Module 2

Target Vocabulary

adherence /ədhɪə.rəns/ ***n.*** the fact of someone behaving exactly according to rules, beliefs, etc. (U 2)

adherent /əd'hɪə.rənt/ ***n.*** someone who strongly supports an idea, plan, person, etc. (U 2)

airborne /'eə.bɔːn/ ***adj.*** in the air, or carried by air or wind or by an aircraft. (U 2)

apprehend /ˌæp.rɪ'hend/ ***v***. to catch and arrest someone who has not obeyed the law. (U 5)

arson /'ɑːsn/ ***n.*** the crime of deliberately setting fire to something, especially a building. (U 3)

assassination /əˌsæsɪ'neɪʃən/ ***n.*** the murder of someone famous or important. (U 3)

assault /ə'sɔːlt/ ***n.*** the act of attacking a building, an area, etc. in order to take control of it. (U 3)

asymmetric threat – a broad and unpredictable spectrum of military, paramilitary, and information operations, conducted by nations, organizations, or individuals or by indigenous or surrogate forces under their control, specifically targeting weaknesses and vulnerabilities within an enemy government or armed force. (DoD *definition of unconventional warfare*). (U 1)

attain /ə'teɪn/ ***v.*** to succeed in getting something. (U 1)

banishment /bæn.ɪʃ.mənt/ ***n.*** the act of sending someone or something away from a place and not allowing them to come back. (U 2)

bullying /'bʊl.i.ɪŋ/ ***n.*** the behaviour of a person who hurts or frightens someone smaller or less powerful, often forcing that person to do something they do not want to do. (U 4)

calculate /'kælkjuleɪt/ ***v.*** intend (an action) to have a particular effect; to determine mathematically. (U 1)

carry out ***v.*** to do and complete a task. (U 3)

casualty /'kæʒ.ju.əl.ti/ ***n.*** a person injured or killed in a serious accident or war. (U 2)

charged /tʃɑːdʒt/ ***adj.*** filled with excitement, tension, or emotion. (U 1)

coerce /kəʊ'ɜːs/ ***v***. to force somebody to do something by using threats. (U 1)

coin /kɔɪn/ ***v.*** to invent a new word or phrase. (U 1)

collusion /kəlu.ʒən/ ***n.*** agreement between people to act together secretly or illegally in order to deceive or cheat someone. (U 2)

commit /kəmɪt / ***v.*** to do something illegal or something that is considered wrong. (U 2)

community /kəˈmjuːnə.ti/ ***n***. the people living in one particular area or people who are considered as a unit because of their common interests, social group, or nationality. (U 4)

concept /ˈkɒnsept/ ***n.*** an abstract idea or a principle. (U 1)

consequence /’kɒnsɪkwəns/ ***n.*** a result, especially unpleasant. (U 1)

consist of /kənˈsɪst/ ***v.*** include people or things. (U 1)

contest /kəntest/ ***n.*** If you contest a formal statement, a claim, a judge's decision, or a legal case, you say formally that it is wrong or unfair and try to have it changed. (U 2)

converge /kənˈvɜːdʒ/ ***v.*** If lines, roads, or paths converge, they move towards the same point where they join or meet. (U 2)

convert /kənˈvɜːt/ ***n.*** someone who changes their beliefs, habits, or way of living. (U 5)

copycat /ˈkɒpikæt/ ***n.*** someone who has few ideas of their own and does or says exactly the same as someone else. (U 5)

defiant /dɪfaɪ.ənt/ ***adj.*** proudly refusing to obey authority. (U 2)

degrading /dɪˈgreɪ.dɪŋ/ ***adj.*** causing people to feel that they have no value. (U 2)

deliberate/dɪˈlɪb(ə)rət/ ***adj.*** done on purpose, intentionally. (U 1)

denial /dɪˈnaɪ.əl/ ***n.*** a statement that something is not true or does not exist. (U 4)

denomination /dɪnɒm.ɪneɪ.ʃən/ ***n.*** a religious group that has slightly different beliefs from other groups that share the same religion. (U 2)

desist /dɪˈsɪst/ ***v.*** (from) to stop doing something, e.g. The soldiers have been ordered to *desist* from firing their guns. (U 3)

differ /’dɪfə(r)/ ***v.*** to be unlike or dissimilar. (U 1)

displace /dɪˈspleɪs/ ***v.*** to force something or someone out of its usual or original place. (U 5)

disrepute /ˌdɪsrɪˈpjuːt/ ***n.*** the state of not being trusted or respected. (U 3)

disruption /dɪsˈrʌp.ʃən/ ***n.*** the action of preventing something, especially a system, process, or event, from continuing as usual or as expected. (U 3)

diverse /daɪˈvɜːs/ ***adj.*** including many different types of people or things. (U 5)

embarrassed /ɪmˈbær.əst/ ***adj.*** feeling ashamed or shy. (U 4)

embassy /ˈem.bə.si/ ***n.*** a group of officials led by an ambassador who represent their government in a foreign country. (U 3)

emerge /ɪˈmɜːdʒ/ ***v.*** to move out of or away from something and become visible. (U 1)

empower /ɪmˈpaʊər/ ***v.*** to encourage and support the ability to do something. (U 5)

enhance /ɪnˈhæns/ ***v.*** to improve the quality, amount, or strength of something. (U 3)

exploitation /ˌeksplɔɪˈteɪʃn/ ***n.*** the fact of using a situation in order to get an advantage for yourself. (U 1)

expropriation /ɪksprəʊ.prieɪ.ʃən/ ***n.*** the act of taking away money or property, especially for public use without payment to the owner, or for personal use illegally. (U 2)

extreme /ɪkˈstriːm/ ***adj.*** 1. very great in degree; 2. not ordinary or usual; serious or severe. (U 1)

facilitator /fəˈsɪl.ɪ.teɪ.tər/ ***n.*** someone who helps to make something happen, or who makes it easier. (U 5)

faith /feɪθ/ ***n.*** great trust or confidence in something or someone. (U 4)

fault line/ˈfɒlt ˌlaɪn/ ***n.*** a problem that may not be obvious and could cause something to fail. (U 5)

fed up /ˌfed ˈʌp/ ***adj.*** bored, annoyed, or disappointed, especially by something that you have experienced for too long. (U 4)

gain ground ***v.*** If a political party or an idea or belief gains ground, it becomes more popular or accepted. (U 5)

garner /ˈgɑːnə(r)/ ***v.*** to obtain or collect something such as information, support, etc. (U 3)
gravity /ˈgræv.ə.ti/ ***n.*** seriousness. (U 5)

grievance /ˈgriː.vəns/ ***n.*** a complaint or a strong feeling that you have been treated unfairly. (U 5)

harass /həˈræs/ ***v.*** to annoy or trouble someone repeatedly. (U 3)

hijacking /ˈhaɪdʒækɪŋ/ ***n.*** the use of violence or threats to take control of a vehicle, especially a plane, in order to force it to travel to a different place or to demand something from a government hospitals, etc. without trying to help them. (U 3)

hostage /ˈhɒstɪdʒ/ ***n.*** a person who is captured and held prisoner by a person or group, and who may be injured or killed if people do not do what the person or group is asking. (U 3)

illicit /ɪˈlɪs.ɪt/ ***adj.*** illegal or disapproved of by society. (U 5)

inadvertently /ˌɪn.ədˈvɜː.tənt.li/ ***adj.*** by accident, without intending to. (U 3)

indiscriminate /ˌɪn.dɪˈskrɪm.ɪ.nət/ ***v.*** not showing careful choice or planning, especially so that harm results. (U 5)

induce /ɪnˈdjuːs/ ***v.*** to cause something. (U 1)

intent /ɪnˈtent/ ***n.*** the fact that you want and plan to do something. (U 2)

intentional /ˌɪntəˈnæʃnəl/ ***adj.*** deliberate, done on purpose. (U 1)

intimidate /ɪnˈtɪmɪdeɪt/ ***v.*** to frighten or threaten somebody so that they will do something. (U 1)

kidnapping /ˈkɪdnæpɪŋ/ ***n.*** the crime of taking somebody away illegally and keeping them as a prisoner, especially in order to get money or something else for returning them. (U 3)
last resort last course of action that you should or can take in a particular situation. (U 3)

legal /ˈliːgl/ ***adj.*** relating to the law. (U 1)

lethal /ˈliː.θəl/ ***adj.*** causing or able to cause death. (U 3)

lone actor The term “Lone Actor” has been applied to a variety of violent individuals who are thought to act out of ideological motivations using terrorist tactics. Lone Actors have been referred to as lone wolves, individual terror cells, solo terrorists, lone operator terrorists, and freelancers (Borum, Fein, & Vossekuil, 2012). (U 5)

lucrative /ˈluː.krə.tɪv/ ***adj.*** (especially of a business, job, or activity) producing a lot of money. (U 2)

make a difference ***v.*** to improve a situation. (U 4)

manosphere /ˈmæn.ə.sfɪər/ ***n.*** websites and internet discussion groups that are concerned with men's interests and rights as opposed to women's, often connected with opposition to feminism or dislike of women. (U 5)

militant /mɪl.ɪ.tənt/ ***adj.*** active, determined, and often willing to use force. (U 2)

misogyny /mɪˈsɒdʒ.ən.i/ ***n.*** feelings of hating women, or the belief that men are much better than women. (U 5)

mistreatment /ˌmɪsˈtriːt.mənt/ ***n.*** the act of treating a person or animal badly, cruelly, or unfairly. (U 5)

modus operandi /ˌməʊ.dəs ˌɒp.əˈræn.diː/ ***n.*** a particular way of doing something. (U 5)

nano /næn.əʊ-/ ***n.*** one billionth of the stated U. (U 5)

necessarily /ˈnes.ə.ser.ɪl.i/ ***adj.*** used in negatives to mean "in every case" or "therefore". (U 4)

non-state actor includes organizations and individuals that are not affiliated with, directed by, or funded through the government. These include corporations, private financial institutions, and NGOs, as well as paramilitary and armed resistance groups. (U 1)

perception /pəˈsepʃn/ ***n.*** understanding; an idea, a belief or an image you have. (U 1)

perpetrator /pɜpə.treɪ.tər/ ***n.*** someone who has committed a crime or a violent or harmful act. (U 2

pillar /ˈpɪl.ər/ ***n.*** a very important member or part of a group, organization, system, etc. (U 4)

pose/pəʊz/ ***v.*** to create a threat or problem that has to be dealt with. (U 1)

precaution /prɪˈkɔːʃən/ ***n.*** something that is done to try and protect a person or thing from something dangerous or harmful. (U 3)

puncture /ˈpʌŋk.tʃɚ/ ***n.*** to make a small hole in something, or to get a small hole in something. (U 2)

pursuit /pəˈsjuːt/ ***n.*** process of trying to achieve something. (U 1)

random /ˈrændəm/ ***adj.*** having no specific pattern, purpose, or objective. (U 1)

reciprocal radicalization Reciprocal radicalization, or cumulative extremism, is a concept that suggests extremist groups become more extreme in response to each other's activity. This means a group may frame violence as justified or necessary because they perceive an opposing group as extreme. (U 5)

regiment /ˈredʒ.ɪ.mənt/ ***n.*** a large group of soldiers that is commanded by a colonel. (U 3)

reign /reɪn/ ***n.*** the period during which a king, queen, emperor, etc. rules. (U 1)

reluctant /rɪ'lʌktənt/ ***adj.*** feeling or showing hesitation or unwillingness. (U 1)

researcher / rɪˈsɜːtʃə(r)/ ***n.*** a person who studies something carefully and tries to discover new facts about it. (U 1)

restraint /rɪstreɪnt/ ***n.*** something that limits the freedom of someone or something, or that prevents something from growing or increasing. (U 2)

rhetoric /ˈret.ər.ɪk/ ***n.*** speech or writing intended to be effective and influence people. (U 5)

sabotage /ˈsæbə.tɑːʒ/ ***n.*** to damage or destroy equipment, weapons, or buildings in order to prevent the success of an enemy or competitor. (U 3)

scholar /ˈskɒlə(r)/ ***n.*** a specialist in a particular field of study. (U 1)

Scripted speech - A scripted speech has been **written in advance, although the speaker may pretend that it is spoken without preparation**. Ex.: He had prepared scripted answers. (U 4)

self-esteem /ˌself.ɪ'stiːm/ ***n.*** belief and confidence in your own ability and value. (U 4)

siege /siːdʒ/ ***n.*** a situation in which the police surround a building where people are living or hiding, in order to make them come out. (U 3)

sovereign /'sɒvrɪn/ ***adj.*** (of a country or state) free to govern itself; completely independent. (U 1)

spectrum /'spektrəm/ ***n.*** a complete or wide range of related qualities, ideas, etc. (U 1)

spot /spɒt/ ***v.*** to see or notice someone or something, usually because you are looking hard. (U 4)

stand up /stænd/ ***adj.*** loyal; that you can rely on to defend you. (U 4)

stature /'stætʃəʳ/ ***n.*** the good reputation a person or organization has, based on their behavior and ability. (U 3)

subversion /səb'vɜːʃən/ ***n.*** the act of trying to destroy or damage an established system or government. (U 3)

supremacist /suː'prem.ə.sɪst/ ***n.*** someone who believes that a particular type or group of people should lead or have control over other types or groups of people because they believe they are better. (U 5)

theater of operations the part of a theater of war in which active combat operations are conducted. (U 3)

threaten /'θretn/ ***v.*** to endanger; to say that you will cause trouble, hurt somebody, etc. (U 1)

trigger /trɪg.ər/ ***n.*** an event or situation, etc. that causes something to start. (U 2)

turning point /'tɜː.nɪŋ ˌpɔɪnt/ ***n.*** the time at which a situation starts to change in an important way. (U 2)

universal /juːnɪ'vɜːsl/ ***adj.*** present or occurring everywhere or in all things, without limit or exception. (U 1)

unlawful /ʌn'lɔːfl/ ***adj.*** not allowed by the law. (U 1)

unprecedented /ʌn'pres.ɪ.den.tɪd/ ***adj.*** never having happened or existed in the past. (U 5)

unwillingness /ʌn'wɪl.ɪŋ.nəs/ ***n.*** the quality of not wanting to do something. (U 4)

victim /'vɪktɪm/ ***n.*** a person who has been attacked, injured or killed as the result of a crime, a disease, an accident, etc. (U 1)

victimization /ˌvɪktɪmaɪ'zeɪʃn/ ***n.*** the act of making someone a victim by harming or killing them. (U 1)

virtual currency is a digital representation of value only available in electronic form. It is stored and transacted through designated software, mobile, or computer applications. Transactions involving virtual currencies occur through secure, dedicated networks or over the Internet. They are issued by private parties or groups of developers and are mostly unregulated. (U 5)

vulnerable /ˈvʌl.nər.ə.bəl/ ***adj.*** able to be easily physically or mentally hurt, influenced, or attacked. (U 4)

warehousing /ˈweəhaʊzɪŋ/ ***n.*** the practice of putting people in large prisons, hospitals, etc. without trying to help them. (U 3)