat wastes without harming the environment.

Example: “If factory installed **waste treatment systems** instead of discharging chemical wastes into rivers, water pollution could be controlled.”

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**5. Litter the street:** To leave the waste paper, cans, etc. on the street.

Example: “Residents will consider newcomers dirty and ill-mannered if they **litter the street** or spit gum in public places.”

**6. The emission of greenhouse gases:** The act of sending out gas, especially carbon dioxide or methane, that is through to trap heat above the Earth and cause the greenhouse effect.

Example: “If all countries in over the world could decrease their energy consumption, this will reduce **the emission of greenhouse gases.**”

**7. Chemical fertilisers/weedkillers:** Poison used to kill unwanted plants.

Example: “Organic farmers do not pollute the water or the soil which result from the application of **chemical fertilisers and weedkillers.**”

**8. Eco-friendly:** Not harmful to the environment.

Example: “Countries such as Japan are leading the way, for example, in developing more **eco-friendly** cars, buses and lorries.”

**9. To be spoiled by:** To be received a bad effect that it is no longer attractive, enjoyable, useful, etc

Example: “Several famous beaches in Vietnam **have been spoiled by** this lack of respect for the local environment.”

**10. Contamination of land, air or water:** To make land, air or water dirty or harmful by putting chemicals or poison in it.

Example: “**Contamination of land, air and water** has reached alarming levels.”

**11. Illegal logging and deforestation:** the work for cutting down trees for commercial purpose in an illegal way

Example: “It should not be forgotten that **illegal logging** in the Amazon Basin is still a major

factor in climate change.”

**12. Burning fossil fuels:** Burning a fuel such as coal or oil that is produced by the very gradual decaying of animals or plants over million of years.

Example: ” Individuals can make a small contribution by not **burning wood and other fossil fuels.**”

**13. long-term consequences:** something that happens in the distant future as a result of a particular action or set of conditions.

Example: “The effects of our use of fossil fuels today may last for generations, and it is almost certain to have **long-term consequences** for humanity.”

**14. Renewable energy:** Renewable energy comes from sources that can be easily replaced naturally so that there is always more available.

Example: “Wind farms and other sources of **renewable energy** will help to reduce CO2 emission to an acceptable level.”

**15. Environmental protection:** The act of protecting the environment.

Example: ” **Environmental protection** is one of the most important challenges almost every country is facing.”

**16. Sustainable development:** The development without damaging the environment.

Example: ” The government should commit to **sustainable development** and the protection of the environment.”

**17. To deplete natural resource:** To reduce the amount of natural resource.

Example: ” **Depleting natural resource** is become a serious concern for the government to get deal with.”

**18. Fight climate change:** To prevent a permanent change in weather

Example: “International cooperation is necessary to **fight climate change.**”

**19. Conserve energy:** To protect and prevent energy from reduction.

Example: “Scientists in many countries are cooperating to find a method to **conserve energy.**”

**20. Sort the daily garbage:** To arrange garbage in groups according to size, type daily.

Example: “One thing that individual can do to protect the environment is **sorting the daily garbage.**”

**21. Dump waste:** To dispose of waste in an irresponsible manner

*Example:* Disposal of household waste is a daunting task for local authorities. Towns and cities cannot just **dump such waste** and hope it will go away.

**22. Toxic waste:** Poisonous waste

Example: Efforts to recycle waste are only a partial solution. Meanwhile, the problem of **toxic waste** remains.

**23. Offset carbon emissions:** Pay for an equivalent amount of carbon dioxide to be saved elsewhere

Example: Some airlines have schemes now for **offsetting carbon emissions**.

**24. Introduce green taxes:** Taxes which relate to the protection of the environment

Example: Politicians should not be afraid of **introducing green taxes** and incentives to encourage eco-friendly design in architecture.

**25. Reduce carbon footprint:** reduce amount of carbon dioxide created by an activity/person/business

**26. Food miles:** Distance food has to travel between where it is grown or made and where it is consumed

Example: We can all reduce our carbon footprint by flying less, and reduce our **food miles** by buying local produce.

### Climate change and its consequence:

**27. Searing heat:** extreme heat

Example: Parts of Europe which used to be cooler now experience intense, **searing heat**, and **temperatures soar** above the average every summer

**28. Widespread flooding**

Example: Most areas in Europe suffer widespread flooding on a regular basis.

**29. Alternative energy sources**

**30. Hybrid car**

Example: To protect the environment, people can buy a **hybrid car**, develop **alternative energy sources** for homes, **solar heating** for instance. and build more **offshore wind farms**.

**31. Combat climate change**

Example: It is absolutely vital that every civil plays their role in combating climate change.

**32. Environmental catastrophe**

Example: We may have less than a decade to avoid an environmental catastrophe on a global scale.

### Other useful expressions/phrases for the Environment Topic:

- The deterioration in the air quality
- To curb environmental deterioration
- To destroy/degrade the environment
- To lower the demand for energy in every household
- Exhaust fumes from vehicles

- To raise the public's ecological consciousness
- To promote environmentally-friendly technology
- To reduce the dependence on the traditional energy resources/on fossil fuels.
- To suffer from adverse effects of environmental problems
- To burn fossil fuels to generate energy
- The growing demand for fossil fuels in the world
- Renewable energy from solar, wind or water power
- Gas emissions from factories
- To alleviate environmental problems
- To contaminate the environment
- The protection of wildlife
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**1-To play/have a(n) important/key/vital/crucial role in (doing) sth:** to play an important part in sth

- *University education plays a crucial role in improving the quality of human workforce.*

**2-To make significant/substantial/valuable/ great/outstanding contribution to sth**

- *The medical advances have made outstanding contributions to the public's health care.*

**3-To solve the problem**

- *Whoever created this problem should solve it.*

**4-To be key factors influencing something**

- *The number of the vehicles used is the key factors influencing pollution.*

**5-To reap the benefits (of sth) – gain benefit from something/ make the most of something**

- *The customers reap the benefits of globalization.*

**6- To be a contributing factor: to be one of the main causes of sth**

- *The vaccination program has been a contributing factor in the improvement of health standards.*

**7-To contribute to sth**

- *Alcohol contributes to 100,000 deaths a year in the US.*

**8-To gain/derive benefit (from sth)**

- *Many students derived enormous benefit from the course.*

**9-To have a right to do sth = to be entitled to do sth**

- Everyone should have the right to freedom of expression.
- Full-time employees are entitled to receive health insurance.

**10-To benefit greatly/enormously/considerably ... from sth**

- Many thousands have benefited considerably from the new treatment.

**11-To have/enjoy/achieve a huge/great success in doing sth**

- We want all our students to achieve a huge success in the exam

**12- To launch a full-scale investigation into sth**

- The authorities are planning to launch a full-scale investigation into the crash.

**13- To meet the need of/demand**

- The charity exists to meet the needs of elderly people.

**14-To fulfil a role/duty/function/ an aim/a goal/an objective/dream/ambition/hope**

- Visiting Disneyland has fulfilled a boyhood dream.

**15-To fulfil a requirement/condition/obligation**

- Britain was accused of failing to fulfill its obligation under the EU Treaty.

**16-To fulfil a promise/pledge = to keep a promise**

- I'd like to see him fulfill his promise to reorganize the army.

**17-To satisfy sb's needs/demands/desires/requirements**

- The program is designed to satisfy the needs of adult learners.

**18-To have/gain knowledge/understanding of sth**

- The need to gain knowledge about birth control.

**19- To have/make common cause (with/against)**

- S officials expect other Western governments to make common cause with them over the arrests.

**20- To cause somebody to do something**

- What caused you to change your mind ?

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**1. The crime rate:** a measure of the number of crimes in a particular area during a period of time.

*“The reduction of the **crime rate** is the main goal for lawmakers.*

**2. To commit a crime:** does something wrong or illegal.

*“In the US, a young person who **commits a crime** by stealing a car will almost certainly go to prison.”*

**3. Prison sentence:** the period of time served in prison under such as a sentence.

*“It is the heated debate that government have to pass lenient laws that would avoid the **prison sentence** while others think it would increase the crime rate in our society.”*

**4. Deterrent:** a punishment makes somebody less likely to do illegal activities.

*“The death penalty acts as a **deterrent** to people who wish to bring drugs illegally into another country.”*

**5. Loss of freedom:** Be not free

*“Loss of freedom is a punishment that offenders have to face when they go to jail.”*

**6. White-collar crime:** Crimes committed by “office works”, for example, fraud.

*“More and more employees who work in a bank turn into crime as white-collar crime.”*

**7. Be put on probation:** To be under supervision to ensure their good behaviour

*“Sometimes first-time offenders are not imprisoned but **are put on probation** for a set period of time to ensure their good behaviour.”*

**8. Social isolation:** the state of separating somebody from our society.

*“The offenders have to serve the prison sentence as the social isolation to remain safety of society.”*

**9. A violent criminal:** Includes assault, mugging and robbery.

*“A student who is bullied at school may turn into a **violent criminal** when they grow up.*

**10. Motive for crime:** The reason why people commit crimes

*” A desire for revenge on his wife is a motive for his crime as murder. “*

**11. Allay the fears:** to make someone feel less afraid, worried.

*“I believe that some solutions could help to allay people’s fears.”*

**12. Turn to a career of crime:** become a criminal

*“Nowadays, in the harshly competitive labour market, the unemployment rate is rising rapidly, more and more people cannot meet the basic human’s need that is maybe a reason for them to **turn to a career of crime.**”*

**13. To be imprisoned:** Go to a jail.

*” **Being imprisoned** is the best way to punish offenders for their guilty. “*

**14. To breed future offenders:** influence people, especially young people, in such a way that they later commit a crime.

*“Parents should give more attention to their offspring in order to avoid **breeding future offenders.**”*

**15. Easy money:** Money that you get without working hard for it, especially when you do illegal activities to get this money

*“To make **easy money**, the bank robbery have stolen two billion dollars from five international banks in this year.”*

**16. To break the law:** do something illegal

*“If a person **breaks the law**, he is certainly imprisoned.”*

**17. To resort to crime:** to use crime because there is no other solution.

*“After losing all money from the game, the men **resorted to crime** to get **easy money.**”*

**18. Illegal activities:** the illegal acts.

*“It is alarming that more and more youngsters turn into **illegal activities.**”*

**19. Fall foul of the law:** to get into trouble with the police because you are doing something illegal

*“In Vietnam, if the company discharges the huge amount of untreated waste into rivers, they certainly **fall foul of the law.**”*

**20. Juvenile delinquency:** Antisocial behaviour committed by people under eighteen years old.

*“It is true that **juvenile delinquency** rate is increasing alarmingly, which could jeopardise the social stability.”*

**21. Soaring crime rates:** crime rates rising very fast

Example: We are facing off soaring crime rates and it's high time the criminals were brought to justice.

**22. Miscarriages of justice:** Situation where innocent people are found guilty

Example: There have been a multitude of miscarriages of justice recently.

**23. Trumped-up charges:** invented and false accusations

**24. Face trial**

Example: No one in the world should face trial on the basis of unreliable evidence or trumped-up charges.

**25. Escape punishment**

**26. Custodial sentences:** a sentence to be served in a prison or similar institution

**27. Commit minor offences**

Example: While the rich always seem to escape punishment, poor people seem to receive custodial sentences even for committing minor offences

**28. Extenuating circumstances:** circumstances that lessen the blame

**29. Serve out one's sentence:** serve the full amount of time

## **Courts and Trials**

**The trial was adjourned:** the trial was suspended till a later time or date

**To be remanded in custody:** send to prison until the trial begins or continues

**Dismiss the case:** Decide that the case is not worth considering

**Unanimous verdict:** verdict which all the decision makers agree to

**Beyond reasonable doubt**

**Contest the verdict:** Disagree with the verdict and tried to change it

## **Other useful expressions and phrases for Crime Topic:**

- Capital punishments | Death penalty

- To sentence criminals to death
- A form of revenge
- A criminal record
- To engage in unlawful activities
- To re-offend
- Criminals = Wrongdoers = Lawbreakers = Convicts = Offenders
- Rehabilitated prisoners
- Community service
- Prison sentences
- Unlawful actions
- To deter/discourage people from doing something
- Inmates
- To send somebody to prison
- **1. Apartment block:** a large building made up of small units of apartments
- Example: In big city, people usually chose to live in apartment blocks.
- **2. Rented accommodation:** property owned by someone else and for which a person pays a fixed amount to live in
- Example: People who have not enough money to buy a house normally live in rented accommodations.
- **3. To own your own home:** to have bought the property you lived in
- Example: It has been my dream to own my own home in a building complex before I'm turning 25.
- **4. Dream home:** a home you regard as perfect
- Example: My dream home should have two balconies, where I can experience the city's view with my family.
- **5. Back garden:** a garden at the rear of the house
- Example: A ideal house should have a back garden, then people who live in can get closer to the nature every time.
- **6. Spacious room:** a large room
- Example: Their new apartment has five spacious rooms, which is really comfortable for them to live in
- **7. To take out a mortgage:** to borrow large amount of money, paid pack over several years, in order to buy a house
- Example: The house that she was interested in is really expensive, then She had to take out a mortgage.
- **8. To do up a property:** to repair an old building
- Example: One my favorite is doing up an old property, each time I do this, I feel a sense of satisfaction.
- **9. To pay rent in advance:** weekly or monthly rent paid at the beginning of the week or month
- Example: Generally, a rented accommodation requires that people who hire a house need to pay rent in advance.
- **10. Permanent address:** fixed address
- Example: I need you to provide me a permanent address, so I could make a contact with you when is needed.

- **11. To get on the property ladder:** to buy a property with the aim of buying another bigger or more expensive one later in life
- Example: when I'm turning 25, I would like to settle down and get on the property ladder.
- **12. Mod cons:** technology at home that makes jobs easier such as a washing machine, dishwasher
- Example: The house is equipped with mod cons, which can make people's lives more comfortable.
- **13. To live on campus:** to live on the university or college grounds
- Example: I prefer living on campus, because I could have the chance to make a lot of new friends there.
- **14. To move into:** to begin to live in a property
- Example: I starting to move into the new house in 28th September.
- **15. The suburbs:** a residential area on the edge of towns or cities
- Example: In the modern world, many people prefer to live in the suburbs, because the environment is much more fresher.
- **1. To browse the websites:** to look at websites
- Example: Whenever I have spare time, I enjoy browsing the websites to catch up on the up-to-date news
- **2. To surf the web:** to look at a series of websites one after the other
- Example: Mary had to surf the web to find information in order to finish her assignment.
- **3. To enter a web address:** to type the web address of a website in to the address bar of your browser
- Example: Typing a web address in to search bar is the most basic computer skill that users must know when they start learning to use computer and the internet.
- **4. To bookmark a webpage:** to mark a webpage for future purpose
- Example: One of my habit is booking mark a webpage, which I find useful, for later researching.
- **5. To download somethings from the internet:** to save a copy of a file from the internet to your own devices
- Example: Peter loves to listen to his favorite tracks on mobile that he download from the internet.
- **6. To cut and paste:** To move text or image from one place to another place
- Example: Cutting and pasting the webpage address will save your time when surfing the internet compared to tying webpage address by your fingers.
- **7. To back up files:** to make a copy of files in case of computer problems
- Example: Computer producers unusually advise that computer users should back up their important files to prevent losing information in case of computer problems
- **8. To boot up:** to start a computer
- Example: My computer is the newest model, and I love the fact that it boots up really quickly
- **9. A computer buff:** an expert computer user
- Example: Liam is a computer buff, so when my laptop has problems I ask him for help.
- **10. To crash:** to suddenly stop working
- Example: Sometimes my computer crashes, and I just don't know what to do. Thus call a computer buff for checking up.

- **11. A techie:** somebody who has an interest in technology
- Example: I can say that I am a techie, I do research about computer and internet all the time.
- **12. High-spec (laptop):** powerful computers with top high quality components
- Example: It has been my dream to own a high-spec lap, which can play every up-to date games.
- **13. Wireless network:** a network where users can access the internet without the use of fixed cables
- Example: Setting up wireless network will be really convenient, because you can connect to the internet anytime and anywhere in your home.
- **14. Wireless hotspot:** a public place where you can access the internet
- Example: I usually go to wireless hotspots such as coffee stores and libraries to do my home work.
- **15. Breakthrough:** an important new discovery in technology
- Example: Microchip is one of the greatest technological breakthrough that mankind has made.

**1. A minority government:** that does not have enough politicians to control parliament

- *His party had gained only enough seats to form a **minority government**.*

**2. Central government:** this is the national government of a country.

- *Funding will continue to be available from **central government** for further education for adults.*

**3. Government spending:** the money is spent by government

- ***Government spending** on health care totals about \$60 billion a year.*

**4. Government minister:** a politician who is in charge of a government department.

- *A **government minister** said that there would be an inquiry.*

**5. Domestic politics:** within a country

- *The war had a major impact on the country's **domestic politics**.*

**6. A government body (also a government agency):** an organization run by the government.

- *Patents are granted by U.K Patent Office, a **government body**.*

**7. Elect a government:** vote to choose a government

- *A new **government** was **elected** last October.*

**8. Bring down a government:** Force it to lose power.

- *It was a major scandal that nearly **brought down the government.***

**9. Regulatory authority:** a regulatory authority has the official power to control an activity and make sure that it is done in a satisfactory way.

- *New drugs have been approved by the **regulatory authority.***

**10. Pass legislation:** officially approve it so that it become a law

- *The **legislation** was **passed** banning the use of child labour.*

**11. Enact legislation:** make it into a law

- *Much **legislation** has been **enacted** to control pollution.*

**12. Propose legislation:** suggest a new law

- *The government **proposed legislation** on data protection.*

**13. Political corruption:** dishonest or illegal behavior in politicians.

- *It is a country with a long history of **political corruption.***

**14. Make policy:** decide what it will be

- *A committee of representatives **makes policy.***

**15. Shape policy:** develop it or have an influence on it

- *These terrorist acts will not be allowed to **shape** our foreign **policy.***

**16. Pursue/ follow a policy:** continue with a policy over a period.

- *The organization is **pursuing a policy** of cost cutting.*

**17. Reverse a policy:** Stop a policy and change it

- *The new government set about **reversing** previous **policies.***

**18. Take measures:** do something in order to deal with a problem

- *The situation is now so severe that the government must **take measures** to police the Internet.*



**19. Long-term plan/strategy/solution:** continuing for a long period.

- The government needs to consider *the long-term solution* of a poorly trained workforce.

**20. A political strategy:** a planned series of actions for politics.

- Baldwin's *political strategy* was almost totally successful.