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Spotlight

second edition
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EASIER ENGLISH BASIC DICTIONARY

SECOND EDITION
Preface

This dictionary contains the most frequently used words in English and provides the basic vocabulary needed for everyday communication by anyone starting to learn the language. It is especially useful for elementary and pre-intermediate students of all ages and would be suitable for those working towards an elementary level English examination such as KET or PET.

Each word is individually defined, and no words, not even adverbs, are given without a definition. Examples are included for many words to provide patterns for the user’s own production of English sentences.

Each word, including compound words and phrasal verbs, has its own easy-to-find main entry in bold type. Each word has a pronunciation in the International Phonetic Alphabet. Common phrases and idioms associated with the main term are shown in bold type and separately defined within the entry.

The meanings of the main common senses of each word are given clearly and simply, using a limited and easily understood vocabulary. Meanings are grouped together by their part of speech.

Extra help is offered in Notes at the end of some entries. These include warnings about words which can confused with each other, unusual inflected forms and regularly collocating prepositions. The major differences in US and British spelling are noted.

A useful companion to this dictionary is Easier English Basic Synonyms which compares and contrasts words with similar meanings, showing the similarities and differences in usage.
Symbols

■ before a new part of speech
○ before examples
□ before a phrase or collocation
◇ before an idiom
◊ a definition of the word will be found at the place indicated
◆ extra information will be found at the place indicated

Pronunciation

The following symbols have been used to show the pronunciation of the main words in the dictionary. Stress has been indicated by a main stress mark (') and a secondary stress mark ( ). Note that these are only guides, as the stress of the word changes according to its position in the sentence.

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able

ability

abbreviation

abandon

abbreviation

ability

about

above

abroad

absence

absent

absolute

a /eɪ/ A noun the first letter of the alphabet, followed by B ○ Do you mean ‘depen-
dant’ spelt with an ‘a’ or ‘dependent’ with an ‘e’? ○ from A to Z completely, all the way through

a2 /ə, eɪ/ an /ən, æn/ article 1. one ○ an enormous hole ○ a useful guidebook ○ She’s bought a new car. ○ I want a cup of tea. ○ We had to wait an hour for the bus. (NOTE: an is used before words beginning with a, e, i, o, u and with h if the h is not pronounced: an apple or an hour. a is used before words beginning with all other letters and also before u where u is pronounced /ju/; a useful guidebook) 2. for each or to each ○ Apples cost £1.50 a kilo. ○ The car was travelling at 50 kilometres an hour. ○ He earns £100 a day.

abandon /əˈbændən/ verb 1. to leave someone or something in an unkind way ○ The dog had been abandoned by its owner. 2. to give up or stop doing something ○ The company has decided to abandon the project. ○ We abandoned the idea of setting up a London office.

abbreviation /əˈbriːvɪeɪʃən/ noun a short form of a word

ability /əˈbiləti/ noun 1. a natural tendency to do something well ○ I admire his ability to stay calm in difficult situations. ○ We can develop their natural abilities. (NOTE: The plural is abilities.) ○ I’ll do it to the best of my ability. I’ll do it as well as I can. 2. the fact of being clever ○ suitable for different levels of ability (NOTE: no plural)

able /əˈbəʊl/ adjective 1. ○ to be able to do something to be capable of something or have the chance to do something ○ They weren’t able to find the house. ○ Will you be able to come to the meeting? 2. good at doing something, or good at doing many things ○ She’s a very able manager. ○ There are special activities for able children.

about /əˈbaʊt/ preposition 1. referring to something ○ He told me all about his operation. ○ What do you want to speak to the doctor about? 2. ○ to be about to do something to be going to do something very soon ○ We were about to go home when you arrived. 3. not exactly ○ I’ve been waiting for about four hours. ○ She’s only about fifteen years old. ○ how about? 1. what do you think about? ○ We can’t find a new chairman for the club – What about Sarah? 2. would you like a cup of tea? ○ while you’re about it at the same time as the thing you are doing ○ While you’re about it, can you post this letter?

above /əˈbʌv/ preposition 1. higher than ○ The plane was flying above the clouds. ○ The temperature in the street was above 30 degrees. ○ At prices above £20, nobody will buy it. 2. older than ○ If you are above 18, you have to pay the full fare. 3. louder than ○ I couldn’t hear the telephone above the noise of the drills.

abroad /əˈbrɔːd/ adverb in or to another country ○ They’ve gone abroad on holiday. ○ I lived abroad for three years.

absence /əˈbɛns/ noun the fact of being away from a place ○ She did not explain her absence from the meeting. ○ The former president was sentenced in his absence. ○ in the absence of because someone or something is not there ○ In the absence of the chairman, his deputy took over. ○ In the absence of any official support, we had to raise our own funds.

absent /əˈbɛnt/ adjective not there ○ Ten of the staff are absent with flu.

absolute /əˈbɜːlsət/ adjective complete or total
absolutely adverb 1. /ˈæbsəluːtli/ completely ○ I am absolutely sure I left the keys in my coat pocket. 2. /ˈæbsəˌluːtli/ yes, of course ○ Did you build it yourself? – Absolutely!

absorb /əbˈzɔːb/ verb 1. to take in something such as a liquid ○ The water should be absorbed by the paper. ○ Salt absorbs moisture from the air. 2. to reduce a shock ○ The car’s springs are supposed to absorb any shock from the road surface.

absurd /əbˈsɜːrd/ adjective completely unreasonable or impossible to believe ○ It’s absurd to expect you will win the lottery if you only buy one ticket.

abuse1 /əˈbjuːz/ noun 1. rude words ○ The people being arrested shouted abuse at the police. 2. very bad treatment ○ the sexual abuse of children ○ She suffered physical abuse in prison. (NOTE: [all senses] no plural)

abuse2 /əˈbjuːz/ verb 1. to treat someone very badly, usually physically or sexually ○ She had been abused as a child. 2. to make the wrong use of something ○ He abused his position as finance director. 3. to say rude things about someone ○ The crowd noisily abused the group of politicians as they entered the building.

academic /əˈkædəmɪk/ adjective 1. relating to study at a university ○ Members of the academic staff received a letter from the principal. 2. only in theory, not in practice ○ It is only of academic interest. ○ noun a university teacher ○ All her friends are academics.

accelerate /əkˈsɛləreɪt/ verb to go faster ○ Don’t accelerate when you get to traffic lights.

accent /ˈæksənt/ noun 1. a particular way of pronouncing something ○ He speaks with an American accent. 2. the stronger or louder part of a word or sentence ○ In the word ‘letter’ the accent is on the first syllable. 3. a mark over a letter showing a particular way of pronouncing it ○ Café has an accent on the ‘e’.

accept /əkˈsɛpt/ verb 1. to take and keep a present ○ We hope you will accept this little gift. 2. to say ‘yes’ or to agree to something ○ She accepted the offer of a job in Australia. ○ I invited her to come with us and she accepted. (NOTE: Do not confuse with except.)

acceptable /əˈkɛspləb(ə)r/ adjective good enough to be accepted, although not particularly good ○ Fighting in the street is not acceptable behaviour. ○ Smoking is becoming less socially acceptable. ○ A small gift of flowers would be very acceptable. ○ The offer is not acceptable to the vendor.

access /əˈkɛs/ noun a way of reaching a place ○ The concert hall has access for wheelchairs. ○ At present there is no access to the site. ○ to have access to something to be able to reach a place, meet a person, or obtain something ○ I’ll have access to the studio day and night. ○ The company has access to substantial funds. ○ verb to get information from a computer ○ She tried to access the address list.

accident /əˈkɛsɪd(ə)nt/ noun 1. an unpleasant thing which happens and causes damage or injury ○ He lost his leg in an accident at work. ○ She was involved in a car accident and had to go to hospital. 2. something that happens unexpectedly ○ Their third baby was an accident. ○ by accident without being planned or expected ○ He found the missing papers by accident.

accidental /əˈkɛsɪd(ə)nt(ə)l/ adjective happening without being planned or expected ○ an accidental meeting ○ accidental damage ○ His death was not accidental.

accidentally /əˈkɛsɪd(ə)nt(ə)lɪ/ adverb without being planned or expected

accommodation /ˌækəˌmədəˈʃən/ noun a place to live or somewhere to stay for a short time ○ Are you still looking for accommodation? ○ Visitors have difficulty in finding hotel accommodation during the summer. (NOTE: In British English, accommodation has no plural.)

accompany /əˈkæmp(ə)ni/ verb 1. to go with someone or something ○ She accompanied me to the door. 2. to play a musical instrument while someone
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<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>accomplish</td>
<td>verb to do something successfully or by someone or something</td>
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<tr>
<td>according to</td>
<td>preposition 1. as someone says or writes 2. according to the manufacturer’s instructions 3. to the police, the car was going too fast 4. in agreement with rules or a system 5. Everything went according to plan or schedule. 6. in relation to 7. The children into classes according to their ages.</td>
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<tr>
<td>account</td>
<td>noun 1. same as bank account 2. I was worried on her account 3. I was afraid something might happen to her 4. on account of 5. because of 6. The trains are late on account of the fog. 7. We don’t use the car much on account of the price of petrol. 8. take something into account 9. to consider something 10. We have to take the weather into account. 11. on no account not at all</td>
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<td>accurate</td>
<td>adjective correct in all details 1. Are the figures accurate? 2. We asked them to make an accurate copy of the plan.</td>
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<td>accurately</td>
<td>adverb correctly 1. The weather forecast accurately predicted the storm.</td>
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<td>accuse</td>
<td>verb to say that someone has done something wrong 1. The police accused her of stealing the money. (NOTE: You accuse someone of a crime of doing something.)</td>
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<td>achieve</td>
<td>verb to succeed in doing something after trying very hard 1. The company has achieved great success in the USA.</td>
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<td>achievement</td>
<td>noun something which has been done successfully 1. She is very modest about her achievements. 2. Coming sixth was a great achievement, since he had never entered the competition before.</td>
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<td>acid</td>
<td>noun a chemical substance that is able to dissolve metals</td>
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<td>acknowledge</td>
<td>verb 1. to say that something has been received 2. to accept that something is true 3. She acknowledged that she had seen me there.</td>
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<tr>
<td>acknowledgement</td>
<td>noun a letter or note sent to say that something has been received</td>
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<td>acquaintance</td>
<td>noun a person you know slightly 1. She has many acquaintances in the travel industry but no real friends.</td>
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<td>acquire</td>
<td>verb to become the owner of something 1. She has acquired a large collection of old books.</td>
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<td>across</td>
<td>preposition 1. from one side to the other 2. Don’t run across the road without looking to see if there is any traffic coming. 3. on the other side of 4. He saw her across the street. 5. adverb from one side to the other 6. The river is only twenty feet across. 7. The stream is very narrow – you can easily jump across.</td>
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<td>act</td>
<td>noun 1. something which is done 2. He thanked her for the many acts of kindness she had shown him over the years. 3. a part of a play or show 4. Act 2 of the play takes place in the garden. 5. a short performance 6. The show includes acts by several young singers. 7. a law passed by Parliament 8. an act to ban the sale of weapons 9. an act to do something 10. You will have to act quickly if you want to stop the fire. 11. She acted in a very responsible way. 12. to act as someone or something 13. to do the work of someone or something 14. The thick curtain acts as a screen to cut out noise from the street. 15. to behave in a particular way 16. She’s been acting very strangely. 17. to get your act together 18. to organise yourself properly 19. If they don’t get their act together, they’ll miss their train.</td>
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<td>action</td>
<td>noun 1. the fact of doing something 2. We recommend swift ac-</td>
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active /'aktiv/ adjective 1. involved in an activity or activities, especially in an energetic way  ○ He didn’t play an active part in the attack on the police station.  ○ My grandmother is still very active at the age of 88. 2. (of a volcano) exploding or likely to explode  ○ Scientists think the volcano is no longer active. 3. the form of a verb which shows that the subject is doing something (NOTE: If you say ‘the car hit him’ the verb is active, but in ‘he was hit by the car’ it is passive.)

activity /'aktiviti/ noun 1. the act or fact of being active 2. something that someone does to pass time pleasantly  ○ Children are offered various holiday activities – sailing, windsurfing and water-skiing. (NOTE: The plural in this sense is activities.)

actor /'aktər/ noun a person who acts in the theatre, in films or on TV

actress /'æktrɪs/ noun a woman who acts in the theatre, in films or on TV (NOTE: Many women prefer to call themselves actors rather than actresses.)

actual /'æktʃuəl/ adjective real  ○ It looks quite small but the actual height is 5 metres.  ○ Her actual words were much stronger.

actually /'æktʃuəli/ adverb really  ○ It looks quite small, but actually it is over 5 metres high.  ○ He said he was ill, but actually he wanted to go to the football match.

address

add /æd/ noun an advertisement (informal)  ○ If you want to sell your car quickly, put an ad in the paper.

adapt /ə'dæpt/ verb 1. to change something to be suitable for a new situation  ○ She adapted the story for TV.  ○ The car has been adapted for disabled drivers. 2. to change your behaviour to fit into a new situation  ○ We’ll all have to learn to adapt to the new system.

adaptable /ə'dæptəbl/ adjective able to change or be changed easily to deal with new situations or uses

add /æd/ verb 1. to make a total of numbers  ○ If you add all these numbers together it should make fifty. (NOTE: Adding is usually shown by the sign +: 10 + 4 = 14.) 2. to join one thing to another  ○ Interest is added to the account monthly.  ○ Add two cupfuls of sugar.  ○ Put a teabag into the pot and add boiling water.  ○ By building the annexe, they have added thirty rooms to the hotel. 3. to say or to write something more  ○ I have nothing to add to what I put in my letter.  ○ She added that we still owed her some money for work she did last month.

add up phrasal verb to make a total  ○ the figures do not add up the total is not correct

addition /'ædɪʃn/ noun 1. someone or something added to something else  ○ the latest addition to the family  ○ He showed us the additions to his collection of paintings. 2. the act of adding figures to make a total  ○ You don’t need a calculator to do a simple addition.  ○ in addition to as well as  ○ There are twelve registered letters to be sent in addition to this parcel.  ○ in addition to as well as  ○ There are twelve registered letters to be sent in addition to this parcel.

additional /'ɔd.dəˈʃənal/ adjective included as well as what there is already

address /'ɔd.dres/ noun 1. a set of details of the number of a house, the name of a street and the town where someone lives or works  ○ What is the doctor’s address?  ○ Our address is: 1 Cambridge Road, Teddington, Middlesex. 2. the set of letters, symbols and numbers that
address book /adres bʊk/ noun a notebook or computer file in which you can record people’s names, home addresses, telephone numbers and email addresses

adequate /ədˈkwət/ adjective 1. enough for a purpose ○ We don’t have adequate supplies for the whole journey. ○ His salary alone is barely adequate.

adjust /ədʒust/ verb to make slight change to something ○ I need to adjust this belt a bit. ○ to adjust to something to become used to something ○ How are you adjusting to being a parent?

adjective /ˈedʒiktɪv/ noun a word which describes a noun ○ In the phrase ‘a big black cloud’, ‘big’ and ‘black’ are both adjectives.

address book 5 advantage admission that she had taken the money led to her arrest.

admission fee /ˈadəmənʃ(ə)n fəʊ/ noun an amount of money paid to go into a place such as a museum

admit /ədˈmɪt/ verb to allow someone to go in to a place ○ Children are admitted free, but adults have to pay. ○ This ticket admits three people. (NOTE: admits – admitting – admitted) ○ to admit (to) doing something to say that you have done something wrong ○ They admitted stealing the car.

advance /ədˈvɑːns/ verb to move forward ○ The police slowly advanced across the square. ○ noun 1. a movement forwards ○ The police have made some advances in their fight against crime. ○ The team made an advance into their opponents’ half. 2. money paid as a loan or as a part of a payment to be made later ○ adjective done before something happens ○ She made an advance payment of £3000. ○ in advance earlier than the time something happens ○ You must phone in advance to make an appointment. ○ They asked us to pay £200 in advance.

advanced /ədˈvɑːnst/ adjective which is studied at a higher level ○ He’s studying advanced mathematics. ○ She’s studying for an advanced degree.

advantage /ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ/ noun something which will help you to be successful ○ Being able to drive a car is an advantage. ○ Knowledge of two foreign languages is an advantage in this job. ○ She has several advantages over the other job candidates. ○ to take advan-
adventure /ədˈventər/ noun a new, exciting and dangerous experience ○ I must tell you about our adventures in the desert.

adverb /ədˈvɜːzb/ noun a word which applies to a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a whole sentence ○ In the sentence ‘He walked slowly, because the snow was very thick,’ both ‘slowly’ and ‘very’ are adverbs.

adverse /ədˈvɜːs/ adjective (of conditions) unpleasant and unwanted ○ an adverse reaction ○ adverse effects

advert /ədˈvɜːt/ noun same as advertisement

advertise /ədˈvɜːtɪz/ verb to make sure that people know that something is for sale, or that something is going to happen ○ The company is advertising for secretaries. ○ Did you see that the restaurant is advertising cheap meals on Sundays? ○ I saw this watch advertised in the paper.

advertisement /ədˈvɜːtɪzmənt/ noun an announcement which tries to make sure that people know that something is for sale, or that something is going to happen

advertising /ədˈvɜːtɪzn/ noun the act of making sure that people know that something is for sale, or that something is going to happen ○ The company has increased the amount of money it spends on advertising. ○ They spent millions on the advertising campaign.

advice /ədˈvɑːs/ noun an opinion that someone gives you about what you should do ○ He went to the bank manager for advice on how to pay his debts. ○ They would not listen to the doctor’s advice. ○ My grandfather gave me a very useful piece of advice. ○ His mother’s advice was to stay in bed. (NOTE: no plural)
after /'aftər/ preposition 1. following or next in order to □ If today is Tuesday, the day after tomorrow is Thursday. □ They spoke one after the other. □ What’s the letter after Q in the alphabet? □ after you go first 2. later than □ We arrived after six o’clock. □ We don’t let the children go out alone after dark. □ conjunction later than a time □ After the snow fell, the motorways were blocked. □ Phone me after you get home. (NOTE: after is used with many phrasal verbs: to look after, to take after, etc.) □ after all 1. in spite of everything □ Everything was all right after all. 2. the fact is □ He should be OK; after all, he is eighteen now.

afternoon /'ɑːftən/ noun 1. the time between midday and the evening □ He always has a little sleep in the afternoon. □ There is an afternoon flight to Paris. □ Can we meet tomorrow afternoon?

afterwards /'ɑːftəraʊz/ adverb later □ We’ll have lunch first and go shopping afterwards.

again /'eɪɡen/ adverb 1. another time □ He had to take his driving test again. □ again and again several times, usually in a firm or determined way □ The police officer asked the same question again and again. 2. back as you were before □ Although I like going on holiday, I’m always glad to be home again.

against /'əɡenst/ preposition 1. so as to touch □ He was leaning against the wall. □ She hit her head against the low doorway. 2. in opposition to □ England is playing against South Africa tomorrow. □ It’s hard cycling uphill against the wind. □ They went against his advice.

age /eɪdʒ/ noun 1. the number of years which you have lived □ She is thirty years of age. □ He looks younger than his age. □ plural noun ages 2. a very long time (informal) □ I’ve been waiting here for ages. □ It took us ages to get served.

aged /eɪdʒt/ adjective with the age of □ a girl aged nine □ She died last year, aged 83.

aged /eɪdʒt/ adjective very old □ an aged man

agency /eɪdʒənsi/ noun an office which represents another firm □ an advertising agency

agenda /eɪˈdʒendə/ noun a list of points for discussion □ what’s on the agenda? □ what are we going to discuss? □ a set of things that someone plans to do □ top of your agenda □ what someone wants most □ A holiday is top of my agenda at present.

agent /eɪdʒənt/ noun a person who works for or represents someone else □ Our head office is in London but we have an agent in Paris.

aggression /eɡˈresʃən/ noun a feeling of anger against someone that is expressed, especially in physical force □ an act of aggression □ an attack on someone

aggressively /eɡˈresɪvli/ adverb as if wanting to attack someone

ago /əˈgəʊ/ adverb in the past □ He phoned a few minutes ago. □ This all happened a long time ago. (NOTE: ago always follows a word referring to time.)

agree /əˈɡri/ verb 1. to say yes or give permission □ After some discussion he agreed to our plan. (NOTE: You agree to or on a plan.) 2. to say or show that you have the same opinion as someone else □ Most of the group agreed with her suggestion.

agreement /əˈɡrɪmənt/ noun 1. the act or fact of thinking the same □ to reach an agreement or to come to an agreement on salaries □ Agreement between the two sides is still a long way off. □ they are in agreement with our plan □ they agree with our plan □ We discussed the plan with them and they are in agreement. 2. a contract □ to draw up or to draft an agreement □ We signed an agreement with the Italian company.
ahead /ə'hed/ verb 1. in front ○ Our team was losing, but now we are ahead again. ○ Run on ahead and find some seats for us. ○ You need to go straight ahead, and then turn left. 2. in future ○ My diary is filled with appointments for six weeks ahead. 3. before ○ We try to fill the vacancies at least three weeks ahead. ○ ahead of /ə'hed 'ʌv/ 1. in front of ○ Ahead of us was a steep hill. ○ They ran on ahead of the others. 2. in a future time ○ You have a mass of work ahead of you. 3. before (informal) ○ They drafted in extra police ahead of the international match.

aid /eɪd/ noun 1. help, especially money, food or other gifts given to people living in difficult conditions ○ aid to the earthquake zone ○ an aid worker (NOTE: This meaning of aid has no plural.) ○ in aid of in order to help ○ We give money in aid of the Red Cross. ○ They are collecting money in aid of refugees. 2. something which helps you to do something ○ kitchen aids. ■ verb 1. to help something to happen. 2. to help someone

aim /aɪm/ noun what you are trying to do ○ His aim is to do well at school and then go to university. ○ One of our aims is to increase the speed of service. ■ verb 1. to plan to do something ○ We aim to go on holiday in June. 2. to point a gun at someone or something ○ He was aiming or aiming a gun at the policeman.

air /eə/ noun 1. a mixture of gases which cannot be seen, but which is all around us and which every animal breathes ○ His breath was like steam in the cold air. 2. the air the space around things and above the ground ○ He threw the ball up into the air. (NOTE: These meanings of air have no plural.) ■ adjective referring to a method of travelling or sending goods using aircraft ○ new air routes ○ by air in an aircraft ○ I don’t enjoy travelling by air. ○ It’s quicker to send the letter by air. ■ verb to make a room or clothes fresh by giving them more air ○ Let’s open the windows to air the room.

aircraft /eəkraːft/ noun a vehicle which flies in the air ○ The passengers got into or boarded the aircraft. ○ The airline has a fleet of ten aircraft. (NOTE: The plural is aircraft: one aircraft, six aircraft.)

airfare /ˈɛəfɛər/ noun the amount of money a passenger has to pay to travel on an aircraft

air force /ˈɛə fɔːs/ noun a country’s military air organisation

airline /ˈɛəlɛɪn/ noun a company which takes people or goods to places in aircraft ○ The airline has been voted the most popular with business travellers. ○ He’s an airline pilot.

airplane /ˈɛəplɛɪn/ noun US an aircraft

airport /ˈɛəpɔːt/ noun a place where aircraft land and take off ○ You can take the underground to the airport. ○ We are due to arrive at Heathrow Airport at midday.

alarm /əˈlɔːrm/ noun 1. a loud warning sound ○ An alarm will sound if someone touches the wire. ○ to raise the alarm to warn everyone of danger 2. same as alarm clock ■ verb to frighten someone ○ I don’t want to alarm you, but there’s a police car parked outside your house.

alarm clock /əˈlɔːrm kloʊk/ noun a clock which rings a bell to wake you up

album /ˈælbəm/ noun 1. a large book 2. a collection of songs on a CD, cassette or record

alcohol /ˈælkəhol/ noun a substance in drinks such as beer or wine that can make people drunk ○ They will not serve alcohol to anyone under the age of 18.

alcoholic /ˌælkəˈholɪk/ adjective relating to alcohol

alert /ˈɔːlət/ adjective watching or listening carefully, ready to notice something

alike /əˈlaɪk/ adjective very similar ■ verb in a similar way ○ My sister and I just don’t think alike. ○ The change will affect rich and poor alike.

alive /əˈlɪv/ adjective 1. living ○ He was still alive when he was rescued from the burning building. ○ When my grandfather was alive, there were no supermarkets. (NOTE: not used in front of a noun: the fish is alive but a live fish.) 2. lively
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already /ˈeɪdrəli/ adverb before now or before the time mentioned. 1. I’ve already done my shopping. 2. It was already past ten o’clock when he arrived.

also /ˈɔːlsəʊ/ adverb in addition to something or someone else that has been mentioned. 1. He’s a keen cyclist and his sister also likes to cycle when she can. 2. She sings well and can also play the violin. (NOTE: also is usually placed before the main verb or after a modal or auxiliary verb.)

alter /ˈɔːltər/ verb to become different, or make something different, especially in small ways or in parts only. 1. They wanted to alter the terms of the contract after they had signed it. 2. The shape of his face had altered slightly.

alteration /ˌɔːltəˈreɪʃən/ noun 1. the act of becoming different or of making something different. 2. something that has been, or needs, changing. 1. She made some alterations in the design.

alternate1 /ˈɔːltəˈneɪt/ adjective every other one. 1. We see each other on alternate Sundays.

alternate2 /ˈɔːltənɛt/ verb to keep changing from one particular position or state to another.

alternative /ˌɔːltəˈnætɪv/ adjective 1. in place of something else. 1. If the plane is full, we will put you on an alternative flight. 2. following a different way from usual. 1. noun something which you do instead of something else. 2. Now that she’s ill, do we have any alternative to calling the holiday off?

although /əˈləʊðər/ conjunction in spite of the fact that. 1. Although it was freezing, she didn’t put a coat on. 2. I’ve never been into that shop although I’ve often walked past it.

altogether /ˈɔːltoʊɡər/ adverb taking everything together. 1. The food was £10 and the drinks £5, so that makes £15 altogether. 2. The staff of the three shops come to 200 altogether.

always /ˈɔːlweɪz/ adverb 1. every time. 1. She is always late for work. 2. Why does it always rain when we want to go for a walk? 2. all the time. 3. It’s always hot in tropical countries.

amount /əˈmænt/ noun 1. a quantity of something such as money. 2. The amount in my bank account has reached £1000. 3. a certain amount some but not a lot. 3. Painting the house will take a certain amount of time.

amazing /ˈæməzɪŋ/ adjective 1. very surprising. 1. It was amazing that she never suspected anything. 2. extremely interesting and unusual. 2. It was an amazing experience, sailing so far from land at night.

amazement /ˈæməzəmənt/ noun great surprise. 1. To his amazement he won first prize.

American /ˈɛmərɪkən/ adjective relating to America or to the United States.

among /əˈmɑːŋ/, amongst /əˈmɑːnst/ preposition 1. surrounded by or in the middle of. 1. He was standing among a crowd of tourists. 2. between a number of people in a group. 2. Let’s share the cake among us. 3. in addition to other people or things. 3. Jack was there, among others.

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amount to phrasal verb 1. to make a total of. 1. My year’s savings amount to less than £1000. 2. to be similar or equal to something. 2. I think what he said amounts to a refusal to take part.

amount to the same thing to mean the
amuse /əˈmjuːz/ verb 1. to make someone laugh ○ This story will amuse you. ○ to amuse oneself ○ to amuse yourself ○ to amuse yourself (in an amusing way) ○ He management of the shop front is at an angle to the road.

amusing /əˈmjuːznɪŋ/ adjective funny

analysis /əˈnæləsɪs/ noun a close examination of the parts or elements of something ○ job analysis ○ to make an analysis of the sales or a sales analysis ○ to carry out an analysis of the market potential (NOTE: The plural is analyses /əˈnæləsɪz/) ○ to make an announcement ○ He announced his resignation. ○ She announced that she would be standing for parliament.

announcement /əˈnʌnsmənt/ noun a statement made in public ○ The managing director made an announcement to the staff. ○ There were several announcements concerning flight changes.

annoy /əˈnəʊ/ verb to make someone feel slightly angry or impatient ○ Their rude behaviour really annoyed us.

annoyance /əˈnɔɪəns/ noun a feeling of being slightly annoyed ○ There was a tone of annoyance in her voice.

annoyed /əˈnɔɪd/ adjective slightly angry or impatient ○ He was annoyed with his neighbour who had cut down one of his trees. ○ I was annoyed to find someone had stolen my mobile phone.

annoying /əˈnɔɪɪŋ/ adjective making you angry or impatient ○ I find it very annoying that the post doesn’t come before 10 o’clock. ○ How annoying! I forgot to buy the milk. ○ The baby has an annoying cough which won’t go away.

angle /ˈæŋɡəl/ noun a corner where two lines meet ○ She planted the tree in the angle of the two walls. ○ at an angle ○ not straight ○ The shop front is at an angle to the road.

angrily /ˈæŋɡrɪli/ adverb in an angry way ○ He shouted angrily when the children climbed over the fence.

angry /ˈæŋɡri/ adjective upset and annoyed, and sometimes wanting to harm someone ○ The shopkeeper is angry with the children because they broke his window. ○ He gets angry if the post is late. ○ I am angry that the government is doing nothing to prevent crime. ○ When the cashier still hadn’t arrived at midday the boss got even angrier. (NOTE: angrier – angriest)

animal /ˈænɪml/ noun a living thing that moves independently ○ I love having animals as pets. (NOTE: animal may include humans in scientific contexts.)

ankle /ˈæŋkl/ noun the part of the body where your leg joins your foot

anniversary /əˈnɪvəsəri/ noun the same date as an important event that happened in the past

angry /ˈæŋɡri/ adjective very old, or belonging to a time long ago ○ He was riding an ancient bicycle.

and /ænd/ conjunction used to join two words or phrases ○ All my uncles and aunts live in the country. ○ The children were running about and singing. ○ Come and sit down next to me. (NOTE: and is used to say numbers after 100: ‘seven hundred and two’ ○ and so on and so forth with other similar things ○ He talked about plants, flowers, vegetables, and so on.

anger /ˈæŋɡər/ noun a feeling of being very annoyed ○ He managed to control his anger ○ She couldn’t hide the anger she felt.

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### annual

/ənˈjʊəl/ adjective happening once a year ○ The village fair is an annual event ○ I get annual interest of 6% on my savings account.

### another

/ˈɑːnər/ adjective, pronoun 1. one more ○ I’d like another cake, please. ○ Would you like another? 2. a different one ○ He’s bought another car. ○ She tried on one dress after another, but couldn’t find anything she liked. ○ each other

### answer

/'ænsər/ noun 1. something that you say or write when someone has asked you a question ○ The answer to your question is yes. ○ I knocked on the door but there was no answer. ○ in answer to as a reply to ○ I am writing in answer to your letter of October 6th. 2. the act of picking up a telephone that is ringing ○ I phoned his office but there was no answer. ○ verb 1. to speak or write words to someone who has spoken to you or asked you a question ○ He never answers my letters. ○ When he asked us if we had enjoyed the meal we all answered ‘yes’. 2. to answer the phone to speak and listen to a telephone caller ○ His mother usually answers the phone. ○ to answer the door to open the door to someone who knocks or rings the bell ○ No-one answered the door though I knocked twice.

### ant

/ɑnt/ noun a small insect that lives in large groups

### antibiotic

/ˌæntɪbaˈtɪk/ noun a substance which kills harmful organisms such as bacteria

### antique

/ˈæntɪk/ noun an old and valuable object ○ He collects antiques. ○ adjective old and valuable ○ an antique Chinese vase

### antiseptic

/ˌɑntɪsiˈpɛtɪk/ noun a substance which prevents infection ○ adjective preventing infection ○ an antiseptic dressing

### antonym

/ˈæntənəm/ noun a word which means the opposite of another word

### anxiety

/ænˈzɑːrɪəli/ noun 1. nervous worry about something ○ Her anxiety about her job prospects began to affect her health. 2. the state of being keen to do something ○ In his anxiety to get away quickly, he forgot to lock the door.

### anxious

/ænˈkæsɪəli/ adjective 1. nervous and very worried about something ○ She’s anxious about the baby. 2. keen to do something ○ The shopkeeper is always anxious to please his customers.

### anxiously

/ænˈkæsɪli/ adverb in a nervous, worried way ○ They are waiting anxiously for the results of the exam.

### any

/'ɛni/ adjective, pronoun 1. it doesn’t matter which ○ I’m free any day next week except Tuesday. 2. (usually in questions or negatives) a small quantity ○ Have you got any money left? ○ Is there any food for me? ○ Would you like any more to eat? ○ Will any of your friends be there? ○ 3. not…any none ○ I don’t like any of the paintings in the exhibition. ○ There isn’t any food left – they’ve eaten it all. ○ Can you lend me some money? – sorry, I haven’t got any.

### anybody

/'ɛnibɪdɪ/ pronoun same as anyone

### anywhere

/'ɛniˈwɛə/ any more adverb ○ not…anymore no longer ○ We don’t go there anymore.

### anyone

/'ɛnɪˈwʌn/ pronoun any person at all ○ Anyone can learn to ride a bike. ○ anyone else any other person ○ Is there anyone else who can’t see the screen?

### anything

/'ɛnɪθɪŋ/ pronoun 1. it doesn’t matter what ○ You can eat anything you want. ○ Our dog will bite anything that moves. 2. (in questions or negatives) something ○ Did you do anything interesting at the weekend? ○ Did you hear anything make a noise during the night? ○ Has anything happened to their plans for a long holiday? ○ Do you want anything more to drink?

### anyway

/'ɛnɪweɪ/ adverb despite something else ○ I’m not supposed to drink during the daytime, but I’ll have a beer anyway. ○ I think it’s time to leave – anyway, the last bus is at 11.40.

### anywhere

/'ɛnɪweɪ/ adverb 1. it does not matter where ○ Put the chair anywhere. 2. (in questions or negatives) somewhere ○ I can’t see your wallet anywhere. ○ Did you go anywhere at the
appeal /əˈpɛl/ verb 1. to appeal against a verdict to make a legal request for a court to look again at a decision ○ He has appealed against the sentence. 2. to appeal to someone to attract someone ○ These CDs appeal to the teenage market ○ The idea of working in Australia for six months appealed to her.

appealing /əˈpɛlɪŋ/ adjective 1. attractive ○ The design has proved appealing to our older customers. 2. wanting help or support ○ The child gave her an appealing look as she got up to leave. (NOTE: only used before a noun)

apple /əˈpɑl/ noun 1. a common fruit that is hard, round and sweet, and grows on a tree ○ Don’t eat apples that are not ripe – they’ll make you ill.

apparatus /əˈpærətəs/ noun scientific or medical equipment

apparent /əˈpærənt/ adjective 1. easy to see or accept as true ○ It was apparent to everyone that she was annoyed, 2. possibly different from what something seems to be ○ There is an apparent mistake in the accounts.

apparently /əˈpærəntli/ adverb according to what you have seen or heard ○ Apparently she took the last train home and then disappeared. ○ He didn’t come to work today – apparently he’s got a cold.

appeal /əˈpɛl/ noun 1. an act of asking for help ○ The police have made an appeal for witnesses. ○ The hospital is launching an appeal to raise £50,000. 2. an attractive quality ○ the strong appeal of Greece as a holiday destination

apart /əˈpɑrt/ adverb 1. separated ○ The two villages are about six miles apart. 2. in separate pieces ○ He took the watch apart. ○ apart from except for ○ Do you have any special interests apart from your work? ○ I’m feeling fine, apart from a slight cold.

apartment /əˈpɑrəmt/ noun a separate set of rooms for living in ○ She shares an apartment with a friend.

apologise /əˈpɑlədʒəs/, apologize verb to say you are sorry ○ He shouted at her and then apologised. ○ She apologised for being late.

apology /əˈpɑlədʒi/ noun an act of indicating that you are sorry (NOTE: The plural is apologies.) plural noun apologies a statement indicating that you are sorry, especially if you cannot attend a meeting ○ My apologies for being late. ○ Please give the chairman my apologies.

apostrophe /əˈpɒstroʊfi/ noun a printing sign (’), either showing that a letter has been left out, e.g. weren’t, or after a noun to show possession, e.g. Ben’s coat or the girls’ coats

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appliance</td>
<td>noun a machine such as a washing machine or cooker used in the home</td>
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<tr>
<td>applicant</td>
<td>noun a person who applies for something ○ job applicants ○ Applicants for licences must fill in this form.</td>
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<tr>
<td>application</td>
<td>noun 1. the process of putting something on something else ○ Several applications of the cream will be necessary. 2. the process or act of applying for a job ○ He wrote a letter of application. ○ We’ve received dozens of applications for the job of barman.</td>
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<tr>
<td>appointment</td>
<td>noun 1. an agreed time for a meeting ○ I want to make an appointment to see the doctor. ○ She was late for her appointment. ○ on her appointment as manager when she was made a manager. 2. the process of being given a job. 3. a job ○ We are going to make three new appointments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>apply</td>
<td>verb 1. ○ to apply for a job to ask for a job ○ She applied for a job in the supermarket. ○ He’s applying for a job as a teacher. 2. to put something on ○ Wait until the first coat of paint is dry before you apply the second. 3. ○ to apply to ○ to be relevant to ○ This rule only applies to people coming from outside the EU. (NOTE: applies – applying – applied)</td>
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<tr>
<td>appoint</td>
<td>verb to give someone a job ○ He was appointed (as) manager or to the post of manager. ○ We want to appoint someone to manage our sales department. (NOTE: You appoint a person to a job.)</td>
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<td>appointment</td>
<td>noun 1. the act of ● to choose someone for an important job ○ She appointed him to his post. ○ This is the act of appointing someone to a job.</td>
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<tr>
<td>approve</td>
<td>verb 1. ○ to approve to agree to ○ The committee gave their approval to the scheme. ○ Do the choice of colour have your approval or meet with your approval?</td>
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<tr>
<td>approve</td>
<td>verb 2. ○ to approve of ○ to agree to something officially ○ The committee approved the scheme. ○ to approve of something to think something is good ○ He doesn’t approve of loud music.</td>
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<tr>
<td>approximately</td>
<td>adverb not exactly ○ It takes approximately 35 minutes to get to the city centre from here.</td>
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<tr>
<td>arch</td>
<td>noun a round structure forming a roof or entrance. ○ verb to make something round like an arch ○ The cat arched her back and started spitting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>architect</td>
<td>noun a person who designs buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td>architecture</td>
<td>noun the design of buildings</td>
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<tr>
<td>are</td>
<td>1st person plural present of be. 2nd person singular present of be. 3rd person plural present of be.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### area

**area /ˈeərɪə/ noun 1.** a space. ○ The whole area round the town hall is going to be rebuilt. ○ We always sit in the 'no smoking' area. 2. a measurement of the space taken up by something, calculated by multiplying the length by the width. ○ The area of the room is four square metres. 3. a part of a town or country. ○ Our house is near the commercial area of the town. ○ The factory is in a very good area for getting to the motorways and airports. 4. the London area the part of England around London. ○ Houses in the London area are more expensive than elsewhere in the country.

**argue /ərˈjuːz/ verb** to discuss without agreeing, often in a noisy or angry way. ○ They argued over the prices. ○ She argued with the waiter about the bill. ○ I could hear them arguing in the next room. (NOTE: You argue with someone about or over something.)

**argument /ərˈgjʊmənt/ noun** a situation in which people discuss something without agreeing. ○ Nobody would back her up in her argument with the boss.

**arise /əˈraɪz/ verb** to start to appear. ○ The problem arose in the planning department. (NOTE: arises — arising — arose /əˈroʊz/ — arisen /ˈərizən/) 1. a space. ○ The only swimming pool for miles. ○ She's one of the best eye surgeons around. ○ The new coins have been around for some weeks now.

**arithmetic /ərˈθɪmətɪk/ noun** calculations with numbers, especially as a subject studied at school.

**arm /aːrm/ noun 1.** the part of the body which goes from the shoulder to the hand. ○ He held the parcel under his arm. ○ She tripped over the pavement and broke her arm. 2. the part of a chair which you can rest your arms on. ○ He put his coffee cup on the arm of his chair. ○ verb to give weapons to. ○ The police were armed with guns. ○ arm in arm with arms linked together. ○ They walked down the street arm in arm.

**armchair /ˈɑrmaʊʃər/ noun** a chair with arms.

**armed /ɑːmd/ adjective 1.** provided with weapons. ○ Most British policemen are not armed. ○ Armed guards surrounded the house. 2. something with a ready for use as a weapon. ○ The device is already armed. ○ armed with provided with. ○ Armed with picnic baskets, towels and cameras, we set off for the beach.

**armed forces /ˈɑːmd fɔːrˌzɛz/, armed services /ˈɑːmd sɜːvɪsɪz/ plural noun** the army, navy and air force of a country.

**army /aːmi/ noun** all the soldiers of a country, trained for fighting on land. ○ He left school at 16 and joined the army. ○ An army spokesman held a news conference. (NOTE: The plural is armies.)

**aroma /əˈroʊmə/ noun** a pleasant smell of something you can eat or drink. ○ the aroma of freshly baked bread.

**arose /əˈroʊz/ past tense of arise**

**around /əˈraʊnd/ preposition 1.** going all round something. ○ She had a gold chain around her neck. ○ The flood water was all around the village. 2. close to or in a place or area. ○ Is there a bus stop around here? 3. in various places. ○ We have lots of computers around the office. ○ not exactly. ○ It will cost around £200. ○ Around sixty people came to the meeting.

**arrange /ərˈrændʒ/ verb 1.** to put in order. ○ The chairs are arranged in rows.

**arrangement /ərˈrændʒmənt/ noun** 1. a space. ○ The books are arranged in alphabetical order. ○ The ground floor is arranged as an open-plan area with a little kitchen at the side. 2. to make a plan for something. ○ Let's arrange to meet somewhere before we go to the theatre. ○ The tour has been arranged by the travel agent. ○ She arranged for a taxi to meet him at the airport.

**area**

- The whole area around the town hall is going to be rebuilt.
- The area of the room is four square metres.
- Houses in the London area are more expensive than elsewhere in the country.

**argue**

- They argued over the prices.
- I could hear them arguing in the next room.

**argument**

- The problem arose in the planning department.

**arise**

- The problem arose in the planning department.

**arithmetic**

- Calculations with numbers, especially as a subject studied at school.

**arm**

- The part of the body which goes from the shoulder to the hand.
- The part of a chair which you can rest your arms on.

**armchair**

- A chair with arms.

**armed**

- Provided with weapons.

**armed forces**

- The army, navy and air force of a country.

**army**

- All the soldiers of a country, trained for fighting on land.

**aroma**

- A pleasant smell of something you can eat or drink.

**arouse**

- Past tense of arise.

**around**

- Going all round something.
- Close to or in a place or area.

**arrange**

- To put in order.

**arrangement**

- A plan for something.

(NOTE: The plural is arrangements.)
arrangement 16

You arrange for someone to do something; you arrange for something to be done; or you arrange to do something. Note also arranges – arranging – arranged.

arrangement /əˈrendʒmənt/ noun 1. the process of putting things in order. 2. the process of making plans for an event. All the arrangements for the wedding were left to the bride’s mother.

arrest /ˈrest/ verb (of the police) to catch and hold someone who has broken the law. The police arrested two men and took them to the police station. He ended up getting arrested as he tried to leave the country. She was arrested for stealing.

noun the act of holding someone for breaking the law. The police made several arrests at the demonstration. Under arrest held by the police. After the fight, three people were under arrest.

arrival /əˈrɑːvl/ noun 1. the act of reaching a place. We announce the arrival of flight AB 987 from Tangiers. We apologise for the late arrival of the 14.25 express from Edinburgh. The time of arrival is 5 p.m. On arrival when you arrive. On arrival at the hotel, members of the party will be allocated rooms.

2. a person who has arrived. He’s a new arrival on our staff.

noun arrivals the part of an airport that deals with passengers who are arriving.

arrive /əˈrɑːvl/ verb to reach a place. They arrived at the hotel tired out. The train from Paris arrives in London at 5 p.m. (Note: You arrive in a town or in a country but at a place. Note also: arrives – arriving – arrived.)

arrogant /əˈrɑɡənt/ adjective very proud in an unpleasant way. He’s such an arrogant young man. What an arrogant way to treat customers!

arrow /ˈærəʊ/ noun 1. a weapon made of a piece of wood with a sharp point. 2. a printed sign &#10137; which points to something.

art /ɑːrt/ noun 1. the practice of creating objects, e.g. by painting, drawing or sculpture. She is taking art lessons. When you’re in Washington, don’t miss the Museum of Modern Art. 2. the objects that are created in this way.

artery /ˈɑːrtərɪ/ noun a tube carrying blood from the heart around the body. Compare vein (Note: The plural is arteries.)

article /ˈɑːrtɪkl/ noun 1. a report in a newspaper. Did you read the article on skiing in yesterday’s paper? 2. an object or thing. Several articles of clothing were found near the road. A word used before a noun to show whether you are referring to a particular or general example of something. The definite article is ‘the’ and the indefinite article is ‘a’ or ‘an’.

artificial /ˌɑːrtɪˈfɪʃ(ə)l/ adjective not natural. She was wearing artificial pearls.

artificially /ˌɑːrtɪˈfɪʃ(ə)lɪ/ adverb in a way that is not natural.

artist /ˈɑːrtɪst/ noun a person who is skilled in making works of art such as paintings. She collects paintings by 19th-century artists.

as /əz, əz/ conjunction 1. because. As you can’t drive, you’ll have to go by bus. 2. at the same time that something else happens. As he was getting into the bath, the telephone rang.

articulately /ˌɑːrtɪˈfɪʃ(ə)lɪ/ adverb in a way that is not natural.

as /əz, əz/ preposition 1. in a particular job. She had a job as a bus driver. 2. because of being a particular type of person. As a doctor, he has to know the symptoms of all the common diseases.

as from from a particular time. She was dressed as a nurse. They treated him as a friend of the family.

as well as in addition to something or someone else that has been mentioned. She came to have tea and brought her sister as well. We visited the castle and swam in the pool as well.

as well as in addition to or together with. He has a cottage in the country as well as a flat in town.
ascend /əˈsɛnd/ verb to go up ○ The balloon rapidly ascended to 3000m.

ash /æʃ/ noun 1. a grey dust left after something has burnt (NOTE: no plural in this sense) 2. a type of tree that grows in the northern part of Europe

ashamed /əˈʃəmd/ adjective embarrassed and sorry for something that you have done or not done

aside /əˈsɛd/ adverb to one side ○ He took me aside and whispered in my ear. ○ aside from except for ○ Aside from a minor infection, his health had been remarkably good. ○ I’ve got to read these three articles, and that’s aside from all my regular work.

ask /əsk/ verb 1. to put a question to get information ○ She asked a police officer the way to the hospital. ○ Joe went to the station to ask about cheap tickets. ○ Ask the assistant how much the shoes cost. 2. to put a question to get someone to do something ○ Ask your father to teach you how to drive. ○ Can I ask you not to make so much noise? 3. to invite someone to an event or to do something ○ We asked them to our party. ○ She asked me to go skiing with her.

ask for phrasal verb to say that you want something ○ Someone came into the shop and asked for the manager.

ask out phrasal verb to ask someone to go out with you, e.g. to a restaurant or to the cinema ○ Bill wants to ask my sister out.

asleep /əˈslıp/ adjective sleeping ○ He was asleep and didn’t hear the fire alarm. ○ They were lying asleep on the ground. ○ to fall asleep to begin to sleep

aspect /əˈspekt/ noun 1. a way of considering something such as a situation or a problem ○ There are several aspects of the problem to be considered before I can decide. 2. the direction in which a building or piece of ground faces

aspirin /ˌæsprɪn/ noun 1. a common drug, used in the treatment of minor illnesses to reduce pain 2. a pill that contains aspirin

assassinate /əˈsæsɪmət/ verb to kill a famous person, especially for political reasons ○ Do you remember the day when the President was assassinated?

assemble /əˈsemb(ə)/ verb 1. (especially of people) to come together in a place, or to be brought together by someone ○ We’ll assemble outside the hotel by the coach at 9 a.m. ○ They assembled a panel of experts to renew the project. 2. (especially of people) to come together in a place, or to be brought together by someone, especially formally or in an ordered way ○ We’ll assemble outside the hotel at 9 a.m. ○ They assembled a panel of experts to renew the project.

assembly /əˈsembli/ noun 1. a meeting 2. the process of putting the pieces of something together to make it complete

assess /əˈses/ verb 1. to consider something or someone in order to make a judgment or decision about it ○ It’s hard to assess how difficult it will be to make the necessary changes. 2. to consider someone’s achievement or progress in order to decide if it is satisfactory ○ Students are regularly assessed by their teachers and feedback. 3. to calculate an amount to be paid ○ The cost of the new building is assessed at £1 million.

assignment /əˈsænmənt/ noun a piece of work that has to be done in a specific time ○ My literature assignment has to be finished by Wednesday. ○ He was given the assignment of reporting on the war.

assist /əˈsist/ verb to help someone ○ He assists me with my income tax forms. ○ I will be assisted in my work by Jackie Smith. (NOTE: You assist someone in doing something or with something.)

assistance /əˈsɪst(ə)ns/ noun help ○ He asked if he could be of any assistance. ○ She will need assistance with her luggage. ○ He was trying to change the wheel when a truck driver offered his assistance.

assistant /əˈsɪst(ə)nt/ noun a person who helps someone as part of their job ○ His assistant makes all his appointments.
associate

associate /ˈsəʊsɪət/ verb to connect different people or things in your mind ○ I always associate that book with the wonderful holiday when I first read it. ○ to be associated with to be connected with or involved in something

associate2 /ˈsəʊsɪəst/ noun a person who works in the same business as someone else

association /əˌsəʊsɪˈeɪʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. an official group of people or a group of companies in the same trade ○ an association offering support to victims of street violence ○ the Association of British Travel Agents 2. a connection formed in the mind between things ○ For some people, a black cat has an association with luck. ○ Manchester has strong family associations for him. 3. in association with together with ○ The guidebook is published in association with the local tourist board. ○ This programme is brought to you in association with British Airways. ○ in association with together with ○ The guidebook is published in association with the local tourist board. ○ This programme is brought to you in association with British Airways.

assume /əˈsju:m/ verb 1. to imagine or believe that something is true ○ Let’s assume that he is innocent. ○ I assume you have enough money to pay for the meal? 2. to take on something such as a job or responsibility ○ When she was twenty-one, she assumed complete control of the family business. ○ He has assumed responsibility for fire safety.

asthma /ˈæsθmə/ noun a medical condition in which someone suffers breathing difficulties, often because a particular substance has a bad effect on his or her body

astonish /əˈstɒnɪʃ/ verb to surprise someone very much ○ His success in maths astonished his teacher – he never came to any of her classes.

astonished /əˈstɒnɪʃt/ adjective very surprised ○ We were astonished to learn that the head teacher had left.

astonishing /əˈstɒnɪʃɪŋ/ adjective very surprising ○ They spent an astonishing amount of money buying Christmas presents.

at /ət, ət/ preposition 1. used for showing time ○ We’ll meet at eleven o’clock. ○ You must put your lights on when you drive at night. ○ At the weekend, we went to see my mother. ○ We went to Paris at Easter. 2. used for showing place ○ Meet us at the post office. ○ She’s got a job at the supermarket. ○ He’s not at home, he’s at work. 3. used for showing speed ○ The train was travelling at 200 kilometres an hour. 4. showing direction ○ She threw her slipper at the TV. 5. showing cause ○ She laughed at my old coat. (NOTE: at is often used after verbs, e.g. to look at, to point at.)

ate /ɛt, ɛt/ past tense of eat

athlete /ˈæθlɪt/ noun a person who takes part in sports especially those such as running

athletic /æθˈlɪtɪk/ adjective referring to athletics

athletics /æθˈlɪtɪks/ noun organised sports such as running which are competitions between individuals (NOTE: no plural)

atlas /ˈætləs/ noun a book of maps (NOTE: The plural is atlases.)

atmosphere /ˈætməsfər/ noun the air around the Earth ○ The atmosphere surrounds the Earth to a height of several hundred kilometres. ■ the air in a particular place ○ The room had a hot stuffy atmosphere. ○ a general feeling ○ The atmosphere in the office was tense. ○ I like the friendly atmosphere at our college.

atom /ˈætom/ noun the smallest part of a chemical element that can exist independently

atomic /ˈætəmɪk/ adjective relating to the energy produced if an atom is split apart

attach /əˈtætʃ/ verb to fasten something to something else ○ The gate is attached to the post. ○ I am attaching a copy of my previous letter.

attached /əˈtætʃt/ adjective having a strong liking for someone or something ○ She’s very attached to her old dog.
attack /əˈtæk/ noun 1. the act of trying to hurt someone or something ○ They made an attack on the town. ○ under attack in the situation of being attacked ○ The town is under attack from rebel guerrillas. 2. a criticism ○ He launched an attack on the government. 3. a sudden return of a particular illness ○ She had an attack of malaria. ■ verb to try to hurt someone or to hit someone ○ Three men attacked her as she walked home. ○ The old lady was attacked by muggers.

attacker /əˈtækər/ noun a person who attacks someone or something ○ Can you describe your attacker?

attempt /əˈtempt/ noun to try to do something, especially something difficult ○ She attempted to lift the box onto the table. ○ an attempt on someone’s life the action of trying to kill someone ■ verb to try to do something, especially something difficult ○ I’ll attempt another trip to collect the books when my car has been repaired. ○ She attempted to lift the box onto the table.

attend /əˈtend/ verb 1. to be present at an event ○ Twenty-five people attended the wedding. ○ They organised a meeting, but only one or two people attended. 2. to listen carefully ○ Students should attend carefully to the teacher’s instructions.

attendant /əˈtendənt/ noun a person on duty in a public place such as a museum

attention /əˈtenʃən/ noun 1. the act of concentrating on what you are doing ○ Don’t distract the driver’s attention. ○ Please give the talk on safety procedures your full attention. ○ to pay attention to to concentrate on something and think about it carefully ○ Pay attention to the instructions in the leaflet. □ Don’t pay any attention to something you can ignore something ○ Don’t pay any attention to what she says – she’s making it up. 2. special care, help or extra work ○ The garden is large and needs a lot of attention. ○ The children were quiet and shy but responded well to the special attention they were given. ○ medical attention treatment by doctors and nurses ○ That cut needs urgent med-

ical attention. 3. the position of a soldier, standing straight, with heels together and looking straight ahead ○ The guards stood to attention at the entrance of the palace. ○ for the attention of words written on a letter to show that it is intended for a particular person to deal with it ○ to attract (someone’s) attention to make someone notice someone or something ○ The new play has attracted a lot of press attention or attention in the press.

attitude /əˈtʃjuːd/ noun 1. a way of thinking ○ What is the government’s attitude to the problem? 2. the position of your body, e.g. standing or sitting ○ His portrait shows him in a thoughtful attitude.

attract /əˈtrakt/ verb to make someone want to come to a place or want to become involved in something such as a business ○ The shops are lowering their prices to attract more customers. ○ The exhibition attracted hundreds of visitors. ○ We must see if we can attract more candidates for the job.

attraction /əˈtrækʃən/ noun 1. a reason for liking someone or something ○ The flat’s main attraction is its closeness to the centre of town. 2. something which attracts people ○ The Tower of London is a great tourist attraction.

attractive /əˈtraktri/ adjective 1. pleasant to look at ○ They found the mountain scenery very attractive. ○ She’s an attractive woman. 2. having features which people like ○ There are some attractive bargains in the sale. ○ The rival firm made him a very attractive offer.

audience /ˈɔːdɪəns/ noun the people watching a performance, e.g. at a theatre or cinema or on television, or listening to a radio programme ○ Members of the audience cheered. (NOTE: Takes a singular or plural verb.)

August /ˈɔːgʌst/ noun the eighth month of the year, the month after July and before September ○ My birthday is in August. ○ I left my job last August. ○ The letter is dated 15 August. (NOTE: August 15th or August 15: say ‘August
author /ˈɔːrθər/ noun a writer  o She is the author of a popular series of children’s books.
authority /ɔˈθɔrətɪ/ noun 1. power to do something  o He has no authority to act on our behalf.  (NOTE: no plural) 2. an organisation that has control over something  o The education authority pays teachers’ salaries.  (NOTE: The plural is authorities.)
automatic /ˈɔtəmətrɪk/ adjective 1. working by itself  o There is an automatic device which cuts off the electric current.  2. done without thinking about it very much  o She gave the receptionist an automatic smile as she passed.  3. based on an agreement or existing situation  o An automatic fine for parking automatically /ɔtəmətrɪkli/ adverb 1. by a machine, without people having to do anything 2. without thinking about it very much  o I signed the bill automatically, as a result of an agreement or existing situation  o The company automatically retires people at 60.
automatic /ˈɔtəmətɪk/ noun especially US a car autumn /ˈɔtəm/ noun the season of the year between summer and winter  o In autumn, the leaves turn brown.  o We went on a walking holiday last autumn.  o I’ll be starting my new job in the autumn term.
auxiliary /ɔˈzɪləri/ noun a person who helps other workers  (NOTE: The plural is auxiliaries.)
available /əˈvɛrəbl/ adjective able to be obtained  o The tablets are available from most chemists.
average /ˈɛvərɪdʒ/ noun 1. the standard that is usual or typical  o The journey time today was much slower than the bus company’s average.  2. a total calculated by adding several quantities together and dividing by the number of different quantities added  o The average for the last three months or the last three months’ average  o The temperature has been above the average for the time of year.  ■ adjective 1. ordinary or typical  o It was an average working day at the office.  o Their daughter is of above average intelligence.  □ above or below average more or less than is usual or typical 2. not very good  o Their results were only average.  3. calculated by dividing the total by the number of quantities  o His average speed was 30 miles per hour.  ■ verb to be as an average  o Price increases have averaged 10% per annum.
avoid /əˈvɔɪd/ verb 1. to keep away from someone or something  o Travel early to avoid the traffic jams.  o Aircraft fly high to avoid storms.  2. to try not to do something  o He’s always trying to avoid taking a decision.  (NOTE: You avoid something or avoid doing something.)  3. to try to prevent something from happening  o I want to avoid discussing details at this stage.  o How can we avoid a row?
awake /ˈɔweɪk/ adjective not asleep  o It’s 2 o’clock and I’m still awake.  ■ verb 1. to wake someone up  o He was awakened by the sound of the telephone.  (NOTE: awake in this meaning only occurs in the passive.)  2. to wake up  o He awoke when he heard them knocking on the door.  o They awoke to find a fox in their tent.  (NOTE: awakes – awakening – awoke /ˈɔwaʊk/ – has awaken)
award /əˈwɔːrd/ noun something such as a prize or a gift of money that is given to someone  o a design award  o He received an award of £1000.  o The school has been nominated for a technology award.  ■ verb to give someone something such as a prize, a degree or diploma, money or a contract to do work  o He was awarded first prize.  o She was awarded £10,000 in damages.
aware /əˈweər/ adjective knowing something  o I’m not aware of any problem.  o Is he aware that we have to decide quickly?  o not that I am aware of not as far as I know  o Has there ever been
away 21

an accident here before? – Not that I am aware of.

away /ə'weɪ/ adverb 1. at a particular distance or time ○ The nearest shop is three kilometres away. 2. not here, somewhere else ○ The managing director is away on business. ○ My assistant is away today. 3. (in sports) at your opponents’ sports ground ○ Our team is playing away next Saturday. 4. (as emphasis, after verbs) without stopping ○ The birds were singing away in the garden.

awful /ˈɔːfl/ adjective very bad or unpleasant ○ She felt awful about missing the party. ○ He’s got an awful cold. ○ Turn off the television – that programme’s awful!

awfully /ˈɔːflɪ/ adverb very (informal) ○ It’s awfully difficult to contact her.

awkward /ˈɔːkwərd/ adjective 1. embarrassing or difficult to deal with ○ awkward questions 2. difficult to use or deal with because of shape, size or position ○ The handle’s a very awkward shape. 3. not convenient ○ Next Thursday is awkward for me – what about Friday?

awoke /ˈɔːwək/ past tense of awake

awoken /ˈɔːwəkən/ past participle of awake

axe /əks/ noun a tool with a heavy sharp metal head, used for cutting through something ○ verb to get rid of something or someone
back /bæk/ noun 1. the part of the body which is behind you, between the neck and top of the legs. 2. She went to sleep lying on her back. 3. He carried his son on his back. 4. Don’t lift that heavy box, you may hurt your back. 5. Put the telephone back on the table. 6. She watched him drive away and then went back into the house. 7. She gave me back the money she had borrowed. 8. I’ll phone you when I am back in the office.

NOTE: Back is often used after verbs: to give back, to go back, to pay back, etc. 2. verb 1. to go backwards, or make something go backwards. 2. He backed or backed his car out of the garage.

b /biː/ noun the second letter of the alphabet, between A and C.

baby /ˈbeɪbi/ noun 1. a very young child 2. Most babies start to walk when they are about a year old. 2. I’ve known him since he was a baby.

NOTE: The plural is babies. If you do not know if a baby is a boy or a girl, you can refer to it as it. The baby was sucking its thumb.

back up phrasal verb 1. to help or support someone. 2. Nobody would back her up when she complained about the service. 3. Will you back me up in the vote?

NOTE: back up 2. to make a car go backwards. 2. Can you back up, please – I want to get out of the parking space.

background /ˌbækɡraʊnd/ noun 1. the part of a picture or view which is behind all the other things that can be seen. 2. The photograph is of a house with mountains in the background.

NOTE: foreground: in the background while other more obvious or important things are happening. 2. The experiences, including education and family life, which someone has had.

He/Her background is in the restaurant business. 3. information about a situation. 4. What is the background to the complaint?

backwards /ˈbækwərdz/ adverb same as backwards

backwards /ˈbækwərdz/ adverb from the front towards the back. 1. Don’t step backwards.

NOTE: 'Tab' is 'bat' spelt backwards. 2. backwards and forwards in one direction, then in the opposite direction. 3. The policeman was walking backwards and forwards in front of the bank.

bacon /ˈbeɪkən/ noun meat from a pig which has been treated with salt or smoke, usually cut into thin pieces

bacteria /ˌbeɪktrɪəriə/ plural noun very small living things, some of which can cause disease. (NOTE: The singular is bacterium.)

CAUSE PHRASES: caused by bacteria 2. a bacterial infection

bad /bæd/ adjective 1. causing problems, or likely to cause problems. 2. Eating too much fat is bad for your health.

NOTE: We
balance

were shocked at their bad behaviour. 2. of poor quality or skill ○ He’s a bad driver. ○ She’s good at singing but bad at playing the piano. 3. unpleasant ○ He’s got a bad cold. ○ She’s in a bad temper. ○ I’ve got some bad news for you. ○ The weather was bad when we were on holiday in August. 4. serious ○ He had a bad accident on the motorway. (NOTE: worse /wəz/ – worst /wərst/)

badge /bædʒ/ noun 1. a small sign attached to someone’s clothes to show something such as who someone is or what company they belong to 2. adverb 1. not well or successfully ○ She did badly in her driving test. 2. seriously ○ He was badly injured in the motorway accident. 3. very much ○ His hair badly needs cutting. (NOTE: badly – worse /wəz/ – worst /wərst/)

bag /bæg/ noun 1. a soft container made of plastic, cloth or paper and used for carrying things ○ a bag of sweets ○ He put the apples in a paper bag. 2. same as handbag ○ My keys are in my bag. 3. a suitcase or other container used for clothes and other possessions when travelling ○ Have you packed your bags yet?

baggage /ˈbæɡdʒi/ noun cases and bags which you take with you when travelling

bake /bæk/ verb to cook food such as bread or cakes in an oven ○ Mum’s baking a cake for my birthday. ○ Bake the pizza for 35 minutes.

baker /ˈbækər/ noun a person whose job is to make bread and cakes ○ the baker’s a shop that sells bread and cakes ○ Can you go to the baker’s and get a loaf of brown bread?

balance /ˈbælsəns/ noun 1. the quality of staying steady ○ The cat needs a good sense of balance to walk along the top of a fence. ○ to keep your balance not to fall over ○ to lose your balance to fall down ○ As he was crossing the river on the tightrope he lost his balance and fell. 2. an amount of money remaining in an account ○ I have a balance of £25 in my bank account. 3. an amount of money still to be paid from a larger sum owed ○ You can pay £100 now and the
bank /bæŋk/ noun 1. a business which holds money for people, and lends them money ○ I must go to the bank to get some money. ○ She took all her money out of the bank to buy a car. ○ How much money do you have in the bank? 2. land along the side of a river ○ He sat on the river bank all day, trying to catch fish. ○ There is a path along the bank of the canal. 3. a long pile of earth, sand, snow or other substance ○ The road was blocked by banks of snow blown by the wind. ○ verb to store money in a bank ○ I banked the cheque as soon as it arrived. ○ Have you banked the money yet?

bank account /bæŋk əˈkaʊnt/ noun an arrangement which you make with a bank to keep your money safely until you want it ○ to open a bank account to start keeping money in a bank ○ He opened a bank account when he started his first job.

bank holiday /ˈbæŋk ˈhɒlɪdeɪ/ noun a public holiday when most people do not go to work and the banks are closed

bar /bɑː/ noun 1. a long piece of something hard ○ The yard was full of planks and metal bars. 2. a solid piece of a substance such as chocolate or soap ○ a place where you can buy and drink alcohol ○ Let’s meet in the bar before dinner. ○ preposition except ○ All of the suppliers replied bar one. ○ All bar two of the players in the team are British. 3. verb to block something ○ The road was barred by the police. ○ The path is barred to cyclists. 4. to bar someone from doing something to prevent someone officially from doing something ○ He was barred from playing football for three months. (NOTE: Do not confuse with bear.)

barbecue /ˈbɑːbrɪkjʊə/ noun 1. a metal grill for cooking food on out of doors ○ Light the barbecue at least half an hour before you start cooking. 2. food cooked on a barbecue ○ Here is a recipe for chicken barbecue. 3. a meal or party where food is cooked out of doors ○ We had a barbecue for twenty guests. ○ They were invited to a barbecue. 4. verb to cook something on a barbecue ○ Barbecued spare ribs are on the menu. ○ She was barbecuing sausages for lunch when it started to rain.

bare /bɛə/ adjective 1. not covered by clothes or shoes ○ He walked on the beach in his bare feet. ○ I can’t sit in the sun with my arms bare. 2. without any kind of cover ○ They slept on the bare floorboards. ○ They saw the bare bones of dead animals in the desert. 3. without leaves ○ bare branches 4. with just what is really needed and nothing extra ○ We only took the bare essentials when we went travelling. ○ She thought £100 was the bare minimum she would accept. (NOTE: Do not confuse with bear.)
barely /ˈbeɪslɪ/ adverb almost not ○ She barely had enough money to pay for her ticket. ○ He barely had time to get dressed before the police arrived. ○ The noise is barely tolerable.

bargain /ˈbɑrɡən/ noun 1. something bought more cheaply than usual ○ The car was a real bargain at £500. 2. an agreement between two people or groups of people ○ into the bargain as well as other things ○ The plane was late and they lost my suitcase into the bargain. ■ verb to discuss the terms of an agreement or sale ○ more than or not what you bargained for.

barb /ˈbɑrb/ noun 1. the hard outer layer of a tree ○ The dog gave a bark as we came into the house.

barrel /ˈbɑrl/ noun 1. a container with curved sides for storing liquid ○ a barrel of beer ○ a wine barrel 2. the tube of a gun out of which a bullet is fired

barrier /ˈbɑrɪər/ noun 1. a bar or fence which blocks a passage ○ The company is based on research done in Russia. ○ to be based at or in to have a particular place as your main home or place of work ○ She’s based at head office or in Edinburgh. ■ to base something on some-

thing else to use something as a model for something else ○ The book is based on her mother’s life. ○ His theory was based on years of observations.

basement /ˈberzmənt/ noun a floor in a building below ground level

basic /ˈbeɪsɪk/ adjective very simple, or at the first level ○ Being able to swim is a basic requirement if you are going canoeing. ○ Knowledge of basic Spanish will be enough for the job.

basically /ˈbeɪsɪklɪ/ adverb considering only the most important information and not the details ○ Basically, he’s fed up with his job.

basket /ˈbɑskət/ noun a container made of thin pieces of wood, wire or fibre woven together

basketball /ˈbɑskətlˌbɑl/ noun a game played by two teams of five players who try to throw the ball through an open net hung high up at each end of the playing area

bass /ˈbeɪs/ noun 1. a male singer with a low-pitched voice ○ He has a pleasant bass voice. Compare tenor
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bat /bæt/ noun 1. a piece of wood used for hitting a ball ○ a baseball bat ○ a cricket bat 2. a small animal with skin flaps like wings that flies at night and hangs upside down when resting

bath /bɑθ/ noun 1. a large container in which you can sit and wash your whole body ○ There’s a washbasin and a bath in the bathroom. (NOTE: The plural is baths /bɑθz/) 2.○ to have a bath to wash yourself or someone else in a bath ○ She’s bathing the baby. ○ Do you prefer to bath or shower? (NOTE: Do not confuse with bathe. Note also: baths – bathing /bɑθɪŋ/ – bathed /bɑθt/) bathe /bæθ/ verb 1. to go into water to swim or wash ○ Thousands of people come to bathe in the Ganges. 2. to wash a cut or damaged part of the body carefully ○ A nurse bathed the wound on his arm. 3. US to have a bath ○ I just have enough time to bathe before my dinner guests arrive. (NOTE: Do not confuse with bath. Note also: bathes /bæθz/ – bathing /bæθɪŋ/ – bathed /bɑθt/)

bathroom /bɑθrʊm/ noun 1. a room in a house with a bath, a washbasin and usually a toilet ○ The house has two bathrooms. 2. US a room containing a toilet ○ Where’s the bathroom? ○ Can I use your bathroom, please?

battery /ˈbætəri/ noun an object that fits into a piece of electrical equipment to provide it with electric energy ○ My calculator needs a new battery. ○ The battery has given out so I can’t use my radio. ○ My mobile phone has a rechargeable battery.

battle /ˈbætl/ noun 1. an occasion when large groups of soldiers fight each other using powerful weapons ○ Many soldiers died in the first battle of the war ○ Wellington won the Battle of Waterloo. 2. an attempt to prevent something unpleasant and difficult to deal with ○ the government’s constant battle against crime ○ He lost his battle against cancer. ○ verb ○ to battle against to try to prevent something unpleasant and difficult to deal with ○ She had to battle against the other members of the board to get the project approved.

○ His last years were spent battling against cancer.

bay /beɪ/ noun 1. an area along a coast where the land curves inwards ○ a sheltered bay 2. a marked or enclosed area used for a particular purpose ○ a bay marked ‘Reserved Parking’

be /beɪ, bi/ verb 1. used for describing a person or thing ○ Our house is older than yours. ○ She is bigger than her brother. ○ Lemons are yellow. ○ The soup is hot. ○ Put on your coat – it is cold outside. ○ I’m cold after standing waiting for the bus. ○ Are you tired after your long walk? 2. used for showing age or time ○ He’s twenty years old. ○ She will be two next month. ○ It is nearly ten o’clock. ○ It is time to get up. ○ September is the beginning of autumn. 3. used for showing price ○ Onions are 80p a kilo. ○ The cakes are 50p each. ○ My car was worth £10,000 when it was new. 4. used for showing someone’s job ○ His father is a bus driver. ○ She wants to be a teacher. 5. used for showing things such as size, weight, height, ○ He’s 1.70m tall. ○ The room is three metres square. ○ Our house is ten miles from the nearest station. 6. to add up to ○ Two and two are four. 7. used for showing that someone or something exists or is in a particular place ○ There was a crowd of people waiting for the shop to open. ○ There were only two people left on the bus. ○ Where are we? ○ There’s your hat! (NOTE: I am; you are; he/she/it is; we/you/they are; being; /he/she/it was; we/you/they were; has been; negative: is not usually isn’t; are not usually aren’t; was not usually wasn’t; were not usually weren’t.)

beach /biːtʃ/ noun an area of sand or small stones by the edge of the sea

beak /biːk/ noun the hard part of a bird’s mouth

beam /biːm/ noun 1. a long block of wood or metal which supports a structure, especially a roof ○ You can see the old beams in the ceiling. 2. a ray of light ○ The beam from the car’s headlights shone into the barn. ○ Beams of sunlight came through the coloured glass.
beauty /ˈbeɪti/ noun the quality of being beautiful ➢ an object of great beauty ➢ the beauty of the tall trees against the background of the blue lake

beautiful /ˈbjuːtɪfl/ adjective 1. physically very attractive ➢ We have three beautiful daughters. 2. pleasant or enjoyable ➢ What beautiful weather for a walk.

beautifully /ˈbjuːtɪflɪ/ adverb in a very pleasing way

beauty /ˈbeɪtɪ/ noun 1. the quality of being beautiful ➢ an object of great beauty ➢ the beauty of the tall trees against the background of the blue lake

bear /bɛə/ noun a large wild animal covered with fur ➢ verb 1. to carry or support something ➢ The letter bore a London postmark. 2. to accept something bad or unpleasant in a calm way ➢ She bore the bad news bravely. (NOTE: bears – bearing – bore /bɔː/ – has borne /bɔrn/ ➢ be unable to bear someone or something to strongly dislike someone or something ➢ I can’t bear the smell of cooking fish.

beat /biːt/ noun a regular pattern of sound ➢ The patient’s heart has a regular beat. ➢ They danced to the beat of the drums. ➢ verb 1. to make a regular sound ➢ His heart was still beating when the ambulance arrived. 2. to hit something or someone hard ➢ He was beaten by a gang of youths. 3. to win a game against another player or team ➢ They beat their rivals into second place. ➢ Our football team beat France 2 – 0. 4. They beat us by 10 goals to 2. 5. We beat the Australians at cricket last year. (NOTE: beats – beating – beat – has beaten)

bed /bɛd/ noun 1. a piece of furniture for sleeping on ➢ Lie down on my bed if you’re tired. 2. a piece of ground for particular plants to grow in ➢ a strawberry bed ➢ a rose bed 3. the ground at the bottom of water ➢ a river bed

beer /biːr/ noun 1. an alcoholic drink made from grain and water ➢ Can I have a glass of beer? (NOTE: no plural) 2. a glass or bottle of beer ➢ Three beers, please.

beetle /bɪt(ə)l/ noun an insect with hard covers that protects its folded wings

before /biːfɔː/ preposition earlier than ➢ They should have arrived before now. ➢ You must be home before 9 o’clock. ➢ G comes before H in the alphabet. ➢ conjunction earlier than ➢ The police got there before I did. ➢ Think carefully before you start to answer the exam questions. ➢ Wash your hands before you have your dinner. ➢ Before you sit down, can you switch on the light? ➢ verb
beg 28 belong

earlier ○ I didn’t see him last week, but I had met him before. ○ Why didn’t you tell me before?

beg /bɛg/ verb 1. to ask for things like money or food ○ She sat begging on the steps of the station. ○ Children were begging for food. 2. to ask someone in an emotional way to do something or give something ○ His mother begged him not to go. ○ He begged for more time to find the money. (NOTE: begs — begging — begged)

begin /bɪˈɡɪn/ verb to start doing something ○ The children began to cry. ○ She has begun to knit a red pullover for her father. ○ The house is beginning to warm up. ○ His surname begins with an S. ○ The meeting is due to begin at ten o’clock sharp. (NOTE: begins — beginning — began — has begun) ○ to begin again to start a second time ○ She played a wrong note and had to begin again.

beginner /bɪˈɡɪnə/ noun a person who is starting to learn something or do something ○ The course is for absolute beginners. ○ I can’t paint very well — I’m just a beginner.

beginning /bɪˈɡɪnɪŋ/ noun the first part ○ The beginning of the film is rather boring.

begun /bɪˈɡʌn/ past participle of begin

behalf /bɛθˈhɑfl/ noun ○ on behalf of someone, on someone’s behalf acting for someone ○ She is speaking on behalf of the trade association. ○ He was chosen to speak on the workers’ behalf.

behave /bɪˈhɛrɛv/ verb to act in a certain way with someone ○ He behaved very pleasantly towards his staff. ○ She was behaving in a funny way.

behaviour /bɪˈhɛrvə/ noun a way of doing things ○ His behaviour was quite natural. ○ Local people complained about the behaviour of the football fans.

behind /bɪˈhænd/ preposition 1. at the back of ○ They hid behind the door. ○ I dropped my pen behind the sofa. ○ He was second, only three metres behind the winner. 2. responsible for ○ The police believe they know who is behind the bombing campaign. 3. supporting ○ All his colleagues were behind his decision. ○ We’re behind you! 1. at the back ○ He was first, and the rest of the runners were a long way behind. 2. later than you should be ○ I am behind with my correspondence. ○ The company has fallen behind schedule with its deliveries.

being /ˈbɪzɪŋ/ noun 1. a person 2. a living thing, especially one that is not easily recognised 3. a spiritual or magical force ○ He dreamt he was being supported by supernatural beings. 4. a state of existing ○ to come into being to start to exist ○ The association came into being in 1946.

belief /bɪˈlɪf/ noun 1. a strong feeling that something is true ○ his firm belief in the power of law ○ her strong belief in God

believe /bɪˈlɪv/ verb 1. to be sure that something is true, although you can’t prove it ○ People used to believe that the earth was flat. ○ Don’t believe anything he tells you. 2. used when you are not absolutely sure of something ○ I don’t believe we’ve met. ○ I believe I have been here before.

bell /bɛl/ noun 1. a metal object shaped like a cup which makes a ringing noise when hit by a piece of metal inside it ○ They rang the church bells at the wedding. 2. any object designed to make a ringing noise, especially one that uses electricity ○ The alarm bell rings if you touch the door. ○ The postman rang the door bell. ○ You ought to have a bell on your bicycle. ○ to ring a bell or any bells to sound familiar or remind you of something ○ Does the name Forsyth ring a bell?

belly /ˈbɛli/ noun the stomach and intestines (informal) (NOTE: The plural is bellies.)

belong /bɛlˈɪŋ/ verb 1. to be kept in the usual or expected place ○ That book belongs on the top shelf. 2. to be happy to be somewhere or with a group of people ○ Within a week in my new job I felt I belonged. 3. to belong to someone to be the property of someone ○ Does the car really belong to you? 4. to belong to an organisation to be a member of an organisation ○ They still belong to the
below /'beləu/ adverb lower down ○ Standing on the bridge we looked at the river below. ○ These toys are for children of two years and below. ○ preposition lower down than ○ The temperature was below freezing. ○ In Singapore, the temperature never goes below 25°C. ○ Do not write anything below this line. ○ These tablets should not be given to children below the age of twelve. ○ Can you see below the surface of the water? ○ Old people can benefit from improved transport links. ○ Older people can benefit from free bus passes. (NOTE: benefits – benefitting – benefited)

bent /bent/ adjective curved or twisted ○ These nails are so bent we can’t use them.

bend /bend/ noun a curve in something such as a road or a pipe ○ Don’t drive too fast, there’s a sudden bend in the road. ○ The pipe under the sink has an awkward bend in it. ○ verb 1. to move your shoulders and head into a lower position ○ He bent to pick up the little girl. ○ You can reach it if you bend to the left. 2. to have the shape of a curve ○ The road bends suddenly after the bridge. (NOTE: bends – bending – bent /bent/)

bend down phrasal verb to move to a lower position, so that your head is lower than your waist ○ He bent down to pick up the little girl.

bend over phrasal verb to move to a different or a lower position ○ You can read it if you bend over to the left. ○ Bend over till you can touch your toes. ○ to bend over backwards for someone or to do something to do everything you can to help someone ○ Their friends bent over backwards for or to support the family after the accident.

beneath /'beniθ/ preposition under ○ There are dangerous rocks beneath the surface of the lake. ○ The river flows very fast beneath the bridge. ○ adverb underneath (formal) ○ They stood on the bridge and watched the river flowing beneath.

beneficial /'benifσl/ adjective having a helpful effect

benefit /'benift/ noun an advantage ○ What benefit would I get from joining the club? ○ verb 1. to be useful to someone ○ The book will benefit anyone who is planning to do some house repairs. 2. to benefit from or by something to get an advantage from something ○ Tourists will benefit from improved transport links. ○ Older people can benefit from free bus passes. (NOTE: benefits – benefitting – benefited)

berry /'beri/ noun a small round fruit with several small seeds inside (NOTE: The plural is berries. Do not confuse with bury.)

beside /'besaId/ preposition at the side of someone or something ○ Come and sit down beside me. ○ The office is just beside the railway station. ○ it’s beside the point it’s got nothing to do with the main subject ○ Whether or not the coat matches your hat is beside the point – it’s simply too big for you.

besides /'besaIdz/ preposition as well as ○ They have two other cars besides the big Ford. ○ Besides managing the shop, he also teaches in the evening. ○ Besides being or doing something in addition to being or doing something, adverb used for adding another stronger reason for something ○ I don’t want to go for a picnic – besides, it’s starting to rain.

best /best/ adjective better than anything else ○ She’s my best friend. ○ He put on his best suit to go to the interview. ○ What is the best way of getting to London from here? ○ noun the thing which is better than anything else ○ The picture shows her at her best. ○ adverb in the most effective or successful way ○ The engine works best when it’s warm. ○ Oranges grow best in hot countries. ○ Which of you knows London best? ○ all the best best wishes for the future ○ as best you can
even though this may not be perfect.  

**bet** /bet/ **noun** a sum of money which is risked by trying to say which horse will come first in a race or which side will win a competition.  

**better** /ˈbetə/ **adjective** 1. good when compared to something else.  

**bicycle** /ˈbaɪsɪkl/ **noun** a vehicle with two wheels which you ride by pushing on the pedals.
bid /bɪd/ noun 1. an offer to buy something at a particular price. □ His bid for the painting was too low. 2. an attempt to do something □ she made a bid for power she tried to seize power ■ verb to make an offer to buy something at an auction. □ He bid £590 for the car. (NOTE: bids – bidding – bid)

big /bɪɡ/ adjective of a large size □ I don’t want a small car – I want a big one. □ His father has the biggest restaurant in town. □ I’m not afraid of him – I’m bigger than he is. □ We had a big order from Germany. (NOTE: big – bigger – biggest)

bike /baɪk/ noun a bicycle (informal) □ He goes to school by bike. □ If the weather’s good, we could go for a bike ride.

bill /bɪl/ noun 1. a piece of paper showing the amount of money you have to pay for something □ The total bill came to more than £200. □ Ask the waiter for the bill. □ Don’t forget to pay your gas bill. 2. same as beak □ The bird was picking up food with its bill. 3. a proposal which, if passed by parliament, becomes law □ Parliament will consider the education bill this week. □ He has drafted a bill to ban the sale of guns. 4. US a piece of paper money □ a 10-dollar bill

billion /ˈbɪljən/ noun 1. one thousand million □ The government raises billions in taxes each year. 2. one million million (dated) 3. a great many □ Billions of Christmas cards are sent every year. (NOTE: In American English billion has always meant one thousand million, but in British English it formerly meant one million million, and it is still sometimes used with this meaning. With figures it is usually written bn: $5bn say ‘five billion dollars’.)

bin /bɪn/ noun 1. a container for putting rubbish in □ Don’t throw your litter on the floor – pick it up and put it in the bin. 2. a container for keeping things in □ a bread bin ■ verb to throw something away into a rubbish bin □ He just binned the demand for payment. (NOTE: bins – binning – binned)

bind /bænd/ verb 1. to tie someone’s hands or feet so they cannot move □ They bound her arms with a rope. 2. to tie something or someone to something else □ Bind the sticks together with strings. □ They bound him to the chair with strips of plastic. 3. to force someone to do something □ The contract binds him to make regular payments. 4. to put a cover on a book □ The book is bound in blue leather. (NOTE: binds – binding – bound – has bound)

biologist /ˌbaɪəˈlɒdʒɪst/ noun a scientist who does research in biology

biology /ˌbaɪəˈlɒdʒi/ noun the study of living things

bird /bɜːd/ noun 1. an animal with wings and feathers, most of which can fly 2. a young woman (informat, usually used by men and sometimes regarded as offensive by women)

birth /bɜːθ/ noun the occasion of being born □ He was a big baby at birth. □ by birth according to the country someone’s parents come from □ He is French by birth. □ to give birth to a baby to have a baby □ She gave birth to a baby last week.

birthday /ˈbɜːθdeɪ/ noun the date on which someone was born □ April 23rd is Shakespeare’s birthday. □ My birthday is on 25th June. □ What do you want for your birthday?

biscuit /ˈbɪskət/ noun a small flat, usually sweet, hard cake (NOTE: The US term for a sweet biscuit is cookie)

bit /bɪt/ noun 1. a little piece □ He tied the bundle of sticks together with a bit of string. □ Would you like another bit of cake? 2. the smallest unit of information that a computer system can handle ■ verb to bite □ to bits 1. into little pieces 2. very much □ thrilled to bits □ to come or fall to bits to fall apart □ The chair has come to bits. □ to take something to bits to take something apart in order to repair it □ He’s taking my old clock to bits. □ a bit a little □ The painting is a bit too dark. □ She always plays that tune a bit too fast. □ Let him sleep
bite /bait/ **verb** 1. to cut someone or something with your teeth ○ The dog tried to bite the postman. ○ She bit a piece out of the pie. 2. **(of an insect)** to make a small hole in your skin which turns red and itchy ○ She’s been bitten by a mosquito. (NOTE: **bites** – **biting** – **bit** /bait/ – **has bitten** /bit(ə)n/) **noun** 1. a small amount of food that you cut with your teeth in order to eat it ○ She took a big bite out of the sandwich. ○ a **bite** or **a bite to eat** a small meal 2. a place on someone’s body where it has been bitten

**bitter** /baitə/ **adjective** 1. not sweet ○ This black coffee is too bitter. 2. angry because something is not fair ○ She was very bitter about the way the company treated her. 3. causing great disappointment or unhappiness ○ a bitter winter night ○ a bitter wind coming from the Arctic ○ Losing her job was a bitter blow.

**bitterly** /baitli/ **adverb** strongly ○ He bitterly regrets what he said.

**bitterness** /bitəns/ **noun** 1. a bitter taste 2. angry feelings ○ His bitterness at being left out of the England team was very obvious.

**black** /blæk/ **adjective** 1. having a very dark colour, the opposite to white ○ a black and white photograph ○ He has black hair. 2. belonging to a race of people with dark skin, whose families are African in origin

**blackboard** /blækbo:d/ **noun** a dark board which you can write on with chalk, especially on the wall of a classroom (NOTE: now often called ‘chalkboard’)

**blade** /bleid/ **noun** 1. a sharp cutting part ○ the blades of a pair of scissors ○ Be careful – that knife has a very sharp blade. 2. a thin leaf of grass 3. one of the long, flat parts that spin round on some aircraft engines or to keep a helicopter in the air

**blame** /blɛm/ **noun** criticism for having done something wrong ○ I’m not going to take the blame for something I didn’t do. ○ **to get the blame for something** to be accused of something ○ Who got the blame for breaking the window? – Me, of course! ○ **to take the blame for something** to accept that you were responsible for something ○ **verb** 1. **to blame someone for something** to blame something on someone ○ **to blame** no one else is responsible for something ○ Blame my sister for the awful thing ○ The manager is to blame for the bad service.

**blank** /blænk/ **adjective** not containing any information, sound or writing, e.g. ○ She took a blank piece of paper and drew a map. ○ Have we got any blank videos left? **noun** an empty space, especially on a printed form, for something to be written in ○ Just fill in the blanks on the second page – age, occupation, etc. ○ **to go blank** to be unable to remember something ○ I went blank when they asked what I was doing last Tuesday. ○ When he asked for my work phone number, my mind just went blank.

**blank out** **phrasal verb** 1. to cross out or cover a piece of writing ○ The surname had been blanked out. 2. to try to forget something deliberately ○ She blanked out the days or the memory of the days immediately after the car crash.

**blanket** /blæŋkət/ **noun** 1. a thick cover which you put over you to keep warm ○ He woke up when the blankets fell off the bed. ○ She wrapped the children up in blankets to keep them warm. 2. a thick layer ○ a blanket of leaves ○ A blanket of snow covered the fields. ○ The motorway was covered in a blanket
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>blankly</strong></th>
<th><strong>blow</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of fog, 3, a barrier to protect something ○ a blanket of secrecy ■ adjective affecting everything or everyone ○ a blanket ban on smoking</td>
<td>only able to see, especially for a short time ○ She was blinded by the bright lights of the oncoming cars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blankly /ˈblæŋkli/ adverb not showing any reaction or emotion ○ When the teacher asked him about his homework he just stared at her blankly.</td>
<td>blindness /ˈblɑːndnəs/ noun the state of not being able to see ○ The disease can cause blindness. (NOTE: Some people avoid this term as it can cause offence and prefer visual impairment.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blast /ˈblæst/ noun 1, an explosion ○ Several windows were shattered by the blast, 2, a strong current of wind ○ an icy blast from the north 3, a sharp loud sound from a signal or whistle ○ Three blasts of the alarm means that passengers should go on deck. ■ verb to destroy with a bomb or bullets ○ The burglars blasted their way into the safe. ○ They blasted their way out of the police trap.</td>
<td>blink /ˈblɪŋk/ noun to close your eyes and open them again very quickly ○ The sudden flash of light made him blink. ■ verb (of lights) to go on and off ○ The alarm light is blinking.</td>
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<td>blaze /ˈbleɪz/ verb to burn or shine strongly ○ The fire was blazing. ○ The sun blazed through the clouds. ■ noun a large bright fire ○ The house was burned down in the blaze.</td>
<td>block /ˈblɑːk/ noun 1, a large building ○ They live in a block of flats. 2, a large piece ○ Blocks of ice were floating in the river. 3, something that prevents something happening ○ a block on making payments ○ to put a block on something to stop something happening 4, same as blockage 5, US a section of buildings surrounded by streets ○ He lives two blocks away. ■ verb to prevent something from passing along something ○ The pipe is blocked with dead leaves. ○ The crash blocked the road for hours.</td>
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<td>bleed /ˈblɪd/ verb to lose blood ○ His chin bled after he cut himself shaving. ○ He was bleeding heavily from his wound. (NOTE: bleeds – bleeding – bled /bled/)</td>
<td>blockage /ˈblɑːkɑːdʒ/ noun 1, something which prevents movement ○ There’s a blockage further down the drain. 2, the state of being blocked</td>
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<td>blend /ˈblɛnd/ noun something, especially a substance, made by mixing different things together ○ different blends of coffee ■ verb 1, to mix things together ○ Blend the eggs, milk and flour together. 2, (of colours) to go well together ○ The grey curtains blend with the pale wallpaper.</td>
<td>blood /ˈblʌd/ noun the red liquid that flows around the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bless /bles/ verb to make something holy by prayers ○ The church was blessed by the bishop. (NOTE: blesses – blessing – blessed /ˈbledʒt/) ○ to be blessed with to experience happiness or good things ○ They were blessed with two healthy children. ○ bless you said when someone sneezes</td>
<td>blossom /ˈblɒs(ə)m/ noun 1, the mass of flowers that appears on trees in the spring ○ The hedges are covered with hawthorn blossom. ○ The trees are in full blossom. 2, a single flower ■ verb to produce flowers ○ The roses were blossoming round the cottage door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blow /ˈbləʊ/ past tense of blow</td>
<td>blouse /ˈblaʊz/ noun a woman’s shirt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| blow /ˈbləʊ/ verb 1, (of air or wind) to move ○ The wind had been blowing hard all day. 2, to push air out from your mouth ○ Blow on your soup if it’s too hot. (NOTE: blows – blowing – blew – has blown) ○ to blow your nose to blow air through your nose into a handkerchief, especially if you have a cold ○ She has a cold and keeps having to blow her nose. ■ noun 1, a knock or hit with the hand ○ He received a blow to the
blue

head in the fight. 2. a shock, which comes from bad news. The election result was a blow to the government.

blow away phrasal verb 1. to go away by blowing. 2. to make something go away by blowing. The wind will blow the fog away.

blow down phrasal verb 1. to make something fall down by blowing. 2. to fall down by blowing. The school fence has blown down.

blow off phrasal verb to make something go away by blowing. The wind blew his hat off.

blow out phrasal verb to make something go out by blowing. She blew out the candles on her birthday cake.

blow over phrasal verb 1. (of a storm or a difficult situation) to end. We hope the argument will soon blow over. 2. to knock something down by blowing. The strong winds blew over several trees.

blow up phrasal verb 1. to make something get bigger by blowing into it. He blew up balloons for the party. 2. to destroy something by making it explode. The soldiers blew up the railway bridge.

blue /blu:/ adjective of the colour of the sky. He wore a pale blue shirt. They live in the house with the dark blue door. noun the colour of the sky. Is there a darker blue than this available? out of the blue suddenly. Out of the blue came an offer of a job in Australia.

blues /bluːz/ plural noun sad songs from the southern US. Bessie Smith, the great blues singer.

blunder /ˈblʌndər/ noun a big mistake, often one that causes a lot of embarrassment. A dreadful blunder by the goalkeeper allowed their opponents to score.

blunt /ˈblɔnt/ adjective not sharp. He tried to cut the meat with a blunt knife. 2. almost rude. His blunt manner often upsets people.

bluntly /ˈblɔntli/ adverb in a direct way that may upset people.

blurred /ˈblɔrd/ adjective not clearly seen. The paper printed a blurred photograph of the suspect.

blush /blʌʃ/ verb to go red in the face because you are ashamed or embarrassed. She blushed when he spoke to her.

board /ˈbɔ:d/ noun 1. a long flat piece of something such as wood. The floor of the bedroom was just bare boards. 2. a blackboard or chalkboard. The teacher wrote on the board.

boast /ˈbɔاست/ verb 1. to have something good. The house boasts a large garden and pond. 2. to say how good or successful you are. The act of talking about things that you are proud of. Their proudest boast is that they never surrendered.

boat /boʊt/ noun a small vehicle that people use for moving on water. They sailed their boat across the lake. When is the next boat to Calais? in the same boat in the same difficult situation. Don’t expect special treatment – we’re all in the same boat.

body /ˈbɔdi/ noun 1. the whole of a person or of an animal. He had pains all over his body. The plural is bodies. 2. the main part of an animal or person, but not the head and arms and legs. She had scars on the arms and upper part of her body. The plural is bodies. 3. the body of a dead person or animal. The dead man’s body was found in the river. Bodies of infected cows were burnt in the fields. 4. the main structure of a vehicle. The factory used to make car bodies. 5. the main part of something. You’ll find the details in the body of the report. The plural is bodies. 6. the thickness of hair. The shampoo will give your hair body. (NOTE: no plural)

bodyguard /ˈbɒdɪgɑrd/ noun 1. a person who guards someone. The man was stopped by the president’s body-
bomb /bɒm/ noun 1. a weapon which explodes, and can be dropped from an aircraft or placed somewhere by hand ○ The bomb was left in a suitcase in the middle of the station. ○ They phoned to say that a bomb had been planted in the main street. ○ Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on the army base. ■ verb to drop bombs on something ○ Enemy aircraft bombed the power station.

boil /bɔɪl/ verb 1. (of water or other liquid) to form bubbles and change into steam or gas because of being heated ○ Put the egg in when you see that the water’s boiling. ○ Don’t let the milk boil. 2. to heat a liquid until it changes into steam ○ Can you boil some water so we can make tea? 3. to cook food such as vegetables or eggs in boiling water ○ Boil the potatoes in a large pan. ■ noun an infected swelling ○ He has a boil on the back of his neck.

boiling /ˈbɔɪliŋ/ adjective 1, which has started to boil (i.e. for water, at 100°C) ○ Put the potatoes in a pan of boiling water. 2. also boiling hot very hot ○ It is boiling in this room.

bolt /bɔlt/ noun 1. a long piece of metal with a screw, fastened with a round piece of metal called a nut ○ The legs of the table are secured to the top with bolts. 2. a long piece of metal which you slide into a hole to lock a door ○ She pulled back the bolts. 3. □ to make a bolt for it to run away ○ When the guards weren’t looking two prisoners tried to make a bolt for it. ■ verb 1. to run fast suddenly ○ The horse bolted. 2. to run away from someone or something ○ When the boys saw him coming, they bolted. 3. to fasten something with a bolt ○ He bolted the door when he went to bed. ○ The tables are bolted to the floor ○ to make a bolt for something to rush towards something ○ At the end of the show everyone made a bolt for the door. ○ to make a bolt for it to run away from someone or something ○ When the guards weren’t looking two prisoners tried to make a bolt for it.

guards. 2. a group of people who guard someone ○ He has a bodyguard of six people or a six-man bodyguard.

bony /ˈbɔnɪ/ adjective 1. thin, so that the bones can be seen easily ○ She was riding a bony horse. ○ He grabbed her arm with his bony hand. 2. (of fish) with many bones ○ I don’t like kippers, they’re usually too bony. (NOTE: bonier – boniest)

bone /bɔːn/ noun 1. one of the solid pieces in the body, which make up the skeleton ○ He fell over and broke a bone in his leg. ○ Be careful when you’re eating fish – they have lots of little bones.

bounding /ˈbɔːnɪŋ/ noun an arranged to have something such as a seat, hotel room or a table in a restaurant kept for you

book /bʊk/ noun 1. sheets of printed paper attached together, usually with a stiff cover ○ I’m reading a book on the history of London. ○ He wrote a book about butterflies. 2. sheets of paper to write or draw on, attached together in a cover. ○ exercise book, notebook, sketchbook ■ verb to reserve a place, a seat, a table in a restaurant or a room in a hotel ○ We have booked a table for tomorrow evening. ○ to book someone on or onto a flight to order a plane ticket for someone else ○ I’ve booked you on the 10 o’clock flight to New York.

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bonfire /ˈbɒnfə(r)/ noun a fire made outdoors

bonnet /ˈbɒnt/ noun 1. the metal cover over the front part of a car, covering the engine ○ He lifted up the bonnet and looked at the steam pouring out of the engine. 2. a hat with strings that tie under the chin

bonus /ˈbɒnəs/ noun 1. extra money ○ Sales staff earn a bonus if they sell more than their target. 2. an advantage ○ It was a bonus that the plane arrived early, as we were able to catch an earlier bus home. (NOTE: The plural is bonuses.) ○ added bonus an additional advantage ○ I prefer this job and it’s an added bonus that I can walk to work.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>born</td>
<td>past participle of bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borrowed</td>
<td>to take something for a short time, usually with the permission of the owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border</td>
<td>an imaginary line between countries or regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boot</td>
<td>a strong shoe which covers your foot and your ankle or the lower part of your leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boot up</td>
<td>to make a computer start (of a computer) to be started up and made ready for use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border on</td>
<td>same as border verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bore</td>
<td>a dull person who is not very interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bored</td>
<td>not interested in what is happening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boredom</td>
<td>the state of being bored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boring</td>
<td>not interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>born</td>
<td>to come out of your mother’s body and begin to live</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Information**

- The economy is booming.
- Sales to Europe are booming.
- The baby was born in 1989.
- She was born last week.
- She borrowed £100,000 from the bank.
- They crossed the border into Switzerland.
- They drank the water straight out of the bottle.
- The baby was born last week.
| **bottom** /ˈbɒtəm/ noun | 1. the lowest point ○ The ship sank to the bottom of the sea ○ Turn left at the bottom of the hill ○ Is there any honey left in the bottom of the jar? 2. the far end ○ Go down to the bottom of the street and you will see the station on your left ○ The shed is at the bottom of the garden 3. the part of the body on which you sit ○ Does my bottom look big in these trousers? **plural noun bottoms** the lower part of a set of clothes ○ He was wearing just his track suit bottoms. **adjective lowest** ○ The jam is on the bottom shelf ○ He was standing on the bottom rung of the ladder.
| **bought** /baʊtəd/ past tense and past participle of **buy**
| **bounce** /ˈbaʊns/ noun 1. a movement of something such as a ball when it hits a surface and moves away again ○ He hit the ball on the second bounce 2. energy ○ She’s always full of bounce. **verb** to spring up and down or off a surface ○ The ball bounced down the stairs ○ He kicked the ball but it bounced off the post ○ In this game you bounce the ball against the wall.
| **bound** /ˈbɔnd/ noun 1. a big jump **adjective** 1. very likely ○ They are bound to be late 2. obliged ○ He felt bound to help her ○ He is bound by the contract he signed last year 3. tied up ○ a bundle of old letters bound with pink ribbon ○ The burglar left him bound hand and foot. **verb** to make a big jump, or move fast suddenly ○ She bounded into the room ○ He bounded out of his chair ○ The dog bounded into the bushes ○ **bound for** on the way to ○ a ship bound for the Gulf
| **boundary** /ˈbɔndeɪri/ noun an imaginary line or physical barrier separating two things ○ Their behaviour crossed the boundary between unkindness and cruelty ○ The white fence marks the boundary between the two gardens.
| **bow** /bɔʊ/ noun 1. the act of bending your body forwards as a greeting or sign of respect ○ He made a deep bow to the audience ○ to take a bow to stand on a stage and bend forwards to thank the audience ○ The actors took their bows one after the other 2. the front part of a ship
| **brain** /breɪn/ noun 1. the nerve centre in the head, which controls all the body 2. intelligence ○ to use your brain to think sensibly ○ she’s got brains, she’s got a good brain she’s intelligent

**bowl** /ˈbɔul/ noun 1. a wide, round container for something such as food or water ○ Put the egg whites in a bowl and beat them. 2. the food or liquid contained in a bowl ○ He was eating a bowl of rice. ○ A bowl of hot thick soup is just what you need in this cold weather. **verb** 1. (especially in cricket) to throw a ball to a batsman ○ to bowl someone (out) to throw the ball to someone and hit his or her wicket 2. (in a game of bowls) to roll a bowl along the ground to try to get close to the target

**box** /ˈbɒks/ noun 1. a container made of wood, plastic, cardboard or metal, with a lid ○ The cakes came in a cardboard box. 2. a container and its contents ○ He took a box of matches from his pocket ○ He gave her a box of chocolates for her birthday. **verb** to fight by punching, especially when wearing special thick gloves ○ He learnt to box at a gym in the East End.

**boxing** /ˈbɒksɪŋ/ noun a sport in which two opponents fight each other in a square area wearing special thick gloves

**boy** /ˈbɔɪ/ noun 1. a male child ○ A boy from our school won the tennis match ○ I knew him when he was a boy 2. a son ○ Her three boys are all at university. **noun** the boys men who are friends, or who play sport together (informal)

**boyfriend** /ˈbɔɪfrɛnd/ noun a young or older man that someone is having a romantic relationship with ○ She’s got a new boyfriend. ○ She brought her boyfriend to the party.

**bra** /b्रɑ/ noun a piece of women’s underwear worn to support the breasts

**bracelet** /ˈbreɪslət/ noun a piece of jewellery worn around your wrist or arm

**brain** /breɪn/ noun 1. the nerve centre in the head, which controls all the body 2. intelligence ○ to use your brain to think sensibly ○ she’s got brains, she’s got a good brain she’s intelligent
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>brake</th>
<th>break</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/breɪk/</td>
<td>/briːk/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noun</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a part of a vehicle used for stopping or making it go more slowly</td>
<td>to make something divide into pieces accidentally or deliberately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put the brake on when you go down a hill.</td>
<td>He dropped the plate on the floor and broke it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The brakes aren’t working!</td>
<td>She broke her leg when she was skiing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verb</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to slow down by pressing a vehicle’s brakes</td>
<td>to make something break or divide into pieces accidentally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The driver of the little white van braked, but too late to avoid the dog.</td>
<td>The clock fell on the floor and broke.</td>
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<tr>
<td>branch</td>
<td>breadth</td>
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<tr>
<td>/bræntʃ/</td>
<td>/bredθ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noun</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. a thick part of a tree, growing out of the main part</td>
<td>1. a measurement of how wide something is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. a local office of an organisation</td>
<td>The breadth of the piece of land is over 300m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. one part of something larger</td>
<td>2. the fact of being full or complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genetics is a branch of biology.</td>
<td>His answers show the breadth of his knowledge of the subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brand</td>
<td>breadth</td>
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<tr>
<td>/brend/</td>
<td>/bredθ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noun</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a product with a particular company’s name, made by a particular company</td>
<td>the official name of something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The minister was publicly branded a liar in the newspaper.</td>
<td>We walked the length and breadth of the field but found no mushrooms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brand-new</td>
<td>break</td>
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<tr>
<td>/brend 'njuː/</td>
<td>/briːk/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>completely new</td>
<td>1. to make something divide into pieces accidentally or deliberately</td>
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<tr>
<td>He was branded as a thief.</td>
<td>He dropped the plate on the floor and broke it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brand</td>
<td>break</td>
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<tr>
<td>/brend nɪm/</td>
<td>/briːk/</td>
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<tr>
<td>noun</td>
<td>verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>the official name of a product</td>
<td>to take a break</td>
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<tr>
<td>We admired her bravery in coping with the illness.</td>
<td>He won an award for bravery.</td>
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<tr>
<td>brass</td>
<td>breadth</td>
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<tr>
<td>/brɑːs/</td>
<td>/bredθ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noun</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. a shiny yellow metal used for making things such as some musical instruments and door handles</td>
<td>1. a short pause or rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The doctor has a brass name plate on his door.</td>
<td>There will be a 15-minute break in the middle of the meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. musical instruments made of brass, such as trumpets or trombones</td>
<td>without a break without stopping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the brass section of the orchestra</td>
<td>They worked without a break.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has composed several pieces of music for brass.</td>
<td>Note also breaks (breaking – broke) (has broken)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brave</td>
<td>break</td>
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<tr>
<td>/breɪv/</td>
<td>/briːk/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not afraid of doing unpleasant or dangerous things</td>
<td>to take a break to have a short rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We braved the Saturday crowds in the supermarket because we needed bread and milk.</td>
<td>We’ll take a break now, and start again in fifteen minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bravely</td>
<td>break</td>
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<tr>
<td>/breɪvli/</td>
<td>/briːk/</td>
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<tr>
<td>adverb</td>
<td>verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>in a brave way</td>
<td>to take a break to have a short rest</td>
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<td>bravest</td>
<td>break</td>
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<td>/brɑːvist/</td>
<td>/briːk/</td>
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<tr>
<td>adverb</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>most brave</td>
<td>to take a break to have a short rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break down</td>
<td>break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phrasal verb</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. (of a machine) to stop working</td>
<td>to take a break to have a short rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We’ll break our journey in Edinburgh.</td>
<td>We’ll take a break now, and start again in fifteen minutes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**breakable**

broken down again. ○ The car broke down and we had to push it. 2. to show all the items that are included in a total separately ○ Can you break down this invoice into travel costs and extras? 3. to become upset and start crying ○ When she got her results she just broke down. 4. to separate a substance into small parts, or to become separated ○ Enzymes break down the food. 5. to fail ○ Their relationship quickly broke down when he lost his job. ○ The discussions seem likely to break down over the amount of money being offered.

**break in** phrasal verb 1. to break in, to break into a building to use force to get into a building ○ Burglars broke into the office during the night. 2. to interrupt something that is happening ○ I'm sorry to break in, but I need to speak to Mr McGregor urgently.

**break into** phrasal verb ○ They broke into laughter.

**break off** phrasal verb 1. to break something come off by breaking ○ He broke a piece off his pie and gave it to the dog. 2. to come off by breaking ○ The handle broke off the cap in the dishwasher. ○ Several branches broke off in the wind. 3. to stop something suddenly ○ He broke off in the middle of his story. ○ They broke off the discussions. 4. to break it off to end a relationship ○ They were going to get married, but she broke it off.

**break out** phrasal verb 1. to start ○ War broke out between the countries in the area. 2. to escape ○ Three prisoners broke out of jail.

**break up** phrasal verb 1. to divide into pieces ○ The oil tanker was breaking up on the rocks. 2. (of a meeting) to end ○ The meeting broke up at 3 p.m.

**breakable** adjective ○ The car broke down and we had to push it. ○ A breakdown truck came to tow us to the garage. ○ We had a breakdown on the motorway.

**breakfast** noun the first meal of the day ○ I had a boiled egg for breakfast. ○ She didn’t have any breakfast because she was in a hurry. ○ The hotel serves breakfast from 7.30 to 9.30 every day.

**breast** 1. one of two parts on a woman’s chest which produce milk 2. meat from the chest part of a bird ○ We bought some chicken breasts to make a stir-fry.

**breath** noun ○ Air which goes into and out of the body through the nose or mouth ○ We could see our breath in the cold air. 2. out of breath, gasping for breath ○ He was out of breath after running all the way to the station. 3. to hold your breath to keep air in your lungs, e.g. in order to go under water ○ She held her breath under water for a minute. 4. to take a deep breath to breathe in as much air as you can ○ to take someone’s breath away to surprise someone very much ○ The beautiful view just took our breath away. 5. under your breath quietly ○ He swore under his breath. ○ don’t hold your breath don’t expect it to happen ○ He said he’ll pay us next month, but don’t hold your breath!

**breathe** verb ○ to take air into the lungs or let it out ○ Relax and breathe in and then out slowly. ○ to breathe deeply to take a lot of air into the lungs ○ to become breathless ○ to breathe out ○ to breathe shallowly ○ to hold one’s breath ○ to hold your breath don’t expect it to happen ○ He said he’ll pay us next month, but don’t hold your breath!

**breathless** adjective ○ They were going to get married, but she broke it off.

**breed** noun a group of animals or plants specially developed with features that make it different from others of the same type ○ Rabbits breed very rapidly.

**breakdown** noun 1. a situation in which someone cannot continue to live normally any more because they are mentally ill or very tired 2. a situation in which a machine or vehicle stops working ○ We had a breakdown.

**breeze** noun ○ A cool breeze is welcome on a hot day like
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>brilliant</strong></td>
<td>adjective 1. extremely clever ○ He’s the most brilliant student of his year. ○ She had a brilliant idea. 2. (of light) strong and clear ○ She stepped out into the brilliant sunshine. 3. very good (informal) ○ The way the information is displayed on this website is brilliant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>brilliant</strong></td>
<td>verb to come with someone or something to this place ○ She brought the books to school with her. ○ He brought his girlfriend home for tea. ○ Are you bringing any friends to the party? (NOTE: brings — bringing — brought)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>breeze through</strong></td>
<td>phrasal verb to do something without any difficulty ○ She breeze through the texts in an hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>brick</strong></td>
<td>noun a hard block of baked clay used for building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>briefcase</strong></td>
<td>noun a case for carrying papers or documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>briefly</strong></td>
<td>adverb 1. for a short time 2. in a few words, or without giving details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bright</strong></td>
<td>adjective 1. full of light or color ○ A children’s book with brightly painted pictures. ○ The streets were brightly lit for Christmas. 2. cheerfully ○ She smiled brightly as she went into the hospital.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>brightness</strong></td>
<td>noun 1. strong clear light 2. strong colour</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bride</strong></td>
<td>noun a woman who is getting married or has just married</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bridge</strong></td>
<td>noun 1. a road or path built over a road or river so that you can walk or drive from one side to the other 2. a connection or helpful link between two things ○ A shared interest can be a bridge between old and young.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>brief</strong></td>
<td>adjective short ○ He wrote a brief note of thanks. ○ The meeting was very brief. ○ in brief in a few words, or without giving details ○ We have food for only a few days; in brief, the situation is very serious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>broad</strong></td>
<td>adjective very wide ○ a broad river ○ breadth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>broadcast</strong></td>
<td>noun a radio or TV programme ○ The broadcast came live from the award ceremony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>broach</strong></td>
<td>verb with no money (informal) ○ past tense of break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>broken</strong></td>
<td>adjective, in pieces ○ She tried to mend the broken vase. 2. not working ○ We can’t use the lift because it’s broken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>brooch</strong></td>
<td>noun a piece of jewelry fixed onto clothes with a pin (NOTE: The plural is brooches.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>brother</strong></td>
<td>noun a boy or man who has the same mother and father as someone else ○ My brother John is three years older than me. ○ She came with her three brothers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>brown</strong></td>
<td>adjective 1. with a colour like earth or wood ○ She has brown hair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
bruise  41  bull

and blue eyes. ○ It's autumn and the leaves are turning brown. 2. with skin made dark by the sun ○ He's very brown – he must have been sitting in the sun.

bruise /bruːz/ noun a dark painful area on the skin, where you have been hit ○ She had bruises all over her arms. ■ verb to make a bruise on the skin by beating or by knocking yourself on something ○ She bruised her knee on the corner of the table.

brush /brʌʃ/ noun 1. a tool made of a handle and hairs or wire, used for doing things such as cleaning or painting ○ You need a stiff brush to get the mud off your shoes. ○ She used a very fine brush to paint the details. ■ verb 1. to clean with a brush ○ He brushed his shoes before going to the office. ○ Always remember to brush your teeth before you go to bed. 2. to go past something touching it gently ○ She brushed against me as she came into the café.

brush off phrasal verb 1. to clean something off with a brush ○ He brushed the mud off his boots. 2. to ignore something because it is not very important ○ So far he has managed to brush off all the complaints about his work.

brush up phrasal verb to learn more about something ○ You'll need to brush up your English if you want to get a job as a guide.

bubble /ˈbʌb(ə)l/ noun a ball of air or gas contained in a liquid or other substance ○ Bubbles of gas rose to the surface of the lake. ○ He blew bubbles in his drink. ■ verb to make bubbles, or have bubbles inside ○ The porridge was bubbling in the pan.

bucket /ˈbʌktʃ/ noun 1. an open container with a handle, used mainly for carrying liquids ○ Throw the water down the drain and pass the empty bucket back to me. ○ He filled a bucket from the tap. 2. the contents of a bucket ○ They threw buckets of water on the fire. ■ verb to pour with rain (informal) ○ It's bucketing down outside.

bud /bʌd/ noun a place where a new shoot or flower will grow from on a plant ○ It was spring and the buds on the trees were beginning to open.

budget /ˈbʌdʒɪt/ noun an amount of money that can be spent on something ○ There isn't enough money in the household budget to pay for a new carpet. ■ verb to plan how you will spend money in the future ○ It would be helpful if you learnt to budget. ○ They are having to budget carefully before going on holiday.

bug /bʌɡ/ verb to make someone feel slightly angry, especially for a long time (informal) ○ I can't remember his name, and it's really bugging me! (NOTE: bugging – bugged)

build /bild/ verb 1. to make something by putting its parts together ○ The house was only built last year. ○ They are planning to build a motorway across the field. 2. to develop something ○ He built his business from scratch. ○ We need to build a good team relationship. (NOTE: builds – building – built /bɪlt/)

builder /ˈbɪldər/ noun a person who builds buildings

building /ˈbɪldɪŋ/ noun 1. something such as a house, railway station or factory which has been built ○ The flood washed away several buildings. ○ His office is on the top floor of the building. 2. the action of constructing something ○ The building of the tunnel has taken many years.

built /bɪlt/ past tense and past participle of build

bulp /ˈbʌlb/ noun 1. a round part of some plants, which stays underground, and from which leaves and flowers grow ○ She planted spring bulbs all round the house. 2. a glass ball which gives electric light ○ I need to change the bulb in the table lamp.

bull /bʊl/ noun a male animal of the cow family
bullet /ˈbʊlt/ noun a piece of metal that you shoot from a gun. He loaded his gun with bullets. Two bullets had been fired.

bullet point /ˈbʊlt poʊnt/ noun a printed symbol like a circle before an item in a list.

bunch /bʌntʃ/ noun 1. a group of things taken together. He carries a bunch of keys attached to his belt. He brought her a bunch of flowers. 2. a group of people I work with a nice bunch. My friends are a mixed bunch. (Note: The plural is bunches.) 3. several fruits attached to the same stem a bunch of grapes a bunch of bananas.

bundle /ˈbʌndl/ noun 1. a parcel of things wrapped up or tied together. He produced a bundle of papers tied up with green string. She left her clothes in a bundle on the floor. 2. a set of things sold or presented together a bundle of software.

bump /bʌmp/ noun 1. a slight knock. The boat hit the landing stage with a bump. 2. a raised area Drive slowly, the road is full of bumps. 3. a raised area on your body, where something has hit it. He has a bump on the back of his head. Verb to hit something or a part of the body He’s crying because he bumped his head on the door.

bun /bʌn/ noun a small round piece of bread or a cake. The burgers are served in a bun. These buns are too sweet and sticky.

bungalow /ˈbʌŋɡələʊ/ noun a house with only a ground floor.

burden /ˈbɜrdən/ noun 1. a heavy load. He relieved her of her burden. 2. something that is hard to deal with. I think he finds running the office at his age something of a burden.

burger /ˈbɜrɡər/ noun same as hamburger.

burglar /ˈbɜrlər/ noun a person who tries to get into a building to steal things.

burn /bɜrn/ noun a burnt area of the skin or a surface. She had burns on her face and hands. There’s a burn on the edge of the table where he left his cigarette. Verb 1. to destroy or damage something by fire. All our clothes were burnt in the fire. The hotel was burnt to the ground last year. I’ve burnt the toast again. 2. to feel painful, or to make something feel painful. The sun and wind burnt his face. 3. to damage part of the body by heat. She burnt her finger on the hot frying pan. 4. to be on fire. All the trees were burning. (Note: burns – burning – burnt or burned – has burnt or burned)

burnt /bɜrt/ adjective destroyed or damaged by fire or heat.

burst /bɜːst/ verb to break open or explode suddenly, or cause something to break open or explode suddenly. A water main burst in the High Street. When she picked up the balloon it burst. (Note: bursts – bursting – burst – has burst) 1. a sudden loud sound. There was a burst of gunfire and then silence. 2. Bursts of laughter came from the office. A sudden effort or activity. She put on a burst of speed. In a burst of energy he cleaned the whole house.

bury /ˈberi/ verb to put someone or something into the ground. He was buried in the local cemetery. Squirrels often bury nuts in the autumn. (Note: buries – burying – buried)

bus /bʌs/ noun a large motor vehicle which carries passengers. He goes to work by bus. She takes the 8 o’clock bus.
bus to school every morning. ○ We missed the last bus and had to walk home.

bush /bʌʃ/ noun a small tree ○ a small bush with red berries ○ An animal was moving in the bushes. (NOTE: The plural is bushes.)

business /‘bɪznəs/ noun 1. the work of buying and selling things ○ They do a lot of business with France. ○ She works in the electricity business. □ on business working ○ The sales director is in Holland on business. 2. a company ○ She runs a photography business. ○ He runs a secondhand car business. (NOTE: The plural is businesses.) 3. something that affects a particular person ○ it’s none of your business it’s nothing to do with you

businessperson /‘bɪznəs,pɜːsn/ noun a person who works in business, or who runs a business

busy /‘bɪzɪ/ adjective 1. working on or doing something ○ He was busy mending the dishwasher. ○ I was too busy to phone my aunt. ○ The busiest time for shops is the week before Christmas. 2. full of people ○ The shops are busiest during the week before Christmas. 3. (of a phone line) being used by someone else, so you cannot get an answer when you call ○ His phone’s been busy all day.

but /bat, bʌt/ conjunction used for showing a difference ○ He is very tall, but his wife is quite short. ○ We would like to come to your party, but we’re doing something else that evening. □ preposition except ○ Everyone but me is allowed to go to the cinema. ○ They had eaten nothing but apples.

butcher /‘bʌtʃər/ noun a person who prepares and sells meat

butter /‘bʌtər/ noun a yellow fat made from the cream of milk, used on bread or for cooking ○ Fry the mushrooms in butter. (NOTE: no plural: some butter; a knob of butter) □ verb to spread butter on something ○ She was busy buttering slices of bread for the sandwiches.

butterfly /‘bʌtəflaɪ/ noun an insect with large brightly coloured wings which flies during the day

buttocks /‘bʌtəks/ plural noun the part of the body on which you sit

button /‘bʌtn(ə)/ noun 1. a small, usually round piece of plastic, metal or wood that you push through a hole in clothes to fasten them ○ The wind is cold – do up the buttons on your coat. ○ A button’s come off my shirt. 2. a small round object which you push to operate something such as a bell ○ Press this button to call the lift. ○ Push the red button to set off the alarm. □ verb to fasten something with buttons ○ He buttoned (up) his coat because it was cold.

buttonhole /‘bʌtn(ə)həʊl/ noun a hole which a button goes through when it is fastened ○ You’ve put the button in the wrong buttonhole.

buy /bɔɪ/ verb to get something by paying money for it ○ I bought a newspaper on my way to the station. ○ She’s buying a flat. ○ She bought herself a pair of ski boots. ○ What did you buy your mother for her birthday? (NOTE: buys – buying – bought /bɔɪt/) buyer /‘bɔɪər/ noun a person who buys things

buzz /bɔz/ noun a noise like the sound made by a bee ○ the buzz of an electric saw in the garden next door ○ verb to make a noise like a bee ○ Wasps were buzzing round the jam.

by /baɪ/ preposition 1. near ○ The house is just by the bus stop. ○ Sit down here by me. 2. not later than ○ They should have arrived by now. ○ You must be home by eleven o’clock. ○ It must be finished by Friday. 3. used for showing the means of doing something ○ Send the parcel by airmail. ○ Get in touch with the office by phone. ○ They came by car. ○ She caught a cold by standing in the rain. ○ You make the drink by adding champagne to orange juice. ○ She paid by cheque, not by credit card. 4. used for showing the person or thing that did something ○ a painting by Van Gogh ○ a CD recorded by our local group ○ ‘Hamlet’ is a play by Shakespeare. ○ The postman was bitten by the dog.
She was knocked down by a car. 5. used for showing amounts  ○  We sell tomatoes by the kilo.  ○  Eggs are sold by the dozen.  ○  Prices have been increased by 5%.  ○  They won by 4 goals to 2.  ■  ad-

**bye** 44 **bye**

*She drove by without seeing us.*

**bye** /baɪ/, **bye-bye** /ˈbaɪ baɪ/ interjection

goodbye (informal)
c /sit/, C noun the third letter of the alphabet, between B and D

cab /kæb/ noun 1. a taxi ◉ He took a cab to the airport. ◉ Can you phone for a cab, please? ◉ Cab fares are very high in New York. 2. a separate part of a large vehicle for a driver ◉ The truck driver climbed into his cab and started the engine.

cabbage /ˈkæbdʒ/ noun a vegetable with large pale green or red leaves folded into a tight ball

cabin /ˈkæbɪn/ noun 1. a small room on a ship ◉ We booked a first-class cabin on the cruise. 2. the inside of an aircraft ◉ The aircraft is divided into three separate passenger cabins: first-class, business and tourist. 3. a small hut ◉ He has a cabin by a lake where he goes fishing.

cabinet /ˈkæbɪnət/ noun 1. a piece of furniture with shelves ◉ a china cabinet 2. a committee formed from the most important members of a government ◉ The cabinet met at 10 o’clock this morning. ◉ There’s a cabinet meeting every Tuesday morning.

cable /ˈkæbl/ noun 1. a wire for carrying electricity or electronic signals ◉ He ran a cable out into the garden so that he could use the lawnmower. ◉ They’ve been digging up the pavements to lay cables. 2. a thick rope or wire ◉ The ship was attached to the quay by cables. 3. same as cable television

cable television /ˈkæbl təˈviː/ noun 1. cable TV ◉ a television system where the signals are sent along underground cables

cactus /ˈkæktəs/ noun a plant with thorns which grows in the desert (NOTE: The plural is cactuses or cacti /ˈkæktəzi/)

café /ˈkefə/ noun a small restaurant selling drinks or light meals ◉ We had a snack in the station café.

cage /kæдж/ noun 1. a box made of wire or with metal bars for keeping birds or animals in ◉ The rabbit got out of its cage. ◉ Cagey /ˈkæджi/ adjective not wanting to share information (informal) ◉ They’re being very cagey about their relationship. (NOTE: cagier – cagiest)

cake /keik/ noun food made by mixing flour, eggs and sugar, and baking it ◉ a piece of cherry cake ◉ She had six candles on her birthday cake. ◉ Have another slice of Christmas cake.

calculate /ˈkælkjuleɪt/ verb to find the answer to a problem using numbers ◉ The bank clerk calculated the rate of exchange for the dollar. ◉ He calculated that it would take us six hours to finish the job.

calculation /ˈkælkjuːleɪʃn/ noun 1. a series of numbers that you obtain when you are calculating something ◉ According to my calculations, we have enough fuel left to do only twenty kilometres. 2. the act of calculating

calculator /ˈkælkjʊleɪtə/ noun a small electronic machine for doing calculations

calendar /ˈkæləndər/ noun 1. a set of pages showing the days and months of the year

call /kɔːl/ noun 1. a young cow or bull 2. the back part of someone’s leg between the ankle and the knee (NOTE: The plural is calves /ˈkælvz/). The meat from a calf is veal.

call /kɔːl/ verb 1. to say something loudly to someone who is some distance away ◉ Call the children when it’s time for tea. 2. to telephone someone ◉ If he comes back, tell him I’ll call him when I’m in the office. ◉ Mr Smith is out – shall I ask him to call you back? ◉ Call
callbox 46 can

the police – the shop has been burgled!  ○ Can you call me a cab, please? 3. to wake someone  ○ Call me at 7 o’clock. 4. to give someone or something a name  ○ They’re going to call the baby Sam.  ○ His name is John but everyone calls him Jack.  ○ What do you call this computer programme? 5. to be called to have as a name  ○ Our cat’s called Felix. 6. to visit someone or somewhere  ○ We called at the house, but there was no one there.  ● noun 1. a telephone conversation, or an attempt to get in touch with someone by telephone  ○ Were there any calls for me while I was out?  ○ to make a (telephone or phone) call to make contact with and speak to someone on the telephone  ○ She wants to make a call to Australia.  ○ to take a call to answer the telephone 2. a telephone call or short conversation to wake someone  ○ He asked for an early morning call.  ○ I want a call at 7 o’clock  I want someone to wake me at 7 o’clock 3. a visit to someone’s home or place of work  ○ The doctor made three calls on patients this morning.  ○ to make a call to visit someone or somewhere, especially on business  ○ on call available for duty

call off  phrasal verb  to decide not to do something which had been planned  call on  phrasal verb 1. to visit someone  ○ She called on her mother to see how she was. 2. to ask someone to do something  ○ The police have called on everyone to watch out for the escaped prisoner.

call round  phrasal verb same as call verb 6  ○ The whole family called round to see if she was better.

callbox  /ˈkælboks/ noun  a public telephone box  ○ I’m phoning from the callbox outside the station. (NOTE: The plural is callboxes.)

calm  /kæm/ adjective 1. not anxious or excited  ○ Keep calm, everything will be all right. 2. not violent or rough  ○ The sea was perfectly calm and no one was seasick. (NOTE: calmer – calmest)  ● noun a period of quiet  ○ The calm of the Sunday afternoon was broken by the sound of jazz from the house next door.

can  verb  to make someone, or a situation, more peaceful  ○ calm down phrasal verb 1. to become quieter and less annoyed  ○ After shouting for some minutes he finally calmed down. 2. to make someone quieter  ○ She stroked his hand to try to calm him down.

calmly  /ˈkæmlɪ/ adverb  in a way that is not anxious or excited

came  /kæm/ past tense of come

camel  /ˈkæm(ə)/ noun  a desert animal with long legs and one or two large round raised parts on its back

camera  /ˈkæmərə/ noun  a piece of equipment for taking photographs  ○ He took a picture of the garden with his new camera.  ○ Did you remember to put a film in your camera?

camp  /kæmp/ noun  a place where people live in tents or small buildings in the open air  ○ We set up camp halfway up the mountain.  ○ to spend a period in a tent  ○ They camped for a week by the side of the lake.  ○ to go camping to spend a holiday in a tent  ○ We go camping in Sweden every summer.

campaign  /ˈkæməpn/ noun  1. an organised attempt to achieve something  ○ a publicity campaign  ○ an advertising campaign  ○ He’s organising a campaign against the new motorway.  ○ The government’s planning an anti-smoking campaign. 2. an organised military attack  ○ Napoleon’s Russian campaign of 1812  ○ to work in an organised way to achieve something  ○ The group has been campaigning for the banning of landmines.  ○ They campaign against nuclear reactors.

can  /kæn/ noun  a round metal container for food or drink  ○ He opened a can of lemonade.  ○ Empty beer cans were all over the pavement.  ○ She opened a can of beans.  ○ to be able to do something  ○ He can swim well but he can’t ride a bike.  ○ She can’t run as fast as I can.  ○ Can you remember what the doctor told us to do?  ○ I can’t bear to watch any longer. 2. to be allowed to do something  ○ Children un-
candy /'kændi/ noun 1. US a sweet food made with sugar. Eating candy is bad for your teeth. (NOTE: The plural in this sense) 2. one piece of this food. 

candidate /'kændɪdɪt/ noun 1. a person who applies for a job. We interviewed six candidates for the post of assistant manager. 2. a person who has entered for an examination. Candidates are given three hours to complete the exam. 3. a person who is taking part in an election or competing for a prize. She accompanied the candidate round the constituency. 4. someone or something that is likely to be chosen for or be something. A city that is a candidate for the next Olympics.

candle /'kændəl/ noun a stick of wax with a wick in the centre, which you burn to give light

cancellation /'kænsəlɪʃʌn/ noun 1. the act of cancelling something. The event is subject to cancellation if the weather is bad. 2. a seat, ticket or appointment which is available again because the person who bought it cannot use it. If we have a cancellation for next week I'll call and let you know.

cancel /'kænsəl/ verb to stop something which has been planned. The singer was ill, so the show had to be cancelled. (NOTE: cancels – cancelling – cancelled)

cap /kæp/ noun 1. a flat hat with a flat brim. 2. a baseball cap. 3. a lid which covers something. A red pen. 4. a seat, ticket or appointment which is available again because the person who bought it cannot use it. If we have a cancellation for next week I'll call and let you know. 

capability /'kæpəblɪtɪ/ noun the practical ability to do something. We have the capability to produce a better machine than this.

can /kæn/ noun 1. a strong stem of a plant, especially of tall thin plants like bamboo. A raspberry cane. 2. a walking stick cut from the stem of some types of plant. She was leaning heavily on a cane as she walked up the path.

cap /kæp/ verb to put food in cans. (NOTE: cans – canning – canned)

canoe /'kənu/ noun a boat with two pointed ends, which is moved forwards by one or more people using long pieces of wood. She paddled her canoe across the lake.

can't /kænt/ verb to travel in a canoe. They canoed down the river. (NOTE: canoes – canoeing – canoed)

cap /kæp/ noun 1. a thick cloth for making things such as tents, sails or shoes. He was wearing a pair of old canvas shoes. (NOTE: The plural is canvas.)

capital /'kæpɪləl/ noun 1. the main city of a country, usually where the government is. The capital is in the eastern part of the country. Madrid is the capital of Spain.
card /ˈkɑːrd/ noun 1. a flat piece of stiff paper with a picture on one side, which you can send with a message.  ○ They sent us a card from Italy.  ○ How much does it cost to send a card to Australia?  ○ postcard 2. a piece of stiff paper, folded so that a message can be written inside.  ○ She sent me a lovely card on my birthday.

caravan /ˈkærəvən/ noun a vehicle which you can live in, especially on holiday, and which, if small enough, can be attached to a car and pulled along.  ○ We got stuck behind a caravan on a narrow road.

capture /ˈkæptʃər/ verb 1. to take someone as a prisoner.  ○ Four soldiers were captured in the attack.

car /ˈkær/ noun 1. a small private motor vehicle for carrying people.  ○ We rent a caravan near the beach every summer.

of cards a period of playing with a special set of cards.

cardboard /ˈkɑːrdbɔːrd/ noun thick card, often used for making boxes. (NOTE: no plural: some cardboard, a piece of cardboard)

care /keə/ noun 1. serious and careful attention.  ○ He handled the glass with great care.  ○ to take care to be very careful.  ○ Take care when you cross the road.  ○ He took great care with the box of glasses.

careful /ˈkɛf(ə)l/ adjective 1. showing attention to details.  ○ We are always very careful to include the most recent information.  ○ The project needs very careful planning.

carefully /ˈkɛflɪ/ adverb with great care or thought.  ○ The holiday had been carefully planned or planned carefully.

careless /ˈkerəls/ adjective without any care or thought.  ○ He is careless about his work.  ○ He made several careless mistakes when he took his driving test.
carelessly /'kɛələslɪ/ adverb without taking care or thinking carefully
carelessness /'kɛələsnəs/ noun the fact of being careless or not thinking carefully
caretaker /'kætɪkɑ/ noun a person who looks after a building
cargo /'kɑːrɡoʊ/ noun goods carried on a ship or a plane
caring /'kærɪŋ/ adjective kind and helpful ○ a very caring person
car park /'kɑː pɑrk/ noun a public place where you can leave a car when you are not using it
carpet /'kær扑/ noun thick material for covering floors ○ He split his coffee on our new cream carpet.
carriage /'kærɪdʒ/ noun 1. one of the vehicles that are joined together to make a train ○ Where's the first-class carriage on this train? 2. a vehicle, especially an old-fashioned one, that is pulled by a horse 3. the cost of carrying goods, or the action of carrying goods ○ Carriage is 15% of the total cost. ○ How much do they charge for carriage?
carried /'kærɪd/ past tense and past participle of carry
carries /'kærɪz/ 3rd person singular present of carry
carrot /'kærɔt/ noun 1. a vegetable with a long orange root 2. something good that persuades you to do something (informal) ○ He was offered the carrot of a big pay rise to take on the new project.
carry /'kærɪ/ verb 1. to take something and move it to another place ○ There was no lift, so they had to carry the beds up the stairs. ○ The plane was carrying 120 passengers. ○ That suitcase is too heavy for me to carry. 2. (of sound) to be heard at a distance ○ The sound of the bells carries for miles. (NOTE: carries – carrying – carried) ○ to get carried away to become emotional or excited
carry on phrasal verb to continue doing something ○ When the teacher came in, the students all carried on talking. ○ They carried on with their work right through the lunch hour.
carry out phrasal verb to do something, especially something that has been planned ○ Doctors carried out tests on the patients. ○ The police are carrying out a search for the missing man.
cartoon /'kɑːtəʊn/ noun 1. a film made of moving drawings ○ I like watching Tom and Jerry cartoons. 2. a funny, often political, drawing in a newspaper
carve /'kɑːv/ verb 1. to cut up a large piece of meat at a meal ○ Who's going to carve the chicken? 2. to make a shape by cutting stone or wood ○ He carved a bird out of wood.
case /'kɛs/ noun 1. a box with a handle, for carrying things such as your clothes when travelling ○ She was still packing her case when the taxi came. ○ The customs made him open his case. ○ suitcase 2. a special box for an object ○ Put the gun back in its case. ○ I've lost my red glasses case. 3. a large box for a set of goods to be sold ○ He bought a case of wine. 4. a situation, or a way in which something happens ○ a case of having made a poor choice ○ In many cases, we cannot find the owner of the goods. ○ in that case if that happens or if that is the situation ○ There is a strike on the underground – in that case, you'll have to take a bus. 5. same as court case ○ in case because something might happen ○ It's still sunny, but I'll take my umbrella just in case. ○ in any case 1. whatever may happen ○ We could move the cabinet upstairs or into the dining room, but in any case we'll need some help. 2. used to add something to a statement
cash /'kæʃ/ noun money in coins and notes, not in cheques ○ We don't keep much cash in the office. ○ I'd prefer to use up my spare cash, rather than pay with a credit card.
cash in phrasal verb to make money from something ○ The company cashed in on the huge interest in computer games.
cassette /'koʊ'set/ noun a plastic case containing magnetic tape which can be used for listening to words or music, or recording sounds ○ Do you want it on
casts /ˈkɑːst/ noun all the actors in a play or film  ■ verb to choose actors for a play or film  ■ In his first film, he was cast as a soldier. (NOTE: casts – casting – cast)
castle /ˈkæs(ə)l/ noun a large building with strong walls built in the past for protection in war  ■ The soldiers shut the castle gate.
casually /ˈkæsjuəli/ adverb in an informal way  ■ He casually mentioned that he had got married last Saturday.
cat /kæt/ noun an animal with soft fur and a long tail, kept as a pet
catalogue /ˈkætələʊ/ing/ noun a list of things for sale or in a library or museum  ■ an office equipment catalogue  ■ Look up the title in the library catalogue. ■ verb to make a list of things that exist somewhere  ■ She spent months cataloguing the novelist’s correspondence.
catch /kætʃ/ verb 1. to take hold of something moving in the air  ■ Can you catch a ball with your left hand?  ■ He managed to catch the glass before it hit the floor. 2. to take hold of something  ■ She caught him by the sleeve as he turned away.  ■ As he slipped, he caught the rail to stop himself falling. 3. to get hold of an animal, especially in order to kill and eat it  ■ He sat by the river all day but didn’t catch anything.  ■ Our cat is no good at catching mice – she’s too lazy. 4. to get on a vehicle such as a bus, plane or train before it leaves  ■ You will have to run if you want to catch the last bus.  ■ He caught the 10 o’clock train to Paris. 5. to get an illness  ■ He caught a cold from his colleague. 6. to find someone doing something wrong  ■ She caught the boys stealing in her shop.  ■ The police caught the burglar as he was climbing out of the window. 7. to hear something  ■ I didn’t quite catch what you said. (NOTE: catches – catching – caught /ˈkætʃ – /ˈhæs kætʃ) ■ noun 1. the action of taking and holding a ball as it moves through the air  ■ He made a marvellous catch.  ■ I dropped an easy catch. 2. a hidden disadvantage  ■ It seems such a good deal, but there must be a catch in it somewhere.
catch up phrasal verb to move to the same level as someone who is in front of you
catching /ˈkætʃɪŋ/ adjective (of an illness) likely to spread from one person to another
category /ˈkætərəri/ noun one of the groups that people, animals or things are divided into in a formal system  ■ We grouped the books into categories according to subject. (NOTE: The plural is categories.)
caterpillar /ˈkætəpɪlər/ noun a small long insect with many legs, which develops into a butterfly  ■ Caterpillars have eaten most of the leaves on our trees.
cathedral /ˈkæθədrəl/ noun the largest and the most important church in an area
cattle /ˈkætl(ə)l/ plural noun animals such as cows and bulls which farmers keep for milk or meat
cought /kɔt/ past tense and past participle of catch
cause /kɔz/ noun 1. something which makes something else happen  ■ What is the main cause of traffic accidents?  ■ The police tried to find the cause of the fire. ■ an aim, organisation or idea which people support  ■ She is fighting for the cause of working mothers. ■ verb to make something happen  ■ The accident caused a traffic jam on the motorway.  ■ The sudden noise caused her to drop the cup she was carrying.
cautious /ˈkɔtʃəs/ adjective not willing to take risks  ■ She’s a very cautious driver.
cave /kɛv/ noun a large underground hole in rock or earth
CD abbr compact disc  ■ You can get it on CD.
cease /siː/ verb to stop, or to stop doing something (informal)
ceiling /ˈsɪlɪŋ/ noun the solid part of a room that is above you  ■ He’s so tall, he can easily touch the ceiling.  ■ He paint-
celebrate /ˈsɛlbrɪt/ verb to have a party, or do special things because something good has happened, or because of something that happened at a particular time in the past.

celebration /ˈsɛlbrəʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. a party or festival. We had my birthday celebration in the local pub. 2. the activity of celebrating something: a time of celebration 3. in celebration of something as an act of celebrating something: an exhibition in celebration of the opening of the new gallery.

cellar /ˈselər/ noun 1. a small room in a building such as a prison or monastery. He was arrested and spent the night in the police cells. 2. the basic unit of a living thing. You can see the blood cells clearly under a microscope. (NOTE: Do not confuse with sell.)

cement /ˈsɛmənt/ noun grey powder used in building, which is mixed with water and dries hard. He was mixing cement to make a path round the house.

cemetery /ˈsɛmətərɪ/ noun an area of ground where the bodies of dead people are buried. (NOTE: The plural is cemeteries.)

cent /ˈsɛnt/ noun US a small coin of which there are 100 in a dollar. Do not confuse with sent, scent. Cent is usually written c in prices: 25c, but not when a dollar price is mentioned: $1.25.

center /ˈsɛntər/ noun, verb US spelling of centre

central /ˈsɛntrəl/ adjective 1. in the middle of something. The hall has one central pillar. 2. conveniently placed for shops and other facilities. His offices are very central.

centre /ˈsɛntər/ noun 1. the middle of something. Chocolates with coffee cream centres. 2. They planted a rose bush in the centre of the lawn. 3. The town centre is very old. 4. a large building containing several different sections: an army training centre. 5. an important place for something. Nottingham is the centre for the shoe industry. 6. to put something in the middle: Make sure you centre the title on the page.

century /ˈsəntəri/ noun one hundred years. The number of a century always is the number one less than the date number, so the period from 1900 to 1999 is the 20th century, and the period starting in the year 2000 is the 21st century.

cereal /ˈsɛriəl/ noun 1. a food made from wheat or similar plants and eaten for breakfast. How much milk do you want on your cereal? (NOTE: Do not confuse with serial.) 2. a grain crop such as wheat or corn.

ceremony /ˈsɜrəni/ noun an important official occasion when something special is done in public: They held a short ceremony to remember the victims of the train crash. To stand on ceremony to be formal and not relaxed: without ceremony in an informal and often impolite way.

certain /ˈsərt(ə)n/ adjective 1. sure about something. Are you certain that you locked the door? I'm not certain where she lives. 2. definitely going to happen: Our team is certain to win the prize. 3. some: There are certain things I feel I need to say to you. Certain plants can make you ill if you eat them. To make certain that to do something in order that something else will definitely happen. He put the money in his safe to make certain that no one could steal it.

certainly /ˈsərt(ə)nli/ adverb 1. of course: Can you give me a lift to the station? – Certainly. 2. after a question or order: Tell him to write to me immediately. 3. certainly, sir: Give me a kiss. – Certainly not!
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**certificate** /sə'tifikət/ noun an official document which proves or shows something. She has been awarded a certificate for swimming. He has a certificate of competence in English.

**chain** /tʃeən/ noun 1. a series of metal rings joined together. She wore a gold chain round her neck. He stopped when the chain came off his bike. 2. a series of businesses such as shops, restaurants or hotels which belong to the same company. a chain of hotels or a hotel chain. a chain of shoe shops. verb to attach with a chain. I chained my bike to the fence.

**chair** /tʃeə/ noun 1. a piece of furniture with a back, which you can sit on. He pulled up a chair and started to write. These chairs are very hard. 2. the person who is in charge of a meeting. Please address all your comments to the chair. in the chair the position of controlling what happens at a meeting. Mrs Smith was in the chair for our first meeting. verb to be the person controlling what happens at a meeting. The meeting was chaired by Mrs Smith.

**chairman** /tʃeəmən/ noun the person who controls what happens at a meeting. Mrs Jones was the chairman at the meeting. (NOTE: The plural is chairmen. Many people prefer to say chair or chairperson because chairman suggests that the person is a man.)

**chairperson** /tʃeəpɜːs(ə)n/ noun the person who controls what happens at a meeting.

**chairwoman** /tʃeəwʊmən/ noun a woman who controls what happens at a meeting. (NOTE: The plural is chairwomen.)

**chalk** /tʃɔlk/ noun 1. a type of soft white rock. 2. a stick of a hard white or coloured substance used for writing on a board, e.g. in a classroom. He wrote the dates up on the board in coloured chalk.

**chalkboard** /tʃɔlkboʊd/ noun a dark board which you can write on with chalk, especially on the wall of a classroom (NOTE: Now often preferred to blackboard.)

**challenge** /tʃælɪndʒ/ noun 1. a difficult test of someone’s skill or strength. It’s a difficult job, but I enjoy the challenge. to pose a challenge to someone to be extremely difficult to do. Getting the piano up the stairs will pose a challenge to the helpers. An invitation to something such as a fight or competition. Our team accepted the challenge to play another game. 3. an action that shows there are doubts about the truth, accuracy or legality of something. a challenge over the ownership of the property. verb to accept an invitation to a contest. to take up the challenge 1. to accept an invitation to a contest. Our team took up the challenge to play another game. 2. to decide to prove that you are right. When challenged, he admitted that he had seen her get into a car. The committee’s conclusions have been challenged by other experts. to take up the challenge 1. to accept an invitation to a contest. Our team took up the challenge to play another game. 2. to decide to prove that you are right. When challenged, he admitted that he had seen her get into a car. The committee’s conclusions have been challenged by other experts.

**challenged** /tʃælɪndʒd/ adjective 1. unable to do a particular activity easily, especially because of physical or mental disadvantages. She has been championing or championing treatment of the condition. 2. not having a particular quality (humorous). He’s a scientifically challenged (=not accurate according to science) account of the new cancer treatment.

**champion** /tʃæmpɪən/ noun 1. the best one in a particular competition. a champion swimmer. He’s the world champion in the 100 metres. Their dog was champion two years running. 2. a person who strongly supports something or someone. a champion of free city centre transport. verb to support something or someone strongly. They have been championing or championing the cause of children’s rights for many years.

**championship** /tʃæmpʃɪnʃ/ noun a contest to find who is the champion. The tennis championship was won by a boy from Leeds.
change /tʃeɪndʒ/ verb 1. to become different, or make something different ○ She’s changed so much since I last saw her that I hardly recognised her. ○ Living in the country has changed his attitude towards towns. 2. to become different ○ London has changed a lot since we used to live there. ○ He’s changed so much since I last saw him. 3. to put on different clothes ○ I’m just going upstairs to change or to get changed. ○ Go into the bathroom if you want to change your dress. 4. to use or have something in place of something else ○ You ought to change your car tyres if they are worn. ○ Can we change our room for one with a view of the sea? ○ She’s recently changed her job or changed jobs. 5. to give one country’s money for another ○ I had to change £1,000 into dollars. ○ We want to change some travellers’ cheques. 1. noun, an occasion on which something is changed ○ There was a sudden change of plan. ○ We’ve seen a lot of changes over the years. 2. something different ○ We usually go on holiday in summer, but this year we’re taking a winter holiday for a change. ○ A change of scenery will do you good. ○ A glass of water is a nice change after all that coffee. 3. money in coins ○ I need some change for the parking meter. ○ Have you got change for a £5 note? 4. money which you get back when you have given more than the correct price ○ So that’s £1.50 change from £5. ○ The shopkeeper gave me the wrong change.

channel /ˈtʃeɪn(ə)l/ noun 1. a frequency band for radio or TV or a station using this band ○ We’re watching Channel 4. ○ Shall we watch the new show on the other channel? 2. a way in which information or goods are passed from one place to another ○ The request will have to be processed through the normal channels. 3. a narrow passage along which water can flow 4. a piece of water connecting two seas ○ the English Channel. 1. verb to send something in a particular direction ○ They are channeling their funds into research. (NOTE: channels – channelling – channelled. The US spelling is channeling – channeled.)

chaos /ˈkeɪəs/ noun a state of confusion ○ There was total chaos when the electricity failed.

chap /tʃæp/ noun (informal) ○ He’s a really nice chap. ○ I bought it from a chap at work.

chapel /ˈtʃæp(ə)l/ noun 1. a room used as a church, e.g. in a hospital or airport 2. a part of a large church ○ the west chapel of the cathedral. ○ The west chapel of the cathedral is dedicated to St Teresa.

chapter /ˈtʃæptə(r)/ noun a division of a book ○ The first chapter is rather slow, but after that the story gets exciting. ○ Don’t tell me how it finishes – I’m only up to chapter three.

character /ˈkærəktə(r)/ noun 1. the part of a person which makes them behave differently from all others ○ He has a strong, determined character. 2. a person in a play or novel ○ The main character in the film is an old woman with a fascinating history. 3. a person with particular qualities ○ He’s an interesting character. ○ quite a or a real character an interesting and unusual person ○ My first head teacher was quite a character.

characteristic /ˈkærəktəristɪk/ adjective typical ○ You can recognise her by her characteristic way of walking. ○ The shape is characteristic of this type.
charge /tʃɑː/ noun 1. money which you have to pay. ○ There is no charge for delivery. ○ We make a small charge for rental. 2. a claim by the police that someone has done something wrong. ○ He was in prison on a charge of trying to shoot a neighbour. 3. a sudden rush towards someone or something, especially as part of an attack. ○ The police stood firm against the charge of the crowd. 4. a statement that someone has done something bad or wrong. ○ I completely reject the charge that I had stolen the jewels. 5. to make a charge for. ○ The police charged me £10 for two glasses of wine. ○ How much did the garage charge for mending the car?

chase /tʃeɪʃ/ verb 1. to run quickly and without care. ○ She chased the burglars down the street. 2. to start to be responsible for something. ○ I will chase it up for you on Monday.

charm /tʃɑːm/ noun 1. attractiveness. ○ He has great personal charm. 2. an object which is supposed to have magical powers. ○ She wears a lucky charm round her neck. ○ I was charmed by the village and surrounding area. 2. to use magic on someone or something. ○ The fairy charmed the trees to grow golden fruit.

charity /tʃærəti/ noun an organisation which collects money to help the poor or to support some cause. ○ a medical charity (NOTE: The plural is charities.)

cheat /tʃiːt/ verb 1. to act unfairly in order to be successful. ○ They are sure he...
check /tʃek/ noun 1. an examination or test. 2. (in a restaurant) a bill. 3. I’ll ask for the check. verb 1. to make sure. 2. I’d better check with the office if there are any messages for me. 3. Did you lock the door? – I’ll go and check. 4. to examine something to see if it is satisfactory.

check in phrasal verb 1. (at a hotel) to arrive at a hotel and sign for a room. 2. He checked in at 12.15. 3. We checked into our hotel and then went on a tour of the town. 4. (at an airport) to give in your ticket to show you are ready to take the flight. 5. Please check in two hours before your departure time.

check out phrasal verb 1. (at a hotel) to leave and pay for a room. 2. We’d better check out before breakfast. 3. to see if something is all right. 4. I thought I heard a noise in the kitchen. 5. I’ll just go and check it out.

check-in /tʃekɪn/ noun 1. also check-in desk a place where passengers give in their tickets and bags for a flight. 2. Where’s the check-in? 3. the procedure of dealing with passengers before a flight. 4. Check-in starts at 4.30pm.

checkout /tʃekaut/ noun a cash desk in a supermarket where you pay for the goods you have bought. 1. There were huge queues at the checkouts.

check /tʃek/ noun 1. the part of the face on each side of the nose and below the eye. 2. a baby with red cheeks. 3. rude, He had the cheek to ask for more money. 4. I didn’t like his cheek. (NOTE: no plural in this sense)

checkily /tʃekɪli/ adverb in a rude way

cheeky /tʃeki/ adjective rude (NOTE: cheekier – cheekiest)

cheer /tʃeə/ noun 1. a shout of praise or encouragement. 2. When he scored the goal, a great cheer went up.

cheer up phrasal verb to become happier, or make someone happier. 2. I’m sure I’ll cheer up once the treatment is over. 3. She made him a meal to try to cheer him up. 4. Stop being unhappy. 5. Cheer up! It’ll all be over tomorrow.

cheerful /ˈtʃerfl/ adjective 1. happy. 2. pleasant. 3. a cheerful smile. 4. a bright cheerful room.

cheese /tʃiːz/ noun 1. a solid food made from milk. 2. At the end of the meal we’ll have cheese and biscuits.

chef /ʃef/ noun a cook in a restaurant

chemical /ˈkemɪk(ə)l/ noun a substance which is formed by reactions between chemicals. 1. rows of glass bottles containing chemicals. 2. Chemicals are widely used in farming and medicine. adjective relating to chemistry. 3. If you add acid it sets off a chemical reaction.

chemist /ˈkemɪst/ noun 1. a person who prepares and sells medicines. 2. Ask the chemist to give you something for the pain. 3. a scientist who studies chemical substances.

chemistry /ˈkemɪstrɪ/ noun the science of chemical substances and their reactions. 1. She’s studying chemistry at university. 2. He passed his chemistry exam.

cheque /tʃek/ noun a form asking a bank to pay money from one account to another. 1. I paid for the jacket by cheque. 2. He made out the cheque to Mr Smith. 3. He’s forgotten to sign the cheque.

cherry /ˈtʃerri/ noun 1. a small sweet red or black fruit with a single hard seed in the middle, which grows on a tree. 2. a game for two people played on a board with sixteen different-shaped pieces on each side (NOTE: no plural)

chest /tʃest/ noun 1. the top front part of the body, where the heart and lungs are. 2. If you have pains in your chest or if you have chest pains, you ought to see a doctor. 3. The doctor listened to the patient’s chest. 4. She was rushed to hospital with chest wounds. 5. He has a 48-inch chest. 2. a measurement around the
chew /tʃu/ verb to use your teeth to make something soft, usually so that you can swallow it ○ You must chew your meat well, or you will get pains in your stomach. ○ The dog was lying in front of the fire chewing a bone.

chick /tʃɪkl/ noun a baby bird, especially a baby hen

chicken /tʃɪkn/ noun 1. a bird kept for its eggs and meat ○ Chickens were running everywhere in the yard. (NOTE: The plural is chickens.) 2. meat from a chicken ○ We’re having roast chicken for lunch. ○ Would you like another slice of chicken? ○ We bought some chicken sandwiches for lunch. (NOTE: no plural: some chicken; a piece of chicken; a slice of chicken)

chief /tʃi:f/ adjective most important ○ He’s our chief adviser. ○ What is the chief cause of accidents in the home? 1 noun 1. the person in control of a group of people or a business ○ He’s been made the new chief of the finance department. 2. the leader of a specific group of people who share a culture and social system

chiefly /tʃi:fli/ adverb mainly ○ The town is famous chiefly for its cathedral.

child /tʃaɪld/ noun 1. a young boy or girl ○ There was no TV when my mother was a child. ○ A group of children were playing on the beach. 2. a son or daughter ○ Whose child is that? ○ They have six children – two boys and four girls. ○ We have two adult children. (NOTE: The plural is children.)

childhood /tʃaɪldhʊd/ noun the time when someone is a child

childish /tʃaɪldʃ/ adjective 1. silly or foolish 2. like a child

children /tʃaɪldrən/ plural of child

chill /tʃil/ verb 1. a short illness causing a feeling of being cold and shivering ○ You’ll catch a chill if you don’t wear a coat in this cold weather. 2. coldness ○ The sun came up and soon cleared away the morning chill. 3. an atmosphere of
gloom ○ The death of the bride’s father cast a chill over the wedding. ■ verb to cool ○ He asked for a glass of chilled orange juice. ■ chilled to the bone very cold (informal) ○ They were chilled to the bone when they came back from their walk over the moors.

chilly /tʃɪli/ adjective quite cold (NOTE: chillier – chilliest)

chimney /tʃɪmni/ noun a tall brick tube for taking smoke away from a fire

china /tʃaɪnə/ noun the front part of the bottom jaw ○ She suddenly stood up and hit him on the chin.

chips /tʃɪps/ plural of chip

chicken /tʃɪkn/ noun things such as cups and plates made of decorated fine white clay (NOTE: no plural)

chip /tʃip/ noun 1. a long thin piece of potato fried in oil ○ He ordered chicken and chips. □ fish and chips a traditional British food, obtained from special shops, where portions of fish fried in batter are sold with chips 2. US a thin slice of potato or other food, fried till crisp and eaten cold as a snack ○ a packet of potato or corn chips 3. a small piece of something hard, such as wood or stone ○ Chips of wood flew all over the studio as he was carving the statue. 4. a small piece of silicon able to store data, used in a computer ■ verb to break a small piece off something hard ○ He banged the cup down on the plate and chipped it. (NOTE: chips – chipping – chipped) ○ to have a chip on your shoulder to feel constantly annoyed because you feel you have lost an advantage ○ He’s got a chip on his shoulder because his brother has a better job than he has.

chocolate /tʃɒklət/ noun 1. a sweet brown food made from the crushed seeds of a tropical tree ○ a bar of chocolate 2. Her mother made a chocolate cake. ○ A single sweet made from chocolate ○ There are only three chocolates left in the box. 3. a drink made from chocolate powder and milk ○ I always have a cup of hot chocolate before I go to bed. (NOTE: no plural except for sense 2)

choice /tʃɔɪs/ noun 1. something which is chosen ○ Paris was our first choice
choir /kwɔːr/ noun a group of people who sing together ə He sings in the school choir.

choke /tʃɔːk/ verb 1. to stop breathing properly because something such as a piece of food is blocking the throat ə Don’t talk with your mouth full or you’ll choke. 2. He choked on a piece of bread or a piece of meat which is blocking the throat. 3. He felt the tight collar was choking him. ə to choke someone to death to squeeze someone’s throat until they die 4. to find it hard to speak because of emotion

choose /tʃuːz/ verb 1. to decide which you want ə Have you chosen what you want to eat? 2. They chose him as team leader. 3. You must give customers plenty of time to choose. 4. to decide to do one thing when there are several things you could do ə In the end, they chose to go to the cinema. 5. choice (NOTE: choos-es – choosing – chose /tʃuːz(ə)/ – has

chop /tʃɒp/ noun a piece of meat with a bone attached ə We had lamb chops for dinner. 1. verb 1. to cut something roughly into small pieces with a knife or other sharp tool ə He spent the afternoon chopping wood for the fire. 2. to chop and change to do one thing, then another ə He keeps chopping and changing and can’t make his mind up. (NOTE: chops – chopping – chopped)

chop off phrasal verb to cut something off, e.g. with an axe or knife

chop up phrasal verb to cut something into pieces

chorus /ˈkɔrəs/ noun 1. a part of a song which is repeated later in the song ə Everybody join in the chorus! (NOTE: The plural is choruses.) 2. a group of people who sing together ə All the members of the chorus were on the stage.

chosen /ˈtʃɔʊzn/ past tense of choose

Christian /ˈkrɪstʃən/ adjective relating to the religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ ə a person who believes in the teachings of Jesus Christ and in Christianity

Christmas /ˈkrɪsməs/ noun a Christian festival on December 25th, celebrated as the birthday of Jesus Christ, when presents are given

church /tʃɜːtʃ/ noun a building where Christians go to pray (NOTE: The plural is churches.)

cigarette /ˈsɪgəret/ noun a roll of very thin paper containing tobacco, which you can light and smoke ə a packet or pack of cigarettes ə The room was full of cigarette smoke.

cinema /ˈsɪmənə/ noun a building where you go to watch films ə We went to the cinema on Friday night to see a French film.

circle /ˈsɜːrk(ə)l/ noun 1. a line forming a round shape ə He drew a circle on the blackboard. 2. anything forming a round shape ə The children sat in a circle round the teacher. ə The soldiers formed a circle round the prisoner. 3. a group of people or a society ə She went to live abroad and lost contact with her old circle of friends. ə He moves in the highest government circles. 4. a row of seats above the stalls in a theatre ə We got tickets for the upper circle. 1. verb to make circular movements ə Large birds were circling the dead animals.
circumference /ˈsɜːkəmferəns/ noun 1. the distance round the outside edge of a circle, an object or an area ○ We walked the dog around the circumference of the field.

circumstance /ˈsɜːkəmstəns/ noun 1. the set of conditions that affect a situation ○ The circumstances surrounding the crash led us to believe it was not an accident. (Note: usually plural) ○ in or under the circumstances if a particular set of conditions exist ○ It’s hard to do a good job under these circumstances. ○ In different circumstances, I’d have been willing to stay longer. ○ due to circumstances beyond someone’s control because of something which someone has no power to change ○ The show had to be cancelled due to circumstances beyond our control.
classify /ˈklaɪsfɪ/ verb to arrange things into groups. The hotels are classified according to a system of stars.

classification /ˈklaɪsɪfɪkeɪʃn/ noun a way of arranging things into categories.

classical /ˈklæsɪkl/ adjective 1. elegant and based on the Ancient Greek or Roman style. A classical nineteenth-century villa. 2. referring to Ancient Greece and Rome. A classical Greek literature.

classroom /ˈklaɪsrum/ noun a room in a school where children are taught. When the teacher came into the classroom all the children were shouting.

clear /klɪər/ adjective 1. not dirty. Wipe your glasses with a clean handkerchief. 2. not used. Take a clean sheet of paper. 3. not used. The maid forgot to put clean towels in the bathroom.

clear up phrasal verb to take away dirt from something. She was cleaning the car when she saw the damage.

cleaning /ˈkliːnɪŋ/ noun 1. the action of making something clean. Cleaning the house after the party took hours. 2. clothes which are going to be sent for dry-cleaning or which have been returned after dry-cleaning. Could you collect my cleaning for me after work tonight?

class /ˈklaːs/ noun 1. a machine which removes dirt. A carpet cleaner. 2. a person who cleans a building such as a house or an office. The cleaners didn’t empty my wastepaper basket.

classic /ˈklæsɪk/ adjective 1. (of a style) elegant and traditional. The classic little black dress is always in fashion. 2. the style of the new hotel building is classic. 3. typical. It was a classic example of his inability to take decisions.

clerical /ˈklɛrɪkl/ adjective 1. referring to office work. A clerical error made the invoice £300.00 when it should have been £3000.00. 2. referring to clergy. The newspaper sto-
cloak /klaʊk/ noun a long type of coat which hangs from the shoulders and has no sleeves ○ She wore a long cloak of black velvet.
clock /klok/ noun an object which shows the time ○ Your clock is 5 minutes slow. ○ The office clock is fast. ○ The clock has stopped.
clockwise /ˈklɒkwɜːz/ adjective, adverb moving in a circle from left to right, in the same direction as the hands of a clock ○ Turn the lid clockwise to tighten it. ○ He was driving clockwise round the ring road when the accident took place.
close /klaʊs/ adjective 1. very near, or just next to something ○ Our office is close to the station. ○ This is the closest I've ever been to a film star! 2. near in time ○ My birthday is close to Christmas. ■ adverb 1. very near ○ Keep close by me if you don't want to get lost. ○ Go further away – you're getting too close. ○ They stood so close together that she felt his breath on her cheek. ○ The sound came closer and closer. (NOTE: close — closest) 2. very near in time ○ The conference is getting very close. ■ noun a short road, especially of houses ○ They live in Briar Close.
close2 /klaʊz/ verb 1. to shut ○ Would you mind closing the window? ○ He closed his book and turned on the TV. 2. to come to an end ○ The meeting closed with a vote of thanks. (NOTE: closes — closing — closed) ■ noun an end, the final part ○ The century was drawing to close.
close down phrasal verb 1. to shut a business permanently 2. (of a business) to shut permanently
closed /ˈkləʊzd/ adjective 1. changed from being open by being covered or blocked ○ Make sure all the windows and doors are tightly closed. ○ She sat quietly with closed eyes. ○ The object was in a closed box. 2. not doing business ○ The shop is closed on Sundays. ○ The office will be closed for the Christmas holidays. ○ There was a ‘closed’ sign hanging in the window.
client /ˈklaɪənt/ noun a person who pays for a service
cliff /kliːf/ noun a high, steep area of rock usually by the sea
climate /ˈklaɪmət/ noun the general weather conditions in a particular place ○ The climate in the south of the country is milder than in the north.
climb /klaɪm/ verb 1. to go up or down something using arms and legs ○ The cat climbed up the apple tree. ○ The boys climbed over the wall. ○ He escaped by climbing out of the window. 2. to go higher ○ The road climbs to 500 m above sea level. ○ House prices have started to climb again.
clinic /ˈklɪnɪk/ noun 1. a medical centre for particular treatment or advice ○ an eye clinic 2. a private hospital
clip /kliːp/ noun a small object that holds things together ○ a paper clip ■ verb to attach things with a clip ○ She clipped the invoice and the cheque together and put them in an envelope. (NOTE: clips — clipping — clipped)
cloak /kloʊk/ noun a long type of coat which hangs from the shoulders and has no sleeves ○ She wore a long cloak of black velvet.
clever /ˈklevər/ adjective able to think and learn quickly ○ Clever children can usually do this by the time they are eight years old.
cleverly /ˈklevərli/ adverb in a clever way
climb /klaɪm/ verb to make a short sharp sound ○ The cameras clicked as the film star came out on to the steps. ○ He clicked his fingers to attract the waiter's attention.
click /klik/ noun a short sharp sound ○ She heard a click and saw the door handle turn. ■ verb to make a short sharp sound ○ The cat climbed up the apple tree.
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clone /ˈklaʊn/ noun an exact genetic copy of an animal or plant ○ A cutting produces a clone of a plant. ○ This sheep was the first mammal to survive as a clone. ■ verb to create an exact genetic copy of an animal or plant ○ Biologists have successfully cloned a sheep.
clerk /klerk/ noun a person who works in an office

NOTE:
close 1. very near, or just next to something ○ Our office is close to the station. ○ This is the closest I've ever been to a film star! 2. near in time ○ My birthday is close to Christmas. ■ adverb 1. very near ○ Keep close by me if you don't want to get lost. ○ Go further away – you're getting too close. ○ They stood so close or so close together that she felt his breath on her cheek. ○ The sound came closer and closer. (NOTE: close — closest) 2. very near in time ○ The conference is getting very close. ■ noun a short road, especially of houses ○ They live in Briar Close.
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closely /ˈklaʊslɪ/ adverb with a lot of attention; She studied the timetable very closely. ○ The prisoners were closely guarded by armed soldiers.

closeness /ˈklaʊznəs/ noun the fact of being close to something

close-up /ˈklaʊs ʌp/ noun a photograph taken very close to the subject ○ in close-up taken very close to the subject ○ a photo of the leaf in close-up

cloth /kləʊθ/ noun 1. soft material made from woven fibres ○ Her dress is made of cheap blue cloth. ○ This cloth is of a very high quality. 2. a piece of material used for cleaning ○ He wiped up the milk with a damp cloth. 3. a piece of material which you put on a table to cover it ○ The waiter spread a white cloth over the table.

clothes /kləʊðz/ plural noun things which you wear to cover your body and keep you warm, e.g. trousers, socks, shirts and dresses ○ The doctor asked him to take his clothes off. ○ The children haven’t had any new clothes for years. ○ with no clothes on naked

clothing /ˈklaʊðɪŋ/ noun clothes ○ a major clothing manufacturer ○ Take plenty of warm clothing on your trip to Iceland. (NOTE: no plural: some clothing: a piece of clothing)

cloud /klɔːd/ noun a white or grey mass of drops of water floating in the air ○ Look at those grey clouds – it’s going to rain. ○ The plane was flying above the clouds.

cloudy /ˈklaʊdi/ adjective 1. with clouds ○ The weather was cloudy in the morning, but cleared up in the afternoon. 2. not clear ○ The liquid turned cloudy when I added the flour. (NOTE: cloudier – cloudiest)

cloth /kləʊθ/ noun 1. a group of people who have the same interest or who form a team ○ a youth club ○ I’m joining a tennis club. ○ Our town has one of the top football clubs in the country. 2. a stick for playing golf (NOTE: A golf club can either mean the place where you play golf, or the stick used to hit the ball.) 3. a large heavy stick ○ verb 1. to hit with a club ○ She was clubbed to the ground. 2. ○ to club together (of several people) to contribute money jointly ○ They clubbed together and bought a yacht. (NOTE: clubs – clubbing – clubbed)

couple /ˈkʌpl/ noun information which helps you solve a mystery or puzzle ○ The detective had missed a vital clue. ○ I don’t understand the clues to this crossword. ○ to not have a clue to not know something ○ The police still haven’t a clue who did it. ○ I don’t have a clue how to get there.

cluster /ˈklʌstər/ noun a group of objects or people that are close together ○ a brooch with a cluster of pearls ○ He photographed a cluster of stars.

clutch /klʌtʃ/ verb to grip something tightly ○ She clutched my arm as we stood on the edge of the cliff. ○ noun a tight grip ○ She felt the clutch of his fingers on her sleeve. ○ plural noun clutches the power that a person or group has over someone else ○ You can’t escape the clutches of your family so easily. ○ in the clutches of, in someone’s clutches under the control of ○ We want to avoid spending too much and falling into the clutches of the bank or the bank’s clutches.

class /klɑːs/ noun 1. a large bus for travelling long distances ○ They went on a tour of southern Spain by coach. ○ There’s an coach service to Oxford every hour. 2. one of the vehicles for passengers that is part of a train ○ The first four coaches are for London. 3. a person who trains sports players ○ The coach told them that they needed to spend more time practising. ○ He’s a professional football coach. (NOTE: The plural is coaches.) ○ verb 1. to train sports people ○ She was coached by a former Olympic gold medallist. 2. to give private lessons to someone in a particular sport, subject or activity ○ He coaches young footballers.
coal /kɔl/ noun a hard black substance which produces heat when burnt
course /kɔrs/ adjective 1. consisting of large pieces 2. coarse cloth
cost /kɔst/ noun parts of a country that are by the sea 1. After ten weeks at
seas Columbus saw the coast of America. 2. The south coast is the warmest
part of the country.
coat /kɔt/ noun 1. a piece of clothing which you wear on top of other clothes
when you go outside 2. a layer of something 3. a coat of paint 4. a thick coat of dust 5. the fur of an animal 6. These dogs have thick shiny coats.
cocoa /kɔku/ noun 1. a brown chocolate powder ground from the seeds of a tree, used for making a drink 2. cocoa powder 3. a drink made with cocoa and hot water or milk (NOTE: no plural)
code /kɔd/ noun 1. secret words or a system agreed as a way of sending messages 2. a system of numbers or letters which mean something 3. The code for Heathrow Airport is LHR. 4. What is the code for phoning Edinburgh? 5. a set of laws or rules of behaviour 6. The hotel has a strict dress code, and people wearing jeans are not allowed in.
coffee /kɔfi/ noun 1. a hot drink made from the seeds of a tropical plant 2. Would you like a cup of coffee? 3. I always take sugar in coffee. 4. a cup of coffee 5. I’d like a white coffee, please. 6. Three coffees and two teas, please.
coffee shop /kɔfı/ noun a small restaurant serving drinks and light meals
coffin /kɔfın/ noun a long box in which a dead person is placed before being buried
coil /kɔl/ noun a roll of rope, or one loop in something twisted round and round 1. The sailors stacked the rope in coils on the deck. 2. The snake had coiled itself up in the basket. 3. The sailor coiled the ropes neatly.
coin /kɔın/ noun a piece of metal money 1. This machine only takes 20p coins.
cold /kɔld/ adjective 1. with a low temperature 2. They say that cold showers are good for you. 3. The weather turned colder in January. 4. It’s too cold to go for a walk. 5. If you’re hot, have a glass of cold water. 6. Start eating, or your soup will get cold. 7. He had a plate of cold beef and salad. 8. not friendly 9. He got a very cold reception from the rest of the staff. 10. She gave him a cold nod. (NOTE: colder – coldest) 11. noun 1. an illness which makes you blow your nose 2. He caught a cold from his colleague. 3. My sister’s in bed with a cold. 4. Don’t come near me – I’ve got a cold. 5. a cold outdoor temperature 6. He was in the cold waiting for a bus. 7. These plants can’t stand the cold.
coldly /kɔldli/ adverb in an unfriendly way
collapse /kællaps/ verb 1. to fall down suddenly 2. The roof collapsed under the weight of the snow. 3. to fall suddenly 4. The company collapsed with £25,000 in debts. 5. to fall down unconscious 6. He collapsed after the marathon. 7. noun 1. a sudden fall 2. The collapse of the old wall buried two workmen. 3. a sudden fall in price 4. the collapse of the dollar on the foreign exchange markets 5. the sudden failure of a company 6. They lost thousands of pounds in the collapse of the bank.
collar /kɔlər/ noun 1. the part of a piece of clothing which goes round your neck 2. I can’t wear this shirt – the collar’s too tight. 3. She turned up her collar because the wind was cold. 4. He has a winter coat with a fur collar. 5. a leather ring round the neck of a dog or cat 6. The cat has a collar with her name and address on it.
colleague /kəliɡ/ noun a person who works with you, e.g. in the same company or office 1. His colleagues gave him a present when he got married. 2. She was a colleague of mine at my last job.
collect /kəlɛkt/ verb 1. to bring things or people together, or to come together
collection /'kəlɛkʃən/ noun 1. a group of things that have been brought together. He showed me his stamp collection. The museum has a large collection of Italian paintings. 2. money which has been gathered. We're making a collection for Oxfam.
collection 63

come /kəm/ verb 1. to move to or towards a place. Come and see us when you're in London. The doctor came to see him yesterday. Some of the children come to school on foot. Don't make any noise – I can hear someone coming. Come up to my room and we'll talk about the problem. 2. to happen. How did the door come to be open? 3. to occur. What comes after R in the alphabet? P comes before Q. 4. What comes after the news on TV? (Note: comes – coming – came – has come) how come? why?, how? 5. How come the front door was unlocked?

- coloured /'kələd/ adjective in colour a coloured postcard a book with coloured illustrations
- coloured /'kələd/ suffix with a particular colour She was wearing a cream-coloured shirt.
colourful /'kələrfl/ adjective 1. with bright colours. She tied a colourful silk scarf round her hair. 2. full of excitement and adventure. A colourful account of life in Vienna before the First World War.
colour /'kələr/ noun, verb 1. an object has in light, e.g. red, blue or yellow. What colour is your bathroom? I don’t like the colour of the carpet. His socks are the same colour as his shirt. 2. not black or white. The book has pages of colour pictures. verb to add colour to something. The children were given crayons and told to colour the trees green and the earth brown.

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come across phrasal verb to find something by chance. I came across this old photo when I was clearing out a drawer.

come along phrasal verb to go with someone. If you walk, the children can come along with us in the car.

come back phrasal verb to return. They left the house in a hurry, and then had to come back to get their passports.

come off phrasal verb 1. to stop being attached. The button has come off my coat. I can’t use the kettle, the handle has come off.

come on phrasal verb to hurry. Come on, or we’ll miss the start of the film.

come to phrasal verb 1. to add up to a particular amount. The bill comes to £10.

come along with us in the car. Come along with us on the train. Come along with us tomorrow.

come away phrasal verb 1. to enter a place. The button has come off my coat. The ink marks won’t come out of my white shirt. Red wine stains don’t come out easily.

come along phrasal verb 1. to move outside. Come out into the garden, it’s beautifully hot.

come about phrasal verb 1. to make someone feel happier. It was a comfort to know that the children were safe.

come on phrasal verb to make yourself comfortable. The man made a rude comment accompanied by some very offensive gestures.

comfort /ˈkɑmfort/ noun 1. something which helps to make you feel happier. It was a comfort to know that the children were safe.

comfortable /ˈkɑmfətəbl/ adjective 1. soft and relaxing. These shoes aren’t very comfortable.

comfortably /ˈkɑmfətəbli/ adverb in a soft, relaxed or relaxing way. If you’re sitting comfortably, I’ll explain to you what we have to do.

comforting /ˈkɑmfərtiŋ/ adjective which makes you feel happier. She made herself comfortable in the chair by the fire.

comforter /ˈkɑmfərtər/ noun something which helps to make you feel happier. The judges commented that the man made a rude comment accompanied by some very offensive gestures.

commercial /ˈkɑməʃərəl/ adjective relating to business. He is a specialist in commercial law.

comedy /ˈkɒmədi/ noun 1. a children’s magazine with pictures and stories. Thepress.

comedian /ˈkɒmədɪən/ noun 1. a person who tells jokes to make people laugh. Thepolesman shouted at them to come back.

comical /ˈkɒmɪkəl/ adjective strange or silly in a way that makes people laugh. He looked rather comical wearing his dad’s jacket.

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comedy 64 commercial

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<th>commit</th>
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<td>purposes and not private or military purposes © The company makes commercial vehicles such as taxis and buses. (NOTE: all adjective senses only used before nouns) ■ noun an advertisement on television © Our TV commercial attracted a lot of interest.</td>
<td>communication /ˈkɒmjʊneɪʃn/ noun the act of passing information on to other people © Email is the most rapid means of communication. © There is a lack of communication between the head teacher and the other members of staff. ■ plural noun communications 1. a system of sending information between people or places © an improved communications network © Telephone communications have been restored. 2. the ways people use to give information or express their thoughts and feelings to each other © There’s been a breakdown in communications between the agencies dealing with the case.</td>
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<td>commit /ˈkɒmɪt/ verb 1. to carry out a crime © The gang committed six robberies before they were caught. © He said he was on holiday in Spain when the murder was committed. 2. to promise, or make someone promise, something or to do something © Under my contract I committed to work for them three days a week. © The agreement commits us to check the machine twice a month. © They didn’t want to commit £5000 all at once. (NOTE: commits – committing – committed)</td>
<td>commit 65 comparative</td>
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<tr>
<td>commitment /ˈkɒmɪtment/ noun a promise to do something such as pay money © He has difficulty in meeting his commitments.</td>
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<td>committee /ˈkɒmɪtɪ/ noun an official group of people who organise or discuss things for a larger group © The company has set up a committee to look into sports facilities. © Committee members will be asked to vote on the proposal.</td>
<td>company /ˈkɑːmpəni/ noun 1. an organisation that offers a service or that buys and sells goods © She runs an electrical company. © He set up a computer company. © It is company policy not to allow smoking anywhere in the offices. (NOTE: usually written Co. in names: Smith &amp; Co. The plural is companies in this sense.) 2. the fact of being together with other people © I enjoy the company of young people. © in company with © in the company of © She went to Paris in company with or in the company of three other girls from college. 3. a group of people who work together © a theatre company</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>common /ˈkɒmən/ adjective happening often, or found everywhere and so not unusual © It’s very common for people to get colds in winter. © The plane tree is a very common tree in towns.</td>
<td>comparative /kəˈmərətɪv/ adjective to a certain extent, when considered next to something else © Judged by last year’s performance it is a comparative improvement. ■ noun the form of an adjective or adverb showing an increase in level or strength © ’Happier’, ‘better’ and ‘more often’ are the comparatives of ‘happy’, ‘good’ and ‘often.’</td>
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<tr>
<td>commonly /ˈkɒmənli/ adverb often</td>
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<tr>
<td>common sense /ˌkɒmən ˈsɛns/ noun the ability to make sensible decisions and do the best thing</td>
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<tr>
<td>commotion /ˈkɑːməʃən/ noun noise and confusion</td>
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<tr>
<td>communicate /ˌkɑːmjuˈnɪket/ verb 1. to send or give information to someone © Although she is unable to speak, she can still communicate using her hands. © Communicating with our office in London has been transformed by email. 2. to be good at sharing your thoughts or feelings with other people © He finds it difficult to communicate with his children.</td>
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</table>
compare /kəmˈpeɪ/ verb 1. to look at two things side by side to see how they are different ○ Compare the front with the back. ○ The colour of the paint was compared to the sample. 2. ○ to compare something to something else to say how something is like something else ○ He compared his mother’s homemade bread to a lump of wood.

comparison /kəmˈpærəs(ə)n/ noun the act of comparing two or more things ○ He made a comparison of the different methods available. ○ This year, July was cold in comparison with last year ○ there is no comparison between them one is much better than the other

compass /ˈkampəs/ noun an object with a needle that points to the north ○ They were lost in the mountains without a compass.

compensate /ˈkəmpənset/ verb to make a bad thing seem less serious or unpleasant ○ The high salary compensates for the long hours worked. ○ to compensate someone for something to pay someone for damage or a loss ○ They agreed to compensate her for damage to her car. ○ The airline refused to compensate him when his baggage was lost.

compensation /ˌkəmpənˈseʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. something that makes something bad seem less serious or unpleasant ○ The colour of the paint was compared to the sample. ○ Working in the centre of London has its compensations. ○ Four weeks’ holiday is no compensation for a year’s work in that office. 2. payment for damage or loss ○ The airline refused to pay any compensation for his lost luggage.

compete /kəmˈpɛt/ verb to try to win a race or a game ○ He is competing in both the 100 and 200 metre races. ○ to compete with someone or something to try to be more successful than someone or something in an activity, especially in business ○ We have to compete with a range of cheap imports.

competence /ˈkəmplɪns/ noun 1. the quality of being able to do a job or task well enough ○ Does she have the necessary competence in foreign languages? 2. the quality of being legally suitable or qualified to do something ○ The case falls within the competence of the tribunal. ○ This is outside the competence of this court.

competent /kəmˈpent(ə)n/ adjective 1. efficient ○ She is a very competent manager. 2. legally or officially able to do something ○ The organisation is not competent to deal with this case.

competition /kəmˈpətʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. an event in which several teams or people compete with each other ○ France were the winners of the competition. ○ He won first prize in the piano competition. (NOTE: The plural in this sense is competitions.) 2. a situation in business in which one person or company is trying to do better than another ○ Our main competition comes from the big supermarkets. 3. people or companies who are trying to do better than you ○ We have lowered our prices to try to beat the competition. ○ The competition is or are planning to reduce their prices. (NOTE: singular in this sense, but can take a plural verb)

competitive /kəmˈpetɪtɪv/ adjective 1. liking to win competitions ○ He’s very competitive. 2. having a business advantage, especially by being cheaper ○ competitive prices ○ We must reduce costs to remain competitive.

competitor /kəmˈpetɪtər/ noun 1. a person who enters a competition ○ All the competitors lined up for the start of the race. 2. a company which competes with another in the same business ○ Two German firms are our main competitors.

complain /kəmˈplɛn/ verb to say that something is not good or does not work properly ○ The shop is so cold the staff have started complaining. ○ They are complaining that our prices are too high. (NOTE: You complain to someone about something or that something is not good enough.)

complaint /kəmˈplɛnt/ noun 1. an occasion when someone says that something is not good enough or does not work properly ○ She sent her letter of complaint to the directors. ○ You must file your complaint with the relevant de-
complete /kəmˈpliːt/ adjective 1. with all its parts. He has a complete set of the new stamps. 2. finished. The building is nearly complete. (NOTE: used after a verb) 3. used for emphasis. The trip was a complete waste of money. • verb 1. to finish something. The builders completed the whole job in two days. 2. to fill in a form. When you have completed the application form, send it to us in the envelope provided.

completely /kəmˈpλɪtli/ adverb totally. The town was completely destroyed in the earthquake. I completely forgot about my dentist’s appointment.

complex /ˈkɒmplɛks/, complicated /ˈkɒmplɪkatəd/ adjective complicated. This really is a complex problem. • noun 1. a group of buildings. The council has built a new sports complex. 2. a worry or an unreasonable fear. He has a complex about going bald.

complicated /ˈkɒmplɪkatəd/ adjective difficult to understand, with many small details. It is a complicated subject. It’s all getting too complicated – let’s try and keep it simple. Chess has quite complicated rules. The route to get to our house is rather complicated, so I’ll draw you a map.

complication /ˌkɒmplɪˈkeɪʃn/ noun 1. something that causes difficulties. An illness occurring because of or during another illness. She appeared to be getting better, but complications set in. (NOTE: usually plural)

compliment1 /ˌkɒmplɪmənt/ noun a nice thing that you say to someone about their appearance or about something good they have done. I’ve had so many compliments about my new hairstyle today.

compliment2 /ˌkɒmplɪˈment/ verb to praise someone or tell them how nice they look. I would like to compliment the chef on an excellent meal. She complimented me on my work. (NOTE: Do not confuse with complement.)

component /ˌkɒmpəˈnənt/ noun a small part of something larger, especially a small piece of a machine. A manufacturer of computer components.

conceited /kənˈsɪtid/ adjective thinking that you are better, more intelligent, or more talented than other people.
The exam candidates were all concentrating on their questions when the electricity went off.

concentrate /kənˈsɛntrɪ/ verb to give your careful attention to something  ○ The exam candidates were all concentrating on their questions when the electricity went off.

classroom

candidate

concentration /kənˈsɛntrəʃən/ noun 1. the act of thinking carefully in the next room disturbed my concentration. ○ His concentration slipped and he lost the next two games. 2. a lot of things together in one area ○ the concentration of computer companies in the south of Scotland ○ The concentration of wild animals round the water hole makes it easy for lions to catch their prey.

concept /ˈkɒnsept/ noun an idea about something or about how something works ○ I’ll quickly explain the basic concepts of safe working in this environment. ○ The concept of punctuation and grammar is completely foreign to her. ○ Our children have absolutely no concept of tidiness.

concern /kənˈzɜːn/ verb 1. to have a particular thing as a subject ○ The film concerns children growing up in the 1950s. 2. to concern yourself with something to deal with something ○ You needn’t concern yourself with cleaning the shop. 2. to make someone worry ○ It concerns me that he is always late for work. 3. noun 1. worry ○ She’s a cause of great concern to her family. 2. interest ○ My main concern is to ensure that we all enjoy ourselves. ○ The teachers showed no concern at all for the children’s safety. 3. a company or business ○ a big German chemical concern

concerned /kənˈsand/ adjective 1. worried ○ She looked concerned. ○ I could tell something was wrong by the concerned look on her face. ○ We are concerned about her behaviour – do you think she is having problems at school? 2. involved in or affected by something ○ I’ll speak to the parents concerned. 3. showing interest in something ○ I’m concerned to know what people thought after the information session.

concerning /kənˈzɜːnɪŋ/ preposition about; on the subject of ○ formal ○ He filled in a questionnaire concerning holidays. ○ I’d like to speak to Mr Robinson concerning his application for insurance. ○ Anyone with information concerning this person should get in touch with the police.

concert /ˈkɒnsərt/ noun an occasion on which music is played in public ○ I couldn’t go to the concert, so I gave my ticket to a friend.

conclude /kənˈklʌd/ verb 1. to end; to come to an end ○ He concluded by thanking all those who had helped arrange the exhibition. ○ The concert concluded with a piece by Mozart. 2. to come to an opinion from the information available ○ The police concluded that the thief had got into the building through the broken kitchen window.

conclusion /kənˈklʌʒən/ noun 1. the end of something ○ At the conclusion of the trial all the accused were found guilty. 2. an opinion which you reach after thinking carefully ○ She came to or reached the conclusion that he had found another girlfriend. ○ What conclusions can you draw from the evidence?

concrete /ˈkɒŋkrɪt/ noun a mixture of a grey powder called cement, and sand, used in building ○ Concrete was invented by the Romans. ○ The pavement is made of slabs of concrete. 1. adjective 1. made of concrete ○ a concrete path 2. firm or definite, rather than vague ○ The police are sure he is guilty, but they have no concrete evidence against him. ○ I need to see some concrete proposals very soon. 3. referring to something with a physical structure ○ A stone is a concrete object.

condemn /kənˈdɛm/ verb 1. to say strongly that you do not approve of something ○ She condemned the police for their treatment of the prisoners. 2. to sentence a criminal ○ She was condemned to death.

condition /kənˈdɪʃən/ noun 1. a state that something or someone is in ○ The...
conference

conduct 69 conflict

car is in very good condition. ○ He was taken to hospital when his condition got worse. 2. something which has to be agreed before something else is done. ○ They didn't agree with some of the conditions of the contract. ○ One of conditions of the deal is that the company pays all travel costs. ○ on condition that only if ○ I will come on condition that you pay my fare.

conduct1 /ˈkɒndʌkt/ noun a way of behaving ○ His conduct in class is becoming worse. ○ Her conduct during the trial was remarkably calm.

conduct2 /ˈkɒndʌkt/ verb 1. to do something in an organised or particular way (formal) ○ I don’t like the way they conduct their affairs. ○ They are conducting an experiment into the effect of TV advertising. ○ to conduct yourself to behave in a particular way ○ I was impressed by the calm way in which she conducted herself. ○ The children conducted themselves well during the long speeches. 2. to direct or take someone to a place ○ The guests were conducted to their seats. 3. to direct the way in which a musician or singer performs ○ The orchestra was conducted by a Russian conductor. 4. to allow electricity or heat to pass through ○ Copper conducts electricity very well.

conductor /ˈkɒndʌktər/ noun 1. the person who sells tickets on a bus 2. the person who directs the way an orchestra plays 3. a metal or other substance through which electricity or heat can pass ○ Copper is a good conductor but plastic is not.

cone /ˈkɒn/ noun a shape which is round at the base, rising to a point above ○ He rolled the newspaper to form a cone.

confer /ˈkɒnfər/ verb 1. to discuss ○ The leader of the Council conferred with the Town Clerk. 2. to give something such as a responsibility, legal right or honour to someone (formal) ○ the powers conferred on the council by law

conference /ˈkɒnfərəns/ noun 1. a large meeting where people who are interested in the same thing come together ○ The organisation holds an annual conference in Brighton. 2. a meeting of a group or society ○ The annual conference of the Electricians’ Union. ○ 2000 people attended the conference on genetic engineering.

confess /ˈkɒnʃəs/ verb to admit that you have committed a crime or done something wrong ○ He confessed to six burglaries. ○ She confessed that she had forgotten to lock the door.

confession /ˈkɒnfɛz(ə)n/ noun a statement in which someone admits they have committed a crime or done something wrong ○ The prisoner said his confession had been forced from him by the police. ○ I was surprised by her confession of ignorance about the correct procedures to follow. ○ I have a confession to make – I forgot to send the cheque.

confidence /ˈkɒnfɪdəns/ noun 1. a feeling of being sure about your own or someone else’s abilities ○ The staff do not have much confidence in their manager. ○ I have total confidence in the pilot. ○ He hasn’t got much confidence in himself. 2. the fact of being secret ○ in confidence as a secret ○ He showed me the report in confidence.

confident /ˈkɒnfɪdənt/ adjective sure that you or something will be successful ○ I am confident (that) the show will go off well. ○ She’s confident of doing well in the exam.

confidential /ˈkɒnfɪdəntʃəl/ adjective secret or private ○ This information is strictly confidential.

confidently /ˈkɒnfɪdentli/ adverb in a way which shows that you are confident ○ She walked confidently into the interview room.

confirm /ˈkɒnfərm/ verb to say that something is certain ○ The dates of the concerts have been confirmed by the pop group’s manager. ○ The photograph confirmed that the result of the race was a dead heat. ○ We have been told that she left the country last month – can you confirm that?

conflict1 /ˈkɒnflɪkt/ noun 1. a strong disagreement or argument 2. fighting ○ The government is engaged in armed conflict with rebel forces. ○ to come
### conflict

**Conflict**

- **Conflict**

  - into conflict with someone
    - to start to disagree strongly with someone
    - They soon came into conflict over who should be in charge.
  - conflict
    - /ˈkɒnˈflikt/
    - verb
    - to disagree with someone or something
    - His version of events conflicts with that of his partner.
  - confuse
    - /ˈkɒnfjuːz/
    - verb
    - 1. to make someone feel that they cannot understand something
      - She was confused by all the journalists' questions.
    - 2. to mix things or people up
      - The twins are so alike I am always confusing them.
  - confused
    - /ˈkɒnfjuːzd/ (adjective)
    - unable to understand or to think clearly
    - I'm a bit confused – did we say 8 p.m. or 8.30?
  - confusing
    - /ˈkɒnfjuːzn/ (adjective)
    - difficult to understand
    - They found the instructions on the computer very confusing.
  - confusion
    - /ˈkɒnfjuːziən/ (noun)
    - a state of not knowing what to do or how to decide something
    - Her reply just created more confusion over who was responsible.
  - in confusion
    - not able to decide what is happening or what to do
    - He was looking at the letter in great confusion.
  - confusion charge
    - /ˈkɒnfjuːziən/ (noun)
    - a state in which things are not organised in the correct way or are not clear
    - There were scenes of confusion at the airport when the snow stopped all flights.

### conscious

- **Conscious**

  - congratulate
    - /kənˈɡrætʃuːleɪt/
    - verb
    - 1. to tell someone that you are very pleased that they have been successful
      - I want to congratulate you on your promotion.
    - 2. to give someone your best wishes on a special occasion
    - He congratulated them on their silver wedding anniversary.
  - congratulation
    - /kənˌɡrætʃuːˈleɪʃən/ (noun)
    - praise for someone who has done well
    - His grandparents sent him a letter of congratulation on passing his degree.
    - plural noun
    - congratulations
    - an expression of good wishes to someone who has done well or who is celebrating a special occasion
    - a congratulation card
    - Congratulations – you're our millionth customer!
    - Congratulations on passing your exam!
    - The office sent him their congratulations on his wedding.
  - conjunction
    - /ˈkɒnˈdʒʌŋkʃən/
    - noun
    - 1. a word which connects different sections of a sentence
      - 'and' and 'but' are conjunctions.
    - 2. in conjunction with someone or something
      - together with someone or something
      - The computer should have been connected to the printer.
      - Connect the two red wires together.
  - connect
    - /kəˈnekt/ (verb)
    - 1. to join one thing to another
      - The computer should have been connected to the printer.
      - Connect the two red wires together.
    - 2. to make it possible for a telephone or a computer to be used for communicating with others
      - Has the telephone been connected yet?
  - connection
    - /ˈkɒnˈnektʃən/ (noun)
    - a relationship between things
      - There is a definite connection between smoking and lung cancer.
  - conjunction charge
    - /ˈkɒnˈdʒʌŋkʃən/ (noun)
    - 1. a state in which things are not organised in the correct way or are not clear
    - 2. a state in which things are not organised in the correct way or are not clear
    - 3. a state in which things are not organised in the correct way or are not clear
  - a point at which two different pieces of equipment join
  - There is a loose connection somewhere.
  - plural noun
    - connections
    - people you know
    - He has business connections in Argentina.
  - in connection with
    - relating to
    - I'm writing in connection with your visit.
  - conquer
    - /ˈkɒŋkɜː(r)/ (verb)
    - 1. to defeat people by force
      - The Romans had conquered most of Europe.
    - 2. to change a negative emotion or type of behaviour successfully
      - I eventually conquered my fear of flying.
  - conscience
    - /ˈkɒnzəns/ (noun)
    - a feeling that you have done right or wrong
  - conscientious
    - /ˈkɒnzɪnʃəs/ (adjective)
    - working carefully and well
    - She's a very conscientious worker.
consider
conservative
conservation
consequence
consecutive
consciousness
consciously
construction

considerable /ken'sərəbl/ adjective fairly large ○ He made a considerable decision to try to avoid her in future.

considerably /ken'sərəbl/ adverb to a fairly large extent

consideration /ken'sərəfən/ noun, including the bad ones ○ We are making serious consideration to the possibility of moving the head office to Scotland.

to take something into consideration to think about something when making a decision ○ The safety of the children is more important than all other considerations.

considering /ken'sərən/ conjunction, preposition used to say that one thing affects another ○ The thirty years of the troubles have given him a lasting disability.

consonant /ken'sənənt/ noun a letter representing a sound which is produced by partly stopping the air going out of the mouth

constant /ken'sənt/ adjective not changing or stopping ○ The constant noise of music from the bar next door drives me mad.  ○ The constant speed of light is a scientific constant.

conservatively /ken'sərvətiv/ adverb not wanting to change ○ He has very conservative views.

consideration /ken'sərəfən/ noun 1. something which happens because of something else ○ If we lose this order, the consequences for the firm will be disastrous.  ○ smoking has serious health consequences.

considered /ken'sərd/ verb 1. to think carefully about something ○ Please consider seriously the offer which we are making.  ○ We have to consider the position of the children.

consideration /ken'sərəfən/ noun 1. the act of building ○ The construction of the new stadium took three years.

construction /ken'strʌkʃən/ noun 1. something which has been built
consult /kənˈsʌlt/ verb 1. to ask someone for advice. 4. He consulted his bank about transferring his account. 2. to look at something to get information. 4. After consulting the map they decided to go north.

consultant /kənˈsʌltənt/ noun 1. an expert who gives advice. 4. His tax consultant advised him to sell the shares. 2. a senior hospital doctor who is an expert in a particular medical condition or illness. 4. We’ll make an appointment for you to see a consultant.

consume /kənˈsuːm/ verb 1. to eat or drink something. 4. The guests consumed over a hundred hamburgers. 2. to use something up. 4. The world’s natural resources are being consumed at an alarming rate. 2. The new car consumes about half the amount of petrol of an ordinary car.

consumer /kənˈsuːmər/ noun a person or company that buys goods or services. 4. Consumers are buying more from supermarkets and less from small shops. 2. Gas consumers are protesting at the increase in prices.

contact /kənˈtækt/ noun 1. an act of touching. 4. Avoid any contact between the acid and the skin. 2. Anyone who has been in physical contact with the patient must consult their doctor immediately. 4. We don’t have much contact with our old friends in Australia. 2. to get in contact with someone to write to someone or talk to them on the telephone. 4. He tried to contact his office by phone. 2. Can you contact the ticket office immediately?

contain /kənˈteɪn/ verb 1. to hold an amount, or to have an amount inside. 4. The bottle contains acid. 2. The envelope contained a cheque for £1,000. 4. A barrel contains 250 litres. 2. I have lost a briefcase containing important documents. 4. The army tried to contain the advance of the enemy forces. 2. The party is attempting to contain the revolt among its members.

container /kənˈteɪnər/ noun an object such as a box or bottle which holds something else. 4. We need a container for all this rubbish. 2. The gas is shipped in strong metal containers.

contemporary /kənˈtempərɪəri/ adjective of the present time. 4. contemporary art. 2. noun a person who lives at the same time as someone. 4. Shakespeare and his contemporaries. 2. He is one of my contemporaries from school.

contender /kənˈtendər/ noun a person who takes part in a competition, especially someone who is likely to win. 4. He’s a definite contender for the world title.

content /kənˈtent/ noun the amount of something which is contained in a substance. 4. Dried fruit has a higher sugar content than fresh fruit. 2. plural noun contents. 1. things which are inside something. 4. The contents of the bottle spilled onto the carpet. 2. the list of chapters in a book, usually printed at the beginning.

contented /kənˈtentɪd/ adjective satisfied and happy

contest /kənˈtest/ noun any event or situation in which people compete with each other. 4. an international sports contest. 2. Only two people entered the leadership contest.

contest /kənˈtest/ verb 1. to compete with other people to achieve a position. 4. There are four candidates contesting the championship. 2. to say that you disagree with what is written in a legal document.

contestant /kənˈtestənt/ noun a person who takes part in a competition.
context
The two contestants shook hands before the match.

context /'kɒntɪkst/ noun the other words which surround a particular word in a piece of writing and which help to show its meaning ○ Even if you don’t know what a word means, you can sometimes guess its meaning from the context. □ taken out of context showing only part of what someone said or wrote, so that the meaning is changed ○ My words have been taken out of context – I said the book was ‘one of the best’ not ‘the best’ I’d read.

continent /'kɒntɪnənt/ noun one of the seven large land areas in the world, e.g. Africa or Europe

Continent /'kɒntɪnənt/ noun the main land area of Europe, as compared with the islands of the United Kingdom ○ They go to the Continent on holiday each year, sometimes to France, sometimes to Switzerland. □ on the Continent in the main part of Europe

continental /'kɒntɪntən(ə)l/ adjective referring to a continent 2, referring to or typical of Europe excluding the United Kingdom

continual /'kɒn'tɪnjuəl/ adjective 1. happening many times in a period of time ○ We have experienced a period of continual change. 2. happening frequently in a way that is annoying ○ The computer has given us continual problems ever since we bought it.

continue /'kɒn'tɪnjuː/ verb to go on doing something or happening ○ He continued working, even though everyone else had gone home. ○ The engine continued to send out clouds of black smoke. ○ The meeting started at 10 a.m. and continued until 6 p.m. ○ The show continued with some children’s dances.

continuous /'kɒn'tɪnjuəs/ adjective without stopping or without a break ○ She has been in continuous pain for three days. ○ A continuous white line on the road means that you are not allowed to overtake.

continuously /'kɒn'tɪnjuəslɪ/ adverb without a break

contract /'kɒntrækt/ noun a legal agreement ○ I don’t agree with some of the conditions of the contract. □ under contract bound by the conditions of a contract ○ The company is under contract to a French supermarket.

contract /'kɒntrækt/ verb 1. to become smaller ○ Metal contracts when it gets cold, and expands when it is hot. 2. to make an official agreement to do some work ○ to contract to supply spare parts or to contract for the supply of spare parts

contradict /'kɒntrədækt/ verb 1. to say that what someone else says is not true ○ They didn’t dare contradict their mother. 2. to be different from what has been said before ○ What you have just said contradicts what you said yesterday.

contrast /'kɒntrɑːst/ noun a difference between two things ○ the contrast in weather between the north and the south of the country ○ The two cities are in sharp contrast. □ in contrast to as opposed to ○ He is quite short, in contrast to his sister who is very tall. ○ The north of the country is green and wooded in contrast to the south which is dry and sandy.

contrast /'kɒntrɑːst/ verb to be obviously different from ○ His formal letter contrasted with his friendly conversation on the telephone.

contribute /'kɒntrɪbjuːt/ verb 1. to help something to happen ○ The government’s policies have contributed to a feeling of anxiety among teachers. 2. to give money to help to pay for something, especially when other people are also giving ○ We were asked to contribute to a charity. ○ Everyone was asked to contribute to the receptionist’s leaving present.

contribution /'kɒntrɪbjuʃn/ noun something that someone does to help something to happen ○ I want to thank you for your enormous contribution to the success of the project. □ noun something, usually money, given to help to pay for something ○ She makes monthly contributions to the Red Cross.
convict /kənˈvɪkt/ verb to prove in court that someone is guilty ○ She was convicted of theft.

convicted /kənˈvɪstɪd/ adjective very certain ○ She’s convinced that she’s right.

convincing /kənˈvɪnsɪŋ/ adjective something in order, to direct or limit ○ control the sales of foreign cars. ○ government controls the price of meat.

convince /kənˈvɪns/ verb to get food ready ○ He worked as a cook in a pub during the summers. ○ How do you cook cabbage?

cook /kʊk/ noun a person who gets food ready ○ He worked as a cook in a pub during the summer. ○ How do you cook cabbage? ○ It’s my turn to cook the dinner tonight.

cooker /ˈkɒkər/ noun a large piece of kitchen equipment, used for cooking food

cookie /ˈkʊki/ noun 1. usually US a small, flat hard sweet cake ○ She bought a packet of cookies. (NOTE: The British English term is biscuit.) 2. a computer file sent to your computer by a website when you visit it. It stores information about you which can be used when you next visit the website.

cool /kuːl/ adjective 1. cold in a pleasant way, or colder than you would like or than you expect ○ It was hot on deck but cool down below. ○ Wines should be stored in a cool cellar. ○ It gets cool in the evenings in September. 2. not friendly or not enthusiastic ○ I got a cool reception when I arrived half an hour late. ○ Their proposal got a cool response. ○ to be cool towards someone to be unfriendly to someone or unenthusiastic about something ○ She was rather cool towards me last time we met. ○ My colleagues were cool towards the plan unfortunately. 3. calm ○ The nurses remained cool and professional. 4. fashionable (informal) ○ They thought it was cool to wear white trainers. 5. good (informal) ○ a cool party ○ a really cool idea (NOTE: cooler – coolest) 6. verb to make something cool; to become cool ○ She boiled the jam for several hours and then put it aside to cool. ○ It gets cool in the evenings in September. 2. the state of being calm ○ As soon as the reporters started to ask her questions she lost her cool. ○ to be cool with something to be satisfied with something ○ We can go tomorrow – I’m cool with that.

copper /ˈkɔpər/ noun a reddish metal which turns green when exposed to air ○ Copper is a good conductor of elec-
### copy

**noun 1.** something made to look the same as something else ○ This is an exact copy of the painting by Picasso. 2. a particular book or newspaper ○ Where’s my copy of today’s Times? ○ I lent my old copy of the play to my brother and he never gave it back.  
*(NOTE: [all noun senses] The plural is copies.) ○ verb 1. to make something which looks like something else ○ He stole a credit card and copied the signature 2. to do what someone else does *(NOTE: copies – copying – copied)*

### cord

**noun** a strong thin rope ○ Pull the cord to open the parachute. ○ In an emergency, pull the cord to stop the train.

### core

**noun** 1. the central part of an object ○ the core of an apple, an apple core the hard part in the middle of an apple, containing the seeds ○ Lack of resources is the core of the problem. 2. adjective most important ○ These are the core points of the report. ○ core values the things that a group of people think are most important ○ Honesty and reliability are among our core values.

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<table>
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<td>tricity. ○ The end of the copper wire should be attached to the terminal.</td>
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<td><strong>cork</strong> /kɔːk/ <strong>noun</strong> 1. a small solid tube, used for closing wine bottles 2. the very light bark of a type of tree, used for making corks and other things ○ She placed little cork mats on the table to stop the wine glasses marking it. ○ verb to put a cork into a bottle</td>
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<td><strong>corn</strong> /kɔːrn/ <strong>noun</strong> 1. cereal plants such as wheat or barley ○ a field of corn 2. maize, a cereal crop which is grown in many parts of the world ○ <strong>corn on the cob</strong> the part of maize that has the seeds, boiled and served hot, with butter and salt</td>
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<td><strong>corner</strong> /ˈkɔrnər/ <strong>noun</strong> a place where two walls, streets or sides meet ○ The bank is on the corner of London Road and New Street. ○ Put the plant in the corner of the room nearest the window ○ The number is in the top right-hand corner of the page. ○ The motorbike went round the corner at top speed. ○ to turn the corner 1. to go from one street into another by turning left or right ○ She turned the corner into the main street. 2. to get better after being ill or in a difficult situation ○ Our business affairs seem to have turned the corner.</td>
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<td><strong>cost</strong> /kɒst/ <strong>noun</strong> a price which you have to pay for something ○ What is the cost of a return ticket to London? ○ Computer costs are falling each year. ○ verb to have as a price ○ Potatoes cost 20p a kilo. ○ Petrol seems to cost more all the time. *(NOTE: costs – costing – cost – has cost) ○ at all costs no matter what happens ○ At all costs, we have to be in Trafalgar Square by 12 o’clock. ○ to cost an arm and a leg to be very expensive ○ The repairs to his car cost him an arm and a leg.</td>
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<td><strong>costume</strong> /ˈkɒstjuːm/ <strong>noun</strong> a set of clothes worn by an actor or actress ○</td>
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### cosy

*The costumes for the film are magnificent.*

**cosy** /ˈkɒzi/ **adjective** comfortable and warm. An open log fire always makes a room feel cosy. She wrapped herself up in a blanket and made herself cosy on the sofa. *(NOTE: cosier – cosiest)*

**cottage** /ˈkɒtɪdʒ/ **noun** a little house in the country. We have a weekend cottage in the mountains. My mother lives in the little cottage next to the post office.

**cotton** /ˈkɒtn/ **noun** 1. fibres made into thread from the soft seed heads of a tropical plant. I bought some blue cotton to make a skirt. He was wearing a pair of cotton trousers.

**cough** /kɒf/ **noun** the act of making a noise by sending the air out of your lungs suddenly, e.g. when you are ill. Take some medicine if your cough is bad. He gave a little cough to attract the waitress’s attention. **verb** to make a noise by sending air out of your lungs suddenly, e.g. because you are ill. The smoke from the fire made everyone cough. People with colds usually cough and sneeze.

**could** /kʊd/ **modal verb** 1. was or would be able to. The old lady fell down and couldn’t get up. You could still catch the train if you ran. was allowed to. The policeman said he could go into the house. used in asking someone to do something. Could you pass me the salt, please? Could you shut the window? might. The new shopping centre could be finished by Christmas. used in making a suggestion. You could always try borrowing money from the bank. *(NOTE: The negative is could not, or in speaking, usually couldn’t. Note also that could is the past of can; could is only used in front of other verbs and is not followed by the word to.)*

**council** /ˈkɔːnsəl/ **noun** 1. an elected committee. an official group chosen to work on or advise about a specific subject. a council set up to promote the arts in the eastern region.

**count** /ˈkaʊnt/ **verb** 1. to say numbers in order, e.g. 1, 2, 3. She’s only two and she can count up to ten. Count to five and then start running. 2. to find out a total. Did you count how many books there are in the library? 3. to include when finding out a total. There were sixty people on the boat if you count the children. Did you count my trip to New York as part of my expenses? **not counting** not including. Today there is a high pollen count. to lose count to no longer have any idea of a particular number. I tried to add up all the sales figures but lost count and had to start again. I’ve lost count of the number of times he’s left his umbrella on the train.

**count on** **phrasal verb** to be sure that someone will do something.

**counter** /ˈkaʊntə/ **noun** 1. a long flat surface in a shop for showing goods for sale, or in a bank for passing over money. She put her bag down on the counter and took out her cheque book. The cheese counter is over there. The adverts are designed to counter familiar opinions about of home and family. to reply in a way that opposes what has been said. He accused her of laziness and she countered with a list of complaints about his own behaviour.

**country** /ˈkʌntrɪ/ **noun** 1. an area of land which is has borders and governs itself. the countries of the EU. Some African countries voted against the plan. *(NOTE: The plural in this sense is countries.)* 2. land which is not in a town. He lives in the country. We went walking in the country. Road travel is difficult in country areas. *(NOTE: no plural in this sense)*
court /kɔːt/ noun 1. a room with a judge who tries criminals, sometimes with a jury. 2. The court was packed for the opening of the murder trial. 3. Please tell the court what you saw when you opened the door. 4. to take someone to court to arrange for someone to come to a court to end an argument. 5. an area where sports such as tennis or basketball are played. 6. The tennis courts are behind the hotel. 7. to be on court to be playing tennis. 8. a group of people living round a king or queen court case /ˈkɔːt keɪs/ noun a legal action or trial

courtyard /ˈkɔːrt jɛrd/ noun a small square area surrounded by buildings
cousin /ˈkʌzn/ noun the son or daughter of your uncle or aunt
cover /ˈkʌvər/ noun 1. something that you put over something else to protect it or keep it clean. 2. Keep a cover over your computer when you are not using it. 3. Put a cover over the meat to keep the flies off. 4. The first course is a piece of paper which is used in place of money or in place of a ticket. cover when it started to rain. 5. You should cover the furniture with sheets before you start painting the ceiling. 6. She covered the hole in the ground with branches. 7. She covered her face with her hands. 8. to travel a certain distance

courage /ˈkɔːrɪdʒ/ noun the ability to deal with a dangerous or unpleasant situation. 1. She showed great courage in attacking the burglar. 2. I didn’t have the courage to disagree with him. court /kɔːt/ noun 1. a room with a judge who tries criminals, sometimes with a jury. 2. The court was packed for the opening of the murder trial. 3. Please
countryside /ˈkɔːntrɪsɛid/ noun land which is not in a town. 1. the beautiful English countryside in spring. 2. The countryside is in danger of being covered in new houses. (NOTE: no plural) country /ˈkɒnti/ noun a district that has some powers of government over local matters (NOTE: The plural is counties.)
couple /ˈkʌp(ə)l/ noun 1. two things together. 2. two people together. 3. They are a charming couple. 4. Several couples strolled past hand in hand. ■ verb 1. to connect two different things. 2. High tides coupled with strong winds caused flooding along the coast. 3. to join two machines together. 4. Couple the trailer to the back of the truck. 5. a couple of. 6. The tennis courts are in spring. 7. The opening of the murder trial. 8. He's got much richer in the course of the last few years.
courage /ˈkɔːrɪdʒ/ noun the ability to deal with a dangerous or unpleasant situation. 1. She showed great courage in attacking the burglar. 2. I didn’t have the courage to disagree with him. (NOTE: no plural)
course /kɔːs/ noun 1. a series of lessons. 2. The first course is the hole in the ground with branches. 3. She covered her face with her hands. 3. to travel a certain distance. 4. They made good progress, covering twenty miles a day.
crafty /ˈkrafti/ adjective good at getting the things you want, often in a way that is not completely honest (note: craftier – crafiest)
cramped /ˈkraempt/ adjective too small or too close together ○ On some planes, the seats are very cramped.
crane /kren/ noun a tall metal piece of equipment for lifting heavy things ○ The container slipped as the crane was lifting it onto the ship.
crash /kres/ noun 1. an accident where vehicles are damaged ○ He was killed in a train crash. ○ None of the passengers was hurt in the coach crash. ○ His car was badly damaged in the crash. 2. a loud noise when something falls over ○ The ladder fell down with a crash. ○ There was a loud crash in the kitchen. ■ verb 1. (of vehicles) to hit something and be damaged ○ The bus crashed into a wall. ○ The plane crashed six kilometres from the airport. 2. to fall, making a loud noise ○ The wall came crashing down. ○ The ladder crashed onto the floor.
crate /kres/ noun 1. a large wooden box ○ The dinner set arrived safely, carefully packed in a wooden crate. 2. a container for bottles ○ a beer crate ○ The office orders a crate of milk every day.
crawl /krɔlz/ verb 1. to move around on your hands and knees ○ The baby has just started to crawl. 2. to travel along slowly ○ The traffic was crawling along. ■ noun 1. a very slow speed ○ The traffic on the motorway was reduced to a crawl. 2. a swimming style where each arm goes over your head in turn ○ He won the 100m crawl. (note: no plural)
crayon /ˈkreɪn/ noun a coloured wax stick, used especially by children for drawing
crazy /ˈkreizi/ adjective not sensible ○ It was a crazy idea to go mountain-climbing in sandals.
creak /kriːk/ verb to make a squeaky noise ■ noun a noise like that of wood moving ○ She heard a creak on the stairs and sat up in bed. (note: Do not confuse with creek.)
cream /kriːm/ noun 1. the thick yellow part of milk, full of fat ○ I like strawberries and cream. 2. any soft smooth substance used, e.g. for cleaning or for protecting the skin ○ face cream ○ shaving cream ○ shoe cream ■ adjective of a yellow-white colour ○ He was wearing a cream shirt. ○ Do you like our new cream carpet?
crease /kris/ noun 1. a mark made in cloth by ironing ○ Trouser should have a crease in front. 2. a mark made by folding accidentally ○ She ironed his shirts to remove the creases. ■ verb to make folds accidentally in something ○ After two hours in the car, my skirt was badly creased and had to be pressed.
create /kriˈeɪt/ verb to make or invent something ○ a government scheme which aims at creating new jobs for young people
creation /kriˈeɪʃən/ noun 1. the act of making or inventing something ○ Our aim is the creation of new jobs for young unemployed people. 2. something which has been made, especially something artistic or unusual
creature /ˈkriːtʃər/ noun 1. an animal, especially one that you don’t know a name for ○ Lift any stone and you’ll find all sorts of little creatures underneath. ○ We try not to harm any living creature. ○ Some sea creatures live in holes in the sand. 2. an imaginary animal or living being
credit /ˈkredɪt/ noun 1. praise for something which is well deserved ○ The professor took all the credit for the invention. ○ To his credit, he owned up immediately. 2. the length of time given to pay for something ○ We give purchasers six months’ credit. 3. the side of an account showing money that you have got or which is owed to you ○ We paid in £100 to the credit of Mr Smith. ■ plural noun credits the list of people who helped to make a film or TV programme ○ Her name appears in the credits.
credit card /'kredit kɑrd/ noun a plastic card which allows you to borrow money and to buy goods without paying for them immediately

creep /krɪp/ verb 1. to move around quietly 2. to move slowly 3. creeping along the motorway because of the fog. (NOTE: creeps – creeping – crept)

crew /kruː/ noun the people who work on a vehicle such as boat or aircraft 1. The lifeboat rescued the crew of the sinking ship. 2. The plane was carrying 125 passengers and a crew of six.

cricket /ˈkrɪkt/ noun 1. a game played between two teams of eleven players using bats and a hard ball 2. going to a cricket match this afternoon.

crime /kraɪm/ noun 1. illegal behaviour 2. a specific illegal act 3. More crimes are committed at night than during the daytime.

criminal /ˈkrɪmɪn(ə)/ adjective referring to illegal acts or the criminal justice system 1. Stealing is a criminal offence.

crises /ˈkraɪsɪz/ noun a serious situation where decisions have to be taken very quickly 1. an international crisis 2. a banking crisis

crisp /krɪsp/ adjective 1. (of food) hard, able to be broken into pieces and making a noise when you bite it 2. These biscuits are not crisp any more, they have gone soft. 3. Pick an apple off the tree, they’re really very crisp.

crimson /ˈkrɪm(ə)zn/ adjective very red 1. She could see her breath in the crisp mountain air.

criterion /ˈkrɪtəriən/ noun the standard by which things are judged 1. Does the candidate satisfy all our criteria?

critic /ˈkritɪk/ noun 1. a person who examines something and comments on it, especially a person who writes comments on new plays and films for a newspaper 2. a person who says that something is bad or wrong 3. The chairman tried to answer his critics at the meeting.

critical /ˈkritɪkl(ə)/ adjective 1. dangerous and difficult 2. The enemy attacking on all sides, our position was becoming critical. 3. extremely important 4. criticising someone or something

criticise /ˈkritɪsaɪz/, criticize verb to say that something or someone is bad or wrong 1. She criticised their lack of interest and enthusiasm. 2. The design of the new car has been criticised.

criticism /ˈkritɪzm(ə)n/ noun an unfavourable comment or comments 1. There was a lot of criticism of the government’s plan.

crocodile /ˈkrɒkədʌl/ noun a large reptile which lives in or near rivers and lakes and eats other animals 1. Crocodiles lay on the banks of the river waiting for the animals to come to drink.

crooked /ˈkrʊkt/ adjective bent, not straight 1. That picture is crooked.

crop /krɒp/ noun plants such as vegetables or cereals grown for food 1. The bad weather has set the crops back by three weeks. 2. We had a wonderful crop of potatoes or a wonderful potato crop this year.

crop up phrasal verb to happen sud-

sunny 1. It was a beautiful crisp morning, with frost glinting on the grass.

It was a beautiful crisp morning. She could see her breath in the crisp mountain air.

She's the TV critic of The Times. The film was praised by all the critics.

The pilot of the plane was in a critical condition last night. The hospital said that her condition was critical.

The traffic was creeping along the motorway because of the fog.

We are going to a cricket match this afternoon.

It was a beautiful crisp morning. She could see her breath in the crisp mountain air.

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The traffic was creeping along the motorway because of the fog.
cross /kros/ verb 1. to go across something to the other side. ○ She just crossed the road without looking to see if there was any traffic coming. 2. to put one thing across another. ○ He crossed his arms and looked annoyed. ○ She sat down and crossed her legs. ○ The road crosses the railway line about 10 km from here. noun a shape made where one line has another going across it, especially one which forms the symbol of the Christian Church. ○ Write your name where I have put a cross. ○ There is a cross on the top of the church tower. adjective angry. ○ The teacher will be cross with you for missing school. ○ Don’t be cross – the children were only trying to help.

cross off, cross out phrasal verb to draw a line through something which has been written to show that it should not be there.

crossing /'krosɪŋ/ noun 1. an occasion of going across to the other side of an area of water. ○ How long is the crossing from England to Germany? 2. a place where you go across safely. ○ Cars have to take care at the railway crossing.

crossword /'krɒswoːd/ noun a puzzle where small squares have to be filled with letters to spell words.

crouch /'krɒʃ/ verb to bend down low. ○ He crouched in the bottom of the boat. ○ She crouched down to talk to the child.

crowd /'krɔːd/ noun a very large number of people together. ○ A crowd of schoolchildren went past. ○ Someone in the crowd outside the cinema shouted a warning. ○ Let’s get an early train home to avoid the crowds after work. verb to group together. ○ All the rugby fans crowded into the pub. ○ The children were crowding round their teacher.

crowded /'krɔːdɪd/ adjective full of a large number of people. ○ The town gets very crowded during the holiday season. ○ The stands were crowded before the game started.

crown /'krɔːn/ noun a round metal decoration that a king or queen wears on his or her head. verb 1. to make someone king or queen by placing a crown on his or her head. ○ The Queen was crowned in Westminster Abbey. 2. to be a very good end to a set of things that happen. ○ He crowned his career by winning a gold medal. ○ to crown it all used to refer to the last of several bad things to happen. ○ To crown it all, he lost his car keys.

crucial /'kruːʃ(ə)l/ adjective extremely important. ○ It is crucial that the story be kept out of the papers.

cruel /'kruːl/ adjective making a person or animal suffer. ○ Don’t be so cruel! ○ You must not be cruel to your new puppy. ○ It was cruel of him to mention her weight problem. (NOTE: crueler – cruellest)

cruelty /'krjuːlti/ noun the act of being cruel.

cruise /'krʌzz/ noun a holiday consisting of a long journey in a ship, stopping at different places. ○ When he retired they went on a cruise round the Mediterranean. verb to go in a boat from place to place. ○ They spent May cruising in the Aegean Sea. ○ The ship cruised from island to island.

crumble /'krʌmbəl/ verb to break up into small pieces, or to break something up into small pieces. ○ If you make it too dry it will just crumble when you eat it. ○ He picked up a lump of dry earth and crumbled it between his fingers.

NOTE: crueler – cruellest
cultural

1. activities involving things such as music, art and literature.
   ○ He is taking a course in Russian culture.
2. a country’s way of thinking or behaving.
   ○ Is a TV in every home really what we want from Western culture?

cucumber

1. a long dark green vegetable used mainly in salads.
   ○ Doctors are still trying to find a cure for colds.
   ○ I’m curious to know what happened at the meeting.
   ○ He put two cubes of sugar in his tea.

curse

1. verb to twist, or make something twist.
   ○ My hair curls naturally.
   ○ Some plants have stems that curl round other plants.

2. noun a piece of hair which grows in a twist.
   ○ The little girl looked lovely with her golden curls.

3. adjective relating to culture.
   ○ His cultural interests are very wide-ranging – from Mexican art to 12th-century Greek paintings.
   ○ There will be cultural activities available such as a visit to the museum.

curse/verb

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cup/noun

either silver or gold container.

1. a large silver or gold container.
   ○ She put out a cup and saucer for everyone.
   ○ She picked up her daughter and gave her a cuddle.

2. a liquid in a cup.
   ○ Can I have a cup of tea?
   ○ He drank two cups of coffee.

3. adjective clever at achieving something, especially by tricking people.
   ○ It was cunning of her to ask him to help, as it flattered him.
   ○ He showed cunning in his attempts to hide his mistake.


1. noun a person or thing that is responsible for a crime, or for something which has gone wrong.

2. adjective very wide-ranging – from Mexican art to 12th-century Greek paintings.
   ○ There will be cultural activities available such as a visit to the museum.

cultural/noun

1. activities involving things such as music, art and literature.
   ○ He is taking a course in Russian culture.
2. a country’s way of thinking or behaving.
   ○ Is a TV in every home really what we want from Western culture?

cry

1. to have tears coming out of your eyes.
   ○ The baby cried when her mother took away her toys.
   ○ Many people were crying when they left the cinema.
2. to call out.
   ○ ‘Hello there,’ she cried.
   ○ He put two cubes of sugar in his tea.

(crying: noun)

1. a loud shout.
   ○ The ice cubes chinked in the glasses.

2. an act of putting your arms round someone and holding them close to you.
   ○ The little girl was cuddling her teddy bear.
   ○ She picked up her daughter and gave her a cuddle.

3. noun an act of putting your arms round someone and holding them close to you.
   ○ She picked up her daughter and gave her a cuddle.

4. adjective relating to culture.
   ○ His cultural interests are very wide-ranging – from Mexican art to 12th-century Greek paintings.
   ○ There will be cultural activities available such as a visit to the museum.

cultural

1. activities involving things such as music, art and literature.
   ○ He is taking a course in Russian culture.
2. a country’s way of thinking or behaving.
   ○ Is a TV in every home really what we want from Western culture?
curly /’kәrli/ adjective with natural curves or twists ○ curly hair

currency /’kәrəns/ noun the money used in a specific country ○ I want to change my pounds into French currency.

current /’kәrәnt/ adjective 1. relating to the present time ○ What is the current state of the report – will it be finished on time? ○ Who is the current prime minister of Japan? ○ Do you have a current timetable? – mine is out of date. 2. widely accepted at the present time or at a particular time ○ current ideas about how to treat children ○ The idea that the world was flat was current in the Middle Ages. ■ noun 1. a flow of water or air ○ Don’t go swimming in the river – the current is very strong. ○ A warm westerly current of air is flowing across the country. ○ Vultures circle in rising currents of warm air. 2. a flow of electricity ○ Switch the current off at the mains.

currently /’kәrәntli/ adverb at the present time ○ He is currently the manager of our Paris office. ○ We are currently in the process of buying a house.

curriculum /’kәrɪkioləm/ noun 1. the set of subjects studied in school ○ I am very glad that music and drama have been added to the curriculum. 2. the parts of a particular subject that are studied (NOTE: [all senses] The plural is curriculums or curricula.)

curriculum vitae /’kәrɪkioləm ’vɪtə/ noun full form of CV

curry /’kәri/ noun an Indian food prepared with spices ○ I would like a mild curry, please. ○ We ordered chicken curry and rice. (NOTE: The plural is curries.)

cursor /’kәrsər/ noun a small flashing line on a computer screen which shows where the next character will appear

curtain /’kәrtən/ noun 1. a long piece of cloth hanging in front of a window ○ Can you close the curtains, please? 2. a long piece of cloth hanging in front of the stage at a theatre

curve /’kәrv/ noun a line that is bent like part of a circle ○ the curve of the coast line ○ verb to be in the shape of a curve ○ The road curves round the side of the mountain.

curved /’kәrvd/ adjective with a rounded shape

cushion /’kjuʃ(ә)n/ noun a bag filled with something soft, e.g. feathers, for sitting or leaning on ○ Put a cushion behind your back if you find your chair is too hard. ■ verb to make soft something which could be hard or painful ○ The bushes cushioned his fall. ○ to cushion somebody or something from something to protect someone or something from the bad effects of something ○ to cushion the blow or the shock to reduce the bad effect of something that happens ○ She made no attempt to cushion the blow, but just told them straight out that they had all lost their jobs.

custom /’kәstəm/ noun 1. something that people usually do, or have done for a long time ○ the local custom of decorating the wells in spring ○ It’s their custom to invite all their neighbours to a party at New Year. 2. the use of a shop or restaurant ○ If the assistants are rude to me again I will take my custom elsewhere. ○ to lose someone’s custom to experience a situation in which a regular customer goes to another place of business, e.g. a restaurant or shop ○ The little shops will lose a lot of custom when the new supermarket opens.

customary /’kәstəmәri/ adjective usual (formal) ○ He handled the situation with his customary efficiency. ○ It’s customary to give taxi drivers a tip.

customer /’kәstəmәr/ noun 1. a person who buys something in a shop or restaurant, or from another business ○ The shops are lowering their prices to attract more customers. ○ Customers can order by post or on the Internet. ○ His bar is always full of customers. 2. a person who uses a service such as a train ○ We apologise to customers waiting on Platform 5 for the late arrival of their train.

cut /’kәt/ verb 1. to divide, reduce or remove something using a sharp tool, e.g. a knife or scissors ○ The meat is very tough – I can’t cut it with my knife. ○ He needs to get his hair cut. ○ There were...
six children, so she cut the cake into six pieces. 2. to damage the skin with something sharp ○ She cut her finger on the broken glass. ○ He cut himself while shaving. 3. to reduce the size of something ○ We are trying to cut the number of staff. ○ Accidents have been cut by 10%. ○ The article is too long, so I asked the author to cut 500 words. (NOTE: cuts – cutting – cut – has cut)

noun 1. a place which bleeds when your skin has been broken 2. a mark made in a surface by something sharp 3. the sudden lowering of the amount of something ○ price cuts  ○ large cuts in spending  ○ a cut in working hours 4. a share of something such as profits  ○ Each salesperson gets a cut of what is sold for cash.

cut back phrasal verb to reduce spending  ○ We are having to cut back on staff costs.

cut down phrasal verb to make a tree fall down with a tool such as a saw  ○ He cut the tree down or cut down the tree.

cut off phrasal verb 1. to take away a small part of something using a sharp tool such as a knife  ○ She cut off a little piece of string.  ○ He cut off two slices of ham. 2. to stop someone from being with someone else, or from or reaching a place  ○ She was cut off from her friends by a crowd of policemen.  ○ The village was cut off by the snow.

cut out phrasal verb 1. to remove something from something larger  ○ She cut an advertisement out of the newspaper. 2. to remove a part of something larger  ○ We had to cut out all the extras from our order because they cost too much. 3. to stop doing or eating something  ○ She’s decided to cut out sweet things so as to lose weight.  ○ cut it out! stop doing that! (informal)  ○ to be cut out for something to be ideally suited for something  ○ I don’t think he’s cut out for an office job.

cut up phrasal verb to make something into small pieces by cutting it  ○ She cut the old towel up into little pieces.  ○ Can you cut up the meat for the children?

cutlery noun knives, forks and spoons (NOTE: no plural)

cycle noun 1. a period during which something develops and then returns to its starting point  ○ Global warming is starting to affect the natural cycle of the seasons.  ○ The washing machine broke down in the middle of its cycle. 2. a bicycle verb to travel on a bicycle  ○ It’s hard to cycle into the wind. (NOTE: cycles – cycling – cycled)

cyclist noun a person who rides a bicycle

cylinder noun an object shaped like a tube closed at both ends
D

d /d/ noun the fourth letter of the alphabet, between C and E

dad /dæd/ noun a father

daily /ˈdeɪli/ adjective happening every day
  ○ daily newspapers such as the Times and the Daily Mail
  ○ The cooker has been in daily use for ten years.
  ○ There’s a daily flight to Washington.

damaged /ˈdæmɪdʒt/ adjective broken or spoiled in some way
  ○ a damaged book

damp /dæmp/ adjective slightly wet
  ○ She’d just had a shower and her hair was still damp.
  ○ The cellar has cold damp walls.

dance /dɑːns/ noun 1. a way of moving in time to music
  ○ She teaches dance or is a dance teacher.
  ○ We learnt a new dance today.
  ○ Scottish dances are very lively.
  2. an entertainment where people can dance

danger /ˈdeərʒə/ noun the possibility of something bad happening, e.g. damage, failure or getting hurt
  ○ When it rains, there’s a danger of flooding.
  ○ The terrorist was described as a danger to national security.

dangerous /ˈdeərʒəs/ adjective likely to cause injury or damage
  ○ Be careful – that old staircase is dangerous!
  ○ Police warned the public not to approach the man as he was dangerous.
  ○ Children are warned that it is dangerous to go out alone at night.

dangerously /ˈdeərʒəsli/ adverb in a dangerous way
dare /deə/ verb 1. to be brave enough to do something ◊ I wouldn’t dare say no – I might lose my job. ◊ I dare say very probably ◊ I dare say you’re right. ◊ to dare not do something to not be brave enough to do something ◊ I daren’t go any faster. 2. to try to make someone do something dangerous or unusual in order to see how brave they are ◊ I dared him to go the meeting in his pink tracksuit. ◊ I dare you to jump across that stream. 3. used for telling someone how angry you are ◊ Don’t you dare do that again! ◊ How dare you look in my desk drawers!
dark /dɑrk/ adjective 1. with little or no light ◊ The sky turned dark and it started to rain. ◊ Can you switch the light on? It’s getting too dark to see. ◊ In Scotland in the summer it gets dark very late. 2. not a light colour ◊ Her eyes are dark. ◊ She was wearing a dark blue coat. (NOTE: darker – darkest)
darkness /ˈdɑrknəs/ noun the fact of not having any light ◊ the building was in complete or total darkness there were no electric lights on in the building
darling /ˈdɑrlɪŋ/ noun 1. a name used to talk to someone you love ◊ Darling! I’m back from the shops. 2. a lovable person ◊ Be a darling and fetch me the newspaper.
dart /dɑrt/ noun 1. a small heavy arrow with plastic feathers, used for playing the game of darts ◊ Each player takes a turn to throw his or her three darts. 2. darts a game in which players throw small arrows at a round board on a wall, each trying to make their arrow stick closest to the middle ◊ verb to move quickly ◊ The little boy darted across the street.
dash /dæʃ/ noun 1. a small line in writing or printing, showing a space or separating items ◊ The reference number is one four six dash seven (146–7). 2. a sudden movement towards a place ◊ There was a mad dash to buy tickets. ◊ While the policeman wasn’t looking she made a dash for the door. (NOTE: The plural is dashes.) ◊ verb to hurry somewhere ◊ I can’t stop now – I must dash to catch the last post. ◊ I dashed home to watch the football on television. ◊ She dashed into a shop so that he wouldn’t see her.
data /ˈdeɪtə/ noun information involving figures or results of studies ◊ The data is stored in our main computer. ◊ We spent months gathering data on hospital waiting times. ◊ The data shows that, on average, flowering takes place after two weeks. (NOTE: Data is often used with a singular verb, except in scientific contexts: The data is easily available.)
database /ˈdɑːtəˌbiːz/ noun a large amount of information stored in a computer in a way that allows particular pieces of information to be found easily
date /deɪt/ noun 1. the number of a day in a month or year, or a day when something will happen or has happened ◊ Put today’s date on the document. ◊ What’s the date next Wednesday? ◊ The dates of the exhibition have been changed. ◊ The date of the next meeting has been fixed for Wednesday, June 10th. ◊ Do you remember the date of your girlfriend’s birthday? 2. a small sweet brown fruit ◊ verb 1. to write the date on something ◊ The letter was dated 15 June. ◊ You forgot to date the cheque. 2. ◊ to date from or back to to exist since ◊ This house dates from or dates back to the 17th century.
daughter /ˈdɔːtər/ noun a female child of a parent ◊ They have two sons and one daughter. ◊ My daughter Mary goes to the local school.
dawn /dɔːn/ the beginning of a day, when the sun rises ◊ We must set off for the Pyramids at dawn, so you’ll have to get up very early. ◊ verb (of day) to begin ◊ The day of the cricket match dawned wet and windy.
day /deɪ/ noun 1. a period of time lasting 24 hours ◊ There are 365 days in a year and 366 in a leap year. ◊ New Year’s Day is on January 1st. ◊ They went on a ten-day tour of southern Spain. ◊ I spoke to him on the phone the day before yesterday. ◊ We are planning to meet the day after tomorrow. 2. the period from morning until night, when it is light ◊ She works all day in the office, and then looks after the children in the
daylight /ˈdeɪlt/ noun light that you see during the daytime. 1. in broad daylight openly, in the middle of the day. Three men robbed the bank in broad daylight.
daytime /ˈdeɪtaɪm/ noun the period of light between morning and night. I watched a lot of daytime television when I lost my job.
dazzle /ˈdez(ə)l/ verb to shine a strong light in someone’s eyes so that they cannot see for a moment. She was dazzled by the lights of the cars coming towards her.
deaf /ded/ adjective 1. not alive any more. His parents are both dead. 2. complete. There was dead silence in the exam room. 3. not working. We tried to start the car but the battery was dead. 4. not lively, not exciting. Seaside towns can be quite dead in winter.
dead /ded/ adjective 1. not alive any more. His parents are both dead. 2. complete. There was dead silence in the exam room. 3. not working. We tried to start the car but the battery was dead. 4. not lively, not exciting. Seaside towns can be quite dead in winter.
dead stop. We tried to start the car but the battery was dead.
deadly /ˈdedəli/ adjective 1. not able to hear, or having difficulty in hearing. My grandma is going deaf. 2. completely. He was deafened after his long walk. 3. exactly. You’re dead right. 4. The train arrived dead on time.
deadly /ˈdedəli/ adjective 1. not able to hear, or having difficulty in hearing. My grandma is going deaf. 2. completely. He was deafened after his long walk. 3. exactly. You’re dead right. 4. The train arrived dead on time.
deadening /ˈdedən(ɪ)n/ adjective so loud as to make you unable to hear
deafness /ˈdefnəs/ noun the state of being deaf (NOTE: no plural)
deal /diːl/ noun 1. a good or great deal much. He’s feeling a good deal better after two days off work. 2. She didn’t say a great deal. 3. a good or great deal of a lot of. He made a good deal of money from his business. 4. There’s a great deal of work still to be done. 5. a business agreement or contract. We’ve signed a deal with a German firm. 6. They did a deal to supply envelopes. 7. The sales director set up a deal with a Russian bank.
deal with phrasal verb to do what is necessary to complete a job or solve a problem. The job involves dealing with the public. Leave it to the filing clerk - he’ll deal with it. We will deal with your order as soon as we can.
deal to supply envelopes.
deal to supply envelopes.
dealer /ˈdɛlə/ noun a person who buys and sells things
deal /delt/ past tense and past participle of deal
dear /dɜː/ adjective 1. well liked or loved. She’s a very dear friend of mine. (NOTE: dearer – dearest) 2. Dear James or Dear Julia used at the beginning of a letter to a friend or someone you know quite well. Dear Sir or Madam used at the beginning of a letter to a man or woman whom you do not know. 3. costing a lot of money. Fresh fruit is always dearer in the winter.
that restaurant is too dear for me.
Oh dear! It’s started to rain. Dear me! Is that how late it is!
interjection used when something has gone slightly wrong. Oh dear! It’s started to rain. Dear me! Is that how late it is!
noun a way of referring to someone you like. Did you have a good day, dear?
death /dɛθ/ noun to death completely (informal) He was bored to death sitting watching football on television.
I am sick to death of always having to do the housework.

NOTE: Some people avoid this term as it can cause offence.
death /dɛθ/ noun to death completely (informal) He was bored to death sitting watching football on television.
I am sick to death of always having to do the housework.

debate /ˈdeɪbət/ noun 1. a discussion. After his talk the professor had a lively debate with the students. 2. a formal discussion ending with a vote. A debate on increasing student fees. verb 1. to consider or discuss a subject. We sat in the rain and debated what to do next. 2. to discuss something formally before coming to a decision.
debt /dɛt/ noun money owed to someone. After her great success, she was able to repay all her debts. to be in debt to
owe money ○ He is in debt to the tune of £2,500.
declare /dr’kleə/ verb to state something officially ○ The Senator declared his intention to run for President. ○ She was declared dead on arrival at hospital.
decline /dr’klain/ noun the fact of going downwards ○ Sales figures have gone into a sharp decline. ■ verb 1. to refuse or to turn down an invitation or offer ○ She declined their request. ○ He declined to come to lunch. 2. to become weaker ○ He declined rapidly after he went into hospital. 3. to become less in numbers or amount ○ Our sales declined over the last year. ○ The fish population has declined sharply.
decorate /dek’ræt/ verb 1. to put paint or new paper on the walls in a room ○ She can’t come to the phone – she’s decorating the kitchen. 2. to cover something with pretty or colourful things to make it look attractive or to celebrate an occasion ○ The streets were decorated with flags.
decoration /dékərəʃən/ noun the act of decorating a place ○ She is in charge of the decoration of the church for the wedding.
decay /dék/ noun 1. the natural process of going bad or of becoming damaged, e.g. when things are not looked after properly ○ The government has plans to deal with inner city decay. ○ Tooth decay is especially bad in children who eat sweets. ○ You must treat the wood to prevent decay. (NOTE: no plural) ■ verb to go bad or to become damaged in this way ○ Sugar makes your teeth decay. ○ The jungle path was blocked by decaying branches.
decide /də’said/ verb to make up your mind to do something ○ Have you decided which restaurant to go to? ○ They decided to stay at home and watch TV.
decide against phrasal verb to make up your mind not to do something ○ She decided against spending her money on a new car.
decimal /dɪˈsɪm(ə)l/ noun a number in a system based on ten ○ Three-quarters expressed as a decimal is 0.75.
decade /deki/ noun a period of ten years ○ during the last decade of the 20th century
deck /dek/ noun a floor of a ship or bus ○ I’ll stay on deck because I’m feeling seasick. ○ Let’s go up to the top deck – you can see the sights better from there.
decay /dék/ noun 2. a period of ten years ○ 20th century
deep /diːp/ adjective 1. going a long way down ○ The water is very deep in the middle of the river. ○ This is the deepest lake in North America. ○ In the shallow end of the pool, the water is deep enough to cover your feet. ○ depth 2. going a long way under the ground ○ a deep mine 3. (of a voice) low, not high ○ Who’s been sitting on my chair? said Father Bear in his deep voice. (NOTE: deeper – deepest) ■ adverb a long
**deeply** /dɪˈpli/ adverb very much ○ We deeply regret having to make so many people redundant.

deficit /ˈdɛfɪsət/ noun not enough of something needed to make someone or something healthy or complete ○ Their diet has a deficiency of iron or has an iron deficiency.

deficit /ˈdɛfɪsət/ noun an amount by which something is less than it should be ○ The company announced a two-million-pound deficit in its accounts.

defend /dɪˈfend/ verb to protect a person or place that is being attacked ○ They brought in extra troops to defend the city against attack.

defense /dɪˈfens/ noun US spelling of defence

defense /dɪˈfens/ noun a wild animal, the male of which has long horns called antlers (NOTE: Do not confuse with dear. The plural is deer; the female is a doe, the male is a stag, the young are fawns. Note also that the meat from a deer is called venison.)

defeat /dɪˈfiːt/ noun the loss of a fight, game or vote ○ The Government suffered a defeat in Parliament last night. ○ It was the team's first defeat for two years. ■ verb to succeed against someone in a fight, game or vote ○ The ruling party was heavily defeated in the presidential election. ○ Our team has not been defeated so far this season. ○ The proposal was defeated by 10 votes to 3.

defence /dɪˈfens/ noun 1. protection against something such as attack or infection ○ Several people ran to her defence when she was attacked. ○ These tablets offer some defence against the disease. 2. protection provided by the armed forces ○ Some countries spend more on defence than on education. 3. (in games) a part of a team whose job is to protect the goal ○ The England defence came under attack from the other team's forwards. 4. (in a law court) the lawyers acting on behalf of the accused person

defend /dɪˈfend/ verb to defend a person or place that is being attacked ○ They brought in extra troops to defend the city against attack.

deficiency /dɪˈfɪʃənsi/ noun not enough of something needed to make someone or something healthy or complete ○ Their diet has a deficiency of iron or has an iron deficiency.

define /drəˈfain/ verb to explain something clearly or to give the meaning of something ○ How would you define the word 'environmental'? ○ The memo tried to define the way in which the two departments should work together.

definite /ˈdɛfɪnət/ adjective very sure ○ I need a definite answer. ○ He was quite definite that he had seen the girl at the bus stop.

definitely /ˈdɛfɪnətli/ adverb certainly ○ I'll definitely be there by 7 o'clock. ○ Are you coming? – Definitely not!

definition /ˌdɛfɪˈneɪʃən/ noun an explanation of the meaning of a word ○ Look up the definition of 'democracy' in the dictionary.

degree /dɪˈgrɛə/ noun 1. a unit for measuring temperature or angles, shown by the symbol (*) ○ an angle of eighty degrees ○ The temperature of the water is above 20°. (NOTE: With figures, degree is usually written as the symbol °. 25° Celsius) 2. a qualification from a university ○ She has a degree in mathematics from Oxford. 3. a small amount of something such as an emotion ○ I approached the animal with some degree of fear.

delay /dɪˈleɪ/ noun the length of time by which something is late ○ There will be a delay of ten minutes before the meeting starts. ○ We are sorry for the delay in replying to your letter. ■ verb 1. to make someone or something late ○ The train has been delayed by fog. ○ He was delayed because his taxi had an accident. 2. to put something off until later ○ We will delay making a decision until we see the result of the election. ○ The company has delayed payment of all invoices.

deliberate1 /drəˈlbərət/ adjective 1. done on purpose ○ It was a deliberate attempt to spoil her birthday party. 2. slow and thoughtful in speaking or doing something ○ She has a very deliberate way of signing her name.

deliberate2 /drəˈlbərət/ verb to discuss or think carefully about something ○ The council were deliberating all morning. ○ I'll need some time to deliberate
deliberately [ˈdɛlɪbərətli] adverb on purpose ○ It was an accident – I didn’t hit her deliberately. ○ He deliberately left the cage door open.

delicate [ˈdelɪkət] adjective 1. made from materials that are thin and light and easily damaged ○ a delicate china vase 2. likely to get ill ○ Little babies are very delicate. ○ She was a delicate child.

delicious [dɪˈlɪʃəs] adjective tasting very good ○ Can I have another piece of that delicious cake?

delight [dɪˈlaɪt] noun pleasure ○ Their singing was a pure delight. ○ The news was greeted with delight by the waiting crowd. ○ to take (great) delight in something to enjoy something ○ verb to give great pleasure to someone ○ His speech delighted the audience. ○ to delight in something to enjoy something ○ She delights in teasing her little brother.

delighted [dɪˈlaɪtɪd] adjective very pleased
delightful [dɪˈlaɪtfʊl] adjective very pleasant ○ What a delightful show of flowers!

deliver [dɪˈlɪvər] verb to bring something to someone ○ Has today’s newspaper been delivered? ○ He delivered the letter himself so as to save buying a stamp.

delivery [dɪˈlɪvrɪ] noun the act of bringing something to someone ○ There is no charge for delivery within the London area. ○ Use the back entrance for deliveries. ○ The next delivery will be on Thursday.

demand [dɪˈmænd] noun 1. the act of asking for something ○ a demand for payment ○ Her latest demands are quite unreasonable. 2. the need for particular goods or services ○ We can’t sell the book, because there is no demand for it. ○ We cannot keep up with the demand for our services. ○ verb to ask firmly for something ○ I demand an explanation.

democracy [dɪˈmɒkrəsɪ] noun 1. a country governed by politicians who have been elected by the people (NOTE: The plural is democracies.) 2. a system of government in which politicians are elected by the people ○ The people want democracy, not a dictatorship.

democratic [dɪˈməʊkrætɪk] adjective relating to democracy ○ They promised to restore democratic government.

demonstrate [dɪˌmənˈstrɛt] verb to show something ○ This incident demonstrates how little he has changed. ○ He demonstrated how the machine worked.

demonstration [dɪˌmənˈstrəʃ(ə)n] noun 1. the act of showing how something works ○ Can you give me a demonstration of the new machine? 2. a crowd of people who are protesting against something ○ We went to a demonstration in Trafalgar Square. ○ They staged demonstrations against the government in several towns.

den [dɛn] noun 1. a place where an animal hides away ○ a lion’s den 2. a small room where you can hide away to work ○ Dad’s in his den, so don’t disturb him.

dense [dɛns] adjective 1. very thick ○ Dense fog closed the airport. 2. with a lot of trees or plants ○ They tried to find their way through dense forest. 3. containing a lot of information ○ I find it difficult to read through 100 pages of dense text. (NOTE: denser – densest)

dent [dɛnt] noun a mark that curves inwards, especially in metal, made by hitting something ○ Someone has made a dent in my car door. ○ verb to make a mark like this in something ○ He backed into a tree and dented the car.

dentist [dɛnˈtɪst] noun a person whose job is to look after and provide treatment for your teeth

deny [dɪˈnæri] verb to state that something is not true ○ You were there, weren’t you? – Don’t deny it! ○ She denied that she had ever seen him. ○ He flatly denied stealing the car. (NOTE: denies – denying – denied)

depart [dɪˈpɑrt] verb to go away from a place ○ The coach departs from Victoria Coach Station at 09.00.

department [dɪˌpɑrəmənt] noun 1. a section of a large company ○ He is in charge of the marketing department. ○
Write to the complaints department about the service. 2. one of the sections of the government ○ the Department for Education and Skills ○ the Department of Transport 3. a part of a large shop ○ If you want cheese you’ll need to go to the food department. ○ You will find beds in the furniture department.

department store /dɪpərtmənt stɔː/ noun a large shop with several different sections

departure /dɪpərtʃə/ noun the act of leaving a place ○ The departure time is 3 o’clock. ○ The plane’s departure was delayed by two hours.

depend /dɪˈpɛnd/ verb 1. to happen only because of something else happening first ○ The success of the book will depend on the publicity campaign. ○ I can’t be sure that we will come to lunch – it depends on what time we get home from the party the night before. ○ it (all) depends it is not certain (informal) ○ We may go to France on holiday, or Spain, it all depends. 2. to depend on someone or something to be sure that someone will do what they say they will do, or that something will happen as expected ○ You can’t depend on Jack – he’s always too busy to help. ○ You can depend on her to do her best. ○ The company depends on government grants.

dependent /dɪˈpɛndənt/ adjective 1. needing money from someone else in order to live ○ She has five dependent relatives. 2. needing someone else’s help in order to live or succeed ○ The patients become very dependent on the hospital staff. 3. caused or affected by something ○ The success of the project is dependent on getting a government grant.

deposit /dɪˈpɔzɪt/ noun 1. money kept in a bank ○ Her deposits in the bank had grown over the years. 2. a particular amount of money that you give someone as a first payment for something expensive ○ She had to pay a deposit on the watch. ○ Can you leave £50 as deposit? ○ I paid a 30% deposit and don’t have anything more for six months. 3. verb to put money into a bank account ○ She deposited £100 in her current account. ○ The cheque arrived at long last, and I deposited it immediately.

depressed /dɪˈprɛst/ adjective so unhappy that you are not able to enjoy life, especially over a long period of time ○ She’s been feeling depressed since the accident.

depressing /dɪˈprɛznɪŋ/ adjective making you feel sad or unhappy

depth /dɛpt/ noun a measurement of how deep something is ○ The depth of the lake is 20m. ○ The submarine dived to a depth of 200m.

deputy /dɪˈpətju/ noun 1. a person who makes decisions when the manager or boss is away ○ She’s acting as deputy while the managing director is in hospital. 2. a person who helps someone in their job ○ He appointed her as his deputy.

derive /dɪˈrɑːv/ verb to get something from something ○ The local people derive a good deal of pleasure from watching the tourists.

describe /dɪˈskrɪb/ verb to say or write what someone or something is like ○ Can you describe the car which hit the old lady? ○ She described how the bus suddenly left the road. ○ He described the mugger as a tall man with a black beard. ○ The police asked him to describe what happened.

description /dɪˈskrɪpʃən/ noun the act of saying or writing what something or someone is like

desert1 /dɛzət/ noun a very dry area of the world, usually covered with rocks or sand (NOTE: Do not confuse with desert.)

desert2 /dɪˈzɛrt/ verb 1. to leave the armed forces without permission 2. to leave someone in a difficult situation

deserted /dɪˈzɛrtɪd/ adjective with no people ○ We walked around the deserted town.

deserve /dɪˈzɜːv/ verb to earn something because of what you have done ○ He didn’t deserve to win because he cheated. ○ I’ve been on my feet all day
design noun a plan or drawing of something, before it is made or built. He designed the new university library.
desire noun a strong wish to do something, and not to let anyone stop you doing it. Most of us desire a large comfortable home.
desperate adjective 1. having a strong need for something that you are not able to get, and feeling very worried because you do not know how to solve the problem. Food ran out and the people were becoming desperate. 2. urgent. There is a desperate need for medical supplies.
despair noun a feeling that a situation is so bad that there is nothing you can do to make it better. When he lost his job and his girlfriend left him, he was filled with despair.
despite preposition although something happened or was done. Despite the wet weather we still enjoyed our holiday.
dessert noun a sweet dish at the end of a meal. What’s for dessert? (NOTE: Do not confuse with desert. The word dessert is mainly used in restaurants. At home, this part of the meal is usually called the sweet or afters or pudding.)
destination noun the place to which a person or vehicle is going. We reached our destination at eight o’clock.
destroy verb to damage something so badly that it no longer exists. The bomb destroyed several buildings.
determination noun the action of destroying something. The destruction of the village by enemy bombs

designer noun an artist who plans the shape or appearance of things such as goods, clothes or rooms.
design noun the plan or drawing for the shape or appearance of something before it is made or built. He designed the new opera house.
designer noun an artist who plans the shape or appearance of things such as goods, clothes or rooms.
desk noun a table, often with drawers, used for writing. She was sitting at her desk when the telephone rang.
despair noun a feeling that a situation is so bad that there is nothing you can do to make it better. When he lost his job and his girlfriend left him, he was filled with despair.
despite preposition although something happened or was done. Despite the wet weather we still enjoyed our holiday.
dessert noun a sweet dish at the end of a meal. What’s for dessert? (NOTE: Do not confuse with desert. The word dessert is mainly used in restaurants. At home, this part of the meal is usually called the sweet or afters or pudding.)
destination noun the place to which a person or vehicle is going. We reached our destination at eight o’clock.
determined /dr’təmənd/ adjective having a strong wish to do something, and not letting anyone prevent you from doing it ○ She’s a very determined young woman, and will go far ○ He had a very determined expression on his face as he entered the ring. ○ She is determined to win the prize.

develop /dr′vələp/ verb 1. to grow and change ○ Eventually, a caterpillar will develop into a butterfly. 2. to make something larger ○ She cycles in order to develop her calf muscles. 3. to get an illness ○ She developed a cold at the weekend. 4. to plan and build something ○ They are planning to develop the site as an industrial estate. ○ The company is developing a chain of motorway service stations.

development /dr′vələpmənt/ noun 1. growth ○ The development of the embryo takes place rapidly. 2. the planning and production of a new product ○ The development of new pesticides will take some time. 3. the act of planning and building on an area of land ○ the development of property on the site of the former docks 4. a group of buildings that have been built together at the same time ○ a new housing development

device /dr′vəs/ noun a small tool or piece of equipment that is useful for a particular purpose ○ He invented a device for fixing tops on bottles. ○ The engineers brought in a device for taking samples of soil. ○ to be left to your own devices to be allowed to do whatever you want

diagonal /dr′gənəl/ adjective (of a line) going straight from one corner to another ○ He drew a diagonal line on the floor. ○ Areas of the map shaded with diagonal lines indicate cultivated land. ■ noun a diagonal line

diagram /dr′ɡræm/ noun a plan or accurate drawing ○ She drew a diagram to show how to get to her house. ○ The book gives a diagram of the circulation of the blood.

dial /′dəl/ noun a round face of a measuring instrument or a old type of telephone ○ The pilot sits in front of a display of dials. ■ verb to call a telephone number using the buttons on a telephone ○ To call the police you must dial 999. ○ Dial 9 to get an outside line. (NOTE: dials – dialling – dialled. The US spelling is dialing – dialed.)
dialect /′daiəlekt/ noun a variety of a language spoken in a particular area ○ They were speaking in a local dialect.
diameter /′daiəmətər/ noun the distance across the centre of a circle
diamond /′daiəmənd/ noun 1. a very hard, clear, precious stone ○ He gave her a diamond ring. ○ Diamonds sparkled on her crown. 2. one of the red sets in a pack of cards, shaped like a square leaning to one side ○ He held the ten of diamonds. (NOTE: The other red suit is hearts: clubs and spades are the black suits.)
diary /′dairəri/ noun a description of what has happened in your life day by day ○ He kept a diary for years. ○ She kept a diary of the places she visited on holiday. (NOTE: The plural is diaries.)
dice /′daıs/ noun a small block with a different number of spots on each side, used for playing games ○ Shake the dice in the cup and then throw them onto the board. (NOTE: The plural is dice.)
dictionary /′dɪkʃənəri/ noun a book which lists words in alphabetical order, giving their meanings or translations into other languages (NOTE: The plural is dictionaries.)
did /′dɪd/ past tense of do
die /′daı/ verb 1. to stop living ○ His mother died last year. ○ She died in a car crash. ○ If you don’t water the plants they’ll die. ○ death (NOTE: dies – dying – died) 2. to die for or to wanting something very much ○ We’re dying for a cold drink. ○ I’m dying to read his book. ○ die away phrasal verb to become less noisy

die down phrasal verb to get less strong ○ The wind began to die down. ○ The government is waiting for the street protests to die down.
die out phrasal verb to disappear gradually
diet /ˈdaɪət/ noun 1. the kind of food you eat. • He lives on a diet of bread and beer. • These people are healthier than us because their diet is so simple.

2. the practice of eating only certain types of food, either in order to become thinner or to cure an illness. • The doctor told her to follow a strict diet.

verb to eat less food or only one sort of food. • He dieted for two weeks before going on holiday.

difficult /ˈdɪfɪkəlt/ adjective not the same. • These people are healthier than us because their diet is so simple.

difficulty /ˈdɪfɪkəlti/ noun 1. to have difficulty with or in doing something. • She has difficulty in paying the rent.

2. a problem. • The difficulty is that nobody in the group can drive.

dig /dɪg/ verb to make a hole in the ground with a spade. • She’s been digging in the garden all morning.

NOTE: digging – dug – has dug

dig up phrasal verb 1. to find something by digging. • We dug up a Roman coin in the garden.

2. to break a solid surface by digging. • The workmen had to dig the road up to mend the water main.

digest /ˈdaɪərɛst/ verb 1. to break down food in the stomach. • I find this meat difficult to digest.

2. to think about something and understand it fully. • Give me time to digest this news.

digestion /ˈdaɪərɛʃən/ noun the process by which food is broken down in the stomach.

digital /ˈdaɪəɡræf(ə)l/ adjective 1. storing information in an electronic form. • A digital radio.

2. (of a clock or watch) showing the time as a set of numbers.

dim /dɪm/ adjective (of light) weak. • The lights grew dimmer.

verb to make a light less bright. • They dimmed the cabin lights before takeoff.

NOTE: dims – dimming – dimmed

dime /daim/ noun US a coin that is worth ten cents.

dimension /ˌdaɪˈmɛnʃən/ noun the extent of a problem. • The international dimension of the refugee problem.

The task is taking on huge dimensions.

dining room /ˈdaiənɪŋ ruːm/ noun a room in a house or hotel where you usually eat.

bathroom, bedroom, living room

dinner /ˈdɪnər/ noun 1. the main meal of the day, usually eaten in the evening. • We were having dinner when the telephone rang.

2. a formal evening meal. • The club is organising a dinner and dance on Saturday.

dinosaur /ˈdaɪənəsɔr/ noun a large creature that existed on the Earth millions of years ago. • At the time when dinosaurs roamed the land, England was covered with tropical forests.
director /dəˈraɪktər/ noun 1. a person who is in charge of all of, or part of, a company. The sales director gave a report on sales to date. 2. There are four directors on the board of the company. 2. a person who organises the making of a film or play, e.g. giving instructions to the actors, or dealing with the lighting or sound. 2. Who was the first female director to win an Oscar? Compare producer.

dirt /dɜːt/ anything that makes something dirty 2. a washing powder that removes even the worst kinds of dirt. 2. noun mud; earth. 2. Children were playing in the dirt. 2. His clothes were covered with dirt from handling potatoes.

dirty /ˈdɜːtrɪ/ adjective 1. not clean. 1. Playing rugby gets your clothes dirty. 2. Someone has to wash all the dirty plates. 2. not honest, or not done according to the rules. (NOTE: dirtier – dirtiest) 2. verb to make something dirty (NOTE: dirties – dirtiest – dirtied)
disabled /dɪˈzɜːbəld/ adjective not able to use part of your body, e.g. because of long-term illness. 2. an association for disabled riders. 2. The car crash left him permanently disabled.

disadvantage /dɪsədˈvɑːntɪdʒ/ noun something which makes someone or something less likely to succeed. 2. Her main disadvantage is her lack of experience. 2. It was a disadvantage not to be able to get to the airport quickly. 2. There are certain disadvantages to leaving at 5.30 in the morning.

disagree /dɪsəɡri/ verb to say that you do not have the same opinion as someone else. 2. We all disagreed with the chairperson. 2. They disagreed about what to do next.

disagreement /dɪsəɡrɪmənt/ noun an argument. 2. They had a disagreement about who should sit in the front row. 2. Nothing could be decided because of the disagreement between the chair and the treasurer.

disappear /dɪsəˈpɪər/ verb suddenly. 2. He hit the ball hard and it disappeared into the bushes. 2. The two boys disappeared on their way home from school. 2. to leave a place, often suddenly and without people noticing or knowing where you have gone. 2. Where have the kids disappeared to? 2. Half the guests have disappeared already.

disappointed /dɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd/ adjective sad, because things have not happened as you hoped. 2. She is disappointed with
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disgust
her exam results. She was disappointed because his ticket didn’t win a prize.
You should have seen the disappointed expression on his face.

disappointing /dɪsəˈpɒɪntɪŋ/ adjective making you sad because things have not happened as you hoped

disappointment /dɪsəˈpɒɪntmənt/ noun 1. a feeling of sadness that you get when things have not happened as you hoped. She tried hard not to show her disappointment. To his great disappointment, he didn’t win anything on the lottery. (NOTE: no plural in this sense)
2. something that disappoints someone. It was a disappointment to his parents when he failed his exam. After many disappointments she finally won a prize.

disapprove /dɪsəˈpruːv/ verb to show that you do not think something is good
The head teacher disapproves of members of staff wearing jeans to school.

disaster /dɪˈzæстər/ noun a very bad accident. The disaster was caused by fog. Ten people died in the air disaster. We’re insured against natural disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes.

disastrous /dɪˈzæstrəs/ adjective extremely bad

disc /dɪsk/ noun a round flat object. The setting sun was a huge orange disc on the horizon. The setting sun was a huge orange disc on the horizon.

discipline /dɪsˈplɪn/ noun 1. the practice of keeping people under control. The tour leaders are trying to keep discipline among the teenagers. We need to enforce stricter discipline in the school. (NOTE: no plural in this sense)
2. a subject that people study. Biology and other related disciplines. Verb to punish someone. As a result of the investigation, one employee was dismissed and three were disciplined. She was disciplined for swearing at her supervisor.

disco /dɪskəʊ/ noun a place or party where people dance to pop music. (NOTE: The plural is discos.)

discover /dɪˈskʌvər/ verb to find something new or to learn something for the first time. Who discovered penicillin?

The firm discovered some errors in the accounts. We discovered that the estate agent had sold the house twice.

discovery /dɪˈskʌvəri/ noun 1. the act of finding something new or learning something for the first time. Her discovery that someone had been in her house while she was away. They congratulated him on his discovery of a new planet. 2. a new thing which has been found. Look at his latest discovery - an antique oak table which he found in a barn. (NOTE: The plural is discoveries.)

discuss /dɪskəʊs/ verb to talk about a serious matter or problem. The point of the meeting is to discuss how to save money. They spent hours discussing the details of the wedding.

discussion /dɪsˈkʌʃən/ noun an occasion on which people talk about a serious matter or problem. Most problems can be solved by discussion.

The next programme will feature a discussion between environmental experts on climate change. She had a heated discussion with the bus driver.

disease /dɪzɪz/ noun a serious illness. Hundreds of people caught the disease. It is a disease that can be treated with antibiotics.

disgraceful /dɪsˈɡrɛsfʊl/ adjective which people should be ashamed of

disguise /dɪsˈgaɪz/ noun a set of clothes or something such as false hair or glasses that a persons wears to make them look like someone else. I didn’t recognise him as he was wearing a disguise.

In disguise dressed to look like someone else. The tramp turned out to be a policeman in disguise. Verb 1. to dress someone or yourself so as to look like someone else. He entered the country disguised as a fisherman. She wore a wig to disguise her hair. 2. to make something look or sound different

disgust /dɪsˈɡʌst/ noun 1. a feeling of dislike that is so strong that you feel angry or slightly ill. Seeing the dead animals filled her with disgust. 2. a strong feeling of annoyance. To my disgust, the examiner passed my friend and failed me. In disgust showing that you
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dish /dɪʃ/ noun 1. a large plate for serving food ◆ She carefully arranged the slices of meat on a dish. 2. food prepared in a particular way ◆ We are trying a new Mexican dish. 3. a round aerial, shaped like a plate, used to get signals from satellites (note: the plural is dishes.)
dish out phrasal verb to give something out, especially in large quantities (informal) ◆ He dished out a piece of bread and a bowl of soup to anyone who asked for it.
dishonest /dɪsˈnɒnst/ adjective not honest
dishonestly /dɪsˈnɒnstli/ adverb not honestly ◆ They were accused of dishonestly obtaining bank loans.
disk /dɪsk/ noun a round flat piece of metal in a plastic case, used in computers to record information ◆ How much data do these disks hold? ◆ disc

dislike /dɪsˈlɑːk/ noun 1. a feeling of not liking something or someone ◆ She had a great dislike of noisy parties. 2. something which you do not like ◆ We try to take account of the likes and dislikes of individual customers. ◆ verb not to like something or someone ◆ He particularly disliked the way they spoke to her. ◆ I dislike it when the people behind me at the cinema start whispering. ◆ My father dislikes having to get up early on Monday mornings.
dismay /dɪsˈmeɪ/ noun great disappointment ◆ To the dismay of the supporters, the team played extremely badly. ◆ verb to make someone very upset or shocked ◆ His reaction to her letter dismayed her. ◆ She was dismayed to find that her passport had been stolen.
dismiss /dɪsˈmɪs/ verb 1. to tell someone that they can leave ◆ At the end of the interview he dismissed her with a brief "good afternoon." 2. to refuse to consider an idea ◆ Her plan was dismissed as being quite impractical. ◆ All his suggestions were dismissed by the MD. 3. to dismiss an employee to remove an employee from a job ◆ He was dismissed for being late. ◆ When they found him taking money from the petty cash he was dismissed instantly.
disobey /dɪsˈbeɪ/ verb not to obey someone or something ◆ She would never disobey her parents.
display /dɪˈsplɛɪ/ noun a show, an exhibition ◆ a display of local crafts ◆ They have a fine display of Chinese porcelain. ◆ verb to put something in a display ◆ She is displaying her collection of Persian carpets at the antiques fair.
dispute /dɪˈspjʊt/ noun an argument ◆ He tried to mediate in the dispute. ◆ There was some dispute over who would pay the bill. ◆ verb to say that you strongly believe that something is not true or correct ◆ I dispute her version of what happened. ◆ There is no disputing the fact that Sarah is the best player.
dissatisfied /dɪsəˈstɛfɪd/ adjective not satisfied ◆ We were dissatisfied with the service we got from our bank.
dissolve /dɪsˈvɔːl/ verb to make a solid substance become part of a liquid ◆ Dissolve the sugar in half a litre of boiling water. ◆ The powder should dissolve in warm water.
distance /dɪstəns/ noun 1. the space from one point to another ◆ The further distance I have travelled by train is 800 km. ◆ The hotel is only a short distance away. ◆ within walking distance near enough to walk to ◆ The hotel is within walking distance of the town centre. 2. ◆ from a distance seen from some way away ◆ From a distance, the mountain looks like a sleeping animal. ◆ in the distance a long way away ◆ I caught sight of the mountain in the distance. ◆ We could hear guns firing in the distance. ◆ verb ◆ to distance yourself from to show that you do not agree with someone or something
distant /dɪˈstænt/ adjective far away ◆ We could hear the sound of distant gunfire. ◆ distant relative a relative who is not a member of the immediate family ◆
disturb /dr'stərb/ verb 1. to interrupt what someone is doing ○ Sorry to disturb you but there’s a phone call. ○ Don’t disturb your mother – she’s resting. ○ It disturbed me to see that the wheel was wobbling. 3. to change the order or arrangement of something ○ The police told us that nothing must be disturbed in the bedroom.
disturbance /dr'stərbəns/ noun an occasion on which someone is disturbed ○ I need to work somewhere where there won’t be any disturbance.
district /dr'strıŋkt/ adjective 1. separate ○ There are two distinct varieties of this plant. ○ They keep their printing works quite distinct from their publishing company. 2. that you can clearly see, hear or feel ○ I got the distinct impression that he was carrying a gun. ○ Did you notice the distinct tone of anger in his voice?
distinct /dr'stıŋkt/ noun 1. a difference ○ There is a distinction between being interested in politics and joining a political party. 2. the highest mark available in an examination ○ She got a distinction in her exam.
distinctly /dr'stıŋktli/ adverb clearly
distinguish /dr'stıŋgwıʃ/ verb to see or hear clearly, or to see details ○ We could easily distinguish houses on the other side of the lake. ○ I could distinguish at least two birds calling to each other.
distract /dr'strækt/ verb to attract someone’s attention when they should be doing something else ○ The noise of the planes is bound to distract the students.
distress /dr'streıʃ/ noun a sad or painful feeling which is very strong ○ I don’t want to cause the family any distress. ○ The whole family was in distress at grandmother’s death. ■ verb to make someone very sad and worried ○ The news of her grandmother’s death distressed her very much.
distribute /dr'strı'bju:t/ verb to share something between people ○ She distributed part of her money to the poor. ○ The flight attendants came round, distributing immigration forms to non-EU passengers. ○ I’ll distribute the list to all the committee members.
district /dr'strıŋkt/ noun an area or region ○ It’s a district of the town well known for its Italian restaurants.
divorce /dr'veıʒ/s/ noun a legal separation of a husband and wife where each is free to marry again ○ Her parents are getting a divorce. ○ Since their divorce, they have both married again. ■ verb 1. to break off a marriage legally ○ They divorced last year. 2. to separate from your husband or wife ○ She divorced her husband and married the man next door.
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**divorced** /dəʊrəst/ adjective no longer married. ○ They’re both divorced, with children from their previous marriages.

**dizzy** /ˈdɪzɪ/ adjective having a feeling that you might fall down, and that everything seems to turn round. ○ Can we stop the car, please, I feel dizzy. ○ After standing in the sun, he became dizzy and had to lie down. ○ She has started having dizzy spells. (NOTE: dizzier – dizzyest)

**DJ** abbr 1. dinner jacket 2. disc jockey

**do** /dəʊ/ verb 1. used with other verbs to ask questions ○ Does this train go to London? ○ Did the doctor give you any medicine for your cough? ○ Where do they live? ○ What did you find there? 2. used with other verbs and ‘not’ to make the negative ○ They didn’t laugh at the film. ○ It doesn’t matter any more. ○ His parents don’t live in London. 3. used to make a verb stronger ○ Can I sit down? – Please do! ○ Why don’t you work harder? – I do work hard! ○ Why didn’t you tell me? – I did tell you! 4. used in place of another verb in short answers to questions using the word ‘do’ ○ Do you live in London? – Yes I do. ○ But your parents don’t live there, do they? – No they don’t. ○ Does the green colour show? – Yes it does. ○ Did you go to the concert after all? – Yes I did. 5. used in place of another verb at the end of a question or statement ○ The Russians live here, don’t they? ○ It looks very nice, doesn’t it? ○ It doesn’t rain a lot in Spain, does it? ○ Can you run as fast as he does? ○ He speaks German better than I do. ○ She asked me to close the door but I’d already done so. ○ They got to the pub before we did. 6. telling someone not to do something ○ Don’t throw away that letter! ○ Don’t put your coffee cups on the computer! 7. with nouns ending in -ing ○ She’s doing the shopping. ○ He always does the washing-up. ○ She was doing the ironing. 8. to work at something, to arrange something or to clean something ○ She’s doing her hair. ○ Have you done the dishes yet? ○ I can’t do today’s crossword. ○ What have you been doing all day? ○ They’re a difficult company to do business with.

**doctor** /ˈdɒkta/ noun a person whose job is to look after people who are ill.
document 99 double
document /ˈdɒkjʊmənt/ noun 1. a piece of paper with something official or important printed on it ○ File all the documents away carefully as we may need them again. ○ Please read this document carefully and sign at the bottom of page two. 2. a separate file in a computer ○ The letter was saved as a Word document.
documentary /ˌdɒkjʊˈmɛntəri/ noun a film which shows facts about a real subject ○ Did you see the documentary about hippos last night? ■ adjective referring to documents
dodge /dɒdʒ/ noun a clever trick ○ He told me a dodge to avoid paying on the Underground. ■ verb 1. to avoid something, to get out of the way ○ He ran across the street, dodging the traffic. ○ She dodged behind a parked car hoping he wouldn’t see her. 2. to avoid doing something you should do, in a dishonest way ○ to dodge payment of your TV licence fee
does /dʊz/ 3rd person singular present of do
doesn’t /dʊz(ə)n’t/ do
dog /dɒg/ noun an animal kept as a pet, or used for hunting ○ Can you take the dog out for a walk? ○ Police with dogs were hunting the gang of escaped prisoners.
doing /ˈduːɪŋ/ present participle of do
doll /dɒl/ noun a child’s toy which looks like a baby
dollar /ˈdɒlər/ noun 1. the money system used in the United States ○ a 5-dollar bill ○ The country spends millions of dollars on defence. ○ There were two dollars to the pound. 2. a similar money system used in many other countries ○ What is the price in Australian dollars? (NOTE: usually written $ before figures): $250. The currencies used in different countries can be shown by the initial letter of the country: Can$ (Canadian dollar) Aus$ (Australian dollar).
dolphin /ˈdɒlfɪn/ noun a large animal with a long nose, that lives in the sea (NOTE: A group of them is a school of dolphins.)
dome /dɑːm/ noun a round roof shaped like half of a ball
domestic /dəˈmɛstɪk/ adjective 1. relating to the home ○ She hated having to do all the domestic work. 2. inside a country ○ Sales in the domestic market have risen. ■ noun a servant in a house (old) ○ When the fire broke out all the domestics ran into the house to rescue the furniture.
donate /ˈdɑːneɪt/ verb to give something, especially money, to a charity or similar organisation ○ He donated a lot of money to a charity for the homeless.
done /dɑːn/ past participle of do
donkey /ˈdɒŋki/ noun a farm animal with long ears, used for riding or pulling carts
don’t /ˈdɑːnt/ do
door /dɔːr/ noun 1. a solid piece of wood, plastic or metal which closes an entrance ○ He went into his office and locked the door behind him. ○ She opened the car door and hit a passing cyclist. 2. used to show where a building is in a street ○ They live a few doors away from us.
dot /dɑt/ noun 1. a small round spot ○ A blue tie with white dots. 2. a printing sign (.) used in email addresses ○ My email address is jane@supertek.com (say ‘Jane at Supertek dot com’). ■ verb 1. to mark with a spot 2. to be or be put in many different parts ○ Vases of flowers dotted the room. ○ The wall was dotted with notices. (NOTE: dots – dotting = dotted)
double /ˈdʌbəl/ adjective 1. containing two of something ○ The word ‘immeasurable’ is spelt with a double ‘m’. ○ The invoice number is six double five double one. 2. with two parts, for two people ○ double doors ○ a double bed 3. twice the size of that which is considered normal ○ She asked for a double portion of...
**doubt** /dəʊt/ noun 1. not being sure ○ Everyone sometimes has doubts about what they really want to do. ■ to cast doubt on something to make people feel less sure about something ○ He cast doubt on the whole proposal. 2. no doubt certainly ○ No doubt they will be asking for more money soon. ■ in doubt not yet known or definite, or not yet sure ○ The result of the game was in doubt until the last minute. ○ I'm in doubt about whether I should take the job or not. ■ verb not to be sure of something ○ I doubt whether he will want to go to the funeral. ○ I doubt her honesty. ○ Did you ever doubt that we would win?

**doubtful** /ˈdəʊtfəl/ adjective not sure that something is right or good, or not likely ○ I am doubtful about whether we should go. ○ It is doubtful whether the race will take place because of the snow.

**down** /daʊn/ preposition 1. towards the bottom of ○ He fell down the stairs and broke his leg. ○ The ball ran down the hill. 2. away from where the person speaking is standing ○ He went down the road to the shop. ○ The police station is just down the street. ■ adverb 1. towards the bottom, towards a lower position ○ Put the box down in the corner. ○ I looked in the cellar, but there's no one down there. 2. in writing ○ Did you note down the number of the car? ○ The policeman took down her address. 3. used for showing criticism ○ Down with the government! ○ Down with exams! (Note: Down is often used with verbs, e.g. to go down, to fall down, to sit down, to lie down.)

**downhill** /daʊnˈhɪl/ adverb towards the bottom of a hill ○ The road goes downhill for a while and then crosses the river.

**downstairs** /ˌdaʊnˈstreɪz/ adverb on or to the lower part of a building ○ He heard a noise in the kitchen and went downstairs to see what it was. ○ I left my cup of coffee downstairs. ■ adjective on the ground floor of a building ○ The house has a downstairs bedroom. ○ You can use the downstairs loo. ■ noun the ground floor of a building ○ The downstairs has three rooms. ○ The downstairs of the house is larger than the upstairs. Compare upstairs

**downwards** /ˈdaʊnədəz/ adverb towards the bottom

**doze** /dəʊz/ verb to sleep a little ○ She dozed for a while after lunch. ■ noun a short sleep

**dozen** /ˈdəʊzn/ noun 1. ○ I need a dozen eggs for this recipe. ○ We ordered two dozen (= 24) chairs. ■ a dozen twelve ○ half a dozen six ○ half a dozen apples 2. ○ dozens of a lot of ○ Dozens of people visited the exhibition. ○ I've been to New York dozens of times.

Dr abbr doctor

**draft** /draːft/ noun a rough plan of a document ○ He quickly wrote out a draft of the agreement. ○ It's not the final version, it's just a draft. ■ verb to draw up a rough plan of something

**draft in phrasal verb** to ask someone to do something ○ The Boy Scouts were drafted in to dig the garden.

**drag** /drɑɡ/ verb to pull something heavy along the ground ○ She dragged her suitcase across the floor. ○ The police dragged the men away from the gate. (Note: drags – dragging – dragged) ■ noun a boring thing, which stops you doing things you really want to do ○ It's a drag, having to write all the Christmas cards.

**drag on phrasal verb (of time or an event)** to seem to pass slowly ○ The dinner party seemed to drag on for hours.

**drain** /driːn/ noun a pipe for carrying waste water away ○ In the autumn the drains get blocked by leaves. ○ We had to phone the council to come and clear the blocked drain. ■ verb to remove a liquid from something ○ Boil the potatoes for ten minutes, drain and leave to cool.
| **drama** /ˈdrɑːmə/ | **noun** 1. a serious performance in a theatre ○ a new TV drama series about life in Glasgow ○ The ‘Globe’ has put on an unknown Elizabethan drama. ○ I’m reading a book on 19th-century French drama. ○ She’s a drama student or She’s studying drama. 2. a series of serious and exciting events ○ a day of high drama in the court ○ the drama of the rescue by helicopter ○ He always makes a drama out of everything. |
| **dramatic** /drəˈmætɪk/ | **adjective** sudden, unexpected and very noticeable ○ the dramatic moment in the film, when the dinosaurs start to attack them ○ The door was thrown open and she made a dramatic entrance. ○ The TV news showed dramatic pictures of the disaster. |
| **drank** /dræŋk/ | **past tense of drink** |
| **draught** /draʊt/ | **noun** a flow of cool air into a room ○ Don’t sit in a draught. |
| **draw** /dru:/ | **noun** 1. a game or competition which ends with both teams having the same number of points ○ The match was a draw; 2–2. 2. a competition in which the winner is chosen by a person who takes a ticket out of a container with a name on it ○ The draw is held on Saturdays. ○ We are holding a draw to raise money for the local hospital. ○ verb 1. to make a picture with a pen or pencil ○ He drew a picture of the house. ○ She’s drawing a pot of flowers. 2. not to have a winner in a game ○ The teams drew 2 – 2. 3. to pull curtains open or closed ○ She drew the curtains and let in the sun. ○ Can you draw the curtains – I don’t want anyone to see us in here. (NOTE: draws – drawing – drew /dru:/ – has drawn /drɔːn/) |
| **draw up** phrase verb 1. (of a vehicle) to come close and stop ○ As I was standing at the bus stop, a car drew up and the driver asked if I wanted a lift. 2. to write down something, e.g. a plan ○ They have drawn up a plan to save money. ○ Have you drawn up a list of people you want to invite to the party? |
| **drawer** /ˈdrɔːər/ | **noun** a part of a desk or cupboard like an open box which slides in and out when you pull its handle ○ I keep my cheque book in the top drawer of my desk. |
| **drawing** /ˈdrɔːɪŋ/ | **noun** 1. a picture that has been drawn ○ I’ve bought an old drawing of the church. 2. the activity or skill of making pictures with a pencil or pen ○ He studied drawing in Rome. |
| **drawn** /drɔːn/ | **adjective** tired and ill ○ She looked drawn after spending all night with her sick baby. ○ past participle of draw |
| **dread** /dred/ | **noun** great fear ○ The sound of her voice filled him with dread. ○ She has a dread of meeting him in the street. ○ in dread of being very afraid of ○ They lived in constant dread of being arrested. ○ verb to fear something very much ○ I’m dreading taking my driving test. ○ She dreads her weekly visit to the doctor. |
| **dreadful** /ˈdredf(ə)/ | **adjective** very bad or unpleasant ○ What a dreadful film! ○ dreadfully /ˈdredf(ə)l/ adverb extremely, in a way that is not good or pleasant |
| **dream** /drem/ | **noun** a story or series of events that you think about while you are sleeping ○ She had a dream about big pink elephants. ○ verb to experience a story or series of events while you are sleeping ○ He was dreaming of white sand and a blue tropical sea. ○ I dreamt about you last night. ○ Last night I dreamt I was drowning. (NOTE: dreams – dreaming – dreamed or dreamt /dremt/) ○ adjective referring to something that is the best you could have ○ They found their dream house in a small town by the sea. ○ Select your dream team for the World Cup. |
| **dress** /dres/ | **noun** a piece of clothing usually worn by women or girls, covering the body and part or all of the legs ○ She was wearing a blue dress. (NOTE: The plural is dresses.) ○ verb 1. to put clothes on someone ○ She dressed her little girl all in blue. 2. to get dressed to put clothes on yourself ○ He got up, got dressed and left the house. 3. to clean an injury and cover it with a bandage ○ The nurse will dress the cut on your knee. |
dressed /drest/ adjective wearing clothes ○ I can’t come down to see the visitors – I’m not dressed yet. ■ dressed in wearing a particular colour or type of clothing ○ She was dressed all in black. ○ He was dressed in a t-shirt and shorts.
dressing /ˈdresɪŋ/ noun 1. a sauce for salad 2. a cover for an injury ○ The dressings need to be changed every hour.
drew /drɔː/ past tense of draw
dribble /ˈdrɪb(ə)r/ verb 1. to let liquid flow slowly out of an opening, especially out of your mouth ○ The baby dribbled over her dress. 2. (of a liquid) to flow slowly out of an opening ○ Ketchup dribbled onto the tablecloth. 3. to kick a football along as you are running, or to move a ball along with one hand as you are running
dried, drier, dries, driest /drɪd, ˈdraɪər, ˈdraɪz, ˈdraɪəst/ /ˈdraɪ/ adjective or noun ○ The baby drank all her milk up.

drink /drɪŋk/ noun 1. an amount of liquid such as water, juice, tea or coffee which you swallow ○ If you’re thirsty, have a drink of water. ○ She always has a hot drink before she goes to bed. 2. an alcoholic drink ○ Would you like a drink? ○ Come and have a drink. ○ I’ll order some drinks from the bar. ■ verb to swallow liquid ○ He drank two glasses of water. ○ What would you like to drink? ○ Do you want something to drink with your meal? (NOTE: drinks – drinking – drank /drɪŋk/ – has drunk /drʌŋk/)

drink up phrasal verb to drink all of a liquid ○ The baby drank all her milk up. ○ Come on, drink up – we’re leaving now.
drip /drɪp/ noun 1. a small drop of water ○ There’s a hole in the tent – a drip just fell on my nose. ■ verb 1. (of a liquid) to fall in small drops ○ Water was slowly dripping from the ceiling. 2. (of e.g. a tap) to produce small drops ○ I must fix that tap – it’s dripping. (NOTE: drips – dripping – dripped)
drive /draɪv/ noun 1. a journey, especially in a car ○ Let’s go for a drive into the country. ○ The baby gets sick on long drives. ○ It’s a four-hour drive to the coast. 2. a part of a computer which makes a disk work ○ The disk is stuck in the drive. ■ verb to make a motor vehicle travel in a certain direction ○ I never learnt to drive. ○ He was driving a lorry when the accident happened. ○ She was driving to work when she heard the news on the car radio. (NOTE: drives – driving – drove /ˈdraɪv/ – has driven /ˈdrɪv(ə)n/) ○ to drive someone crazy or mad to have an effect on someone so that they become very annoyed (informal) ○ The noise is driving me mad. ○ All this work is driving her crazy.

drive away phrasal verb 1. to ride away in a motor vehicle ○ The bank robbers leapt into a car and drove away at top speed. 2. to take someone away in a motor vehicle ○ The children were driven away in a police car.
drive back phrasal verb to go back or to come back in a motor vehicle ○ We were driving back to London after a day out.
drive off phrasal verb 1. to move away in a motor vehicle ○ The bank robbers leapt into a car and drove off at top speed. 2. to force someone or something to go away ○ They drove off the attackers with shotguns.
driver /ˈdraɪvə/ noun a person who drives a vehicle such as a car or train ○ He’s got a job as a bus driver. ○ The drivers of both cars were injured in the accident.
driving /drəvɪŋ/ adjective (of rain or snow) blown horizontally by the wind ○ They were forced to turn back because of the driving rain. ■ noun the action of driving a motor vehicle ○ Driving in the centre of London can be very frustrating. ○ She's taking driving lessons.

driving licence /drəvɪŋˌləns/ noun a permit which allows someone to drive a vehicle on public roads

drizzle /ˈdrɪzl/ noun light rain ○ A thin drizzle was falling so we took our umbrellas. ■ verb to rain a little ○ It’s drizzling outside, so you need a raincoat.

drop /drɒp/ noun a small amount of liquid which falls ○ Drops of rain ran down the windows. ■ verb 1. to fall or let something fall ○ He dropped the glass and it broke. ○ The plate dropped onto the floor. 2. to decrease ○ Prices are dropping. ○ Take a warm pullover, because at night the temperature can drop quite sharply. 3. to let someone get off a bus or car at a place ○ I’ll drop you at your house. ○ The bus dropped her at the school. (NOTE: drops – dropping – dropped)

drop in phrasal verb to call on someone, to visit someone

drop off phrasal verb 1. to fall asleep ○ She dropped off in front of the TV. ○ It took me ages to drop off. 2. to let someone get off a bus or car at a place ○ Where would you like me to drop you off?

drought /drɔːt/ noun a long period when there is no rain and when the land is dry

drove /druv/ past tense of drive

drown /drəʊn/ verb to die by being unable to breathe in water ○ He drowned in a shallow pool.

drudgery /drʌdʒəri/ noun hard boring work ○ Most of the work in the office is sheer drudgery.

drug /drʌg/ noun 1. a medicine ○ They have found a new drug for people with arthritis. 2. an illegal substance which affects people physically or mentally when they take it ○ The customs are looking for such things as drugs or alcohol. ■ verb to give a person or animal a drug, or put a drug in their food or drink, to make them unconscious ○ They drugged him and took him away in a car. ○ The dog’s food had been drugged with something to make him sleep. (NOTE: drugs – drugging – drugged)

drum /drʌm/ noun 1. a large round musical instrument which you hit with a stick ○ He plays the drums in the band. 2. a large barrel or container shaped like a cylinder ○ oil drums ■ verb 1. to play on a drum 2. to hit something frequently ○ He drummed his fingers on the table. (NOTE: drums – drumming – drummed)

drum into phrasal verb □ to drum something into someone to make someone learn something ○ My grandfather drummed it into me that I had to be polite to customers.

drink /drɪŋk/ adjective excited or ill from drinking too much alcohol ○ Do you think she was drunk? ○ It doesn’t take much for me to get drunk. ■ noun a person who is drunk ■ past participle of drink

dry /draɪ/ adjective 1. not wet ○ Don’t touch the door – the paint isn’t dry yet. ○ The soil is dry because it hasn’t rained for weeks. 2. (of wine) not sweet ○ A dry white wine is served with fish. (NOTE: drier – driest) ■ verb 1. to become dry ○ The clothes are drying in the sun. ○ Leave the dishes beside the sink to dry. 2. to wipe something until it is dry ○ If I wash up, can you dry or dry the dishes for me? ○ He dried himself with a towel. (NOTE: dries – drying – dried)

dubious /djuːbɪəs/ adjective thinking that something might not be true or good ○ Everyone else seems to believe her story, but personally I’m dubious about it. ○ I’m dubious about getting involved.

duck /daŋk/ noun 1. a common water bird ○ Let’s go and feed the ducks in the park. (NOTE: The male is a drake, the female a duck and the young are ducklings.) 2. the meat of this bird ■ verb to lower your head quickly to avoid
due /djʊː/ adjective 1. expected ○ When is the baby due? ○ We are due to leave London Airport at 5 o’clock. ○ The plane is due to arrive at 10.30 or is due at 10.30. □ due for likely to happen ○ We’re due for a thunderstorm after all this hot weather. 2. owed ○ This payment is due now. □ adverb straight ○ The plane flew due west. □ noun what is deserved ○ to give someone their due to be fair to someone ○ to give him his due, he works very hard. ○ in due course later
due to /djʊː tu/ preposition because of ○ The trains are late due to fog.
dug /dʌg/ past tense and past participle of dig
dull /dʌl/ adjective 1. not exciting or interesting ○ The story is rather dull. ○ What’s so interesting about old churches? – I find them dull. 2. (of weather) grey and cloudy ○ a dull rainy day 3. (of colours) not bright ○ They painted the sitting room a dull green.
dumb /dʌm/ adjective unable to speak (NOTE: Some people avoid this term because it causes offence and prefer to say speech impaired.)
dummy /dʌmi/ noun a plastic object, given to a baby to suck in order to stop it from crying ○ The baby sat sucking a dummy. (NOTE: The plural is dummies.)
dump /dʌmp/ noun a large area where rubbish is taken ○ Take your rubbish to the municipal dump. □ verb 1. to put something heavy on the ground, especially in a careless way ○ She just dumped her suitcases in the hall. 2. to throw something away, to get rid of something ○ Someone has dumped an old pram in the car park.
duplicate /djuːplɪkət/ adjective made as a copy of something ○ Put the duplicate invoices in the file. □ noun a copy ○ She sent the invoice and filed the duplicate.
duplicate /djuːplɪkət/ verb 1. to make a copy of a document such as a letter ○ She duplicated the letter and put the copy into a file. 2. to do again something which has already been done ○ Keep a note of where you got to – I don’t want to duplicate your work.
during /ˈdjʊəriŋ/ preposition while something is going on ○ Conditions were bad during the war.
dust /dʌst/ noun a thin layer of dry dirt ○ The room had never been cleaned – there was dust everywhere. ○ A tiny speck of dust got in my eye. (NOTE: no plural) □ verb to remove dust from something ○ Don’t forget to dust the Chinese bowls carefully.
dustbin /ˈdʌstbɪn/ noun a large container for rubbish, kept outside a house
dusty /ˈdʌsti/ adjective covered with dust (NOTE: dustier – dustiest)
duty /ˈdjuːtɪ/ noun 1. something which you are legally or morally expected to do ○ We have a duty to inform the authorities about what we saw. 2. on duty doing official work which you have to do in a job ○ He’s on duty from 9.00 to 6.00. ○ She’s been on duty all day. 3. a tax which has to be paid □ plural noun duties different jobs that have to be done as part of your official work ○ One of his duties is to see that the main doors are locked at night.
duty-free /ˈdjuːtɪ fri/ adjective, adverb sold with no tax to be paid ○ He bought a duty-free watch at the airport or he bought the watch duty-free.
duvet /ˈdjuːvet/ noun a bag full of feathers, used as a covering for a bed
dying /ˈdʌɪŋ/ present participle of die
e /ɛ/, E noun the fifth letter of the alphabet, between D and F

each /ɪtʃ/ adjective every ○ Each five pound note has a number. ○ He was holding a towel in each hand. ○ Each one of us has a separate office. ■ pronoun 1. every person ○ They have two houses each. ○ Each of them has two houses. ○ She gave them each five pounds or She gave them five pounds each or She gave each of them five pounds. 2. every thing ○ Each of the books has three hundred pages or The books have three hundred pages each.

each other /ɪtʃ ʌðə/ pronoun the other one of two people or of two things ○ They were shouting at each other. ○ We always send each other presents on our birthdays. ○ The boxes fit into each other.

eager /ˈeɪɡər/ adjective wanting to do something very much

eagerly /ˈeɪɡəli/ adverb in a way that shows that you want something very much

ear /ɪər/ noun one of the parts on either side of your head which you hear with ○ Rabbits have long ears. ○ Have you washed behind your ears?

earlier /ˈɪəliər/ adjective relating to a time before now or before a time being mentioned ○ an earlier version of the book ○ I’ll try to catch an earlier train. ■ adverb before now or before a time being mentioned ○ Can’t you come any earlier than Tuesday? ○ I tried to phone earlier but you were out.

early /ˈɛəli/ adverb 1. before the usual time ○ The plane arrived five minutes early. ○ We must get up early tomorrow morning if we want to catch the first boat to France. 2. at the beginning of a period of time ○ We went out early in the evening. ○ The snow came early in the year.

earn /ɜːrn/ verb to be paid money for working ○ He earns £20,000 a year. ○ How much does a bus driver earn?

earring /ˈɛərɪŋ/ noun a piece of jewellery worn attached to part of the ear

earth /ɜːθ/ noun 1. also Earth the planet on which we live ○ The Earth goes round the sun once in twenty-four hours. 2. soil, a soft substance in which plants grow ○ Put some earth in the plant pot and then sow your cucumber seeds.

earthquake /ˈɜːθkwɛrk/ noun an occasion on which the earth shakes, caused by movement of the earth’s surface (NOTE: also called simply a quake)

ease /ɛs/ noun a lack of difficulty ○ He won the first round with the greatest of ease. ○ The bottle has a wide mouth for ease of use. ■ verb to make less painful ○ A couple of aspirins should ease the pain.

easily /ˈɛzlɪ/ adverb 1. without any difficulty ○ I passed my driving test easily. ○ I can easily get there by 9 o’clock. 2. a lot (for emphasis before comparatives or superlatives) ○ Her work was easily better than yours. ○ He is easily the tallest man in the team. ○ Our shop is easily the biggest in the High Street.

east /ɛst/ noun 1. the direction of where the sun rises ○ The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. ○ Germany is to the east of France. ○ The wind is blowing from the east. 2. the part of a country which is to the east of the rest ○ The east of the country is drier than the west. ■ adjective relating to the east ○ The east coast is the coldest part of the country. ■ adverb towards the east ○ The kitchen windows face east, so we get the morning sun. ○ Drive east along the motorway for twenty miles.

Easter /ˈɛstər/ noun a Christian festival, in March or April, celebrating the occa-
eastern

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education

1. relating to education, teaching and learning.

2. relating to education, teaching and learning.

education

1. the system of teaching, or of being taught. The system that children follow in school.

2. the system of teaching, or of being taught. The system that children follow in school.

3. the system of teaching, or of being taught. The system that children follow in school.

economic

1. relating to the economy, or the financial state of a country. The country's economy is in ruins.

2. relating to the economy, or the financial state of a country. The country's economy is in ruins.

3. relating to the economy, or the financial state of a country. The country's economy is in ruins.

easy

1. not difficult, or not needing a lot of effort. The test was easier than I expected.

2. not difficult, or not needing a lot of effort. The test was easier than I expected.

3. not difficult, or not needing a lot of effort. The test was easier than I expected.

echo

1. a sound which is repeated. The axe has a very sharp edge.

2. a sound which is repeated. The axe has a very sharp edge.

3. a sound which is repeated. The axe has a very sharp edge.

eastern

1. The best snow is in the eastern part of the mountains.

2. The best snow is in the eastern part of the mountains.

3. The best snow is in the eastern part of the mountains.

eat

1. to put food into your mouth and swallow. I'm hungry – is there anything to eat?

2. to put food into your mouth and swallow. I'm hungry – is there anything to eat?

3. to put food into your mouth and swallow. I'm hungry – is there anything to eat?

economic

1. The country enjoyed a period of economic growth in the 1980s.

2. The country enjoyed a period of economic growth in the 1980s.

3. The country enjoyed a period of economic growth in the 1980s.
effect

schools ○ This game for 3 to 5 year-olds is very educational. ○ a campaign to improve educational standards.
effect /ɪˈfɛkt/ noun a result or influence ○ The cuts in spending will have a serious effect on the hospital. ○ The cream has had no effect on her rash. ○ The effects of the shock took some time to wear off. ○ with effect from starting from (formal) ○ Prices will be increased by 10% with effect from January 1st.
effective /ɪˈfɛktɪv/ adjective 1. which produces the required result ○ His method of keeping the children quiet is very effective. ○ Advertising on TV is a very effective way of selling. 2. which takes effect ○ an order which is effective from January 1st
effectively /ɪˈfɛktɪvli/ adverb in a way which produces a good result ○ The floodlighting worked very effectively.
effectiveness /ɪˈfɛktɪvnes/ noun the ability to produce an effective result
efficient /ɪˈfɪʃ(ə)nt/ adjective able to work well and do what is necessary without wasting time, money or effort ○ He needs an efficient assistant to look after him. ○ The new system of printing invoices is very efficient.
efficiently /ɪˈfɪʃ(ə)ntli/ adverb in an efficient way
effort /ˈefərt/ noun the use of the mind or body to do something ○ He’s made a big effort to learn Spanish. ○ Lifting the box took considerable physical effort. ○ She’s already written to three addresses in an effort to contact the owner. ○ Thanks to her efforts, we have collected more than £10,000 for the children’s hospital.
egg /ɛɡ/ noun 1. a round object with a hard shell, produced by a female bird or, e.g. snake, in which a baby bird develops ○ The owl laid three eggs in the nest. ○ Turtles lay their eggs in the sand. 2. a chicken’s egg, used as food ○ You need three eggs to make this cake.
eight /eɪt/ noun the number 8 ○ He ate eight chocolates. ○ The little girl is eight (years old). ○ I usually have breakfast before eight (o’clock).
eighteen /ˈeɪtiːn/ noun the number 18 ○ There are eighteen people in our dance class. ○ He will be eighteen (years old) next week. ○ The train leaves at eighteen twenty (18:20).
eighteenth /ˈeɪtiːnθ/ adjective relating to number 18 in a series ○ The eighteenth of April or April the eighteenth (April 18th). ○ Today’s the seventeenth, so tomorrow must be the eighteenth. ○ That’s the eighteenth invoice we’ve sent out today. ○ It’s his eighteenth birthday next week. 11. noun number 18 in a series ○ A lot of people have called me today – she’s the eighteenth.
eighth /eɪtθ/, 8th adjective relating to number 8 in a series ○ The eighth of February or February the eighth (February 8th). ○ His eighth birthday is next Monday. 11. noun number eight in a series ○ He’s the eighth in line to the throne. ○ King Henry the Eighth (Henry VIII) had six wives. (NOTE: eighth is usually written 8th in dates: April 8th, 1999; September 8th, 1866 (American style is September 8, 1866), say ‘the eighth of September’ or ‘September the eighth’ (American style is ‘September eighth’); with names of kings and queens, eighth is usually written VIII: King Henry VIII, say: ‘King Henry the Eighth’.)
eightieth /eɪtɪθ/, 80th adjective relating to number 80 in a series ○ Granny’s eightieth birthday is next week. 11. noun number 80 in a series ○ We’ve had a lot of letters – this is the eightieth.
eighty /ˈeɪti/ noun the number 80 ○ It’s about eighty miles from London to Dover. ○ She’s eighty (years old). ○ the eighties the numbers between 80 and 89
either /ˈeɪðər/ ‘iːðər/ adjective, pronoun 1. one or the other ○ You can use either computer – it doesn’t matter which. ○ I don’t like either of them. 2. each of two; both ○ There are trees on either side of the road. ○ Some people don’t take sugar in their coffee, some don’t take milk, and some don’t take either. 11. adverb used with two negatives to show that two people or things are similar in some way ○ He isn’t Irish and he isn’t Scottish either. ○ She doesn’t want to go
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>elastic</th>
<th>108</th>
<th>elsewhere</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and I don’t want to go either. ○ The report wasn’t on the TV news, and it wasn’t on the radio either.</td>
<td>electronic /ˌɛkˈtrɪŋk/ adjective using electricity and very small parts which affect the electric current which passes through them ○ an electronic address book ○ My car has an electronic ignition.</td>
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<td>elastic /ɪˈlestrɪk/ noun a material which stretches ○ You’ll need to sew this piece of elastic onto the ballet shoes. ■ adjective able to stretch and contract ○ She was wearing tight shorts made of some elastic material.</td>
<td>electronics /ˌɛkˈtrɪŋks/ noun the science of the movement of electricity in electronic equipment</td>
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<td>elbow /ˈɛlbəʊ/ noun the joint in the middle of your arm ○ He sat with his elbows on the table. ○ She nudged him with her elbow.</td>
<td>element /ˈɛlmənt/ noun 1. a basic chemical substance 2. a basic part of something ○ I think we have all the elements of a settlement. 3. a natural environment ○ The vicar is in his element when he’s talking about cricket. 4. a part of a piece of equipment which makes, e.g., water hot ○ I think the element has burnt out.</td>
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<td>elderly /ˈɛldəli/ adjective a more polite word than “old” used for describing someone who has had a long life ○ An elderly man sat down beside her. ○ My mother is now rather elderly and doesn’t drive any more.</td>
<td>elephant /ˈɛlfənt/ noun a very large African or Indian animal, with large ears, a trunk and two long teeth called “tusks”</td>
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<tr>
<td>elect /ɪˈlekt/ verb to choose someone by voting ○ She was elected MP for the town. ○ The president is elected for a term of four years. ○ The chairman is elected by the members of the committee.</td>
<td>elevator /ˈɛlvətər/ noun US a machine for moving people up or down from floor to floor inside a building ○ Take the elevator to the 26th floor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>election /ɪˈlekJən/ noun the process of choosing by voting ○ After the election, the crowds were dancing in the streets. ○ The next item on the agenda is the election of a new treasurer for the club.</td>
<td>elephant /ˈɛlfənt/ noun a very large African or Indian animal, with large ears, a trunk and two long teeth called “tusks”</td>
<td></td>
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<td>electric /ɪˈlektrik/ adjective 1. worked by electricity ○ Is your cooker electric or gas? ○ He plays an electric guitar. ○ He cut the wood with an electric saw. ○ She gave me an electric toothbrush for Christmas. 2. making or carrying electricity ○ Don’t touch those electric wires. ○ Electric plugs in the USA are different from those in Britain.</td>
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<td>electrical /ɪˈlektrik(ə)l/ adjective relating to electricity ○ a shop selling electrical appliances ○ The college offers courses in electrical engineering ○ They are trying to repair an electrical fault.</td>
<td>elsewhere /ˈelswɛ/ adverb somewhere else, in another place ○ This shop doesn’t stock maps, so you’ll have to try elsewhere.</td>
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<td>electricity /ˌɛlekˈtrɪstɪs/ noun energy used to make light, heat, or power ○ We haven’t paid the electricity bill this month. ○ The electricity was cut off this morning. ○ The heating is run by electricity. ○ The cottage is in the mountains and doesn’t have any electricity. (NOTE: no plural)</td>
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email /ɪˈmiːl/ e-mail /ɪˈmeɪl/ noun 1. a system of sending messages from one computer to another, using telephone lines ○ You can contact me by phone or email if you want. ○ I’ll give you my email address. 2. a message sent by email ○ I had two emails from him this morning. ■ verb to send a message to someone using email ○ I emailed him about the meeting.

embarrass /ɪmˈbærəs/ verb to make someone feel uncomfortable in front of other people, e.g. by talking about something that they would prefer other people not to know about

embarrassed /ɪmˈbærəst/ adjective uncomfortable or ashamed, and not knowing what to do ○ She gave an embarrassed laugh, and said she had forgotten to bring the present. ○ He was so embarrassed that he turned bright red.

embarrassing /ɪmˈbærəsnɪŋ/ adjective making a person feel embarrassed ○ It was very embarrassing when he told everyone about my mistake.

embryo /ɪmˈbruːəʊ/ noun the first state of a living organism ○ a human embryo

emerge /ɪmˈɜːrʒ/ verb 1. to come into existence as something ○ It was only after the election that he emerged as party leader. 2. to become known ○ It soon emerged that the Prime Minister knew nothing about what was happening.

emergency /ɪˈmɛrʒənsi/ noun a dangerous situation such as a fire or an accident, where decisions have to be taken quickly ○ Phone for an ambulance — this is an emergency!

emotion /ɪˈmɛʃən/ noun a strong feeling ○ Hatred and love are two of the most powerful emotions. ○ He tried to hide his emotions when he made his speech.

emotional /ɪˈmɛʃənl/ adjective causing you to feel emotion, or showing emotion ○ Saying goodbye was an emotional time for us all. ○ The music made her feel very emotional and she started to cry.

emphasis /ˈemfəsɪs/ noun 1. the act of showing the importance of something, usually in speech ○ Don’t put too much emphasis on his age. ○ She banged the table for emphasis as she spoke. 2. how loud your voice is when you pronounce a word or phrase ○ Everyone noticed the emphasis he put on the word ‘peace’. (NOTE: The plural is emphases.)

emphasise /ˈemfəseɪz/ emphasis verb to show how important you feel something is, by saying it more loudly or slowly ○ Please emphasise that the meeting must start on time. ○ He emphasised the importance of everyone working together. ○ She kept on emphasising the same point over and over again.

empire /ˈempiər/ noun several separate countries ruled by a central government ○ We’re studying the history of the British Empire. ○ The Soviet empire covered a huge area from the Pacific Ocean to the middle of Europe.

employ /ɪmˈplɔɪ/ verb 1. to give someone regular paid work ○ He is employed as a gardener by the duke. ○ She is employed in the textile industry. 2. to use something (formal) ○ If we were to employ more up-to-date methods, would we make more money? ○ How can we best employ our free time on Sunday?

employee /ɪmˈpləʊər/ noun a person who is employed ○ The company has decided to take on twenty new employees.

employer /ɪmˈpləʊər/ noun or organisation that gives work to people and pays them ○ Her employer was a Hong Kong businessman. ○ The car factory is the biggest employer in the area.

employment /ɪmˈpləʊmənt/ noun regular paid work

empty /ˈempti/ adjective with nothing inside, or with no people present ○ When we opened it, the box was empty. ○ Take an empty pot and fill it with soil. ○ The fridge is empty — we’ll have to go out to eat. ○ The ski resorts are empty because there is no snow. (NOTE: emptier – emptiest) ■ verb to make something empty ○ She emptied the clothes out of the suitcase. ○ He emptied the bottle into the sink. ○ They emptied the contents of the petty cash box into a bag.
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<th>enable</th>
<th>110 engineer</th>
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(enable (NOTE: empties – emptying – emptied))

**enable** /enˈebəl/ verb 1. to make it possible for someone to do something. ○ The dictionary should enable you to understand English better. (NOTE: enables – enabling – enabled)

**enclose** /ɪnˈkləʊz/ verb 1. to put something inside an envelope with a letter ○ I am enclosing a copy of our current catalogue. ○ Please find our cheque enclosed herewith. 2. to put a wall or fence round an area of land ○ The garden is enclosed by high brick walls.

**enclosed** /ɪnˈkləʊzd/ adjective surrounded on all sides ○ an enclosed space

**encounter** /ɪnˈkɔntər/ verb 1. to meet someone or something ○ On the journey we encountered several amusing people. ○ I have never encountered such hospitality anywhere else.

**encourage** /ɪnˈkɑːrɪdʒ/ verb 1. to make it easier for something to happen ○ Leaving your credit cards on your desk encourages people to steal or encourages stealing. 2. to help someone to do something by giving them confidence ○ He encouraged me to apply for the job. ○ I always felt encouraged by his interest in what I was doing.

**encyclopedia** /ɪnˈsɒklaʊpɪdɪə/, *encyclopaedia* noun 1. a reference book containing articles on many subjects of human knowledge, usually presented in alphabetical order 2. a reference book containing articles on a single subject, arranged usually in alphabetical order ○ a gardening encyclopedia ○ the encyclopedia of sport

**end** /end/ noun 1. the last part of something ○ She tied the two ends of the ribbon together. ○ The telephone rang and I missed the end of the TV programme. ○ Go down to the end of the road and then turn right. ○ to come to an end to be finished ○ The work should come to an end next month. 2. the final part of a period of time ○ Can you wait until the end of the week? ○ verb when something ends, it reaches the point when it stops happening ○ The film ends with a wedding. ○ The meeting ended with everyone fighting on the floor. ○ The concert should end at about 10 o’clock. ○ The game ended in a draw. ○ in the end finally, at last ○ In the end the teacher let him go home. ○ In the end the shop had to call in the police. ○ to make ends meet to have just enough money to live on ○ I’m having trouble making ends meet.

**end up** phrasal verb to finish in a particular situation

**endeavour** /ɪnˈdɛvər/ verb to try very hard to do something (formal) ○ He endeavoured to contact her by both phone and fax. (NOTE: The US spelling is endeavor.)

**ending** /ˈɛndɪŋ/ noun the way a story finishes ○ I like films which have a happy ending. ○ He told us so much of the story that we could guess the ending.

**enemy** /ˈɛməni/ noun a person or country that is not on friendly terms with another, and may try to harm them ○ Did your husband have many enemies? (NOTE: The plural is enemies.)

**energetic** /ˈɛnərədʒɪk/ adjective active and lively

**energy** /ˈenədʒi/ noun 1. the force or strength of a person ○ He used up a lot of energy rushing around doing the Christmas shopping. ○ She put all her energies into her art gallery. 2. a power which makes something work ○ the use of atomic energy or nuclear energy to make electricity ○ We try to save energy by switching off the lights when the rooms are empty.

**engine** /ˈɛndʒɪn/ noun 1. a machine which powers or drives something ○ The car may need a new engine. I’m afraid. ○ Early industrial equipment was powered by steam engines. 2. a vehicle which pulls a train ○ The engine broke down and the train was stuck in the tunnel.

**engineer** /ˈɛnɡɪnɪər/ noun 1. a person who looks after and repairs technical equipment ○ There are not enough telephone engineers in the area. ○ The photocopier’s broken down again – we’ll have to call the engineer. 2. a person whose job is to design mechanical, electrical or industrial equipment
enjoy /ɪ'nˈdʒɔɪ/ verb to get pleasure from something ○ Have you enjoyed the holiday so far? ○ When he asked them if they had enjoyed the film they all answered ‘no’. ○ She doesn’t enjoy sailing because it make her seasick.

enhance /ɪnˈhɑːns/ verb to increase the value or power of something ○ Slot in this new memory board to enhance your computer memory. ○ He took drugs to enhance his performance as an athlete.

enjoyable /ɪnˈdʒɔɪəb(ə)l/ adjective giving pleasure

enjoyment /ɪnˈdʒɔɪmənt/ noun pleasure

enlarge /ɪnˈlɑːdʒ/ verb to make something bigger ○ Could you enlarge this photograph?

enormous /ɪnˈnɔrmos/ adjective of an extremely large size ○ The ballroom is absolutely enormous. ○ He ate an enormous lunch.

enormously /ɪnˈnɔrmosli/ adverb very much

enough /ɪnˈʃʊf/ adjective as much as is needed ○ Have you got enough money for your fare or to pay your fare? ○ There isn’t enough light to take photographs. ○ pronoun as much of something as is needed ○ I had £20 in my purse to pay the taxi, but it wasn’t enough. ○ Have you all had enough to eat? ○ adverb as much as is needed ○ This box isn’t big enough for all these books. ○ He doesn’t work fast enough.

ensure /ɪnˈʃʊə/ verb to make sure of something ○ When taking a shower, please ensure that the shower curtain is inside the bath. (NOTE: ensures – ensuring – ensured)

enter /ˈɛntər/ verb 1. to go into or to come into a place ○ He took off his hat as he entered the church. ○ Did they stamp your passport when you entered the country? ○ 2. to decide to take part in a race or competition ○ She has entered the 2,000 metres. ○ 3. to write information on a book or a form, or to type information into a computer system ○ We will just enter your name and address on the computer. ○ noun the key on a keyboard which you press when you have finished keying something, or when you want to start a new line ○ To log on to the system, type your password and press enter. ○ entrance, entry

entertain /ˌentərˈteɪn/ verb 1. to perform, e.g. by telling stories to people or making them laugh ○ He entertained us with stories of his life in the army. ○ The tourists were entertained by the local dance troupe. ○ 2. to have someone as a guest and offer them a meal and drinks,
**entertainer** /entəˈtɛrnər/ noun a person who entertains people, especially as a job

**entertainment** /entəˈtɛrnənt/ noun things such as films and shows that people enjoy watching. ◇ She sang for their entertainment. ◇ There’s not much entertainment in the village – the nearest cinema is 25km away.

**enthusiasm** /ɪnˈθəziəzɪm/ noun great interest and liking. ◇ We succeeded, thanks to the enthusiasm and hard work of a small group of members. ◇ She showed a lot of enthusiasm for our new project.

**enthusiastic** /ɪnˈθəzɪstɪk/ adjective showing great interest and approval. ◇ The editor was very enthusiastic about my book. ◇ There were enthusiastic cheers at the end of the performance.

**entire** /ɪnˈtɜːr/ adjective whole. ◇ We spent the entire day gardening. ◇ The entire cast came on the stage and bowed to the audience.

**entirely** /ɪnˈtɜːrli/ adverb completely. ◇ I agree with you entirely. ◇ This is an entirely separate problem.

**entrance** /ˈentrəns/ noun a door for going in. ◇ She was sitting at the entrance to the museum. ◇ Let’s meet at the side entrance, near the café.

**entrant** /ˈentrənt/ noun a person who takes part in a race, examination or competition. ◇ There are over a thousand entrants for the race.

**entry** /ˈentri/ noun 1. the act of going into a place. ◇ The sign on the door said ‘No Entry’. 2. the door or opening where you go into a place. ◇ The entry to the cave was blocked by rocks. 3. a piece of information in such as a dictionary, or in a computer system. ◇ She looked up the entry on ‘roses’ in the gardening encyclopedia.

**envelope** /ˈenvələʊp/ noun a folded paper cover for sending letters in. ◇ She wrote the address on the envelope and sealed it. ◇ She wrote down all the information on the back of an envelope.

**equipment** /ˈkwɪpmənt/ noun all the things such as tools, arms and machines...
error /'erər/ noun something that is wrong, especially a mistake in writing or speaking. ○ There isn’t a single error in the whole document. ○ The waiter made an error in calculating the bill.

erupt /'ɜːrp/ verb (of a volcano) to throw out fire and other very hot substances. ○ The volcano last erupted in 1968.

escape /'eskəp/ noun the act of getting away from prison or from a difficult situation. ○ There were three escapes from this jail last year. ○ A weekend by the sea was a wonderful escape from the office.

especially /'espektli/ adverb 1. used for showing that something is the case to a great degree. ○ This suitcase is especially heavy. 2. used for showing that something is more important or true. ○ She does get tired, especially on school days.

essay /'esər/ noun a piece of writing on a specific subject. ○ a collection of the writer’s most famous essays. ○ For our homework, we have to write an essay on pollution.

essential /'esnəʃəl/ adjective which is very important or which you must have. ○ You can survive without food for some time, but water is essential. ○ It is essential that we get the delivery on time.

estate /'estet/ noun 1. a large area of land belonging to one owner. ○ He owns a 250-acre estate in Norfolk. 2. a group of houses on one piece of land, usually all built at the same time.

establishment /'estæblɪ'ment/ noun 1. the act of creating something. ○ He helped them with the establishment of the local drama society. (NOTE: no plural in this sense) 2. a business; an organisation. ○ It’s an establishment which imports radios from China. ○ He runs an important teaching establishment.

Establishment, the /'estæblɪ'ment/ noun the most important people in society, especially those who are in authority. ○ He spent a lot of his life fighting against the Establishment.

Europe /'jʊərəp/ proper noun 1. the continent of Europe, the part of the world to the west of Asia, extending
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**ex-**

○ His evil intentions were evident as soon as he locked the door.

**exact** /ekst/ *adjective* completely accurate, with no more or no less ○ What is the exact time of arrival? ○ Could you repeat the exact words she used? ○ The salesgirl asked me if I had the exact sum, since she had no change.

**exactly** /ekstli/ *adverb* not more, not less ○ That comes to exactly ten dollars and fifty cents. ○ The time is exactly 16.24.

**exaggerate** /eksərət/ *verb* to make things seem, e.g. worse, better, bigger than they really are ○ The wide black belt exaggerates her small waist. ○ She exaggerated the importance of my contribution.

**exam** /ɪksəm/ *noun* same as examination ○ The exam was very difficult – half the students failed. ○ She passed all her exams.

**examination** /ɪksəˈmeɪʃən/ *noun* 1. an occasion on which someone looks at something to see if it works properly, or to see if something is wrong ○ He had to have an X-ray examination. ○ The examination of the car showed that its brakes were faulty. 2. a written or spoken test ○ The examination was very difficult – half the students failed. ○ He did badly in his English examination. ○ She came first in the final examination for the course. (NOTE: often shortened to exam in this sense)

**examine** /ɪksəm/ *verb* 1. to look carefully at something to see what is in it, or what it is like ○ The doctor examined her throat. ○ We will have to examine the shop’s scales to see if they show the correct weight. ○ The customs officials wanted to examine the inside of the car. ○ The water samples were examined in the laboratory. 2. to test a student ○ They examined everyone in mathematics and computer skills.

**examiner** /ɪksəˈmənər/ *noun* a person who conducts an exam

**example** /ɪgˈzæmpl/ *noun* something chosen to show something ○ This is a good example of French architecture of the eleventh century. ○ to set an example to do things well or properly yourself, so that other people can copy you ○ He sets everyone a good example by getting into the office before 8.00 every morning. ○ to make an example of someone to punish someone so that others will learn not to do what that person did ○ Her teacher made an example of her by making her miss the class trip.

**exceed** /ɪksəd/ *verb* to go beyond something ○ The car was exceeding the speed limit. ○ Our expenses have exceeded our income for the first time. ○ Did the UN troops exceed their mandate?

**excellent** /eksələnt/ *adjective* very good ○ We had an excellent meal in a Chinese restaurant. ○ Her handwriting is excellent – it is much clearer than mine.

**except** /ɪksəpt/ *preposition* not including ○ She’s allowed to eat anything except milk products. ○ Everyone was sick on the boat, except (for) me. ○ VAT is levied on all goods except books, newspapers, food and children’s clothes. ○ conjunction other than; apart from ○ He doesn’t do anything except sit and watch football on the TV ○ Everything went well, except that James was sick. ○ Everyone enjoyed the birthday party, except (that) there wasn’t enough to eat. (NOTE: [all senses] Do not confuse with accept.)

**exception** /ɪkˈsepʃən/ *noun* something that is not included ○ All the students failed, with one exception. ○ Are there any exceptions to the rule?

**exceptionally** /ɪkˈsepʃənəl/ *adverb* to a very great degree, often so great as to be surprising

**exchange** /iksˈtʃeɪndʒ/ *verb* to give one thing and to get another thing back ○ The footballers from the two teams exchanged shirts at the end of the match. ○ noun the act of giving one thing for another ○ the exchange of rings during the wedding ceremony
excited /ˈsætəstɪd/ adjective lively and happy because you think something good is going to happen.  ○ She's excited at or by the thought of going on holiday.
○ The children are excited because it's the Christmas holidays.  ○ What's everyone so excited about?  ○ It was lovely to see the children's happy and excited faces.

excitement /ˈsætəmənt/ noun the feeling of being excited  ○ What's all the excitement about?  ○ The children are always in a state of excitement before the holidays.

exciting /ˈsætɪŋ/ adjective 1. making you feel excited  ○ The news about the house is really exciting.
2. (of, e.g. a film or an experience) full of activity, sometimes making you a little scared because you do not know what is going to happen.  ○ I couldn't sleep after watching an exciting film on TV.

exclaim /ˈsklɛəm/ verb to say something loudly and suddenly

exclude /ˈskluːzd/ verb not to include someone or something  ○ Damage by fire is excluded from the insurance policy.
○ Don't exclude his name from your list.

excuse1 /ˈskjuːz/ noun a reason given for doing something wrong, or for not doing what was expected.  ○ His excuse for not coming was that he forgot the date.

excuse2 /ˈskjuːz/ verb to forgive someone for making a small mistake  ○ Please excuse my arriving late like this.

execute /ˈekstrəkʃuːz/ verb 1. to kill someone as a punishment.  ○ The government's political enemies were executed.
2. to do something that has been planned or agreed (formal)  ○ As part of the test, drivers are asked to execute an emergency stop.
3. in computing, to carry out instructions  ○ Press ENTER to execute the program.

exercise /ˈeksəsərəz/ noun practice in using physical or mental powers.  ○ She does her piano exercises every morning.
○ to take exercise to do physical movements, like walking or running, in order to keep fit.  ○ You should take some exercise every day if you want to lose weight.

exercise book /ˈeksəsərəz bʊk/ noun a notebook with lines on each page for writing school work in

exhausted /ˈɛkstrəstɪd/ adjective very tired.  ○ I'm exhausted after running three miles.
○ They staggered back home very late, with three exhausted children.

exhibition /ˈeksəbɪʃn/ noun a public show of things such as paintings or flowers.  ○ The exhibition is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
○ We stood in line for half an hour waiting to get into the Picasso exhibition.

exist /ɪɡˈzɪst/ verb to be real or present  ○ When I was a child, colour TV didn't exist.
○ I don't believe the document exists – I think it has been burnt.

existence /ɪɡˈzɪstəns/ noun the state of being a real thing: life.  ○ Is there anything which proves the existence of life on Mars?  ○ They lived a miserable existence in a little coal mining town.

exit /ɪɡˈzɪt/ noun a way out of a building.  ○ The customers all rushed towards the exits when the fire alarm rang.

expand /ˈekspænd/ verb to increase the size or extent of something.  ○ We have plans to expand our business.

expect /ɪkˈspekt/ verb 1. to think or to hope that something is going to happen  ○ We expect him to arrive at any moment or he is expected at any moment.
2. to think or guess that something is the case.  ○ I expect you are tired after your long train journey.
3. to think that it is right that someone should do something.  ○ He expects me to do all the housework.
4. to be waiting for someone.  ○ I can't talk for long – we're expecting visitors.

expectation /ɪkˈspektəʃn/ noun hope; a feeling that something will happen.  ○ She lived up to all our expectations.
○ We thought our team would do
expected  117  export

well, but in the end they exceeded all our expectations.

expected /‘ɪkˈspɛktɪd/ adjective 1. which you think or hope will happen 2. due to arrive ○ Our guests are expected at 10 o’clock.

expedition /,ekˈspərdʒ(ə)n/ noun a journey to explore a place ○ He set off on an expedition to the South Pole.

expense /ɪkˈspens/ noun an amount of money that you have to pay ○ Send your furniture to Australia by sea – it would be much too expensive by air.

experience /ɪkˈspɛriəns/ noun 1. knowledge obtained by working or living in various situations ○ I have no experience of travelling in the desert. ○ You must write down the full details of your past experience in your CV. ○ Some experience of selling is required for this job. (NOTE: no plural in this sense) 2. something that happens to you ○ Going to the top of the Eiffel Tower was a wonderful experience. ○ He wrote a book about his experiences in the desert. ○ verb to live through something ○ I’m surprised she’s so cheerful after all she experienced in hospital. ○ I have experienced a great deal of pleasure and frustration in my career. ○ He is experiencing sharp pains in his tooth.

experienced /ɪkˈspərɪənst/ adjective good at something because you have learnt a lot from particular experiences you have had ○ She’s a very experienced doctor. ○ He’s the most experienced member of our staff. ○ The police are experienced in crowd control.

experiment¹ /ɪkˈsperɪmənt/ noun a scientific test; a way of finding out about something ○ to carry out scientific experiments ○ We’re offering our customers free samples as an experiment.

experiment² /ɪkˈsperɪmənt/ verb to carry out a scientific test ○ They are experimenting with a new treatment for asthma. ○ The laboratory does not experiment on live animals.

expert /ˈekspərt/ adjective 1. knowing a lot about a subject ○ They can give you expert advice on DIY. 2. expert at doing something very good at doing something ○ I’m not very expert at making pastry. □ noun 1. a person who knows a great deal about a subject ○ a leading expert in tropical medicine or on tropical diseases ○ A rose expert was the judge at the flower show. 2. a person who is very good at doing something ○ an expert plumber ○ He’s an expert at getting the children to go to bed.

explain /ɪkˈsplɛn/ verb 1. to give reasons for something ○ Can you explain why the weather is cold in winter and warm in summer? 2. to make something clear ○ He tried to explain the new pension scheme to the staff. ○ She explained what had happened, but the manager still thought she had tried to steal the watch.

explanation /,ekˈspləˈneɪʃ(ə)n/ noun a reason for something ○ The police officer asked him for an explanation of why the stolen car was in his garage. ○ The company has given no explanation for the change of plan.

explode /ɪkˈspləʊd/ verb (of bombs, etc.) to blow up ○ A bomb exploded in a crowded train.

explore /ɪkˈsplɔːr/ verb to travel and discover place and things that you have not seen before ○ We spent our holidays exploring Holland by canal.

explosion /ɪkˈspləʊʒ(ə)n/ noun an occasion on which something such as a bomb explodes ○ Several explosions were heard during the night as the army occupied the city.

explosive /ɪkˈspləʊsɪv/ noun a substance used for destroying things by making them explode ○ Tests revealed traces of explosive on his hands. ○ The box contained explosives. ○ Police explosives experts defused the bomb.

export¹ /ˈekspɔːt/ noun the business of selling products in other countries ○
export

They make cars for export. ○ There is a big export trade in wine. ■ a product sent to a foreign country to be sold ○ The country’s major export is tea. ○ Exports to Africa have increased by 25%.

export2 /ɪkˈsɔːpt/ verb to send goods to a foreign country for sale ○ The company exports half of what it produces.

express /ɪkˈspres/ verb to show thoughts or feelings in words, pictures or actions ○ He expressed his gratitude in a short speech. ○ His paintings express his inner thoughts. ○ His grief was expressed in fierce anger and constant activity. ■ noun a fast train ○ We took the express from London to Glasgow.

expression /ɪkˈspreʃən/ noun 1. a word, or group of words ○ 'Until the cows come home' is an expression which means 'for a very long time'. 2. a look on a person’s face which shows a feeling ○ His expression showed how miserable he was. ○ Everyone noticed the expression of surprise on her face. 3. the act of expressing thoughts and feelings

extend /ɪkˈstend/ verb 1. to stretch something out ○ She extended both arms in welcome. 2. to cover a particular area of land ○ The grounds of the house extend over two hectares. 3. to make something longer or bigger ○ We are planning to extend our garden. ○ The company has extended my contract for another two years.

extension /ɪkˈstenʃən/ noun 1. the act of extending something ○ My visa has expired, so I have applied for an extension. 2. a telephone in an office which is connected to the company’s main line ○ Can you get me extension 21? ○ The manager is on extension 23.

extensive /ɪkˈstenʃəns/ adjective covering a large area or amount ○ The grounds of the house are very extensive. ○ The church roof needs extensive repair work.

extent /ɪkˈstent/ noun the degree, size or area of something ○ The extent of the earthquake damage was only revealed later. ○ He opened up the map to its full extent.

eye

external /ɪkˈstɪrn(ə)/ adjective on the outside ○ The external walls of the house are quite solid. ○ Her injuries were all external.

extinct /ɪkˈstɪŋkt/ adjective 1. (of a type of animal or plant) no longer in existence, because all of the same kind have died ○ These birds are in danger of becoming extinct. 2. (of a volcano) no longer active ○ The mountain is an extinct volcano.

extra /ˈekstrə/ adjective more than usual; additional ○ We need an extra four teachers or four extra teachers for this course. ○ The charge for delivery is extra. ○ Staff get extra pay for working on Sundays.

extraordinarily /ɪkˈstrədənərɪli/ adverb extremely ○ Her action was extraordinarily brave.

extraordinary /ɪkˈstrədərɪli/ adjective 1. very great ○ The device is made to withstand extreme cold. ○ He showed extreme reluctance to get involved. 2. very unusual ○ It’s extraordinary weather for June.

extreme /ɪkˈstrɪm/ adjective 1. very great ○ The device is made to withstand extreme cold. ○ He showed extreme reluctance to get involved. 2. considered unreasonable by some people ○ He holds extreme views.

extremely /ɪkˈstrɪmli/ adverb to a very great degree ○ It was extremely hot in August. ○ The film is extremely long, and some people left before the end. ○ It is extremely difficult to spend less than $50.00 a day on meals in New York.

eye /aɪ/ noun 1. the organ in the head which you see with ○ He has brown eyes. ○ Close your eyes and count to ten while we all hide. ○ I’ve got a bit of dust in my eye. 2. a small hole in the end of a needle, through which the thread goes ○ to catch someone’s eye to look at someone who is looking at you ○ She caught his eye and nodded towards the door. ○ to keep an eye on someone or something to watch someone or something carefully to see that it is safe ○ Can you keep an eye on the house while we are away? ○ to keep an eye out for someone or something to
eyebrow /ˈaɪbrəʊ/ noun the line of hair above each of your eyes

eyesight /ˈaɪsaɪt/ noun the ability to see

eyelash /ˈeɪlaʃ/ noun one of the hairs growing round the edges of your eyes (NOTE: The plural is *eyelashes*.)

eyelid /ˈaɪlaɪd/ noun a piece of skin which covers the eye
F

f /f/, F noun the sixth letter of the alphabet, between E and G.
fabric /ˈfæbrɪk/ noun cloth used for making things such as clothes and curtains. The curtains are made of an expensive fabric.
fabrication /ˈfæbrɪkeɪʃən/ noun an invented story that is not true. The newspaper story was a complete fabrication from start to finish.

fact /fækt/ noun 1. something such as a piece of information that is true. He faced up to the fact that he wasn’t fit enough for the race. Did you check all the facts before you wrote the article? 2. in fact, in actual fact really; the truth is that he told the police he had seen a man steal a car but in fact he made the whole story up. 3. It rained a lot last month – in fact it rained all month. as a matter of fact actually; used for saying what is really true, especially when it is surprising. Have you seen John recently? – as a matter of fact I met him yesterday.
factor /ˈfæktər/ noun 1. a thing which has influence or importance. The key factor is the price. The crucial factor for the success of the village fair is the weather. 2. one of the numbers which multiplied together produce a certain other number when multiplied together. Four and two are factors of eight.

factory /ˈfæktəri/ noun a large building where things are made in large quantities using machines. She works in a shoe factory. He owns a furniture factory. The factory makes computer terminals. (NOTE: The plural is factories.)

fade /feɪd/ verb 1. to lose colour. The more you wash your jeans, the more they’ll fade. This teeshirt has faded in the sun. 2. to become less bright or light. As the light faded, bats came out in the garden. The light from the torch began to fade as the batteries ran out. The islands faded away into the distance. 3. to become less noisy. The sound of the music faded away.

fail /feɪl/ verb 1. not to succeed. The examination was very difficult – half the students failed. He passed in maths, but failed his English exam. She failed in her attempt to become an MP. 2. not to do something. The car failed to stop at the red light. She failed to notify the tax office of her change of address. 3. not to work properly. The brakes failed and he couldn’t stop the car. If all else fails if you can’t do anything else. 4. If all else fails you can always borrow my car.

failure /ˈfeɪljər/ noun 1. a situation in which something stops working. The accident was caused by brake failure. The failure of the plane’s engine caused the crash. 2. an occasion on a person or
faithful

faithful

faith

fairy

fairy

fairness

fairly

fair

faint

a failure.

We could just see the faint outline of a man in the fog.

They could hear a faint tapping under the wreckage.

verb to become unconscious for a short time

She fainted when she saw the blood.

fair /feər/ adjective 1. (of hair or skin)

light-coloured

Her hair is quite fair.

Those with fair skin should use a strong sun cream.

right; giving someone what they deserve

We are going to the car fair tomorrow.

NOTE: Do not confuse with fare.

adverb 1. in a way that is right; giving people what they deserve

She complained that she had not been treated fairly in the interview.

to some degree

I’m fairly certain I have seen this film before.

She had been working there a fairly short time.

The hotel is fairly close to the centre of town.

The order of words for fairly and quite is different: He’s a fairly good worker but He’s quite a good worker.

noun a tendency or ability to do things in a fair way

Everyone acknowledged her fairness in dealing with staff complaints.

noun a small imaginary creature who can perform magic (NOTE: The plural is fairies.)

noun 1. belief or trust

I don’t have much faith in these new teaching methods.

2. a religious belief

We must respect people of other faiths.

adjective (of a person or an animal)

trusting or loyal

his faithful old dog

We must be faithful to father’s last wishes.

noun something which is made or designed to look like something else that is, e.g. more valuable

That picture isn’t by Picasso, it’s a fake.

noun not real

She was wearing a fake fur coat.

verb to drop to a lower level

Snow fell all night.

The pound has fallen against the dollar.

She fell down the stairs.

Did he fall into the river or did someone push him? (NOTE: falls – falling – fell /feəl/ – has fallen)

noun 1. the process of going to a lower level

a welcome fall in the price of oil

the fall in the exchange rate

2. the act of losing your balance

He had a fall and hurt his back.

She had a bad fall while skiing.

verb to do or use something only after all other things have failed

The number of customers starts to fall off after 4 o’clock.

verb to become fewer

The customers start to fall off after 4 o’clock.

verb to drop to the ground

She fell down and hurt her knee.

(of a building) to become broken down through age

The place has been deserted for so long it’s falling down.

verb to become fewer

The number of customers starts to fall off after 4 o’clock.

verb to drop to the ground after having been in something

We put cushions on the floor next to the bed in case she fell out.

noun a set of machines for riding on and stalls where you can win things, set up in one place for a short time

The fair is coming to the village.

noun a group of machines for riding on and stalls where you can win things, set up in one place for a short time

The fair is coming to the village.

noun

Easter Bank Holiday.

noun

fair for selling and advertising goods

We are going to the car fair tomorrow.

NOTE: Do not confuse with fare.
familiar /ˈfæm(ə)lɪ/ adjective 1. heard or seen before; that you know 2. The dog wagged its tail as it heard its master’s familiar voice at the door. 3. He looked round the room, and saw a couple of familiar faces.

family /ˈfeɪm(ə)li/ noun 1. a group of people who are related to each other, especially mother, father and children 2. The Jones family are going on holiday to Spain. 3. He grew up in a big family.

fan /fæn/ noun 1. a piece of equipment for moving air to make people or things cooler 2. an enthusiastic supporter of something or someone, e.g. a team or a pop group 3. There was a crowd of fans waiting for him outside the theatre.

fancy /ˈfænsi/ verb 1. to want to have something (informal) 2. to like someone in a sexual way 3. He farms dairy cattle

fantastic /ˈfæntæstık/ adjective 1. wonderful 2. We had a fantastic time on holiday.

fantasy /ˈfæntəsɪ/ noun 1. an invented story 2. Her story of meeting a rich man in Paris was pure fantasy.

far /fɑ/ adjective 1. a certain distance away 2. The railway station is far from here. 3. How far away is Paris from London? 4. The road was blocked by cars as far as we could see.

famous /ˈfeɪməs/ adjective 1. known to many people, especially most people in a place or country 2. He’s a famous footballer. 3. This tea shop is famous for its cakes.

fare /feə/ noun 1. a price which you have to pay for a journey 2. Rail fares have been increased by 10%. 3. The tourist-class fare is much less than the first class one. 4. If you walk to work, you will save £5 a week on bus fares.

farcical /ˈfɑrkəl/ adjective (of an event) at which you say goodbye 1. We gave a farewell party for our neighbours who were going to live in Canada.

fashion /ˈfeʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. the most popular style at a particular time 2. It was the fashion then to wear your hair very short. 3. She always follows fashion.
fat /fæt/ adjective having too much flesh or weighing too much  ○ Two fat men got out of the little white car.  ○ You’ll have to eat less – you’re getting too fat.  ○ He’s fatter than me.

dad /fat/ noun a part of meat which is yellowish-white  ○ If you don’t like the fat, cut it off.

fatal /fæt(ə)l/ adjective which causes death  ○ There were three fatal accidents on this road last year.

father /ˈfɑːðər/ noun a man who has a son or daughter  ○ Ask your father if he will lend you his car.  ○ She is coming to tea with her mother and father.

faucet /ˈfaʊsɛt/ noun US an object which, when you twist it, lets liquid or gas come out

fault /fɔːlt/ noun 1. the fact of making a mistake or of being to blame for something going wrong  ○ It isn’t my fault if there’s nothing in the fridge.  ○ It’s all your fault – if you hadn’t stayed in bed all morning we would be at the seaside by now. 2. an instance of something not working properly  ○ The engineers are trying to mend an electrical fault. 3. a mistake in serving someone who is treated better than other people by a particular person  ○ She was always her father’s favourite.

favor /ˈfeɪvər/ noun, verb US spelling of favour

favourable /ˈfeɪvərəbl/ adjective US spelling of favourable

favorite /ˈfeɪvərɪt/ noun, adjective US spelling of favourite

favour /ˈfeɪvər/ noun 1. a friendly act done to help someone  ○ Can I ask a favour – will you look after my bike while I’m in the post office? 2. approval or popularity  ○ She tried to win the favour of the committee.  ○ verb, to like or prefer something  ○ The managers favour moving to a bigger office. 2. to make things easier for someone  ○ The conditions favour Australian bowlers.

fashionable /ˈfæʃənəb(ə)l/ adjective good

favourite /ˈfeɪvərɪt/ adjective which you like best  ○ Which is your favourite TV programme? 1. something or someone you like best  ○ Which ice cream is your favourite?  ○ This game is a favourite with the children.  ○ The singer was a favourite in the fifties. 2. someone who is treated better than other people by a particular person  ○ She was always her father’s favourite.

fax /fæks/ noun a copy of a document or picture sent to someone using telephone lines  ○ Post it to me, or send a fax.  ○ Can you confirm the booking by fax?  ○ verb to send a document or picture by telephone  ○ I will fax the design to you.
fear /fɪər/ noun the feeling of being afraid ○ Fear of the dark is common in small children. ○ She has no fear of heights. ■ verb to be afraid of something (formal) ○ What do you fear most?

feast /fɛst/ noun 1. a very large meal for a group of people, especially one eaten to celebrate a special occasion 2. a special religious day ○ Today is the Feast of St Nicholas.

feather /'fɛðər/ noun one of many light soft parts which cover a bird’s body

feature /'fiːtʃər/ noun 1. a part of the face such as the nose or mouth ○ His unusual features make him easy to recognize. 2. an important part or aspect of something ○ The main feature of the castle is its huge tower. 3. an important story or article in a TV news programme or in a newspaper ○ a feature on nuclear power ○ Did you see the feature on St Petersburg? ■ verb 1. to have someone as the main performer of a film, a TV programme or a play ○ The film featured Charlie Chaplin as the tramp. ○ The circus features Russian clowns. 2. to have something as the most important part ○ The tour features a visit to the Valley of the Kings. ○ The next programme will feature a discussion between environmental experts. 3. to appear as the main actor in, or as the subject of a film or a TV programme ○ She has featured in many TV series.

February /'fjuːbrærɪ/ noun the second month of the year, between January and March ○ My birthday is in February. ○ He died on February 17th. ○ We are moving to new offices next February. (NOTE: February 17th: say 'the seventeenth of February' or 'February the seventeenth', or in US English 'February seventeenth'.)

fed /fɛd/ past tense and past participle of feed

federal /'fedərəl/ adjective 1. relating to the central government of the United States ○ Most federal offices are in Washington. ○ Federal law is more important than state law. 2. relating to a system where a group of states exist under a central government ○ the former Federal Republic of Germany

fed up /fɛd ˈʌp/ adjective feeling bored and unhappy (informal)

fee /fɪ/ noun money paid to someone such as a doctor or lawyer for work done ○ Private school fees are very high. ○ The lawyer’s fee for two days’ work was more than I earn in a month!

feeble /ˈfiːbl(ə)/ adjective 1. physically weak, especially because of illness or age ○ He gave a feeble wave with his hand. ○ The voice on the phone sounded feeble. (NOTE: feebler – feeblest) 2. not strong or able to be seen or heard well ○ She replied in a feeble voice.

feed /fɪd/ verb 1. to give food to a person or an animal ○ I’d better just feed the baby before we go out. ○ Could you feed the cat while we’re away? 2. (of a baby or young animal) to take milk from its mother ○ Please don’t disturb the baby while she’s feeding. (NOTE: feeds – feeding – fed /fɛd/ – has fed)

feedback /ˈfɪdbæk/ noun information or comments about something which has been done

feel /fɪl/ verb 1. to touch something, usually with your fingers ○ Feel how soft the bed is. 2. to seem soft, cold, etc., when touched ○ The bed feels hard. ○ The stone floor felt cold. 3. to experience something with your body or mind ○ Did you feel the table move? ○ I felt the lift go down suddenly. ○ Do you feel warmer now that you’ve had a cup of tea? ○ They felt happy when they saw that all was well. ○ By twelve o’clock she was feeling hungry. (NOTE: feels – feeling – felt /fɛlt/ – has felt)

feel for phrasal verb to be sympathetic towards someone

feel up to phrasal verb to be strong or well enough to do something

feeling /ˈfɪlɪŋ/ noun something which you think you know ○ I had a feeling that this strange man knew who I was. ■ feelings someone’s emotions ○ I didn’t want to hurt her feelings.
### fever

**Definition:** A state in which the body’s temperature is higher than normal. 

**Example:** You must stay in bed until the fever goes down.

### few

**Definition:** Not many. 

**Example:** She has very few friends at work.

### fell

**Definition:** Past tense of fall.

**Example:** We go to fewer concerts than last year.

### fellow

**Definition:** A person who belongs to the same group. 

**Example:** I was OK on the boat, but several of my fellow passengers were sick.

### felt

**Definition:** A thick material made of wool fibres pressed together. 

**Example:** She has very few friends at work.

### female

**Definition:** Relating to the sex of an animal, insect or bird which gives birth to young or produces eggs. 

**Example:** A female kitten.

### fence

**Definition:** A type of wall made of wood or wire, used to keep people or animals in or out of a place. 

**Example:** The builders put up a fence round the construction site.

### ferocious

**Definition:** Wild and angry. 

**Example:** A ferocious dog.

### ferry

**Definition:** A boat which carries cars and trucks or people across a stretch of water. 

**Example:** We are going to take the night ferry to Belgium.

### festival

**Definition:** A religious celebration which is celebrated at the same time each year and is usually a public holiday. 

**Example:** The tour will visit Hong Kong for the Lantern Festival.

### fetch

**Definition:** To go to a place and bring someone or something back. 

**Example:** It’s your turn to fetch the children from school.

### fibre

**Definition:** Thin threads in foods such as vegetables and bread, which cannot be digested, but which helps food to pass through your body. 

**Example:** You need to eat more fibre.

### fiction

**Definition:** Fiction writers such as Graham Greene. 

**Example:** To find the latest novels you must look in the fiction section of the library. (NOTE: no plural)

### field

**Definition:** A piece of ground on a farm, used for keeping animals or growing crops. 

**Example:** The sheep are in the field.

### fierce

**Definition:** Very angry and likely to attack. 

**Example:** Watch out – that dog looks fierce.

### fifteenth

**Definition:** Part of a series. 

**Example:** The train leaves at nine fifteen (9.15).

### fifth

**Definition:** One part of five equal parts. 

**Example:** There are fifteen players in a rugby team.

### fiftieth

**Definition:** One part of five equal parts. 

**Example:** June the fifteenth (July 15th).

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<td>They spent the evening in the feminine bathroom.</td>
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number fifty in a series  ○ He’s fiftieth on the waiting list.

fifty /ˈfɪfti/ noun the number 50  ○ My mother made fifty pots of jam.  ○ He’s fifty (years old).

fight /faɪt/ noun 1. an occasion on which people try to hurt each other or knock each other down  ○ He got into a fight with boys who were bigger than him.  ○ Fights broke out between the demonstrators and the police. 2. a situation in which people do everything they can to stop something from happening  ○ a fight against the new developments   ○ verb 1. to be involved in a situation in which people try to hurt each other or knock each other down  ○ Rival gangs fought in the street. 2. to do everything you can try to stop something from happening  ○ We are committed to fighting crime.  ○ Doctors are fighting to control the disease. (NOTE: fights – fighting – fought)

figure /ˈfɪɡə/ noun 1. a written number, e.g. 35  ○ I can’t read the figure on the order – is it 250?  ○ He added up the figures on the bill.  ○ Cheques have to be made out in both words and figures.   ○ double, single 2. the shape of a person  ○ the figures at the front of the painting  ○ We could see some figures through the mist.   ○ verb especially US to consider or think something  ○ I figure the costs will be high.  ○ We figured that you’d be late because of the show.  ○ Had you figured on being there before two o’clock? figure out phrasal verb to try to think of an answer to a problem  ○ Try to figure out the answer yourself, instead of asking someone else.

file /faɪl/ noun 1. a metal tool used for making rough surfaces smooth  ○ Use a file to round off the edges of the metal. 2. a container similar to an envelope, used for keeping documents in  ○ When you have finished with the papers, put them back in the file.  ○ The police have a file on him. 3. a set of information held in a computer  ○ Type the name of the file and then press ‘enter’.

fill /fɪl/ verb to make something full; to become full  ○ He filled the bottle with water.  ○ She was filling the boxes with presents.  ○ The bucket filled slowly.

fill out phrasal verb to write in all the empty spaces on a form  ○ Could you please fill out this form?

finance /ˈfænəns/ noun money, especially money which belongs to the public or to a company  ○ How are you going to raise the finance for the project?  ○ My finances are in a poor state at the moment.  ○ verb to provide money for something  ○ How are you going to finance your course at university if you
Financial

don’t have a grant? ○ The redevelopment of the city centre is being financed locally.
financial /'faɪnə(n)/ adj adjective relating to money ○ What is our financial position? ○ The company has got into financial difficulties.
find /faind/ verb 1. to see where something hidden or lost is after looking for it ○ I found a £2 coin behind the sofa. ○ Did she find the book she was looking for? 2. to discover something which was not known before ○ No one has found a cure for the common cold yet. (NOTE: finds – finding – found /fəʊnd/)
find out phrasal verb to discover information ○ I found out something very interesting last night. ○ Where can I find out about my family’s history?
fine /fain/ adjective 1. (of the weather) dry and sunny ○ We’ll go for a walk tomorrow if the weather stays fine. ○ Let’s hope it’s fine for the village fair next week. 2. well; healthy ○ I was ill in bed yesterday, but today I’m feeling fine. 3. with no problems ○ How are things at home? – Fine! 4. acceptable ○ It’s fine to wear casual clothes for this meeting. 5. very thin or very small ○ Use a sharp pencil if you want to draw fine lines. ○ I can’t read the notice – the print is too fine. ■ verb satisfactorily or well ○ It’s working fine. ■ noun money which you have to pay as a punishment for having done something wrong ○ I had to pay a £25 fine for parking in a No Parking area. ■ verb to make someone pay money as a punishment for having done something wrong ○ He was fined £25 for parking on double yellow lines.
finger /'fɪŋər/ noun 1. one of the parts at the end of your hand, sometimes not including the thumb ○ He wears a ring on his little finger. ○ He pressed the button with his finger. 2. one of the parts of a glove that cover the fingers ○ I must mend my glove – there’s a hole in one of the fingers. ○ Gloves without fingers are called ‘mittens’. 3. a piece of food shaped like a finger ○ a box of chocolate fingers
fingernail /'fɪŋənɔɪl/ noun the hard thin part covering the end of a finger

Finish

verb 1. to do something completely ○ Haven’t you finished your homework yet? ○ Tell me when you’ve finished reading the paper. ○ You can’t go out until you’ve finished doing the washing up. 2. to come to an end ○ The game will finish at about four o’clock.
finishes /fɪnɪʃɪz/ verb to be somewhere in the end ○ We got lost and finished up miles from our hotel. 2. to eat something completely ○ You must finish up all your vegetables.

Fire

fir /fɑː/ noun ○ fir tree a tree with needle-shape leaves ○ Fir trees are often used as Christmas trees.
fire /faɪə/ noun 1. something which is burning and gives off heat ○ They burnt the dead leaves on a fire in the garden. 2. something which heats ○ We have an electric fire in the living room. 3. an emergency in which something such as a building burns ○ They lost all their belongings in the fire. 4. shooting with guns ○ The soldiers came under fire. ■ verb 1. to shoot a gun ○ The gunners fired at the police car. ○ We could hear guns firing in the distance. 2. to tell someone that they must leave their job because of something wrong they have done ○ She was fired for being late.
fireplace /'faɪəpleɪs/ noun a hole in the wall of a room where you can light a fire for heating
firework /'faɪəwɜːk/ noun a small tube holding chemicals which will shine brightly or explode when lit.
firm /fɜːm/ adjective 1. solid or fixed ○ Make sure that the ladder is firm before you climb up. ○ My back hurts – I think I need a firmer mattress. 2. strong; likely to change ○ There is no firm evidence that he stole the money. ○ She is a firm believer in hard work. ■ noun a business or company ○ When he retired, the firm presented him with a watch. ○ The firm I work for was taken over last year.
firmly /'fɜːmlɪ/ adverb in a firm way
firmness /'fɜːrnəs/ noun 1. the quality of being strong or firm 2. determination
first /fɜːst/ noun number 1 in a series ○ Our house is the first on the left. ■ adjective relating to number 1 in a series ○
**first aid** noun the help given to a person who is hurt before a doctor or the emergency services arrive

**first-class** adjective 1. very good quality 2. using the most expensive seats on a plane or train

**fish** noun an animal which lives in water and swims; it has fins and no legs, or if I sat by the river all day and only caught two little fish.

**fishing** noun the sport or industry of catching fish

**fist** noun a tightly closed hand

**fit** noun a sudden sharp attack of illness, or of an emotion such as anger or She had a coughing fit or a fit of coughing.

**fitness** noun 1. being physically fit or She does fitness exercises every morning. 2. being suitable or Doubts were expressed about her fitness for the job.

**five** noun the number 5

**fix** verb 1. to fasten or to attach one thing to another or Fix one end of the cord to the tree and the other to the fence. 2. to organise a time for something such as a meeting or We’ll try to fix a time for the meeting. 3. to repair something

**flag** noun a piece of brightly coloured material with the symbol of a country or an organisation on it

**flame** noun a brightly burning part of a fire, or the light that burns on a candle or Flames could be seen coming out of the upstairs windows.

**flap** noun a flat part which is attached to an object and has a special type of fastening allowing it to move up and down or The pilot tested the wing flaps before taking off.

**flash** noun 1. a short sudden burst of light or Flashes of lightning lit up the sky. 2. a piece of equipment used for making a bright light, allowing you to take photographs in the dark or People sometimes have red eyes in photos taken with a flash.
flight /flait/ noun 1. a journey in a plane ○ Go to gate 25 for flight AB198. ○ All flights to Paris have been cancelled. ○ She sat next to me on a flight to Montreal.

flee /fli/ verb to run away from something ○ As the fighting spread, the village people fled into the jungle. ○ She tried to flee but her foot was caught in the rope. (NOTE: Do not confuse with flea. Note also: flees – fleeing – fled /flɛd/.)

fleeing /ˈflɪɪŋ/ adjective lasting for a very short time only ○ She only caught a fleeting glimpse of the princess.

flap /flæp/ noun, verb US spelling of flapping
flapping /ˈflæptɪŋ/ verb to cover something with water ○ They are going to build a dam and flood the valley. ○ Fields were flooded after the river burst its banks. ○ He forgot to turn the tap off and flooded the bathroom. 2. to become covered with water ○ She left the tap on and the bathroom flooded. 3. to come in large numbers ○ The office was flooded with complaints, or Complaints came flooding into the office.

flattened /ˈflætnəd/ past tense of flatten

flattened /ˈflætəd/ past tense of flatten

flatter /ˈflʌtər/ verb to praise in order to please them ○ Just flatter the boss a bit, tell him how good his golf is, and he’ll give you a rise.

flavour /ˈflɔvər/ noun, verb to add things such as salt or pepper to food, to give it a special taste ○ soup flavoured with herbs ○ Use rosemary to flavour lamb.

flavour /ˈflɔvər/ noun, verb US spelling of flavour

flaunt /flɔnt/ verb to lie on the top of a liquid ○ Dead fish were floating in the river. 2. to put something on the top of a liquid ○ He floated a paper boat on the lake.

You want a particular taste ○ What flavour of ice cream do you want? ○ verb to add things such as salt or pepper to food, to give it a special taste ○ soup flavoured with herbs ○ Use rosemary to flavour lamb.

flasht /flæst/ past tense of flash

flash /flæʃ/ noun 1. a large amount of water over an area of land which is usually dry ○ The floods were caused by heavy rain. ○ verb 1. to cover something with water ○ They are going to build a dam and flood the valley. ○ Fields were flooded after the river burst its banks. ○ He forgot to turn the tap off and flooded the bathroom. 2. to become covered with water ○ She left the tap on and the bathroom flooded. 3. to come in large numbers ○ The office was flooded with complaints, or Complaints came flooding into the office.

flaw /flɔ/ adjective likely to break because of being badly made ○ The shelter was a flimsy construction of branches covered with grass and leaves.

flinging /ˈflɪŋɪŋ/ verb to throw something carelessly and with a lot of force ○ He flung the empty bottle into the sea. (NOTE: flings – flinging – flung)

flour /flɔr/ noun 1. the part of a room on which you walk ○ He put the books in a pile on the floor. ○ If there are no empty chairs left, you’ll have to sit on the floor. 2. all the rooms on one level in a building ○ The bathroom is on the ground floor. ○ His office is on the fifth floor. ○ There is a good view of the town from the top floor.

floor /flɔr/ noun something that is not successful ○ His new play was a complete flop and closed after only ten performances. ○ The film was a big hit in New York but it was a flop in London. ○ verb 1. to fall or sit down suddenly, with
fly verb 1. to move through the air using wings. 2. to be unsuccessful. The play was a big hit on Broadway but it flopped in London. (NOTE: flops – flapping – flopped)

flour noun. Wheat grain crushed to powder, used for making food such as bread or cakes.

flourish verb 1. to grow well. 2. to wave something in the air. She came in with a big smile, flourishing a cheque.

flow verb to move along smoothly. The river flows into the sea. Traffic moves along smoothly.

flower noun the colourful part of a plant, which attracts insects and produces fruit or seeds. A plant which flowers produces flowers. In flower covered with flowers. Go to Japan when the cherry trees are in flower.

flog verb to move the folds of skin under her chin. She tried to stop the flow of blood with a tight bandage. There was a steady flow of visitors to the exhibition.

fond adjective liking someone or something. I'm fond of my sister's children. Michael's very fond of playing golf.
fondly /'fɒndli/ adverb in a way which shows you are fond of someone or something

food /fud/ noun things which you eat ○ This hotel is famous for its good food. ○ Do you like German food?

foolish /'fuəliʃ/ adjective showing a lack of intelligence or good judgment ○ That was a rather foolish thing to do. ○ I felt rather foolish.

foot /fʊt/ noun 1. the part at the end of your leg on which you stand ○ She has very small feet. ○ Watch out, you trod on my foot! ○ on foot walking ○ They completed the rest of the journey on foot. 2. the bottom part; the end ○ There is a door at the foot of the stairs. ○ There are traffic lights at the foot of the hill. ○ Sign the document at the foot of the page. 3. a unit of measurement equal to about 30 centimetres ○ The table is four foot or four feet long. ○ She’s almost six foot tall. ○ I’m five foot seven (5’ 7”), 4. inch (NOTE: The plural is feet. As a measurement foot often has no plural form; six foot tall, three foot wide. With numbers foot is also often written with the symbol ‘: a 6’ ladder; he is 5’ 6: say ‘he’s five foot six’.)

football /'fʊtbɔ/ noun 1. a game played between two teams of eleven players with a round ball which can be kicked or headed, but not carried ○ They went to a football match. ○ The children were playing football in the street. ○ Let’s have a game of football. ○ He spends all his time watching football on TV. ○ He’s got a new pair of football boots. 2. a ball used for kicking; the ball used in the various games of football ○ They were kicking a football around in the street.

footballer /'fʊtbɔlə/ noun a person who plays football

footprint /'fʊtprɪnt/ noun a mark left by someone’s foot on the ground ○ They followed the footprints in the snow to the cave.

footstep /'fʊtstɛp/ noun a sound made by a foot touching the ground ○ We heard soft footsteps along the corridor.

for /fɔr, fɔ:/ preposition 1. showing the purpose or use of something ○ This plastic bag is for the apples. ○ What’s that key for? 2. showing the occasion on which or the reason why something is given ○ What did you get for your birthday? ○ What did you win for coming first? 3. showing the person who receives something ○ There was no mail for you this morning. ○ I’m making a cup of tea for my mother. 4. showing how long something takes ○ He has gone to France for two days. ○ We’ve been waiting here for hours. 5. showing distance ○ You can see for miles from the top of the hill. ○ The motorway goes for kilometres without any service stations. 6. showing where someone or something is going ○ Is this the plane for Edinburgh? ○ When is the next bus for Oxford Circus? 7. in the place of someone ○ Can you write this letter for me?

forbid /'fɔbɪd/ verb to tell someone that they are not allowed to do something ○ The staff are forbidden to use the front entrance. (NOTE: forbids – forbidding – forbade /'fɔbəd/ – forbidden /'fɔbdən/)

force /fɔ:s/ noun 1. strength or power ○ The force of the wind blew tiles off the roof. ○ The police had to use force to restrain the crowd. 2. an organised group of people ○ He served in the police force for twenty years. ○ verb to make someone do something ○ He was forced to stop smoking. ○ You can’t force me to go if I don’t want to.

forecast /'fɔrkaʊst/ noun what you think will happen in the future ○ His forecast of sales turned out to be completely accurate. ○ verb to say what will happen in the future ○ They are forecasting storms for the south coast. ○ They forecast a rise in the number of tourists. (NOTE: forecasts – forecasting – forecast)

foreground /'fɔgrəʊnd/ noun a part of a picture which seems nearest the front.

forehead /'fɔ:hed/ noun the part of the front of the head above the eyes and below the line of the hair
foreign /'fɔrɪn/ adjective not from your own country. There are lots of foreign medical students at our college.
foreigner /'fɔrɪnər/ noun a person who does not come from the same country as you
forest /'fɔrst/ noun a large area covered with trees. The country is covered with thick forests. In dry weather there’s a danger of forest fires. In winter bears come out of the forest to search for food.
forever /'fər evər/ adverb 1. always in the future. I will love you forever. 2. a very long time. It took us forever to get to the hotel.
forget /fə'gət/ verb 1. not to remember. He’s forgotten the name of the restaurant. I’ve forgotten how to play chess. She forgot all about her doctor’s appointment. 2. to leave something behind. When he left the office he forgot his car keys. (NOTE: forgets – forgetting – forgot /fə'gət/ – has forgotten /fə'gətn/) forgive /fə'grɪv/ verb to stop being angry with someone. Don’t worry about it – I forgive you! Will she ever forgive me for forgetting her birthday? (NOTE: forgives – forgiving – forgave /fə'grɪv/ – has forgiven /fə'grɪvn/)
forgot /fə'grət/ past tense of forget
forgotten /fə'grətn/ past participle of forget
fork /fɔrk/ noun an object with a handle at one end and several sharp points at the other, used for picking up food and putting it in your mouth. Don’t try to eat Chinese food with a knife and fork. It’s polite to use a fork to eat cake – don’t use your fingers. This verb to become two parts. The railway line forks at Crewe and one branch goes to the coast.
form /fɔrm/ noun 1. an official paper with spaces, in which you are asked to write information such as your name and address. Could you please fill in this form with your details? 2. a state or condition. Their team wasn’t in top form and lost. They are in good form in a good mood; well. She’s in good form today. 3. a class, usually in a secondary school.
fortune /fɔr'tʃu:n/ noun 1. a large amount of money. He won a fortune on the lottery. She made a fortune on
foul

fossil

forty

forward

found

foundation

fountain

fountain

fracture

the stock market. ◊ She left her fortune to her three children. 2. what will happen in the future ◊ She claims to be able to tell your fortune using cards.

forty /ˈfɔːtɪ/ noun the number 40 ◊ She’s forty (years old). ◊ He has more than forty pairs of shoes. ◊ fortiess the numbers between 40 and 49

forward /ˈfɔrwəd/ adjective confident ◊ She was always very forward as a child. ◊ adverb 1. in the direction that someone or something is facing ◊ She bent forward to hear what he had to say. ◊ He took two steps forward. ◊ The policeman made a sign with his hand and the cars began to go forward. 2. towards the future ◊ We need to do some forward planning. ◊ to look forward to something to think happily about something which is going to happen ◊ I’m looking forward to my holidays. ◊ He isn’t looking forward to his exams. ◊ I’m looking forward to seeing her again. ◊ noun a player in a team whose job is to attack the other side ◊ The England defence came under attack from the other team’s forwards.

forwards /ˈfɔrwədz/ adverb in the direction that someone or something is facing ◊ She bent forward to hear what he had to say. ◊ He took two steps forwards. ◊ The policeman made a sign with his hand and the cars began to go forwards.

fossil /ˈfɒs(ə)l/ noun the mark of an animal or plant left in a rock, formed over millions of years

fought /fɔ:t/ past tense and past participle of fight

foul /fɔ:l/ adjective 1. smelling or tasting unpleasant ◊ A foul-smelling drain ran down the centre of the street. 2. very unpleasant ◊ What foul weather we’re having! ◊ The boss has been in a foul temper all day. ◊ noun an action which is against the rules of a game ◊ The referee gave a free kick for a foul on the goalkeeper. ◊ Look at the action replay to see if it really was a foul. (NOTE: Do not confuse with fowl.) ◊ verb to do something to another player which is against the rules of a game ◊ He was fooled inside the penalty box so the ref gave a penalty.

found /fɔʊnd/ verb to establish something; to begin something ◊ The business was founded in 1900. ◊ past tense and past participle of find

foundation /faʊnˈdeʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. the act of establishing something or of setting something up ◊ Ever since its foundation in 1892, the company has been a great success. 2. a charitable organisation which provides money for certain projects ◊ a foundation for educational research

fountain /ˈfaʊntən/ noun an object or a structure with a pump which makes a stream of water come out, usually found in a street or a large garden

four /fɔː/ noun the number 4 ◊ A square has four corners. ◊ He’s four (years old). ◊ I have an appointment with the doctor at four (o’clock).

fourteen /ˈfɔːtɪn/ noun the number 14 ◊ There are fourteen houses in our street. ◊ He’s fourteen (years old) next week.

fourteenth /ˌfɔːtɪnθ/ adjective, noun relating to the number 14 in a series ◊ She came fourteenth in the race. ◊ The fourteenth of July or July the fourteenth (July 14th). ◊ It was her fourteenth birthday yesterday.

fourth /fɔːθ/ adjective referring to 4 ◊ the fourth of October or October the fourth (October 4th). ◊ This is the fourth time he’s had to go to hospital this year. ◊ It’s her fourth birthday tomorrow. ◊ number 14 in a series ◊ I’ve had so many letters – this is the fourteenth.

fox /fɔks/ noun a wild animal with reddish fur and a long thick tail (NOTE: The plural is foxes.)

fraction /ˈfrækʃən/ noun 1. (in mathematics) a unit that is less than a whole number ◊ 0.25 and 0.5 are ¼ and ½ expressed as fractions. 2. a small part of something ◊ Only a fraction of the stolen money was ever found.

fracture /ˈfræktʃər/ noun a break, especially in a bone ◊ The X-ray showed up the fracture clearly. ◊ verb to break a bone ◊ He fractured his leg in the acci-
freeze /ˈfreɪzdʒ/ adjective made from materials that are easily broken. Be careful when you're packing these plates—they're very fragile.

fragment /ˈfræŋgmənt/ noun a small piece. When digging on the site of the house they found fragments of very old glass.

frail /ˈfreɪl/ adjective physically weak, especially because of age. His grandmother is now rather frail.

frame /freɪm/ noun a border around something such as a pair of glasses, a picture, a mirror or a window. He has glasses with gold frames.

free /friː/ adjective 1. not costing any money. Send in four tokens from cereal boxes and you can get a free toy.

freedom /ˈfrɪdəm/ noun 1. the state of being free, rather than being forced to stay somewhere or being in prison. She felt a sense of freedom in the country after working all week in the city.

freeze /ˈfrɪz/ verb 1. (of a liquid) to become solid because of the cold. The winter was mild, and for the first time ever the river did not freeze over.

freezer /ˈfriːzər/ noun a piece of equipment like a large box, which is very cold inside, used for freezing food and keeping it frozen.

frequent /ˈfriːkwənt/ adjective happening or appearing often. He was a frequent visitor to the library.

frequently /ˈfriːkwəntli/ adverb often. The ferries don't run as frequently in the winter.

fresh /freʃ/ adjective 1. not used or not dirty. I'll get you a fresh towel.

Friday /ˈfriːdə/ noun the fifth day of the week, the day between Thursday and Saturday.

fridge /ˈfrɪdʒ/ noun a kitchen machine for keeping things cold.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fried</td>
<td>cooked in oil or fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friend</td>
<td>a person that you know well and like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friendly</td>
<td>pleasant and kind, wanting to make friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fries</td>
<td>3rd person singular present of fry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frighten</td>
<td>to make someone afraid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frightened</td>
<td>afraid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frightening</td>
<td>making you feel afraid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frog</td>
<td>a small greenish-brown animal with long legs, which jumps, and lives both on land and in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>away, showing the place where something starts or started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>froze</td>
<td>past tense of freeze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

some sentences from the text:

- He read the book from beginning to end.
- But I’ve had a letter from the bank. He read the book from beginning to end. He took a book from the pile on his desk.
- Take three from four and you get one. I took a book from the pile on his desk.
- He frowned making you feel afraid. He had a frightening thought – what if no one heard his cries for help?
- Can you hear the frogs croaking round the pond?
- One heard his cries for help? Would turn into frogs.
- Flies went from flower to flower.
- The garden was white with frost.
- His job is totally different from mine.
- His job is totally different from mine.
- He died from the injuries he received in the accident.
- She’s my best friend. We’re going on holiday with some friends from work.
- He’s very friendly. With the people who live next door.
- I’ll be at home from 8 o’clock onwards.
- We went skating on the frozen lake.
- It is not far from here to the railway station.
- Take off that horrible mask – you’ll frighten the children.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fruit</th>
<th>funnel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>fruit</strong> /frʌt/ noun a food that grows on trees or plants, which is often eaten raw and is usually sweet. ○ You should eat five pieces of fruit or vegetables every day. ○ He has six fruit trees in his garden.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fun</strong> /fʌn/ noun enjoyment from an activity ○ Having to stay in bed on my birthday is not much fun. ○ to have fun to enjoy yourself ○ We had a lot of fun on the river. ○ for fun as a joke or for enjoyment ○ She poured water down his neck for fun. ○ Just for fun, he drove the car through town dressed as a gorilla. ○ Why did you do that? – Just for the fun of it! ○ to make fun of someone, to poke fun at someone to laugh at someone ○ Don’t make fun of her – she’s trying her best. ○ He poked fun at the Prime Minister.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>funnel</strong> /′fʌnəl/ noun a tube with a wide opening and a narrow tube, used when pouring liquids from one container into another.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
funny /ˈfʌni/ adjective 1. making people laugh ○ He made funny faces and all the children laughed. ○ That joke isn’t funny. 2. strange ○ She’s been behaving in a funny way recently. ○ There’s a funny smell in the bathroom. (NOTE: funnier – funniest)

fur /fɜːr/ noun the soft covering of an animal’s body ○ This type of cat has very short fur. ○ She was wearing a fur coat. ○ Have you got any fur-lined boots? (NOTE: Do not confuse with fir.)

furious /ˈfjuəriəs/ adjective very angry

furniture /ˈfɜːntʃər/ noun objects in, e.g. a house or an office such as tables, chairs, beds and cupboards ○ The burglars stole all our office furniture. ○ You should cover up all the furniture before you start painting the ceiling. (NOTE: no plural: some furniture, a lot of furniture, a piece of furniture)

furry /ˈfɜəri/ adjective covered with fur

further /ˈfɜːðər/ adverb at or to a greater distance ○ Can you all move further back – I can’t get you in the picture. ○ The police station is quite close, but the post office is further away. ○ Edinburgh is further from London than Newcastle. ■ adjective more ○ The bank needs further information about your salary. ○ Please send me further details of holidays in Greece.

furthest /ˈfɜːðəst/ adverb, adjective at or to the greatest distance ○ Some of the staff live quite close to the office – James lives furthest away. ○ The furthest distance I have ever flown is to Hong Kong.

fury /ˈfjuəri/ noun very strong anger ○ He shouted at us in fury.

fuse /fjuːz/ noun a small piece of wire in an electrical system which breaks if too much power tries to pass through it, so preventing further damage ○ The plug has a 13-amp fuse. ○ If the lights go out, the first thing to do is to check the fuses.

fuss /fʌs/ noun unnecessary excitement or complaints ○ What’s all the fuss about?

future /ˈfjuːtʃər/ noun a time which has not yet happened ○ What are his plans for the future? ○ You never know what the future will bring. ○ Can you imagine what London will be like in the future? ■ adjective which is coming; which has not happened yet ○ They are spending all their time preparing for their future retirement. ○ I try to save something each week for future expenses.
g /dʒiː/, G noun the seventh letter of the alphabet, between F and H

gadget /ˈɡædʒɪt/ noun a small useful tool

gain /ɡeɪn/ verb 1. to achieve something, or get it with some work or effort ○ The army gained control of the country. ○ She gained some useful experience working for a computer company. 2. (of a clock or watch) to move ahead of the correct time ○ My watch gains five minutes a day. ■ noun 1. an increase in weight, quantity or size ○ There was no gain in weight over three weeks 2. benefit or profit ○ He doesn’t do the job for financial gain.
gallery /ˈɡælərɪ/ noun an extremely large group of stars ○ There are vast numbers of galaxies in the universe. (NOTE: The plural is galaxies.)

Galaxy, the /ˈɡæləksɪ/ noun the large group of stars and planets that the Earth forms part of
gale /ɡeɪl/ noun a very strong wind
gallery /ˈɡælərɪ/ noun 1. (art) gallery a place where objects such as pictures and sculptures are shown to the public 2. the highest rows of seats in a theatre or cinema ○ We managed to get two seats in the gallery. (NOTE: The plural is galleries.)
gallon /ˈɡælən/ noun a measure of quantity of liquid, equal to 4.55 litres ○ The car was empty and I had to put in seven gallons of petrol.
gallop /ˈɡælap/ verb to go fast, especially on horseback ○ The riders galloped through the woods. ○ He galloped through his lecture. ■ noun the fastest running speed of a horse ○ The horse went off at a gallop.
game /ɡeɪm/ noun 1. an activity in which people compete with each other using skill, strength or luck ○ She’s not very good at games like chess. 2. a single match between two opponents or two opposing teams ○ Everyone wanted to watch the game of football. ○ Do you want a game of snooker? ○ Our team have won all their games this year. 3. a single session in an activity or sport such as tennis or cards ○ She’s winning by six games to three. 4. wild animals and birds such as deer, rabbits and pheasants, which are killed for sport or food ■ plural noun Games a large organised sports competition ○ the Olympic Games
gang /ɡeɪŋ/ noun 1. a group of criminals ○ a drugs gang 2. a group of young people who do things together, especially one that causes trouble ○ Gangs of football fans wandered the streets after the match. 3. a group of workers ○ Gangs of men worked all night to repair the railway track.
gap /ɡeɪp/ noun a space between two things or in the middle of something ○ There’s a gap between the two planks. ○ The sheep all rushed through the gap in the hedge.
gape /ɡeɪp/ verb 1. to open your mouth wide in surprise or shock 2. to be wide open ○ The entrance to the cave gaped before us.
garage /ˈɡærɪdʒ, ˈɡærərɪdʒ/ noun 1. a building where you can keep a car ○ He put the car into the garage overnight. ○ She drove the car out of the garage. ○ Don’t forget to lock the garage door. ○ The hotel has garage space for thirty cars. 2. a place where petrol is sold and where cars are repaired or sold ○ Where’s the nearest garage? I need some petrol. ○ I can’t drive you to the station – my car is in the garage for repair. ○ You can hire cars from the garage near the post office.
garbage /ˈɡærɪbɪdʒ/ noun 1. nonsense ○ I don’t believe a word of what he said –
gate

2. white gate leading into the garden.

gas

1. a chemical substance which has no form and which becomes liquid if it is cooled. Air is made up of several gases, mainly nitrogen and oxygen. Rubbish gives off a type of gas called methane as it rots.

2. a chemical substance which is burnt to make heat, e.g. for cooking.

gasoline

US a liquid, made from petrol, used to drive a car engine. (Note: usually shortened to gas)

gasp

verb to take a short deep breath. He gasped when he saw the bill. She gasped when she saw the face at the window.

gate

1. a low outside door made of bars of wood or metal. Shut the gate – if you leave it open the sheep will get out of the field. There is a white gate leading into the garden.

2. a door which leads to an aircraft at an airport. Flight AZ270 is now boarding at Gate 23.

gather

verb to bring things or people together. She gathered his papers together after the lecture. She has been gathering information on the history of the local school. (Especially of people) to come together in one place, or be brought together by someone. Groups of people gathered outside the Parliament building. They gathered together a team of experienced people for the new project.

3. to understand from what someone has told you. I gather that his father is in hospital. We gather he has left the office.

4. to pick plants, flowers or fruit. The children were gathering blackberries.

The grape harvest has been gathered.

gave

verb past tense of give

gay

adjective attracted to people of the same sex, or relating to people like this. It’s a club where gay men and women meet. They met in a gay bar.

bright and lively. (Dated) The houses along the street are all painted in gay colours. Gay men and women meet. Gay men and women meet.

noun a person who is attracted to someone of the same sex or a club for gays.

gaze

verb to look steadily. She gazed into his eyes. He stood on the cliff, gazing out to sea.

gear

noun equipment for a particular purpose. He took all his climbing gear with him. She was carrying her painting gear in a rucksack.

noun a part of an engine that makes it possible to change the amount of work the engine has to do to turn the wheels.

noun a set of chemicals in a cell which carries information about features that are passed from parent to child.

general

adjective not specific; covering a wide range of subjects. He had a good general education, but didn’t specialise in any particular field.

noun an army officer of high rank. He has only recently been promoted to general.

noun a person who is attracted to someone of the same sex or a club for gays.

verb usually The office is generally closed between the generation of electricity.

verb to produce something such as power. We use wind to generate electricity.

noun the production of something such as power.
generous /dʒərəs/ adjective 1. giving more money or presents than people usually do ○ Thank you! You’re so generous! 2. large ○ a generous helping of pudding

generously /dʒərəsli/ adverb in a generous way

genetics /dʒənɛtɪks/ noun the science and study of the way genes are involved in passing features from parents to children

genre /ˈɡrɑːn/ noun a type of something artistic such as art, literature or theatre ○ the three main literary genres of prose, poetry and drama

gentle /ˈdʒentəl/ adjective 1. soft and kind ○ The nurse has gentle hands. 2. not very strong ○ After a little gentle persuasion, she agreed to the plan. ○ He gave the door a gentle push. 3. not very steep ○ There is a gentle slope down to the lake. (NOTE: gentler – gentlest)

gentleman /ˈdʒentəlmən/ noun a man, especially a well-behaved or upper-class man ○ He’s such a gentleman; he always opens the door for me.

gently /ˈdʒentli/ adverb 1. softly and carefully ○ He gently put the blanket over her. 2. not steeply ○ The path rises gently to the top of the hill.

genuine /ˈdʒiːnjuːni/ adjective real; true ○ The painting was not a genuine Picasso. ○ A genuine leather purse will cost a lot more than that.

geography /dʒəˈɡrɑːfi/ noun the study of the earth’s surface, its climate and the plants and animals that live on it

germ /dʒɜːm/ noun an organism which causes disease ○ Wash your hands after emptying the dustbin so you don’t spread any germs.

german /dʒɜːmən/ adjective referring to Germany or its inhabitants ○ the language spoken in Germany, Austria and parts of Switzerland and Italy 2. a person from Germany

gesture /dʒɪstər/ noun a movement of a part of the body such as the hands to show feeling ○ She made a slight gesture of impatience with her hand. ○ verb to make a movement with your hands ○ He gestured to the audience to sit down.

get /ɡet/ verb 1. to receive something ○ We got a letter from the bank this morning. ○ She gets more money than I do. 2. to get to a place or situation to arrive at a place or situation ○ We only got to the hotel at midnight. ○ When does your train get to London? ○ The plane gets to New York at 4 p.m. ○ When you get to my age you’ll understand! 3. to start to be in a particular state ○ I’m getting too old for rugby. ○ He’s got much fatter over the last year or so. ○ The sun got hotter and hotter. ○ The carpet’s getting dirty. 4. to have something done ○ I must get my suit cleaned. ○ We got the car mended in time to go on holiday. 5. to make someone do something ○ Can you get them to mend the brakes? ○ I’ll try and get her to bring some CDs. (NOTE: gets – getting – got (ɡet/ = has got or gotten)

get going phrasal verb to start doing something, or to leave ○ Come on, let’s get going!

get across phrasal verb 1. to manage to cross something ○ They got across the river on rafts. 2. to make someone understand something ○ I’m trying to get across to the people in the office that they all have to work harder. ○ We just can’t seem to get our message across.

get along phrasal verb to manage ○ She got along quite well when her mother was away on holiday. ○ We seem to get along very happily without the telephone. ○ How are you getting along?

get around phrasal verb 1. to move from place to place ○ Since he had his accident he gets around on two sticks. 2. (of news) to be heard by a lot of people ○ The news soon got around that they were married.
get at phrasal verb to reach something
○ You'll need to stand on a chair to get at the jam jar on the top shelf.

get back phrasal verb 1. to return ○ They got back home very late. ○ When did they get back from the cinema? 2. to get something again which you had before ○ I got my money back after I had complained to the manager.

get down phrasal verb 1. to go back down onto the ground ○ The cat climbed up the tree and couldn’t get down. ○ He got down off the ladder. 2. to bring something down ○ Can you get my suitcase down for me?

get in phrasal verb 1. to go inside a place or a vehicle ○ Get in! – the train’s going to leave. ○ The burglars must have got in through the bathroom window. 2. to arrive home or at the office ○ What time did you get in last night? ○ Because of the train strike, we didn’t get in until eleven o’clock. 3. to ask someone to come to do a job ○ We’ll get a builder in to mend the wall.

get into phrasal verb to go inside a place or a vehicle ○ They got into the back of the car. ○ I was just getting into bed when the phone rang. ○ The burglars got into the building through a window on the ground floor.

get off phrasal verb to come down from or out of a form of transport such as a car, bus, train or plane ○ They got off the bus at the bank. ○ The policeman got on his bike and rode away. 2. to become old ○ He’s getting on and can’t work as hard as he used to.

get out phrasal verb to go out of a place or a vehicle ○ The bus stopped and the driver got out. ○ The burglars got out through the front door.

get over phrasal verb 1. to climb over something ○ They got over the wall into the garden. 2. to recover from an illness ○ He’s got over his flu.

giggle /ˈdʒɪɡl/ noun a little laugh, often showing you are embarrassed 1 verb to laugh like this ○ When she saw her mother’s hat she started to giggle. ○ The class giggled at his accent.
giraffe /gaɪərəf/ noun a large African animal with a very long neck
girl /gɜrl/ noun a female child ○ a crowd of girls waiting at the bus stop ○ They have four children – two boys and two girls. ○ My sister goes to the local girls’ school.
girlfriend /ˈɡɜːrfrend/ noun a girl or woman that someone is having a romantic relationship with ○ He’s broken up with his girlfriend.
give /ɡɪv/ verb 1. to pass something to someone ○ Give me another envelope, please. ○ Can you give me some information about holidays in Greece? 2. to send or pass something to someone as a present ○ We gave her flowers for her birthday. ○ What are you going to give him when he gets married? ○ We gave ten pounds to the Red Cross. 3. to do something to someone or something ○ He gave me a broad smile. ○ He gave her a kiss. ○ She gave the ball a kick. 4. to organise something such as a party ○ They gave a reception for the visiting Foreign Minister. ○ We gave a party to celebrate her twenty-first birthday.
(NOTE: gives – giving – gave (get) – has given (give(s)ən))
give back phrasal verb to hand something back to someone
give in phrasal verb to agree to do something that you had refused to do earlier
give up phrasal verb to stop doing something ○ She’s trying to give up smoking.
giving way phrasal verb 1. to let someone go first ○ Give way to traffic coming from the right. 2. to break under a heavy weight ○ The chair gave way when he sat on it. 3. to stop opposing something ○ In the end, our dad gave way and let us go camping by ourselves.
glade /ɡleɪd/ adjective pleased ○ Aunt Jane was glad to get your postcard. ○ After shopping all day, she was very glad to find somewhere to sit down.
gladsly /ˈɡleɪdli/ adverb with great pleasure
glance /ɡlɑːns/ noun a quick look ○ She gave him an admiring glance. ○ verb to look quickly ○ He glanced over his shoulder to see who was following him. ○ She glanced suspiciously at the waiter. ○ at a glance after a quick look at something ○ At a glance, I’d say these rugs are Chinese.
glare /ɡlɛr/ noun 1. a very bright light ○ The glare of the sun on the wet road blinded me. 2. an angry look ○ He gave her a glare and walked on. ○ verb to look angrily ○ She glared at me and went on reading her book.
glass /ɡlɑːs/ noun 1. a hard, smooth material which you can see through, used to make things such as windows, vases and bowls ○ a bowl made of glass or a glass bowl ○ They found some very old pieces of glass in the earth. (NOTE: no plural) 2. a container to drink out of, usually made of glass ○ She put the dirty glasses in the dishwasher. ○ We took plastic wine glasses on the picnic. (NOTE: The plural is glasses.) 3. the liquid contained in a glass ○ She asked for a glass of water. ○ He was so thirsty he drank three glasses. ○ Add a glass of red wine to the sauce. (NOTE: The plural is glasses.) 4. glasses ○ a pair of glasses. ○ We only glimpsed the back of her head as she was leaving.

(NOTE: no singular: for one item, say ‘a pair of glasses’.)
**go**

**go** verb to move from one place to another. 1. to move from one place to another. She's going to London for the weekend. 2. to examine something; to look at something carefully. The bank wants to go into the details of his account. 3. to explode. The bomb went off when there were still lots of children going downstairs when she fell.

**go** verb to try to become. He won the lottery at the lotteries. 2. to carry. We are carrying a parcel delivery service.

**go** verb to work. The plane goes to Frankfurt, then to Rome. She is going to London for the weekend. It's time the children went to bed.

**go** verb to go off when there are still lots of points of light, as the stars in the sky seem to shine. The jewels in her crown were glittering in the light of the candles.

**go** verb to become. Her face went red. 2. to become. Her face went red from sitting in the sun.

**glow** verb to shine brightly with a bright light. The logs glowed in the fireplace.

**glow** verb to go down. Prices have gone down.

**global** adjective relating to the whole world. We offer a global parcel delivery service.

**global** adjective relating to the whole of something. We are carrying out a global review of salaries.

**globe** noun 1. the globe the world. He is trying to be the first person to fly round the globe in a balloon. 2. a map of the world on a ball. He spun the globe round and pointed to a map of the world on a ball.

**gloomy** adjective unhappy. She was gloomy about her chances of passing the exam. 2. dark. A gloomy Sunday afternoon in November.

**glossy** adjective shiny. The glossy coat of a horse.

**glove** noun a piece of clothing worn on your hand. He wore his glove to go motorbike to go. 4. to fit. It's too big to go into the back of the car. 5. to be placed. The date should go at the top of the letter. 6. to become. Her face went red from sitting in the sun. He went pale and rushed out of the room.

**gnaw** verb to bite something again and again. He gnawed the label to the box. 2. to stick things together. She spread the glue to stick things together.

**glue** noun a substance which sticks things together. She spread the glue to stick things together.

**glue** verb to go down. The glue on the envelope doesn't stick very well.
people in the building. 0 Fireworks were going off everywhere on Bonfire Night.
go on phrasal verb 1. to continue 0 Please go on, I like hearing you sing. 0 They went on working in spite of the fire. 0 She went on speaking for two hours. 2. to happen 0 What’s been going on here?
go out phrasal verb 1. to leave a building 0 I don’t go out often at night. 0 He forgot to lock the door when he went out. 2. not to be burning or lit any more 0 The fire went out and the room got cold. 0 All the lights in the building suddenly went out.
go round phrasal verb 1. to turn 0 The merry-go-round went round and round. 2. to visit a place 0 You’ll need at least two hours to go round the museum. 3. to be enough for a particular number of people 0 There wasn’t enough ice cream to go round all twelve of us.
go up phrasal verb 1. to go to a higher place 0 Take the lift and go up to the fourth floor. 2. to increase; to rise to a higher level 0 The price of bread has gone up.
go with phrasal verb not to have something 0 Blue shoes won’t go with a green dress. 0 Red wine goes best with meat.
go without phrasal verb not to have something which you usually have 0 We often went without lunch.
goal /goal/ noun 1. (in games) two posts between which you have to send the ball to score a point 0 He was unlucky to miss the goal with that shot. 2. (in games) a point scored by sending the ball between the posts 0 He scored a goal before being sent off. 0 Our team scored three goals. 3. an aim 0 Our goal is to open a new pizza restaurant every month. 0 He achieved his goal of becoming a millionaire before he was thirty.
goalkeeper /’goalkɪpər/ noun a player who stands in front of the goal to stop the ball going in

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goat /gou/ noun a small farm animal with horns and a beard, giving milk and wool 0 a herd of goats

good /gʊd/ noun a being with special powers that humans do not have, who is believed in and worshipped by some people 0 Bacchus was the Roman god of wine.

God /gʊd/ noun the spiritual Christians, Jews and Muslims believe in and worship 0 Do you believe in God? 0 We pray to God that the children will be found alive. 0 interjection used for showing that you are surprised or annoyed 0 God, what awful weather! 0 My God, have you seen how late it is?
goddess /’gɒdɪs/ noun a female god (NOTE: The plural is goddesses.)
goes /goz/ 3rd person singular present of go

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go /gəʊ/ present participle of go
going /’gəʊɪŋ/ present participle of going

going to /’gəʊɪŋ tu/ phrase used for showing future 0 We’re going to win. 0 I hope it’s going to be fine tomorrow. 0 When are you going to wash your hair? 0 He’s going to be a great tennis player when he’s older. 0 Is she going to sing at the concert?
gold /gɔld/ noun a very valuable yellow-coloured metal 0 That ring isn’t made of gold. 0 Gold is worth more than silver. 0 He wears a gold ring on his little finger. (NOTE: no plural: some gold, a bar of gold) 0 adjective of the colour of gold 0 a gold carpet
golden /’gɔld(ə)n/ adjective coloured like gold; made from gold 0 She has beautiful golden hair.
golf /gɔlf/ noun a game played on a large open course, by hitting a small ball into 18 separate holes with a variety of clubs, using as few attempts as possible 0 He plays golf every Saturday. 0 Do you want a game of golf?
gone /gɔn/ past participle of go

good /gʊd/ adjective 1. sensible, enjoyable or of a high standard 0 We had a good breakfast and then started work. 0 Did you have a good time at the party? 0 It would be a good idea to invest in these shares. 0 Her Spanish is better than his. 2. skilful; clever 0 He’s good at making things out of wood. 0 She’s good with her hands. 0 He is good at football. 3. well-behaved 0 Be a good
goodbye /gʊdˈbeɪ/ noun, interjection used when leaving someone ○ Say goodbye to your teacher. ○ Goodbye! We’ll see you again on Thursday. (NOTE: often shortened to bye)
good evening /gʊd ˈɛvənɪŋ/ interjection used as a greeting when meeting someone or sometimes when leaving someone in the evening
good-looking /ˌɡʊd lʊˈkɪŋ/ adjective (of a person) having an attractive face ○ His sister is a very good-looking girl. ○ He’s not especially good-looking.
good morning /gʊd ˈmɔrɪŋ/ interjection used when meeting someone, or sometimes when leaving someone in the morning
goods /ɡʊdz/ plural noun 1. things that are produced for sale ○ The company sells goods from various European countries. 2. possessions; things which you own ○ She carried all her worldly goods in a bag.
gossip /ˈɡɒspɪ/ noun stories or news about someone, which may or may not be true ○ Have you heard the latest gossip about Sue? ○ verb to talk about people’s private lives ○ They spent hours gossiping about the people working in the office.
got /ɡɒt/ past tense and past participle of get
govern /ˈɡʌvərn/ verb to rule a country ○ The country is governed by three generals.
government /ˈɡʌvərnmənt/ noun the people or a political party which rules a country ○ The president asked the leader of the largest party to form a new government. ○ The government controls the price of bread. ○ He has an important job in the government.
grab /ɡræb/ verb 1. to pick something up suddenly ○ He grabbed his suitcase and ran to the train. 2. to get something quickly (informal) ○ Let’s grab some lunch before the meeting starts. (NOTE: grabs – grabbing – grabbed)
graceful /ˈɡreɪfs(ə)l/ adjective moving in a smooth and beautiful way ○ She crossed the stage with graceful steps. ○ We admired the swimmer’s graceful strokes across the pool.
grade /ɡreɪd/ noun 1. a level of quality ○ I always buy grade 2 eggs. ○ What grade of vegetables do you sell most of? 2. an examination mark ○ She got top grades in maths. 3. US a class in school ○ students in fifth grade ○ She’s a fifth-grade student. ○ verb to sort things according to size or quality ○ a machine for grading fruit ○ Hotels are graded with two, three, four or five stars. ○ to make the grade to succeed; to do well
gradual /ˈɡrædʒuəl/ adjective which changes a little at a time
gradually /ˈɡrædʒuəli/ adverb little by little ○ His condition improved gradually day by day. ○ She gradually learnt how to deal with customers’ complaints.
graffiti /ˈɡræfti/ noun words which have been written or painted on walls in public places
graft /ɡræft/ noun very hard work that needs a lot of physical energy (informal) ○ She has succeeded through sheer hard graft.
grain /ɡreɪn/ noun 1. a crop such as wheat or corn ○ a field of grain ○ the grain harvest 2. a very small piece ○ a grain of sand
gram /ɡræm/, grammie noun a unit of weight; there are 1000 grams in a kilogram (NOTE: usually written g after figures: 50 g.)
grand /ɡrand/ adjective 1. big and important ○ his grand plan for making a
grant  noun  1. a grandfather (informal) 2. a common name used for addressing a grandfather

grandchild /ˈɡrændʃild/ noun  a child of a son or daughter (NOTE: The plural is grandchildren)

grandfather /ˈɡrændfaðər/ noun  the father of your mother or father  ○ My grandfather always tells us fascinating stories about his childhood. (NOTE: often called granddad or grandpa by children)

grandmother /ˈɡrændmʌðər/ noun  the mother of your mother or father  ○ It will be grandmother’s ninetieth birthday next month.  ○ My grandmother taught me how to make bread. (NOTE: often called gran or granny or grandma or nan by children)

grandpa /ˈɡrændpɑː/ noun  1. a grandfather (informal) 2. a common name used for addressing a grandfather

grandparent /ˈɡrændpərənt/ noun  the mother or father of one of your parents

grandson /ˈɡrændsɔn/ noun  the son of a son or daughter

granny /ˈɡræni/ noun  1. a grandmother (informal) 2. a common name used for addressing a grandmother

grant /grant/ noun  an amount of money given to help someone to pay for something, or to live while they are doing something such as studying  ○ Not many students get a full grant.  ○ My grant only pays for a few books.  ○ We have applied for a grant to plant trees by the side of the road.  ▲ verb  to give someone something, especially officially (formal)  ○ The council has granted the school permission to build a new hall.

grape /ɡreɪp/ noun  a small green or red fruit which grows on low plants, often used to make wine

grape /ɡræp/ noun  a chart showing how amounts rise and fall in the form of a line

grasp /ɡræsp/ noun  an understanding  ○ She has a good grasp of physics.  ▲ verb  to understand something  ○ They didn’t seem to grasp my meaning.

grate /ɡreɪt/ noun  a metal frame for holding coal in a fire place  ▲ verb  to make something into small pieces by rubbing against a grater  ○ She grated nutmeg over the pudding.  ○ Sprinkle grated cheese over your pasta.  ○ We made a salad of grated carrots and spring onions. (NOTE: Do not confuse with great.)

grateful /ˈɡrɛtlfl/ adjective  feeling that you want to thank someone for something that they have done for you  ○ We are most grateful to you for your help.

grease /ɡreɪs/ noun  a low green plant, which is eaten by sheep and cows in fields, or used in gardens to cover the area that you walk or sit on  ○ The grass is getting too long – it needs cutting.

grass /ɡrɑːs/ noun  a small green or red plant, which is eaten by sheep and cows in fields, or used in gardens to cover the area that you walk or sit on  ○ The grass is getting too long – it needs cutting.

gray /ɡreɪ/ noun, adjective  a shade of grey

grave /ɡreɪv/ noun  a hole in the ground where a dead person is buried  ○ At the funeral, the whole family stood by the grave.  ▲ adjective  serious  ○ She looked at him with a grave expression. (NOTE: grave – gravest)

gravity /ˈɡreɪvəti/ noun  the force which pulls things towards the ground  ○ Apples fall to the ground because of the earth’s gravity.

gravy /ˈɡrævi/ noun  sauce made from the juices of cooked meat (NOTE: no plural)

grey /ˈɡreɪ/ noun, adjective  US spelling of grey

graze /ɡreɪz/ noun  a slight skin injury  ○ He had a graze on his knee.  ▲ verb (of animals) to feed on grass  ○ The sheep were grazing on the hillside.

grease /ɡreɪs/ noun  1. thick oil  ○ Put some grease on the hinge.  2. fat that comes from meat when it is cooked  ▲ verb  to cover with oil  ○ Don’t forget to grease the wheels.  ○ She greased the pan before cooking the eggs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>greasy</th>
<th>ground</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>greasy</strong> /ˈgræsɪ/ adjective</td>
<td>covered with oil or grease ○ He wiped his greasy hands on a piece of rag. ○ I don’t like the chips they serve here – they’re too greasy. (NOTE: greasier – greasiest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>great</strong> /greɪt/ adjective 1. large ○ She was carrying a great big pile of sandwiches. ○ The guide showed us into the Great Hall. 2. important or famous ○ the greatest tennis player of all time ○ New York is a great city. ○ Picasso was a great artist. 3. wonderful; very good ○ We had a great time at the party. ○ What did you think of the film? – It was great! ○ It was great of you to help. ○ It was great that they could all get to the picnic.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>greatly</strong> /ˈgreɪtli/ adverb</td>
<td>very much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>greedy</strong> /ˈgrɪdi/ adjective</td>
<td>wanting more food or other things than you need (NOTE: greedier – greediest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>green</strong> /ɡriːn/ adjective 1. of a colour like the colour of grass ○ He was wearing a bright green shirt. ○ They painted the door dark green. ○ Go on – the traffic lights are green. 2. relating to, interested in or concerned about the environment ○ She’s very worried about green issues. ○ He’s a leading figure in the green movement. ■ noun 1. a colour like grass ○ The door was painted a very dark green. 2. an area of public land covered with grass in the middle of a village ○ They were playing cricket on the village green.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>greet</strong> /ɡriːt/ verb</td>
<td>to meet someone and say hello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>greeting</strong> /ˈɡrɪtɪŋ/ noun</td>
<td>the words that people say to each other when they meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>grew</strong> /ɡruː/ past tense of <strong>grow</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>grey</strong> /ɡriː/ noun</td>
<td>a colour that is a mixture of black and white ○ He was dressed all in grey. ■ adjective of a colour that is a mixture of black and white ○ Her hair has turned quite grey. ○ She was wearing a light grey suit. ○ Look at the grey clouds – I think it is going to rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>grief</strong> /ɡriːf/ noun</td>
<td>a feeling of great sadness ○ to come to grief to have an accident; to fail ○ His horse came to grief at the first fence. ○ The project came to grief when the council refused to renew their grant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>grill</strong> /ɡrɪl/ noun</td>
<td>a part of a cooker where food is cooked under the heat ○ Cook the chops under the grill. ■ verb to cook something in this part of the cooker ○ We’re having grilled sardines for dinner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>grime</strong> /ˈɡrɪm/ adjective 1. serious and not smiling ○ His expression was grim. ○ He gave a grim laugh and went on working. 2. grey and unpleasant ○ The town centre is really grim.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>grin</strong> /ɡrɪn/ verb</td>
<td>to smile widely ○ He grinned when we asked him if he liked his job. (NOTE: grins – grinning – grinned) ■ noun a wide smile ○ She gave me a big grin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>grind</strong> /ɡrɪnd/ verb 1. to crush something to powder ○ to grind coffee 2. to rub surfaces together (NOTE: grinds – grinding – ground /ˈɡraʊnd/)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>grip</strong> /ɡrip/ noun</td>
<td>a firm hold ○ He has a strong firm grip. ○ These tyres give a better grip on the road surface. ■ verb 1. to hold something tight ○ She gripped the rail with both hands. 2. to be very interesting to someone ○ The story gripped me from the first page. (NOTE: grips – gripping – gripped)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>groove</strong> /ɡruːv/ noun</td>
<td>a wide line cut into a surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gross</strong> /ɡraʊs/ adjective</td>
<td>total; with nothing taken away ○ What’s your gross salary? ■ adverb with nothing taken away ○ His salary is paid gross.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **ground** /ɡraʊnd/ noun 1. the surface of the earth ○ The factory was burnt to the ground. ○ There were no seats, so we had to sit on the ground. ○ She lay down on the ground and went to sleep. 2. soil or earth ○ You should dig the ground in the autumn. ○ The house is built on wet ground. ○ It has been so dry that the ground is hard. 3. an area of land used for a special purpose ○ a football ground ○ a sports ground ○ a cricket ground ○ a show ground ■ plural noun grounds 1. a large area of land around
a big house or institution  

The police searched the school grounds for the weapon.  
The village fair is held in the grounds of the hospital.  

reasons  

Does he have any grounds for complaint?  

What grounds have you got for saying that?

**ground floor** /graʊnd 'flɔː/ noun  
a floor in a building which is level with the street

**group** /grʌp/ noun  
a number of people together  
a group of houses in the valley  
Groups of people gathered in the street.  
She is leading a group of businessmen on a tour of Italian factories.  
There are reduced prices for groups of 30 and over.  

fear of war

**guerrilla** /ɡəˈrɪlə/ noun  
a soldier who is not part of a regular national army

guess /ɡɛs/ noun  
an attempt to give the right answer or amount  
Go on – make a guess!  
At a guess, I’d say it weighs about 10 kilos.  

verb  
to try to be ready for an unpleasant surprise  
You always have to be on your guard against burglars.

**guard** /ɡɑːrd/ noun  
a person who protects, often a soldier  
Security guards patrol the factory at night.  

verb  
to watch someone or somewhere carefully to prevent attacks or escapes  
The prison is guarded at all times.  

be on your guard  
to try to be ready for an unpleasant surprise  
You always have to be on your guard against burglars.

**guarantee** /ɡərənˈtiː/ noun  
a legal document in which someone states that something is going to happen  
The travel agent could not give a guarantee that we would be accommodated in the hotel mentioned in the brochure.  

promise that something will work, that something will be done  
I can guarantee that the car will give you no trouble.  

We can almost guarantee good weather in the Caribbean at this time of year.  

(Note: guarantees – guaranteeing – guaranteed)

**guilt** /ɡaɪlt/ noun  
the way things are wrong  
You are guilty of something.

gamble /ɡæməʊl/ verb  
to play a game or competition for money  

guardian /ɡɑːdɪən/ noun  
the person appointed to look after someone or something

**growing** /ˈɡrɔːriŋ/ adjective  
becoming bigger in size or amount  
becoming stronger or more extreme  
Growing fear of war

grown /ɡrɔːn/ adjective  
full size  
What silly behaviour from a grown man!

growth /ɡrɔːθ/ noun  
an increase in size  
The rapid growth of the population since 1980  
They measured the tree’s growth over the last fifty years.

grow /ɡraʊ/ verb  
to live and develop  
There was grass growing in the middle of the road.  
Roses grow well in our garden.  

verb  
to make plants taller or bigger  
He grows all his vegetables in his garden.  
We are going to grow some cabbages this year.  
to become taller or bigger  
He’s grown a lot taller since I last saw him.  

The profit has grown to £1m.  
The town’s population is growing very fast.  
(Note: grows – growing – grew /ɡruː/ – grown /ɡraʊn/)

grow up /ˈɡrɔːp ʌp/ phrasal verb  
to become an adult

grower /ɡraʊər/ noun  
a person who grows plants or vegetables

growth /ɡrɔːθ/ noun  
the rapid growth of the population since 1980  
They measured the tree’s growth over the last fifty years.
guidebook noun a book with information about a place

guilty adjective 1. who has committed a crime ○ He was found guilty of murder. ○ The jury decided she was not guilty. 2. feeling unhappy because you have done something wrong ○ I feel very guilty about not having written to you. (NOTE: guiltier – guiltiest)

guitar noun a musical instrument with six strings, played with the fingers ○ He plays the guitar in a pop group.

gulf noun an area of sea partly surrounded by land ○ the Gulf of Mexico

gum noun 1. glue ○ She spread gum on the back of the photo and stuck it onto a sheet of paper. 2. the flesh around the base of your teeth ○ Brushing your teeth every day is good for your gums. ▪ verb to stick something with glue ○ She gummed the pictures onto a sheet of paper. (NOTE: gums – gumming – gummed)

gun noun 1. a weapon which shoots bullets ○ The robber pulled out a gun. ○ She grabbed his gun and shot him dead. 2. a small piece of equipment which you hold in your hand to spray a substance such as paint or glue ○ A spray gun gives an even coating of paint. ○ to jump the gun to start too quickly ○ The new law comes into effect in a month’s time, but some shops have already jumped the gun.

gunman noun a man armed with a gun ○ The gunman pulled out a revolver and started shooting. (NOTE: The plural is gunmen.)

gut noun the tube in which food is digested as it passes through the body ○ He complained of a pain in the gut.

guts plural noun courage (informal) ○ She had the guts to tell the boss he was wrong.

gutter noun 1. the side of a road where water can flow ○ Pieces of paper and leaves were blowing about in the gutter. 2. an open pipe under the edge of a roof for catching rain ○ It rained so hard the gutters overflowed.

guy noun 1. a man (informal) ○ She married a guy from Texas. ○ The boss is a very friendly guy. ○ Hey, you guys, come and look at this! 2. a model of a man burnt on Bonfire Night, November 5th ○ The children are collecting clothes to make a guy. ○ Penny for the guy!

gym noun 1. a place with special equipment, or a large hall as in a school, for indoor sports and physical training ○ I go to the gym twice a week to exercise. 2. physical exercises, especially as an activity at school
H

half /hɔf/ noun 1. one of two parts which are the same in size ○ She cut the orange in half. ○ One half of the apple fell on the carpet. ○ Half of six is three, 2. (in sport) one of two parts of a match ○ Our team scored a goal in the first half. ○ We thought we were going to win, and then they scored in the final minutes of the second half.

half past /hɔf 'pɔst/ phrase 30 minutes after an hour

half-term /hɔf 'tɛrm/ noun a short holiday in the middle of a school term

halfway /hɔlf'weɪ/ adverb in the middle ○ Come on, we’re more than halfway there! ○ The post office is about halfway between the station and our house.

hall /hɔl/ noun 1. a room just inside the entrance to a house, where you can leave your coat ○ Don’t wait in the hall, come straight into the dining room. ○ She left her umbrella in the hall. 2. a large room where large numbers of people can come together ○ The children have their dinner in the school hall.

halt /hɔlt/ noun a complete stop ○ verb to stop something ○ The cars halted when the traffic lights went red. ○ We are trying to halt experiments on live animals.

halve /hɔlv/ verb to reduce something by half ○ Because the town has no cash, its budget has been halved.

hamburger /ˈhæmbɜrɡə/ noun a piece of minced beef grilled and served in a toasted roll

hammer /ˈhæmər/ noun a tool with a heavy head for knocking nails ○ She hit the nail hard with the hammer. ○ verb 1. to knock something such as a nail into something such as a piece of wood with a hammer ○ It took him a few minutes to hammer the tent pegs into the ground. 2. to hit something hard, as with a hammer ○ He hammered the table with his fist. ○ She hammered on the door with her stick.

hand /hænd/ noun 1. the part of the body at the end of each arm, which you use for holding things ○ She was carrying a cup of tea in each hand. ○ She held out her hand, asking for money. ○ They walked along hand in hand they walked holding each other by the hand
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Handbag</th>
<th>Hard</th>
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| 2. one of the two long parts on a clock which move round and show the time. The minute hand is longer than the hour hand. | handy  

verb to pass something to someone  
○ Can you hand me that box?  
○ She handed me all her money.  
○ to give or lend someone a hand with something to help someone with something  
○ Can you lend a hand with moving the furniture?  
○ He gave me a hand with the washing up.  
○ to shake hands to hold someone’s hand to show you are pleased to meet them or to show that an agreement has been reached  
○ The visitors shook hands and the meeting started.  

hand in phrasal verb to give something to someone such as a teacher or a policeman  
○ We handed in the money we had found.  

hand over phrasal verb to give something to someone  
○ She handed over all the documents to the lawyers.  

darkbag noun a small bag which a woman carries to hold small things such as money or make-up  

handicap noun 1. a physical or mental condition which makes ordinary activities difficult (dated) 2. something which puts you at a disadvantage  
○ Not being able to drive is a handicap in this job.  

handkerchief noun a piece of cloth or thin paper for wiping your nose  
○ The plural is handkerchiefs or handkerchieves.  

darkle noun a part of something which you hold in your hand to carry something or to use something  
○ I turned the handle but the door didn’t open.  
○ Be careful, the handle of the frying pan may be hot.  
○ The handle has come off my suitcase.  
○ He broke the handle off the cup.  

verb to move by hand  
○ Be careful when you handle the bottles of acid.  

handsome adjective a handsome man or boy has an attractive face  
○ Her boyfriend is very handsome.  

(Note: usually used of men rather than women)  

handwriting noun writing done by hand.
hardly /ˈhɑrdli/ adverb almost not ○ Do you know her? – Hardly at all. ○ We hardly slept a wink last night. ○ She hardly eats anything at all.

hardware /ˈhɑrdweɪ/ noun tools and pans used in the home ○ I bought the paint in a hardware shop.

harm /hɑrm/ noun damage done to people or animals ○ He didn’t mean to do any harm or He meant no harm. ○ There’s no harm in having a little drink before you go to bed. ○ verb to physically affect something or someone in a bad way ○ Luckily, the little girl was not harmed. ○ The bad publicity has harmed our reputation.

harmful /ˈhɑrmfl/ adjective which causes damage

harmless /ˈhɑrmls/ adjective which does not upset or hurt anyone

harsh /hɑʃ/ adjective 1. severe ○ The prosecutor asked for a harsh sentence to fit the crime. 2. rough ○ He shouted in a harsh voice.

harvest /ˈhɑrvest/ noun picking crops ○ The corn harvest is in August. ○ verb to pick crops ○ The corn will be ready to harvest next week. ○ They have started harvesting the grapes in the vineyard.

has /hæz, hæz, hæz/ 3rd person singular present of have

hat /hæt/ noun a piece of clothing which you wear on your head ○ Take your hat off when you go into a church. ○ He’s bought a Russian fur hat for the winter.

hate /hæt/ verb to dislike someone or something very much ○ I think she hates me, but I don’t know why. ○ I hate being late. ○ noun a very strong feeling of not liking someone ○ Her eyes were full of hate.

hatred /ˈhætrɪd/ noun a very strong feeling of not liking someone or something ○ She had a hatred of unfair treatment.

haul /hɔːl/ verb to pull something with effort ○ They hauled the boat up onto the beach.

have /hæv, əv, hæv/ verb 1. to own something ○ She has a lot of money. ○ They have a new green car. ○ She has long dark hair. ○ The house has no telephone. ○ Do you have a table for three, please? 2. to take or eat something ○ Have you had any tea? ○ She has sugar in her coffee. ○ They had a meal of bread and cheese. ○ She had her breakfast in bed. 3. to play a game of something ○ They had a game of tennis. ○ I had a long walk. 4. to arrange for something to be done for you ○ I must have my hair cut. ○ She’s having the house painted. 5. used to form the present and past perfect form of verbs ○ Have they finished their work? ○ She has never been to Paris. ○ They had finished supper when we arrived. ○ I haven’t seen him for two days. ○ If she had asked me I would have said no. 6. used to introduce good wishes to someone ○ Have a nice day! ○ Have a good trip! (NOTE: has – having – had)

have got phrasal verb 1. to own something ○ She’s got dark hair. ○ Have you got a table for three, please? ○ They’ve got a new green car. ○ The house hasn’t got a telephone. ○ They haven’t got enough to eat. 2. used to mean ‘must’ ○ Why have you got to go so early? ○ She’s got to learn to drive.

hay /hæj/ noun dried grass used to feed animals such as cows

he /hi/, his/ pronoun referring to a man or boy, and some animals ○ He’s my brother. ○ He and I met in Oxford. ○ He’s eaten all my pudding. ○ Don’t be frightened of the dog – he won’t hurt you. ○ him, his (NOTE: When it is the object, he becomes him: He hit the ball or The ball hit him. When it follows the verb to be, he usually becomes him: Who’s that? – It’s him, the man who borrowed my knife.)

head /hɛd/ noun 1. the top part of the body, where your eyes, nose, mouth and brain are ○ He says he can relax by
headache /hed'æk/ noun a pain in your head. ○ I've got a bad headache.

headline /'heɪdlain/ noun words in large letters on the front page of a newspaper ○ Did you see the headlines about the accident?

headquarters /'hed'kwɔːtəz/ noun the main offices of a large organisation ○ Several people were arrested and taken to police headquarters. Abbreviation HQ

head teacher /'hed tiːʧə/ noun a man or woman who is in charge of a school

heal /hiːl/ verb to make someone or something healthy again, or to become healthy again ○ She claims to be able to heal people through touch. ○ This should help the wound to heal. (NOTE: Do not confuse with heel.)

health /helθ/ noun the fact of being well or being free from any illness ○ He has enjoyed the best of health for years. ○ Smoking is bad for your health.

healthy /'helθi/ adjective 1. not ill ○ He's healthier than he has ever been. 2. making you stay fit and well ○ the healthiest place in England ○ She's keeping to a healthy diet. (NOTE: healthier – healthiest)

heap /hiːp/ noun a pile ○ a heap of coal ○ Step over that heap of rubbish. ■ verb to pile things up ○ A pile of presents were heaped under the Christmas tree. ○ Boxes were heaped up on the station platform.

hearing /'hɪərɪŋ/ noun the ability to hear ○ Bats have a very sharp sense of hearing. ○ She has hearing difficulties. (NOTE: no plural)

heart /hɑːt/ noun 1. a main organ in the body, which pumps blood around it ○ She isn't dead – her heart's still beating. ○ The doctor listened to his heart. ○ He has had heart trouble for years. 2. your feelings and emotions ○ My heart sank when I realised that he hadn’t read my letter. 3. a centre or middle ○ The restaurant is in the heart of the old town. 4. one of the red sets in a game of cards, with a symbol shaped like a heart ○ My last card was the ten of hearts. (NOTE: The other red suit is diamonds; clubs and spades are the black suits.)

heat /hɪt/ noun 1. the state of being hot ○ The heat of the sun made the ice cream melt. 2. the amount of heat produced by an oven or heating system ○ Cook the vegetables over a low heat. 3. one part of a sports competition ○ There are two heats before the final race. ■ verb to make something hot ○ Can you heat the soup while I’m getting the table ready? ○ The room was heated by a small electric fire. ○ Heat the milk to room temperature.

heating /'heɪtɪŋ/ noun a way of keeping a place such as a house or an office warm
helpful

**heaven**  
/nˈheɪvən/  
noun  
a beautiful place believed by some people to be where good people go after death.  
○ She believes that when she dies she will go to heaven.  
○ for heaven’s sake: an expression showing you are annoyed, or that something is important.  
○ What are you screaming for? – It’s only a little mouse, for heaven’s sake.  
○ For heaven’s sake try to be quiet, we don’t want the guards to hear us!  
○ good heavens: an expression showing you are surprised.  
○ Good heavens! It’s almost 10 o’clock!

**heavily**  
/ˈheviəli/  
adverb  
1. with force.  
2. to a great extent; very much.  
○ The company was heavily criticised in the press.  
○ She is heavily in debt.

**heavy**  
/ˈhevi/  
adjective  
1. weighing a lot.  
○ This suitcase is so heavy I can hardly lift it.  
○ She’s heavier than I am.

2. in large amounts.  
○ There has been a heavy demand for the book.  
○ There was a heavy fall of snow during the night.

3. used to emphasise what you are saying (informal)  
○ What the hell’s been going on here?

**helicopter**  
/ˈhelɪkɒptər/  
noun  
an aircraft with a set of large flat blades on top that spin round, making it rise straight up in the air.

**helmet**  
/ˈhelɪmət/  
noun  
a solid hat used as a protection.

**help**  
/ˈhelp/  
noun  
1. something which makes it easier for you to do something.  
○ She was washing the floor with the help of a big mop.

2. help with moving the furniture.  
○ Can you help with moving the furniture?

○ Her assistant is not much help in the office – he can’t type or drive.

3. verb  
(tto make it easier for someone to do something.  
○ People were calling for help from the ruins of the house.  
○ The nurses offered help to people injured in the accident.

**helper**  
/ˈhelpər/  
noun  
a person who helps someone do a particular job or task, especially without being paid.

**helpful**  
/ˈhelpfəl/  
adjective  
useful or giving help to someone.  
○ She made some helpful suggestions.  
○ They were very helpful when we moved house.
helping /ˈhelpɪŋ/ noun an amount of food for one person. □ The helpings in this restaurant are very small. □ Children’s helpings are not as large as those for adults.

helpless /ˈhelpləs/ adjective not able to do anything to make a bad situation better.

hen /ˈhen/ noun an adult female chicken. □ The hens were scared by the fox. □ Look, one of the hens has laid an egg!

hence /ˈhens/ adverb in the future. □ Five months hence, the situation should be better.

her /hər, hə, hər/ object pronoun referring to a female. □ There’s a parcel for her in reception. □ Did you see her? □ He told her to go away. □ A adjective belonging to a female. □ The hen has stolen all her luggage. □ Have you seen her father?

help /hɛlp/ noun a plant used to give flavour to food, or as a medicine.

hers /hərz/ pronoun belonging to her.

herself /ˈhersɛlf, həˈsɛlf/ pronoun used for referring back to a female subject.

high /haɪ/ adjective.

hibiccup /ˈhɪkʌp/, hiccup noun 1. a sudden high sound that you sometimes make in your throat, e.g. if you have been eating too quickly. □ She had an attack of hiccups. □ He got the hiccups from laughing too much. 2. a small thing which goes wrong. □ There has been a slight hiccup in the delivery of our supplies. □ verb to make a hiccup. □ She hiccupped so loudly that everyone in the restaurant stared at him. (NOTE: hiccuping – hiccuping)

hidden /ˈhɪdən/ adjective which cannot be seen or found easily. □ There’s a hidden safe in the wall behind his desk. □ They say there’s some hidden treasure in the castle.

hide /haid/ verb 1. to put something where no one can see or find it. □ She hid the presents in the kitchen. □ They kept some gold coins hidden under the bed. □ Someone has hidden my car keys. 2. to put yourself where no one can see or find you. □ They hid in the bushes until the police car had gone past. □ Quick! Hide behind the door! (NOTE: hides – hiding – hid /haid/ – has hidden /ˈhɪdɪn/) hideous /ˈhaɪdɪəs/ adjective extremely unpleasant to look at. □ Where did she get that hideous dress?

hiding /ˈhædɪŋ/ noun a situation in which you have put yourself where no one can find you. □ He stayed in hiding for three days until the soldiers left the village. □ They decided to go into hiding for a time until the police called off their search.

high /haɪ/ adjective 1. far above other things. □ Everest is the highest mountain in the world. □ The new building is 20 storeys high. □ The kitchen has a high ceiling. □ The door is not high enough.

hero /ˈhɪrəʊ/ noun 1. a brave man. □ The hero of the fire was the man who managed to rescue the children from an upstairs room. 2. the main male character in something such as a book, play or film. □ The hero of the story is a little boy. (NOTE: The plural is heroes.)

hers /hərz/ pronoun belonging to her.

herself /ˈhersɛlf, həˈsɛlf/ pronoun used for referring back to a female subject.
**hit** noun 1. something you say that reveals information in an indirect way ○ He didn’t give a hint as to where he was going on holiday. 2. a piece of advice or a suggestion  ○ She gave me some useful hints about painting furniture.  ○ I don’t know what to give her for her birthday – have you any hints?  ■ verb to say something in a way that makes people guess what you mean  ○ She hinted that her sister was pregnant.

**hill** noun 1. a piece of high land (informal)  ○ The hills are covered with spring flowers.  ○ If you climb to the top of the hill you will get a good view of the valley.

**highly** /'hɪlɪ/ adverb used before some adjectives to mean ‘very well’  ○ highly priced meals  ○ The restaurant has been highly recommended.  ○ Their employees are not very highly paid.

**highway** /'hæweɪ/ noun a main public road  ○ A footbridge was built over the highway.

**hijack** /'hɪdʒæk/ verb to take control of a vehicle by force  ○ The men hijacked the lorry and left the driver by the road.  ○ They hijacked an aircraft and ordered the pilot to fly to Moscow.

**hilarious** /'hɪlərɪəs/ adjective very funny  ○ I thought the play was hilarious.

**him** /ɪm/ object pronoun referring to a male  ○ Tell him there’s a letter waiting for him.  ○ Have you spoken to him today?  ○ That’s him! – The man with the beard.

**himself** /ɪm'sɛlʃ, hɪm'sɛlʃ/ pronoun used for referring back to a male subject  ○ I was served by the manager himself.  ○ The doctor has got flu himself.  ○ Did your brother enjoy himself?

**hinge** /hɪndʒ/ noun a piece of metal used to hold something, e.g. a door, window or lid, so that it can swing open and shut  ○ That hinge squeaks – it needs some oil.  ○ They lifted the door off its hinges.

**hose** noun 1. a flexible tube made of rubber or plastic  ○ The garden hose was too long to lift. 2. a flexible tube for washing clothes in a washing machine  ○ The man with the hose was putting the sheets through.
hit my head on the cupboard door. 2. to cause someone to realise something ◊ It suddenly hit her that now she was divorced she would have to live alone. (NOTE: hits – hitting – hit)

hit back phrasal verb 1. to hit someone who has hit you ◊ They hit him so hard that he was unable to hit back. 2. to do something as a reaction to something ◊ When the supermarket chain lowered their prices, the other chains hit back by lowering prices too. ◊ He hit back at the inspectors, saying that their report was biased.

hoard /hɔːrd/ noun a store of something such as food or money, which has been collected ◊ They discovered a hoard of gold coins in the field. ■ verb to buy and store supplies of something essential that you think you will need in a crisis ◊ Everyone started hoarding fuel during the strike.

hobby /ˈhɒbi/ noun an enjoyable activity which you do in your spare time (NOTE: The plural is hobbies.)

hockey /ˈhɒki/ noun a team game played on grass, where you try to hit a small ball into your opponents’ goal using a long stick which is curved at the end ◊ He played in the hockey team at school.

hoist /ˈhɔɪst/ verb to lift something or someone using special equipment or a lot of force ◊ The box was hoisted up on a rope. ◊ It’s time to hoist the flag.

hold /həʊld/ verb 1. to keep something or someone tight, especially in your hand ◊ She was holding the baby in her arms. ◊ She held her ticket between her teeth as she was carrying suitcases in both hands. ◊ Hold tight – the machine is going to start. ◊ He held the bag close to his chest. 2. to be large enough to contain a certain quantity of things or people ◊ The bottle holds two litres. ◊ The box will hold four pairs of shoes. ◊ Will the car hold eight people? ◊ The plane holds 250 passengers. 3. to make an event happen ◊ They are holding a party for their wedding anniversary. ◊ The meeting will be held next Tuesday in the town hall. 4. to own something ◊ She holds a valid driving licence. ◊ He holds the record for the 2000 metres. 5. to keep someone inside ◊ The prisoners were held in police cells overnight. (NOTE: holds – holding – held (held)/) 6. to hold your breath to keep air in your lungs, e.g. in order to go under water ◊ She held her breath under water for a minute. ◊ We’re all holding our breath to see if he wins a gold medal. ■ noun 1. the bottom part of a ship or an aircraft, in which goods or luggage are stored ◊ You can’t take all that luggage with you – it has to go in the hold. 2. the act of keeping something tightly in your hand ◊ He lost his hold on the ladder. ◊ Keep tight hold of the bag, we don’t want it stolen. 7. to get hold of someone to manage to contact someone by telephone ◊ I tried to get hold of the doctor but he was out.

hold on phrasal verb 1. to hold something tightly ◊ She held on to the rope with both hands. ◊ Hold on to your purse in the crowd. ◊ Hold on tight, we’re turning! 2. to wait ◊ Hold on a moment, I’ll get my umbrella. ◊ Do you want to speak to the manager? Hold on, I’ll find him for you.

hold out phrasal verb 1. to move something towards someone ◊ Hold out your plate to be served. ◊ He held out his hand but she refused to shake it. 2. to manage to be strong enough ◊ The castle held out for ten weeks against a huge enemy army.

hold up phrasal verb 1. to lift someone or something ◊ He held up his hand. ◊ He held the little boy up so that he could see the procession. 2. to support something ◊ The roof is held up by those pillars. 3. to make someone or something late ◊ The planes were held up by fog. ◊ Government ministers are holding up the deal. 4. to use a gun to make someone give up all their money ◊ Six gunmen held up the security van.

hold-up /ˈhəʊld-up/ noun 1. a delay; an occasion on which something is later than planned ◊ Long hold-ups are expected because of road works on the motorway. ◊ There’s been a hold-up and the goods won’t arrive till next week. 2. an occasion on which a person with a gun steals money from someone
hole /həʊl/ noun an opening or a space in something ○ You’ve got a hole in your sock. ○ We all peeped through the hole in the fence. ○ Rabbits live in holes in the ground.

day ○ The gang carried out three hold-ups in the same day.

holiday /ˈholɪdeɪ/ noun 1. a period when you do not work, and sometimes go and stay in a different place ○ When are you taking your holiday? ○ When are you planning to go on holiday? ○ He’s going to Spain on holiday. ○ We always spend our holidays in the mountains. ○ How many days’ holiday do you have each year? 2. a day on which most people do not work because of laws or religious rules ○ The office is closed for the Christmas holiday.

hollow /ˈhɒləʊ/ adjective with a hole inside ○ a hollow log ○ If you tap the box it sounds hollow.

holy /ˈhɔli/ adjective relating to religion or the church ○ They went to ask a holy man his advice.

home /həʊm/ noun 1. the place where you live or where your parents live ○ Their home is a flat in the centre of London. ○ Will you be at home tomorrow evening? ○ When do you leave home for work in the morning? ○ I like to go home for the holidays. ○ to make yourself at home to behave as if you were in your own home ○ He lay down on my sofa, opened a bottle of beer, and made himself at home. 2. a house ○ They are building fifty new homes on the edge of the village. 3. a house where people are looked after ○ My aunt has moved to an old people’s home. 4. ○ at home (in sports) on the local sports ground ○ Our team is playing at home next Saturday. ○ adverb towards the place where you usually live ○ We’ve got to go home now. ○ He usually gets home by 7 o’clock. ○ Don’t send it – I’ll take it home with me. ○ If you don’t want to walk, you can always take the bus home. (NOTE: used without a preposition: He went home or She’s coming home.) ○ adjective referring to where you live or where you were born ○ My home town is Birmingham. ○ Send the letter to my home address, not to my office.

homework /ˈhɒmwɜːk/ noun work which you take home from school to do ○ Have you finished your maths homework? ○ I haven’t got any homework today, so I can watch TV. (NOTE: no plural)

honest /ˈɒnɪst/ adjective 1. telling the truth ○ He was honest with the police and told them what he had done. 2. tendency to tell people the truth; treating people fairly ○ I wouldn’t buy a car from that garage – I’m not sure they’re completely honest.

honestly /ˈɒnɪstli/ adverb 1. in an open and honest way 2. used to express a feeling of being annoyed ○ Honestly, you might have told me sooner!

honesty /ˈɒnɪstɪ/ noun the quality of being honest ○ I admire him for his honesty in saying the job was too difficult for him.

honey /ˈhʌni/ noun a sweet substance produced by bees ○ I like honey on toast. ○ Greek cakes are often made with honey.

honeymoon /ˈhʌnmjuːm/ noun a holiday taken immediately after a wedding ○ They went on their honeymoon to Corsica.

honor /ˈɔːna/ noun, verb US spelling of honour

honour /ˈɔːnə/ noun 1. the practice of acting according to what you think is right ○ He’s a man of honour. 2. something that you are proud of ○ It is an honour for me to be invited here today. ○ verb 1. to show your respect for someone ○ to honour the dead 2. to give someone an award to show that you respect them ○ He was honoured by the university. 3. to do what you promised ○ He honoured the agreement and gave the staff a pay rise.

hood /hʊd/ noun 1. a loose piece of clothing to cover your head ○ He has a blue coat with a hood. 2. a folding roof on something such as a car or pram ○ Let’s put down the hood, it’s very hot. 3. US a metal cover for the front part of a car, covering the engine ○ He lifted the
hoof /həʊf/ noun the part of the foot of a horse, cow and many other animals (note: the plural is hooves /hjuːvz/) 159

hoof /həʊf/ noun the part of the foot of a horse, cow and many other animals (note: the plural is hooves /hjuːvz/)

hook /hʊk/ noun 1. a bent piece of metal for hanging things on ○ hang your coat on the hook behind the door; 2. a very small piece of thin bent metal, attached to a line for catching fish ○ the fish ate the worm but didn’t swallow the hook.

hop /hɒp/ verb 1. to jump on one leg ○ he hurt his toe and had to hop around on one foot; 2. (of a bird or animal) to jump with both feet together ○ magpies were hopping across the grass; ○ the frog hopped onto the lily pad. (note: hops – hopping – hopped) noun 1. a little jump ○ magpies walk in a series of little hops; 2. a short flight ○ it’s only a short hop from london to paris.

hope /həʊp/ verb to want and expect something to happen ○ we all hope our team wins; ○ she’s hoping she will soon be able to drive a car; ○ i hope it doesn’t rain; noun the fact of wanting and expecting something to happen ○ our only hope is that she will get better soon; ○ they have given up all hope of rescuing any more earthquake victims.

hopeful /həʊpl(ə)/ adjective confident that something will happen ○ we are hopeful that the company will accept our offer.

hopeless /həʊpləs/ adjective unlikely to get better; impossible to improve ○ the invoices are in a hopeless mess; 2. not at all skilful at something ○ she’s hopeless at tennis; ○ he’s hopeless when it comes to mending cars.

horizon /hərˈzaːn(ə)/ noun the line in the distance where the earth and the sky meet

horizontal /ˌhɒrɪˈzont(ə)/ adjective flat; level with the ground

horn /hɔːrn/ noun 1. a sharp pointed bone growing out of an animal’s head ○ that bull’s horns look very dangerous; 2. a piece of equipment on a car that makes a loud noise to warn people of something 3. a metal musical instrument which you blow into ○ a piece of music for horn and orchestra

horrible /ˈhɔːrəbl/ adjective extremely unpleasant ○ the victims of the fire had horrible injuries; ○ he’s a horrible little boy; ○ we had a horrible meal at the restaurant.

horrified /ˈhɔːrifad/ adjective frightened or shocked

horror /ˈhɔːrər/ noun the fact or feeling of being very frightened ○ he couldn’t hide his horror at hearing the news; ○ she has a horror of spiders; ○ everyone watched in horror as the planes collided.

horse /hɔːs/ noun a large animal used for riding or for pulling vehicles ○ she was riding a black horse; ○ the coach was pulled by six white horses; ○ he’s out on his horse every morning.

hospital /ˈhɒspɪt(ə)/ noun a place where sick or hurt people are looked after ○ she was taken ill at work and sent to hospital; ○ when is she due to go into hospital? ○ he was in hospital for several days after the accident.

host /həʊst/ noun 1. a person who has invited guests ○ the host asked his guests what they wanted to drink; 2. the landlord of a hotel or inn, also sometimes of a restaurant 3. the person who introduces and talks to the guests on a tv or radio show ○ he had been a host on a saturday evening tv show; 4. a host of a large number of ○ we face a host of problems.

hot /hɔt/ adjective 1. very warm; with a high temperature ○ the weather is very hot in june, but august is the hottest
hot dog /hɒt dɒg/ noun a snack consisting of a hot sausage in a long piece of bread
hotel /həʊˈtel/ noun a building where travellers can rent a room for the night, eat in a restaurant or drink in a bar. They are staying at the Grand Hotel. All the hotel rooms in the town are booked.
hour /ˈaʊər/ noun a period of time which lasts 60 minutes. The train journey takes two hours. It’s a three-hour flight to Greece. The train travels at over 150 miles an hour.
house1 /ˈhɔʊs/ noun 1. a building in which someone lives. He has bought a house in London. He has a small flat in town and a large house in the country.
2. a part of a Parliament. The British Parliament is formed of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The American Congress is formed of the House of Representatives and the Senate.
house2 /ˈhɔʊz/ verb to provide a place for someone or something to stay or be kept. His collection of old cars is housed in a barn. We have been asked if we can house three students for the summer term.
household /ˈhauʃhoʊld/ noun the people living together in a house
housework /ˈhauʃwɜːk/ noun the work of keeping a house clean (NOTE: no plural)
housing /ˈhauzɪŋ/ noun houses. Public housing has to meet certain standards.
hover /ˈhʌvər/ verb to hang in the air without moving forward. Flies hovering over the surface of a pool.
how /həʊ/ adverb 1. showing or asking the way to which something is done. How do you switch off the cooker? Can you tell me how to get to the railway station from here? I don’t know how he does it.
2. asking or showing about things such as the age, size or quantity of something. How big is their house? How many people are there in your family? She showed us how good she was at skiing.

however /ˈhævər/ adverb but. We never go out on Saturdays — however, this week we’re going to a wedding.
howl /ˈhʌl/ verb to make a long loud high sound like a wolf. The wolves howled outside the cabin. The wind howled in the chimney.
huge /hjuːdʒ/ adjective of a very large size. Huge waves battered the ship.
The concert was a huge success.
hum /hʌm/ verb 1. to make a low sound like a bee. Bees were humming around the hive. 2. to sing without words. If you don’t know the words of the national anthem, you can always hum the tune.
human /ˈhjuːmən/ adjective relating to people
humble /ˈhʌmbəl/ adjective feeling or acting as if you are not as important as other people. Seeing how much work she does for charity makes me feel very humble.
humor /ˈhjuːmər/ noun US spelling of humour
hungry

hundredth

hundred

hump

humour

humorous

hungrily

hunt

hunger

hurt

hurricane

hurry

husband

hut

hygienic

hyphen
identity /ˈɪdəntɪti/ noun someone’s name and personal details ○ He changed his identity when he went to work for the secret services.

ideal /ˈaɪdəl/ adjective not doing anything ○ He’s the idolest man I know – he never does any work at all.

if /ɪf/ conjunction 1. showing what might happen ○ If it freezes tonight, the paths will be slippery tomorrow. ○ If I’m in London, I’ll come and see you. ○ If he had told me you were ill, I’d have come to see you in hospital. ○ If I won the lottery, I would take a long holiday. 2. used in asking questions ○ Do you know if the plane is late? ○ I was wondering if you would like to have some tea.

ignorance /ɪgˈnɔːrəns/ noun a state of not knowing ○ to keep someone in ignorance of something not to tell someone about something ○ The soldiers were deliberately kept in ignorance of the dangers facing them.

ignorant /ɪgˈnɔːrənt/ adjective not knowing anything

ignore /ɪɡˈnɔːr/ verb not to notice someone or something deliberately ○ She ignored the red light and just drove straight through. ○ When we met he just ignored me.

ill /ɪl/ adjective sick; not well ○ Stress can make you ill. ○ If you’re feeling ill you ought to see a doctor. ○ to fall ill to become ill ○ She fell seriously ill and we thought she was going to die. ○ to be taken ill to become ill suddenly ○ He was taken ill while on holiday in Greece.

illegal /ɪlˈɪgəl/ adjective against the law ○ It is illegal to serve alcohol to people under 16.

illegally /ɪlˈɪgələ/ adverb in an illegal way

illness /ˈɪlnəs/ noun a medical condition which makes you unwell ○ She devel-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illustrate</th>
<th>163</th>
<th>Imply</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>operated a serious illness. ○ A lot of the stuff are absent because of illness. (NOTE: The plural is illnesses.)</td>
<td>illustrate /ɪˈstreɪt/ verb to put pictures into a book ○ The book is illustrated with colour photographs of birds.</td>
<td>immediately /ɪˈmɪdɪətli/ adverb very soon, or very soon after an event ○ He got my letter, and wrote back immediately. ○ As soon as he heard the news he immediately phoned his wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illustration /ɪˈstreɪʃən/ noun a picture in a book ○ The book has 25 colour illustrations.</td>
<td>image /ˈmɪdʒ/ noun 1. a picture of someone or something ○ I want the portrait to be a faithful image of my mother. 2. a picture produced by something such as a mirror or a computer ○ The mirror throws an image onto the paper. ○ Can this software handle images in that format? ○ Can you adjust the projector? The image on the screen is out of focus.</td>
<td>immoral /ɪˈmorəl/ adjective not following the usual principles of good behaviour</td>
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<tr>
<td>imaginary /ɪˈmædʒənəri/ adjective not real; part of a story</td>
<td>imagination /ɪˌmædʒəˈneɪʃən/ noun the ability to think of things that are not part of your own immediate life ○ She let her imagination run riot in her stories for children.</td>
<td>impact1 /ɪmˈpækt/ noun 1. a strong effect ○ The TV documentary had an strong impact on the viewers. 2. an instance of two things coming together with force ○ The car was totally crushed by the impact of the collision. ○ on impact as soon as contact is made ○ The plane burst into flames on impact with the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imagine /ɪˈmædʒən/ verb to think of something that is not part of your own immediate life ○ Imagine yourself sitting on a beach in the hot sun. ○ She thought she had heard footsteps, and then decided she had imagined it.</td>
<td>impatient /ɪˈmɒpʃənt/ adjective unable to wait for something in a calm way ○ We were all impatient for the film to start. ○ He’s very impatient with anyone who works slowly.</td>
<td>impatiently /ɪˈmɒpʃəntli/ adverb in an impatient way</td>
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<td>imitate /ɪˈmeɪt/ verb to copy something or someone ○ The company imitates its competitors by making very similar products. ○ to behave as someone else does, often to make other people laugh ○ He made us all laugh by imitating the head teacher’s way of walking.</td>
<td>implication /ɪˈmplɪkeɪʃən/ noun 1. the possible effect of an action ○ What will be the implications of the election results for public spending? 2. with the fact of being involved in a crime or something that is morally wrong ○ The newspaper revealed his implication in the affair of the stolen diamonds. ○ a suggestion that something such as a criticism is true although it has not been expressed directly ○ I resent the implication that I knew anything about the report in advance.</td>
<td>imply /ɪmˈplai/ verb to suggest something without saying it directly ○ He im-</td>
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<td>imitation /ɪˈmeɪʃən/ noun 1. a copy made of something 2. an act of copying someone’s behaviour in order to make other people laugh ○ She does a very good imitation of the Queen. ○ adjective made to appear to be something else more valuable ○ a necklace of imitation pearls ○ The bag is made of imitation leather.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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impossible /ɪmˈpɒsəbl/ adjective which cannot be done ○ It’s impossible to do all this work in two hours. ○ Getting skilled staff is becoming impossible.

impress /ɪmˈprɛs/ verb to make someone feel admiration or respect ○ Her rapid response to the request impressed her boss. ○ She was impressed by his skill with the paintbrush. ○ The military government organised the display to impress the neighbouring states.

impression /ɪmˈpreʃən/ noun an effect on someone’s mind ○ Blue walls create an impression of coldness. ○ The exhibition made a strong impression on her.

impressive /ɪmˈpreʃəv/ adjective impressing people ○ He had a series of impressive wins in the chess tournament. ○ The government staged an impressive display of military hardware.

improve /ɪmˈpruːv/ verb 1. to make something better ○ We are trying to improve our image with a series of TV commercials. 2. to get better ○ The general manager has promised that the bus service will improve. ○ It poured down all morning, but in the afternoon the weather improved a little.

improvement /ɪmˈpruːvment/ noun 1. a process of becoming better, or of making something better ○ There has been no improvement in the train service since we complained. 2. a change that you make so that something is better than before ○ They carried out some improvements to the house. ○ We are planning some home improvements such as a new kitchen. ○ The new software is a great improvement on the old version.

import /ɪmˈpɜːt/ verb to bring goods into a country ○ The company imports television sets from Japan. ○ This car was imported from France.

importance /ɪmˈpɔːtnss/ noun the fact of being important ○ Do not attach too much importance to what he says. ○ The bank attaches great importance to the import.

important /ɪmˈpɔːrtnt/ adjective 1. having a great effect; mattering very much ○ It’s important to be in time for the interview. ○ I have to go to London for an important meeting. ○ He left a file containing important papers in the taxi. 2. (of a person) in a high position ○ He has an important job. ○ She’s an important government official. ○ He was promoted to a more important position.

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impolite /ɪmˈpɔːlət/ adjective rude; not polite

in /ɪn/ preposition, verb 1. used for showing place ○ He lives in the country. ○ In Japan it snows a lot during the winter. ○ She’s in the kitchen. ○ He’s still in bed. ○ Don’t stand outside in the pouring rain. 2. at home, in an office, at a station ○ Is the boss in? ○ He isn’t in yet. ○ My husband usually gets in from work about now. ○ The train from Birmingham is due in at 6.30. 3. used for showing time ○ In autumn the leaves turn brown. ○ On holiday there was nothing to do in the evenings. ○ She was born in 1999. ○ He ate his meal in five minutes. ○ We went for a skiing holiday in January. 4. used for showing time in the future ○ I’ll be back home in about two hours. ○ She should arrive in twenty minutes’ time. 5. fashionable ○ This year, short skirts are in. 6. used for showing a state or appearance ○ He was dressed in black. ○ She ran outside in her dressing gown. ○ We’re in a hurry. ○ The words are set out in alphabetical order.

inability /ɪnəˈbɪləti/ noun the state of being unable to do something ○ His inability to make decisions causes problems.

inch /ɪntʃ/ noun a measure of length equal to 2.54 centimetres ○ a three-and-a-half-inch disk ○ Snow lay six inches deep on the ground. ○ She is five foot six inches tall (5' 6”). ○ foot (NOTE: The plural is inches. With numbers inch is usually written with the symbol ‘: a 3½” disk; He is 5' 9”; say: ‘a three and a half inch disk’, ‘He’s five foot nine’).

snow /snɔː/ noun a white powder that falls from the sky and covers the ground with a thick layer ○ Snow lay six inches deep on the ground. ○ She is five foot six inches tall (5' 6”). ○ foot (NOTE: The plural is inches. With numbers inch is usually written with the symbol ‘: a 3½” disk; He is 5' 9”; say: ‘a three and a half inch disk’, ‘He’s five foot nine’).

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indeed
increasingly
increased
increase
incorrect
income
including
include
incidentally
incident
something becoming larger

Rail fares have been increased by 10%.

The boss increased her salary.

There were 120 people at the wedding if you include the children.

Mr. Smith increased his income and handling charges.

include
verb to count someone or something along with others

The waiter did not include service in the bill.

including
preposition taking something together with something else

The total comes to £25.00 including VAT.

income
noun an amount of money which you receive, especially as pay for your work

Their weekly income is not really enough to live on.

incorrect
adjective wrong, not correct

increase
noun an instance of something becoming larger

An increase in tax or a tax increase an increase in the cost of living.

increase
verb 1. to rise or to grow

The price of oil has increased twice in the past year.

increase
noun larger or higher than before

These increased rail fares mean that we cannot afford to travel so much.

increasingly
adverb more and more

He found it increasingly difficult to keep up with the workload at the office.

His future with the company looks increasingly doubtful.

indeed
adverb (for emphasis) really

Thank you very much indeed for inviting me to stay.

They have been very kind indeed to their daughter.

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**indoors** /ˈɪndɔːrs/ **verb** inside a building. ○ Let's go indoors. ○ Mum was indoors reading.

**industrial** /ɪnˈdʌstriəl/ **adjective** relating to the production of goods ○ The Midlands is the main industrial region in Britain.

**industry** /ɪnˈdʌstri/ **noun** the production of goods and the provision of services, or the companies involved in this activity ○ Oil is a key industry. ○ The car industry has had a good year. ○ The government is helping industry to sell more products abroad. ○ The tourist industry brings in a lot of foreign currency. ○ The police investigated the theft of a valuable Fabergé egg. ○ The tourist industry is thriving.

**infect** /ɪnˈfɛkt/ **verb** to pass on a disease or infection to someone ○ He was infected with the disease when he was abroad on holiday. ○ Mum was in hospital with a chest infection.

**infection** /ɪnˈfɛkʃən/ **noun** a disease which spreads from one person to another ○ Her throat infection keeps coming back. ○ He was sneezing and spreading infection to other people in the office. ○ She seems to catch every little infection there is.

**infectious** /ɪnˈfɛkʃəs/ **adjective** (of an illness or an emotion such as fear) likely to be passed from one person to another ○ This strain of flu is highly infectious. ○ He’s a great music teacher and his enthusiasm for jazz is very infectious.

**infinitive** /ɪnˈfɪnɪtɪv/ **noun** the basic form of a verb, usually shown with ‘to’

**influence** /ɪnˈfləʊrəns/ **noun** the ability to change someone or something; an effect ○ He has had a good influence on the other staff in the department. ○ The influence of the moon on the tides. ○ He was charged with driving under the influence of alcohol. ○ verb to make someone or something change ○ She was deeply influenced by her old teacher. ○ The moon influences the tides. ○ The price of oil has influenced the price of industrial goods.

**inform** /ɪnˈfɔːrm/ **verb** to tell someone something officially ○ Have you informed the police that your watch has been stolen? ○ I regret to inform you that your father has died. ○ We are pleased to inform you that your offer has been accepted.

**informal** /ɪnˈfɔːrməl/ **adjective** 1. relaxed, not formal ○ That casually-dressed party will be informal. ○ The guide gave us an informal talk on the history of the castle. 2. (of language) used when talking to friends and family

**information** /ɪnˈfɔːmeɪʃən/ **noun** a set of facts about something ○ She couldn’t give the police any information about how the accident happened. ○ She gave me a very useful piece of information. ○ For further information, please write to Department 27.

**inform the police** ○ The police have been informed of the discovery.

**infuriate** /ɪnˈfʊriət/ **verb** to make someone very angry ○ Slow service in restaurants always infuriates him.

**ingenious** /ɪnˈdʒiːniəs/ **adjective** very clever ○ It was an ingenious plan.

**ingredient** /ɪnˈɡrɪdіənt/ **noun** a material or substance which you use to make something ○ Make sure you’ve got all your ingredients together before you start cooking.

**inhabit** /ɪnˈhæbɪt/ **verb** to live in a place ○ The late astronomer Henry Draper is known for his work in inhabiting dark forests.

**inhabitant** /ɪnˈhæbɪtənt/ **noun** a person who lives in a particular place

**initial** /ɪnˈʃəl/ **adjective** first ○ The initial stage of the project went off smoothly. ○ My initial reaction was to say ‘no’. ○ He started the business with an initial sum of £500. ○ verb to write the first letters of your name on a document to show you have read and approved it ○ Can you initial each page of the contract to show that you have approved it? ○ Please initial the agree-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>input</td>
<td>noun information that is put into a computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>noun an example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initially</td>
<td>adverb at the beginning  ○ Initially we didn’t like the new flat, but we have got used to it now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innovative</td>
<td>adjective new in a way that has not been tried before ○ A very innovative design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>innocent</td>
<td>adjective not guilty ○ He was found to be innocent of the crime. ○ In English law, the accused is always presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inner</td>
<td>adjective inside ○ Go through that arch and you will come to the inner courtyard. ○ Heat is conduct ed from the inner to the outer layer of the material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>injection</td>
<td>noun the act of putting a liquid into the body using a needle ○ The doctor gave him a flu injection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>injured</td>
<td>noun damage to your body ○ He never really recovered from his football injury. ○ She received severe back injuries in the accident.</td>
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<td>injury</td>
<td>noun the act of putting a liquid into the body ○ He injured his back playing rugby. ○ He was badly injured in a car accident.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>initiative</td>
<td>noun a decision which is intended to solve a problem ○ The government has proposed various initiatives to get the negotiations moving again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inquiry</td>
<td>noun 1. a formal investigation into a problem ○ A government inquiry into the police force ○ A public inquiry will be held about plans to build another airport. 2. a question about something ○ I refer to your inquiry of May 25th. ○ All inquiries should be addressed to this department. ○ He made an inquiry about trains to Edinburgh. (NOTE: also spell enquiry. The plural is inquiries.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insect</td>
<td>noun a small animal with six legs and a body in three parts ○ A butterfly is a kind of insect. ○ Insects have eaten the leaves of the cabbages. ○ She was stung by an insect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insist</td>
<td>verb to state firmly ○ He insisted that he had never touched the car. ○ She insisted that she should be paid compensation for the delay.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>install</td>
<td>verb to put a piece of equipment into the place where it will operate ○ It took the plumber a week to install the new central heating system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instance</td>
<td>noun an example ○ There have been several instances of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### instant

bullying in our local school. ○ In this instance, we will pay for the damage. ○ for instance as an example ○ Why don’t you take up a new sport – golf, for instance?

### interest

insult\(^1\) /ɪn'saːlt/ noun a rude word said to or about a person ○ That is an insult to the government. ○ The crowd shouted insults at the police.

insult\(^2\) /ɪn'saːlt/ verb to say rude things about someone ○ He was accused of insulting the president’s wife.

insulting /ɪn'saːltɪŋ/ adjective rude ○ I’m used to hearing insulting things about my business.

insurance /ɪn'ʃuərəns/ noun an agreement with a company by which you are paid money for loss or damage in return for regular payments of money ○ Do you have insurance for your travel?

intelligence /ɪn'telɪdʒəns/ noun 1. the ability to think and understand ○ His intelligence is well above average. 2. information provided by the secret services ○ Intelligence gathered by our network of agents is very useful to us in planning future strategy.

intelligent /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ adjective able to understand and learn things very well ○ He’s the most intelligent child in his class.

intense /ɪn'tens/ adjective very strong or extreme ○ There was a period of intense activity to try to finish the work before they went on holiday. ○ She had an intense period of study before the exams.

intention /ɪn'tenʃən/ noun an aim or plan to do something ○ I have no intention of going to the party. ○ The fans came with the deliberate intention of making trouble.

interest\(^1\) /ɪn'trəst/ noun 1. special attention to something ○ She takes a lot of interest in politics. ○ He has no interest in what his sister is doing. ○ Why doesn’t he take more interest in local affairs? 2. a thing that you enjoy doing ○ Her main interest is canoeing. ○ List your special interests on your CV 3. a payment made to someone who lends money ○ Deposit accounts pay more interest. ○ How much interest do I have to pay if I borrow £1000? ○ verb to attract someone ○ He’s particularly interested in old cars. ○ Nothing seems to interest him very much. ○ The book didn’t interest me at
all.  ○ He tried to interest several companies in his new invention.

interested /ɪnˈtɜːrstɪd/ adjective with a personal interest in something  ○ He’s interested in old churches.  ○ She’s interested in crime fiction.

interesting /ɪnˈtɜːrstɪŋ/ adjective attracting your attention; enjoyable  ○ There’s an interesting article in the newspaper on European football.  ○ She didn’t find the TV programme very interesting.  ○ What’s so interesting about old cars?  – I find them dull.

interfere /ɪnˈtɜːfər/ verb □ to interfere in or with something to get in the way of something, to be involved in something in such a way that it does not work well  ○ His mother is always interfering in his private life.  ○ Stop interfering with the TV controls.

interference /ɪnˈtɜːfrəns/ noun 1, an involvement with someone else’s life or business  ○ His parents’ interference in his travel plans annoyed him.  2, a noise which affects radio or TV programmes

interjection /ˌɪntəˈdʒɛkʃən/ noun an exclamation, a word used to show an emotion such as surprise

interruption /ˌɪntəˈrʌpʃən/ noun something that interrupts or stops you from working

interrupt /ɪnˈtɜːrpt/ verb to start talking when someone else is talking  ○ Excuse me for interrupting, but have you seen the office keys anywhere?

interrupted /ɪnˈtɜːrpɪt/ verb 1, to ask a famous or interesting person questions about themselves and their work in order to publish or broadcast what they say  ○ The journalist interviewed the Prime Minister.  2, to meet a person who is applying for something such as a job or a place on a university course, to see if he or she is suitable  ○ We interviewed ten candidates, but did not find anyone we liked.

interview /ˈɪntəvjuː/ noun 1, a conversation between a famous or interesting person and a journalist, broadcast on radio or TV, or printed in a newspaper  ○ She gave an interview to the Sunday magazine.  2, a formal meeting in which one or more people ask you questions to find out if you are suitable for something such as a particular job or a course at university  ○ We asked six candidates for interview.  ○ He’s had eight interviews, but still no job offers.  ○ When will you attend your first interview?

interval /ˈɪntəvl/ noun 1, a period of time between two events or points in time  ○ There will be bright intervals during the morning, but it will rain in the afternoon.  ○ There will be a short interval during which the table will be cleared.  2, a period of time between two acts in a play  ○ Anyone arriving late won’t be allowed in until the first interval.

internet /ˈɪntənet/ noun an international network allowing people to exchange information on computers using telephone lines  ○ We send messages over the Internet to hundreds of users of our products.  ○ He searched the Internet for information on cheap plane tickets.  (NOTE: also called simply the Net)

interpret /ɪnˈtɜːprɪt/ verb to translate what someone is saying into a different language  ○ His brother knows Greek, so he will interpret for us.

interpretation /ˌɪntəprɪˈteɪʃən/ noun 1, a meaning  ○ A poem can have many interpretations.  ○ The book puts quite a different interpretation on the meaning of the rule.  2, the act of translating what someone is saying into a different language  ○ Two of the young musicians were praised for their interpretations of Bach.
invest (verb) 1. to use your money for buying things such as property or shares in a company, so that you will make a profit 2. She was advised to invest in government bonds.

invest (verb) 2. to spend money on something which you believe will be useful

invest (noun) 1. a letter or card, asking someone to do something or go somewhere 2. a close examination

investigation (noun) a close examination

invisible (adjective) which cannot be seen

invisible (noun) 1. a lamp post

invite (verb) 1. to ask someone to do something, especially to come to a social event such as a party 2. We invited two hundred people to the party.

invite (verb) 2. She invited us to come in.

invite (noun) a letter or card, asking someone to do something or go somewhere

irish (adjective) referring to Ireland

ireland (noun) a large island forming the western part of the British Isles, containing the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland

introduction (noun) 1. a part at the beginning of a book which describes the subject of the book 2. a book which gives basic information about a subject

introduce (verb) to tell someone another person’s name when they meet for the first time 2. He introduced me to a friend of his called Anne.

invest (verb) 1. She invested all his money in a fish-and-chip restaurant.

invest (noun) a person who invents new processes or new machines

invest (verb) 2. We have invested in a new fridge.

invest (noun) 1. The Irish Sea lies between Ireland and Britain.
iron /'a:ra/ noun 1. a common grey metal
   ○ The old gates are made of iron. (NOTE: no plural in this sense: some iron, lumps of iron, pieces of iron) 2. an object with a flat metal bottom, which is heated and used to make clothes smooth after washing ○ Don’t leave the iron there – it will burn the clothes. ○ If your iron is not hot enough it won’t take the creases out. ■ verb to make cloth smooth using an iron ○ She was ironing shirts when the telephone rang. ○ Her skirt doesn’t look as if it has been ironed.
irresponsible /,irrespənsəbl/ adjective acting or done in a way that shows a lack of good sense
irritable /,irətriбл/ adjective easily annoyed ○ He was tired and irritable, and snapped at the children.
irritate /,irətət/ verb to make someone feel angry or impatient ○ It irritates me when the trains run late.
irritation /,irəteɪʃən/ noun a feeling of being annoyed and impatient ○ She watched with irritation as he tried to fix the wheel again.
is /iz/ 3rd person singular present of be
island /'a:land/ noun a piece of land with water all around it ○ They live on a little island in the middle of the river. ○ The Greek islands are favourite holiday destinations.
issue /'ıʃu:/ noun 1. an occasion when something is officially given out ○ The issue of identity cards has been delayed. 2. a newspaper or magazine which is published at a particular time ○ We bought the January issue of the magazine. ■ verb 1. to make something available for use ○ The new set of stamps will be issued next week. 2. to give something out officially ○ Each soldier was issued with a gun. 3. to come out ○ Smoke began to issue from the hole in the ground.
it /it/ pronoun 1. used to refer to something which has just been mentioned ○ What do you want me to do with the box? – Put it down. ○ Where’s the box? – It’s here. ○ She picked up a potato and then dropped it on the ground. ○ I put my book down somewhere and now I can’t find it. ○ Where’s the newspaper? – It’s on the chair. 2. used for talking about the weather, the date or time or another situation ○ Look! – It’s snowing. ○ It’s miles from here to the railway station. ○ Is it the 30th today? ○ It’s almost impossible to get a ticket at this time of year. ○ What time is it? – It’s ten o’clock. ○ It’s dangerous to use an electric saw when it’s wet. (NOTE: IT = it is or it has. Do not confuse with its.)
it abbr information technology
itch /itʃ/ noun a place on the skin where you want to scratch ○ I’ve got an itch in the middle of my back that’s driving me mad! (NOTE: The plural is itches.) ■ verb to make someone want to scratch ○ The cream made his skin itch more than before.
item /'a:təm/ noun a thing shown in a list ○ We are discussing item four on the agenda. ○ Please find enclosed an order for the following items from your catalogue. ○ I couldn’t buy several items on the shopping list because the shop had sold out.
its /its/ adjective belonging to ‘it’ ○ I can’t use the car – one of its tyres is flat. ○ The company pays its staff very badly. (NOTE: Do not confuse with it’s.)
it’s /its/ short for it is, it has
itself /'a:tsɛl/ pronoun 1. used for referring back to a thing or an animal ○ The dog seems to have hurt itself. ○ The screw had worked itself loose. 2. used for emphasis ○ If the plug is all right there must be something wrong with the computer itself.
January /ˈdʒænjuəri/ noun the first month of the year, followed by February. ○ He was born on January 26th. ○ It’s his birthday on January 26. ○ We never go on holiday in January because it’s too cold. ○ We all went skiing last January. (NOTE: January 26th or January 26, say ‘the twenty-sixth of January’ or ‘January the twenty-sixth’; American English: ‘January twenty-sixth’.)

dʒæl /dʒel/ noun a container for food such as jam, usually made of glass. ○ There was some honey left in the bottom of the jar. ○ Use a jam jar for the water you collect.

ˈdʒærn/ noun a special type of language used by a trade or profession or a particular group of people. ○ People are confused by computers because they don’t understand the jargon.

ˈdʒeɪz/ noun a type of music with a strong rhythm, and in which the players often make the music up as they play; jazz was first played in the southern United States.

ˈdʒeləs/ adjective feeling annoyed because you want something which belongs to someone else. ○ John was jealous of Mark because all the girls fancied him. ○ She was jealous of his new car. ○ Her new boyfriend is very handsome – I’m jealous!

ˈdʒiːz/ plural noun trousers made of a type of strong cotton, often blue. ○ She came into the office in jeans. ○ He bought a new pair of jeans.

ˈdʒelɪ/ noun a type of sweet food made with fruit, which shakes when you touch it or move it. ○ The children had fish fingers and chips followed by jelly and ice-cream. (NOTE: The plural is jellies.)

ˈdʒerk/ noun a sudden sharp pull. ○ He felt a jerk on the fishing line. ○ He jerked the rope.

ˈdʒeɪz/ noun 1. a warm piece of clothing which covers the top part of
**jet**

your body and your arms ○ She was knitting a pink jersey for the new baby.

**job**

a special shirt worn by a member of a sports team ○ After every game the players swapped jerseys with the other team.

**jewellery**

such as valuable stones, gold and silver ○ The burglar stole all her jewellery.

**jewel**

- ○ The police are hoping that the film from the security camera will jog people’s memories.

**jet engine**

- ○ The police are hoping that the film from the security camera will jog people’s memories.

**jigsaw puzzle**

a thing said or done to make someone laugh ○ She poured water down his neck as a joke.

**joke**

- ○ He kept a journal during his visit to China.

**journal**

- ○ She wrote a journal of the gradual progress of her illness.

**journey**

- ○ She kept a journal during his visit to China.

**join**

- ○ She kept a journal during his visit to China.

**jog**

- ○ She kept a journal during his visit to China.

**job**

- ○ She kept a journal during his visit to China.

**jewellery**

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jump /dʒʌmp/ verb 1. to go suddenly into the air or towards the ground ○ Quick, jump on that bus — it’s going to Oxford Circus! ○ The horse jumped over the fence. ○ She jumped down from the chair. 2. to make a sudden movement because you are frightened ○ She jumped when I came up behind her quietly. ○ When they fired the gun, it made me jump.

July /dʒʌli/ noun the seventh month of the year, between June and August ○ July 23 ○ We went to Spain last July. ○ July is always one of the busiest months for holidays. (Note: July 23rd or July 23, say ‘July the twenty-third’ or the twenty-third of July’; American English: ‘July twenty-third’.)

jumper /dʒʌmplə/ noun a warm piece of clothing, usually made of wool, which covers the top part of your body and your arms

judge /dʒədʒ/ noun 1. a person whose job is to make legal decisions in a court of law ○ He was convicted for stealing, but the judge let him off with a small fine. 2. a person who decides who should win a competition ○ The three judges of the beauty contest couldn’t agree. verb to make decisions in situations such as a court of law or a competition ○ He was judged guilty. ○ Her painting was judged the best and she won first prize.

dʒuicier /dʒuɪˈʃɪər/ adjective juiciest ○ The birth of our baby son filled us with joy. ○ He trusted his wife’s judgment. ○ His painting was judged the best and she won first prize.

jungle /ˈdʒʌŋɡəl/ noun an area of thick tropical forest which is difficult to travel through

June /dʒuːn/ noun the sixth month of the year, between May and July ○ June 17 ○ Last June we had a holiday in Canada. (Note: June 17th or June 17, say ‘June the seventeenth’ or ‘the seventeenth of June’ or in US English: ‘June seventeenth.’)

just /dʒʌst/ verb 1. exactly ○ Is that too much sugar? — No, it’s just right. ○ Thank you, that’s just what I was looking for. ○ Just how many of students have got computers? ○ What time is it? — It’s just seven o’clock. ○ He’s just fifteen — his birthday was yesterday. 2. showing the very recent past ○ The train has just arrived from Paris. ○ She had just got into her bath when the phone rang. 3. only ○ We’re just good friends, nothing more. ○ I’ve been to Berlin just once.

justice /dʒuˈstɪs/ noun fair treatment in law ○ Justice must always be seen to be done.

justifying /dʒəstɪˈfiŋ/ verb to show that something is fair, to prove that something is right ○ How can you justify spending all that money? ○ How can you justify your behaviour? (Note: justifies — justifying — justified)
K

ket/ki/, K noun the eleventh letter of the alphabet, between J and L.

keen /ki:n/ adjective very sensitive o Bats have a keen sense of hearing.
(NOTE: keener – keenest)

keep /kip/ verb 1. to continue to have something o Can I keep the newspaper I borrowed from you? o I don't want that book any more, you can keep it. o The police kept my gun and won't give it back. 2. to continue to do something o The clock kept going even after I dropped it on the floor. o He had to keep smiling so that people would think he was pleased. o Keep quiet or they'll hear you. o Luckily the weather kept fine for the fair. o The food will keep warm in the oven. 3. to have or to put something in a particular place o I keep my car keys in my pocket. o Where do you keep the paper for the laser printer? 4. to make someone or something stay in a place or state o It's cruel to keep animals in cages. o I was kept late at the office. o They kept us waiting for half an hour. o We put the plates in the oven to keep them warm. 5. to stay o Keep close to me. (NOTE: keeps – keeping – kept /kept/)

keep down phrasal verb 1. to keep at a low level o Keep your voice down, the police will hear us! 2. to bend down in order to hide from someone o Keep down behind the wall so that they won't see us.

keep off phrasal verb not to walk on something o Keep off the grass!

keep on phrasal verb to continue to do something o Keep on trying!

keep out phrasal verb 1. to stop someone going in o We put up notices telling people to keep their dogs out of the field where the lambs are. 2. not to go in o There were 'Keep Out!' notices round the building site. 3. not to get involved o He kept out of the quarrel. o Try to keep out of trouble with the police.

keep up with /'kip wɪð/ phrasal verb to go at the same speed as someone o My foot hurts, that’s why I can't keep up with the others. o His salary hasn’t kept up with the cost of living.

kerb /ka:b/ noun the stone edge of a path along the side of a road

tomato /'ke:tʃəp/ noun a type of tomato sauce

keettle /'keɪtl/ noun a container used for boiling water

key /ki:ə/ noun 1. a shaped piece of metal that you use to open a lock or to start a car o I can't start the car, I've lost the key. o Where did you put the front door key? 2. one of the moving parts which you push down with your fingers on a typewriter, a computer or a musical instrument such as a piano o The 'F' key always sticks. o There are 64 keys on the keyboard. 3. a system of musical tones o This piece of music is written in the key of F major. ■ adjective most important o The key person in the team is the goalkeeper. o The key person in the company is the sales manager. o Oil is a key industry.

keyboard /'ki:bɔːd/ noun a set of keys on something such as a computer or piano o She spilled her coffee on the computer keyboard. o He practises on the keyboard every day. ■ verb to put information into a computer using a keyboard o She was keyboarding the figures.

kick /kɪk/ noun 1. the act of hitting something with your foot o The goalkeeper gave the ball a kick. 2. a feeling of excitement o He gets a kick out of watching a football match on TV. ■ verb to hit something with your foot o He kicked the ball into the net. o She kicked her little brother.
kid /kid/ noun 1. a child (informal) ○ There were a few school kids on their bicycles. ○ They're married with two kids. 2. a young goat ■ verb to make someone believe something which is not true ○ Are you kidding? ○ She tried to kid me that she'd had an accident. (NOTE: kids — kidding – kidded)
kidnap /'kidnap/ verb to take someone away illegally and keep them prisoner (NOTE: kidnaps – kidnapping – kidnapped)
kidney /'kɪndri/ noun one of a pair of organs in animals that clean the blood and remove waste from it
kill /kɪl/ verb to make someone or something die ○ Sixty people were killed in the plane crash. ○ A long period of dry weather could kill all the crops.
kilo /'kɪloʊ/ abbr kilogram (NOTE: The plural is kilos.)
kilogram /'kɪləgræm/ noun a measure of weight equal to one thousand grams (NOTE: written kg after figures: 20kg)
kilometre /'kɪlaˌmɪtrə/ noun a measure of distance equal to one thousand metres
kind /kænd/ adjective friendly and helpful ○ It's very kind of you to offer to help. ○ How kind of you to invite him to your party! ○ You should always be kind to little children. ○ He's a kind old gentleman. ■ noun a type ○ A butterfly is a kind of insect. ○ We have several kinds of apples in our garden. ○ We discussed all kinds of things. ○ of a kind similar ○ The three sisters are three of a kind. ○ it's nothing of the kind that's not correct at all ○ kind of in a certain way (informal) ○ I was kind of annoyed when she told me that.
kindness /'kændnəs/ noun 1. the quality of being kind ○ She was touched by his kindness. 2. a kind act
king /kɪŋ/ noun 1. a man who governs a country by right of birth ○ The king and queen came to visit the town. (NOTE: king is spelt with a capital letter when used with a name or when referring to a particular person: King Henry VIII.) 2. (in cards) the card with the face of a man, coming before the ace and after the queen in value ○ He knew he could win when he drew the king of spades.

kingdom /'kɪndəʊm/ noun 1. the land ruled over by a king or queen ○ England is part of the United Kingdom. ○ He gave her a book of fairy stories about a magic kingdom. 2. a part of the world of nature ○ the animal kingdom
kiss /kɪs/ noun the act of touching someone with your lips to show that you are pleased to see them or that you like them ○ She gave the baby a kiss. ■ verb to touch someone with your lips to show that you are pleased to see them or that you like them ○ She kissed her daughter and walked away. ○ They kissed each other goodbye.
kit /kɪt/ noun clothes and personal equipment, usually kept in a bag ○ Did you bring your tennis kit?
kitchen /'kɪtn/ fn/ noun a room where you can cook food ○ She put the meat down on the kitchen table. ○ If you're hungry, have a look in the kitchen to see if there's anything to eat.
kite /kait/ noun a toy made of light wood and paper or cloth which is flown in the wind on the end of a string ○ He was flying his kite from the top of the hill.
kitten /'kɪtn/ noun a young cat
knack /næk/ noun an ability or tendency to do something, often something wrong (informal) ○ She has a knack for talking to strangers. ○ He has this knack of accidentally offending people.
knee /ni/ noun 1. the part on your body where the upper and the lower leg join, where your leg bends ○ She sat the child on her knee. ○ He was on his knees looking under the bed. 2. the part of a pair of trousers that covers the knee ○ My jeans have holes in both knees.
kneel /ni/ verb to go down on your knees (NOTE: kneels – kneeling – knelted or knelt /nelt/)
know /nəʊ/ past tense of know
knife /naɪf/ noun an instrument used for cutting, with a sharp metal blade fixed in a handle ○ Put out a knife, fork and spoon for each person. ○ You need a sharp knife to cut meat. (NOTE: The plural is knives.) ■ verb to injure someone
He was knifed in the back during the fight. (NOTE: knifes – knifing – knifed)

Knit /nɪt/ verb to make cloth out of wool by joining threads together using two long needles. My mother is knitting me a pullover. (NOTE: knits – knitting – knit or knitted)

Knives /naɪvz/ plural of knife

Knob /nɒb/ noun 1. a rounded handle that you turn, e.g. on a door or drawer. To open the door, just turn the knob. 2. a round object which you turn to operate a radio or TV, etc.

Knock /nɒk/ noun a sound made by hitting something. Suddenly, there was a knock at the door. ■ verb to hit something. Knock twice before going in. You’ll need a heavy hammer to knock that nail in.

Knock down phrasal verb 1. to make something fall down. They are going to knock down the old house to build a factory. 2. to hit someone or something. She was knocked down by a car. 3. to reduce a price. They knocked the price down to £50.

Knock out phrasal verb to hit someone so hard that they are no longer conscious. She was knocked out by a blow on the head.

Knowledge /ˈnɒlɪдж/ noun the general facts or information that people know. No encyclopedia can contain all human knowledge.

Known /ˈnɔːn/ past participle of know

Knuckle /ˈnʌk(ə)l/ noun a part where two bones join in a finger
lack /læk/ noun the fact that you do not have something ○ The children are suffering from a lack of food. ○ The project was cancelled because of lack of funds. (NOTE: no plural) ■ verb not to have enough of something ○ The sales staff lack interest.

ladder /ˈleɪdər/ noun an object made of several bars between two posts, used for climbing up to high places ○ The ladder was leaning against the wall. ○ He was climbing up a ladder. ○ She got down off the ladder.

lady /ˈleɪdi/ noun a polite way of referring to a woman ○ There are two ladies waiting to see you.

laid /lɛd/ past tense and past participle of lie verb 2

lain /lɛn/ past participle of lie verb 2

labor /ˈleɪbər/ noun, verb US spelling of labour

laboratory /ˈlæbərət(ə)ri/ noun a place where scientific experiments, testing and research are carried out ○ She’s working in the university laboratories. ○ All our products are tested in our own laboratories. (NOTE: The plural is laboratories.)

labour /ˈleɪbr/ noun 1. work, especially hard work ○ Does the price include the cost of labour? 2. the people who do work ○ Cheap labour is difficult to find. 3. the process of giving birth to a baby ○ She went into labour at home, and her husband drove her to the hospital. ○ She was in labour for 12 hours. ■ verb 1. to work hard ○ They laboured night and day to finish the project in time. 2. to do something with difficulty ○ She laboured across the room to me.

lace /leɪs/ noun 1. a thin strip of material for tying up a shoe or other piece of clothing ○ His laces kept coming undone. ○ She’s too little to be able to do up her laces herself. 2. cloth made with open patterns of threads, like a net ○ a lace tablecloth ○ Her wedding dress was trimmed with lace. (NOTE: no plural in this sense)

label /ˈleɪbl/ noun a note attached to something to give information about, e.g. its price, its contents or someone’s name and address ○ She stuck a label on the parcel. ○ The price on the label is £25.00. ■ verb to put a label on something ○ All the goods are labelled with the correct price. (NOTE: labels – labeling – labelled. The US spelling is labeling – labelled.)

laboratory /ˈlæbərət(ə)ri/ noun a place where scientific experiments, testing and research are carried out ○ She’s working in the university laboratories. ○ All our products are tested in our own laboratories. (NOTE: The plural is laboratories.)
landlady /ˈlændlədi/ noun a woman from whom you rent a place to live. You must pay your rent to the landlady every month. (NOTE: The plural is land-ladies.)

landlord /ˈlændlɔrd/ noun a man or company from whom you rent property such as a house, room or office. Tell the landlord if your roof leaks. The landlord refused to make any repairs to the roof.

landmark /ˈlændmɑrk/ noun a building or large object on land which you can see easily. The statue is a famous landmark.

landscape /ˈlændskɛp/ noun 1. the appearance of the countryside. The beautiful landscape of the West Country. 2. a painting of a country scene. He collects 18th century English landscapes.

lane /leɪn/ noun 1. a narrow road, often in the country. 2. a part of a road for traffic going in a particular direction or at a certain speed. Motorways usually have three lanes on either side. One lane of the motorway has been closed for repairs.

language /ˈleɪŋgwɑdʒ/ noun a way of speaking or writing used in a country or by a group of people. We go to English language classes twice a week. She can speak several European languages.

lap /leɪp/ noun 1. the part of your body from your waist to your knees when you are sitting. She listened to the story, sitting in her father’s lap. 2. one turn round a racetrack. He’s finished lap 23 – only two laps to go! 3. verb. (of animals) to drink with the tongue. The dog lapped the water in the pond.

large /ˈlɑrdʒ/ adjective big. She ordered a large cup of coffee. Our house has one large bedroom and two very small ones. How large is your garden?

later 179 Why has she got an office which is larger than mine?

lately /ˈleɪtli/ adverb during recent days or weeks.

late /leɪt/ adjective 1. after the usual or expected time. The plane was thirty minutes late. It’s too late to change your ticket. Hurry or you’ll be late for the show. 2. adj. When I woke up this morning, the sun was shining. 3. adv. to continue for some time. The fine weather won’t last. Our holidays never seem to last very long.

last /lɑsr/ adjective 1. coming at the end of a list, line or period of time. The post office is the last building on the right. The invoice must be paid by the last day of the month. 2. most recent. She’s been ill for the last ten days. The last three books I read were rubbish. 3. verb. to continue for some time. I’ll print the labels last. 2. most recently. When did you see her last? 3. looking ill when I saw her last. The storm lasted all night.

lasers /ˈlæzərz/ noun an instrument which produces a concentrated beam of light; lasers can be used to cut through hard materials, and to carry out some medical operations.

last but one the one before the last one. My last car but one was a Rolls Royce.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>latest</td>
<td>adjective the most recent (informal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead</td>
<td>1. verb to put a boat into the water, especially for the first time and with a lot of ceremony 2. to send a spacecraft into space 3. to start selling a new product 4. We’re launching the new perfume just before Christmas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawyer</td>
<td>noun a person who has studied law and can advise you on legal matters 1. If you are arrested you have the right to speak to your lawyer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laziness</td>
<td>noun the state of being lazy 1. She’s just lazy – that’s why the work never gets done on time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lazy</td>
<td>adjective not wanting to do any work 1. She’s just lazy – that’s why the work never gets done on time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead2</td>
<td>noun 1. a very heavy soft metal 2. Tie a piece of lead to your fishing line to make it sink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead1</td>
<td>noun 1. an electric wire which joins a machine to the electricity supply 2. The lead is too short to go across the room. 3. first place during a race 4. He went into the lead or he took the lead. 5. Who’s in the lead at the halfway mark? 6. She has a lead of 20m over her nearest rival. 7. a long piece of leather or other material used to hold a dog 8. All dogs must be kept on a lead in the park. 9. to be in first place during a race or match 10. Our side was leading at half time. 11. They were leading by three points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>launch</td>
<td>noun 1. the act of starting off a boat or a spacecraft 2. The launch of the new car went off successfully. 3. The rocket launch has been delayed by two weeks. 4. The act of starting off the sale of a new product 5. The launch of the new car went off successfully. 6. to lay the table to arrange knives, fork, spoons, plates and glasses on a table for a meal 7. The table is laid for four people. 8. (of birds, turtles, etc.) to produce an egg 9. The hens laid three eggs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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leader 181

leader /'liːdər/ noun 1. a person who is in charge of an organisation such as a political party ○ He is the leader of the Labour Party. ○ The leader of the construction workers' union.

leadership /'liːdəship/ noun 1. the ability to manage or direct others ○ We think he has certain leadership qualities. 2. the position of a leader ○ Under his leadership the party went from strength to strength. 3. a group of leaders of an organisation ○ The leadership was weaker after the president's resignation.

leading /'liːdɪŋ/ adjective most important ○ He took the leading role in the play.

leaf /liːf/ noun one of the flat green parts of a plant ○ The leaves of the trees turn brown or red in autumn. ○ Caterpillars have eaten the leaves of the roses. (NOTE: The plural is leaves /liːvz/.)

leaflet /'liːflɛt/ noun a sheet of paper, often folded, giving information

league /liːg/ noun a group of sports clubs which play matches against each other ○ He plays for one of the clubs in the local football league.

leak /liːk/ noun 1. a hole in an object where liquid or gas can escape ○ I can smell gas – there must be a gas leak in the kitchen. 2. an occasion on which secret information is given to the public ○ She was embarrassed by the leak of the news. ○ The leak of the report led to the minister's resignation. 1. (of liquid or gas, etc.) to flow away, to escape from its container ○ Water must have been leaking through the ceiling for days. 2. to pass on secret information to the public ○ Governments don't like their plans to be leaked to the press. ○ We found that the sales director was leaking information to a rival company.

leak /liːk/ verb 1. to go in front to show something the way ○ She led us into the hall. 2. (of a path or road) to go in a particular direction ○ The road leads you to the top of the hill. 4. to be the main person in a group ○ She is leading a group of businesswomen on a tour of Chinese factories. (NOTE: leads – leading – led /led/)

lead up to phrasal verb to happen in a way that makes something else important happen ○ the events that led up to the First World War

leading /'liːdɪŋ/ adjective most important ○ He is the leader of the Labour Party. ○ The leader of the construction workers' union.

lean /liːn/ adjective 1. (of a person) thin ○ He's a lean athletic man. 2. (of meat) with little fat ○ a slice of lean bacon 1. verb to be in or to put into a sloping position ○ He leaned over and picked up the cushion. ○ It's dangerous to lean out of car windows. (NOTE: leans – leaning – leaned or learnt /lent/)

lean on phrasal verb 1. to try to force someone to do what you want ○ They leaned on him to get him to agree. 2. to depend on someone ○ If things get difficult she always has her father to lean on.

lean /liːn/ verb 1. to jump ○ He leapt over the ditch. ○ She leapt with joy when she heard the news. ○ He leapt into the train as it was leaving. (NOTE: leaps – leaping – leaped or leapt /lɛpt/)

learn /lɜːn/ verb 1. to find out about something, or about how to do something ○ He's learning to ride a bicycle. ○ We learn French and German at school. 2. to hear news ○ Her boss learned that she was planning to leave the company. ○ How did you come to learn about the product? ○ We learnt of his death only yesterday. (NOTE: learns – learning – learnt /lɜːnt/ or learned)

learner /'lɜːnər/ noun a person who is learning how to do something ○ The evening swimming classes are specially for adult learners. ○ The new dictionary is good for advanced learners of English.

least /liːst/ adjective used for describing the smallest amount ○ This car uses by far the least petrol. 1. (of meat) with little fat ○ My shoes have leather soles.

leave /liːv/ verb 1. to go away from a place ○ She left home at 9 o'clock this
**lecture** noun 1. a talk on a particular subject given to people such as students 2. lectures, talk on a particular subject to give a lecture on 3. to teach a subject, by giving lectures 4. a teacher in a university, college 5. The lecturer is talking about modern art.

**leg** noun 1. one of the parts of the body with which a person or animal walks 2. a leg of an animal used for food 3. a leg, one of the parts of a chair or table which touch the floor 4. She fell down the steps and broke her leg.

**left** adjective 1. relating to the side of the body which has the hand that most people do not use for writing 2. The post office is on the left side of the street as you go towards the church.

**legitimate** adjective 1. (in politics) relating to people with left-wing opinions 2. His politics are left of centre.

**leave** verb 1. to not take something 2. to leave out 3. to forget something 4. to forget to take something 5. not to do something, so that someone else has to do it 6. to not to do something, so that someone else has to do it 7. not to do something, so that someone else has to do it 8. to leave behind

**leave behind** verb to not take someone or something with you

**leave out** verb to forget something or someone

**left-handed** adjective using the left hand more often than the right for doing things 2. She's left-handed.

**left-hand** adjective on the left side

**legislation** noun laws, written rules which are passed by Parliament and applied in the courts

**legible** adjective 1. allowed by the law 2. It's legal to drive at 17 years old in the UK.

**legally** adverb according to the law

**legality** noun laws, written rules which are passed by Parliament and applied in the courts

**legitimacy** noun 1. fair and reasonable, or allowed by the law 2. They have legitimate concerns about the project.
lens /lens/ noun 1. a curved piece of glass or plastic, used for looking through to make things clearer or bigger. ○ My eyesight is not very good, and I have to have glasses with strong lenses. ○ It looks as if the camera lens was scratched. (NOTE: The plural is lenses.)

lent /lent/ past tense and past participle of lend

less /les/ adjective, pronoun a smaller amount (of) ○ You will get thinner if you eat less bread. ○ The total bill came to less than £10. ○ She finished her homework in less than an hour. ○ He sold it for less than he had paid for it. ○ adverb not as much ○ I like that one less than this one. ○ The second film was less interesting than the first. ○ I want a car which is less difficult to drive. ○ preposition with a certain amount taken away ○ We pay £10 an hour, less 50p for insurance. ○ more or less almost ○ I’ve more or less finished painting the kitchen.

lessen /les(ə)n/ verb to become less, or to make something become less ○ Wearing a seat belt lessens the risk of injury. (NOTE: Do not confuse with lesson.)

lesson /les(ə)n/ noun 1. a period of time, especially in school, when you are taught something ○ He went to sleep during the French lesson. ○ We have six lessons of history a week. ○ She’s taking or having driving lessons. ○ He gives Spanish lessons at home in the evenings. 2. something which you learn from experience and which makes you wiser ○ He’s learnt his lesson, he now knows you shouldn’t take such big risks with money.

let /let/ verb 1. to allow someone to do something ○ He let her borrow his car. ○ Will you let me see the papers? 2. to allow someone to use a house or office in return for payment ○ We’re letting our cottage to some friends for the weekend. (NOTE: lets – letting – let) ○ let me see used when you need time to think about something ○ Let me see what I can do for you.

let go phrasal verb to stop holding on to something

let in phrasal verb to allow in

let off phrasal verb 1. to make something such as a gun or bomb fire explode ○ They let off fireworks in the town centre. 2. to punish someone severely ○ He was charged with stealing, but the judge let him off with a fine.

let up phrasal verb to do less, to become less ○ The snow didn’t let up all day. ○ She’s working too hard – she ought to let up a bit.

letter /letə/ noun 1. a piece of writing sent from one person to another to pass on information ○ There were two letters for you in the post. ○ Don’t forget to write a letter to your mother to tell her what we are doing. ○ We’ve had a letter from the bank manager. 2. one of the signs which make up the alphabet, a sign used in writing which corresponds to a certain sound ○ Z is the last letter of the alphabet. ○ I’m trying to think of a word with ten letters beginning with A and ending with R. ○ to the letter exactly as shown or stated ○ They followed his instructions to the letter.

lettuce /lɛts/ noun a plant with large green leaves which are used in salads (NOTE: no plural except when referring to several plants: a row of lettuces)

level /lev(ə)n/ noun 1. a position relating to height or amount ○ I want to lower the level of our borrowings. ○ The water reached a level of 5m above normal during the flood. 2. a floor in a building ○
lever

Go up to the next level. ◊ The toilets are at street level. ■ adjective 1. flat, even ◊ Are these shelves level, or do they slope to the left? 2. equal, the same ◊ At half-time the scores were level.

lever /ˈlɪvər/ noun an object like a bar, which helps you to lift a heavy object, or to move part of a machine ◊ We used a pole as a lever to lift up the block of stone. ◊ Lift the lever, then push it down again to make the machine work.

liberal /ˈlɪbərəl/ adjective not strict, willing to accept other people’s views ◊ The liberal view would be to let the teenagers run the club themselves.

library /ˈlaɪbrærɪ/ noun 1. a place where books are kept, especially ones which you can borrow ◊ He forgot to take his books back to the library. ◊ You can’t keep it, it’s a library book. 2. a collection of things such as books or records ◊ He has a big record library. (NOTE: The plural is libraries.)

licence /ˈlaɪsns/ noun a document which gives official permission to own something or to do something ◊ She has applied for an export licence for these paintings.

licensed /ˈlaɪsnsɪst/ adjective given official permission to do something

lick /lɪk/ verb to make a gentle movement with your tongue across the surface of something ◊ You shouldn’t lick the plate when you’ve finished your pudding. ◊ They licked their lips when they saw the cakes.

lid /lɪd/ noun a covering for a container, sometimes with a handle ◊ Where’s the lid for the black saucepan? ◊ He managed to get the lid off the jam jar.

lie /laɪ/ verb 1. to say something which is not true ◊ She was lying when she said she had been at home all evening. ◊ He lied about the accident. (NOTE: in this sense lies – lying – lied) 2. to be in a flat position ◊ Six soldiers lay dead on the ground. ◊ The dog spends the evening lying in front of the fire. (NOTE: lies – lying – lay – lain) ■ noun something that is not true ◊ That’s a lie! – I didn’t say that! ◊ Someone has been telling lies about her.

lie down phrasal verb to put yourself in a flat position, e.g. on a bed

life /laɪf/ noun 1. the period during which you are alive ◊ He spent his whole life working on the farm. 2. the fact of being a living person ◊ Life is a precious thing; don’t waste it. 3. living things ◊ Is there life on Mars?

lift /lɪft/ noun 1. a machine which takes people up or down from one floor to another in a building ◊ Take the lift to the tenth floor. ◊ Push the button to call the lift. ◊ Your room is on the fifteenth floor, so you may wish to use the lift. 2. a ride in a car that you give to someone ◊ She gave me a lift to the station. ■ verb to take something, often off the ground, and put it in a higher position ◊ My briefcase is so heavy I can hardly lift it. ◊ He lifted the little girl up so that she could see the procession.

light /laɪt/ noun 1. brightness, the opposite of darkness ◊ I can’t read the map by the light of the moon. ◊ There’s not enough light to take a photo. 2. a piece of electrical equipment which gives light ◊ Turn the light on – I can’t see to read. ◊ It’s dangerous to ride a bicycle with no lights. ◊ In the fog, I could just see the red lights of the car in front of me. ■ verb to start to burn, to make something start to burn ◊ He is trying to get the fire to light. ◊ Can you light the candles on the birthday cake? ◊ He couldn’t get the fire to light. ◊ Light a candle – it’s dark in the cellar. (NOTE: lights – lighting – lit /laɪt/) ■ adjective 1. not heavy ◊ I can lift this box easily – it’s quite light or it’s as light as a feather. ◊ You need light clothing for tropical countries. ◊ She’s just been ill, and can only do light work. 2. pale ◊ He was wearing a light green shirt. ◊ I prefer a light carpet to a dark one. 3. having a lot of light so that you can see well ◊ The big windows make the kitchen very light. ◊ It was six o’clock in the morning and just getting light. ■ to cast or throw light on something to make something easier to understand ◊ The papers throw light on how the minister reached his decision.
lighten /ˈlaɪtn/ verb 1. to make or become less dark ○ You can lighten the room by painting it white. ○ The sky lightened as dawn broke. 2. to become less heavy, or to make something become less heavy ○ I’ll have to lighten my suitcase – it’s much too heavy.

lightning /ˈlɑːtnɪŋ/ noun a flash of electricity in the sky in a storm ○ The storm approached with thunder and lightning.

like /laɪk/ preposition 1. similar to, in the same way as ○ He’s like his mother in many ways, but he has his father’s nose. ○ Like you, I don’t get on with the new boss. ○ The picture doesn’t look like him at all. ○ He can swim like a fish. ○ It tastes like strawberries. ○ What’s that record? – it sounds like Elgar. 2. used for asking someone to describe something ○ What was the weather like when you were on holiday? ○ What’s he like, her new boyfriend? 1. verb, to have pleasant feelings about someone or something ○ Do you like the new manager? ○ She doesn’t like eating meat. ○ How does he like his new job? ○ No one likes driving in rush hour traffic. ○ In the evening, I like to sit quietly and read the newspaper. 2. to want ○ Take as many apples as you like. ○ would like used for telling someone what you want in a polite way ○ I’d like you to meet one of our sales executives. ○ I’d like to go to Paris next week.

likely /ˈlaɪkəli/ adjective probably going to happen ○ It’s likely to snow this weekend. ○ He’s not likely to come to the party. ○ Is that at all likely? (NOTE: likelier – likeliest)

liking /ˈlaɪknɪŋ/ noun a feeling of enjoying something ○ She has a liking for chocolate. ○ This drink is too sweet for my liking.

limb /ˈlɪm/ noun a leg or arm ○ He was lucky not to break a limb in the accident.

limit /ˈlɪmɪt/ noun the furthest point beyond which you cannot go ○ We were never allowed to go beyond the limits of the garden. ○ What’s the speed limit on this road? 1. verb not to allow something to go beyond a certain point ○ Her parents limited the number of evenings she could go out. ○ The treasurer wants to limit the amount we spend on flowers.

limited /ˈlɪmɪtɪd/ adjective which has a limit

limp /ˈlɪmp/ verb to walk in a way which is affected by having an injured leg or foot ○ After the accident she limped badly. ○ noun a way that someone walks, when one leg hurts or is shorter than the other ○ His limp has improved since his operation. ○ adjective soft, not strong ○ All we had as a salad was two limp lettuce leaves. ○ He gave me a limp handshake. ○ She went limp and we had to give her a glass of water.

line /laɪn/ noun 1. a long thin mark ○ She drew a straight line across the sheet of paper. ○ Parking isn’t allowed on yellow lines. ○ The tennis ball went over the line. 2. a row of written or printed words ○ He printed the first two lines and showed them to me. ○ Can you read the bottom line on the chart? 3. a long row of people or things ○ We had to stand in (a) line for half an hour to get into the exhibition. ○ The line of lorries stretched for miles at the frontier. 4. a wire along which telephone messages are sent ○ The snow brought down the telephone lines. ○ Can you speak louder – the line is bad. ○ to draw the line at to refuse to do something ○ I don’t mind having a cup of coffee with the boss, but I draw the line at having to invite him for a meal at home.

line up phrasal verb to stand in a line ○ Line up over there if you want to take the next boat.

linen /ˈlɪnən/ noun a strong cloth made from natural fibres ○ a linen tablecloth ○ He bought a white linen suit.

lining /ˈlaɪnɪŋ/ noun material sewn onto the inside of something such as a piece of clothing ○ You’ll need a coat with a warm lining if you’re going to Canada in winter. ○ She has a pair of boots with a fur lining.

link /lɪŋk/ noun 1. something which connects two things or places ○ The Channel Tunnel provides a fast rail link between England and France. 2. one of the rings in a chain ○ a chain with solid gold links 1. verb to join things to-
lion /'laɪən/ noun a large wild yellowish-brown animal of the cat family (NOTE: The female is a lioness and the young are cubs.)
lip /lɪp/ noun one of the two pink or red parts forming the outside of the mouth ○ Put some cream on your lips to stop them getting sore.
liquid /'lɪkwɪd/ noun a substance such as water, which flows easily and which is neither a gas nor a solid ○ You will need to drink more liquids in hot weather. ■ adjective in a form which flows easily ○ a bottle of liquid soap
list /lɪst/ noun a number of things such as names or addresses, written or said one after another ○ We’ve drawn up a list of people to invite to the party. ○ He was ill, so we crossed his name off the list. ○ The names on the list are in alphabetical order. ■ verb to say or to write a number of things one after the other ○ The contents are listed on the label. ○ She listed the ingredients on the back of an envelope. ○ The catalogue lists twenty-three models of washing machine.
listen /ˈlɪʃən/ verb to pay attention to someone who is talking or to something which you can hear ○ Don’t make a noise – I’m trying to listen to a music programme. ○ Why don’t you listen to what I tell you? ○ to listen out for something to wait to see if you hear something ○ Can you listen out for the telephone while I’m in the garden?
lit /lɪt/ past tense and past participle of light
liter /ˈlɪtər/ noun US spelling of litre
literary /ˈlɪtərɪ/ adjective relating to literature
literature /ˈlɪtərərɪ/ noun 1. books or writing, especially when considered to be of high quality ○ She’s studying English and American literature. 2. written information about something ○ Do you have any literature on holidays in Greece? (NOTE: no plural)
litre /ˈlɪtr/ noun a unit of measurement for liquids, equal to 1000 millilitres (NOTE: usually written l or L after figures: 25 l, say ‘twenty-five litres’.)
litter /ˈlɪtər/ noun 1. rubbish on streets or in public places ○ The council tries to keep the main street clear of litter. (NOTE: no plural in this sense) 2. a group of young animals born at one time ○ She had a litter of eight puppies.
little /ˈlɪtl/ adjective 1. small ○ They have two children – a baby boy and a little girl. (NOTE: no comparative or superlative forms in this sense) 2. not much ○ We drink very little milk. ○ A TV uses very little electricity. ○ He looked at it for a little while. (NOTE: little – less – least) ■ adjective not much; not often ○ It’s little more than two miles from the sea. ○ We go to the cinema very little these days.
little by little /ˈlɪtl bi ˈlɪtl/ adverb gradually
live2 /lɪv/ adjective 1. living, not dead ○ There are strict rules about transporting live animals. 2. carrying electricity ○ Don’t touch the live wires. 3. not recorded; being broadcast at the same time as events take place ○ a live radio show. ■ adverb at the same time as events take place ○ The show was broadcast live.
live2 /lɪv/ verb 1. to have your home in a place ○ They have gone to live in France. ○ Do you prefer living in the country to the town? ○ He lives next door to a film star. ○ Where does your daughter live? 2. to be alive ○ King Henry VIII lived in the 16th century. ○ The doctor doesn’t think she will live much longer.
live on phrasal verb to use food or money to stay alive ○ They lived on bread and water for two weeks.
lively /ˈlɪvlɪ/ adjective very active (NOTE: livelier – liveliest)
liver /ˈlɪvər/ noun 1. a large organ in the body which helps you to process food and cleans the blood 2. animal’s liver used as food ○ I’ll start with chicken liv-
lock /lɒk/ noun a part of a door or container such as a box, used for fastening it so that you can only open it with a key ○ She left the key in the lock, so the burglars got in easily. ○ We changed the locks on the doors after a set of keys were stolen. ■ verb 1. to close a door or a container such as a box, using a key ○ I forgot to lock the safe. ○ We always lock the front door before we go to bed. 2. to fix something or to become fixed in a certain position ○ The wheels suddenly locked as he went round the corner.

lock up phrasal verb 1. to close a building by locking the doors ○ He always locks up before he goes home. ○ She was locking up the shop when a man walked in. 2. to put someone in prison ○ They locked him up for a week.

loft /lɒft/ noun the top part of a house right under the roof ○ They converted their loft into a bedroom.

long /lɒŋ/ adjective 1. not short in length ○ a long piece of string ○ The Nile is the longest river in the world. ○ My hair needs cutting – it’s getting too long. 2. not short in time ○ What a long programme – it lasted almost three hours. ○ They’ve been waiting for the bus for a long time. ○ We don’t approve of long holidays in this job. 3. used for asking about an amount of time ○ How long is it before your holiday starts? ■ adverb a long time ○ Have you been waiting long? ○ I didn’t want to wait any longer. ○ Long ago, before the war, this was a

living /‘lɪvɪŋ/ adjective having the signs such as breathing or growing of not being dead ○ Does she have any living relatives? ■ noun money that you need for things such as food and clothes ○ He earns his living by selling postcards to tourists.

ing /‘lɪvɪŋ/ room noun (in a house or flat) a comfortable room for sitting in

lizard /‘lɪzəd/ noun a small animal with a long tail and rough skin

load /ləʊd/ noun a number of heavy objects which are carried in a vehicle such as a truck ○ The lorry delivered a load of bricks. ■ verb 1. to put something, especially something heavy, into or on to a vehicle such as a truck or van ○ They loaded the furniture into the van. 2. to put bullets into a gun, or a film into a camera ○ They loaded their guns and hid behind the wall. 3. to put a program into a computer ○ Load the word-processing program before you start keyboarding.

loaf /ləʊf/ noun bread made in a large round shape, which you can cut into slices before eating it ○ He bought a loaf of bread at the baker’s. ○ We eat about 10 loaves of bread per week.

loan /ləʊn/ noun 1. a thing lent, especially an amount of money ○ He bought the house with a £100,000 loan from the bank. 2. the act of lending something to someone ○ I had the loan of his car for three weeks.

local /ˈləʊk(ə)r/ adjective relating to a place or district near where you are or where you live ○ She works as a nurse in the local hospital. ○ The local paper comes out on Fridays. ○ She was formerly the headmistress of the local school.

locate /ˈləʊkət/ verb to find the position of something ○ Divers are trying to locate the Spanish galleon.

location /ˈləʊkəʃ(ə)n/ noun a place or position ○ The hotel is in a very central location.
Look up the word in the dictionary if you don’t know what it means.

loop /luːp/ noun a curve formed by a piece of something such as string, which crosses over itself ○ To tie your laces, start by making a loop.

loose /luːs/ adjective 1. (of a garment) not tight ○ Wear loose trousers and a t-shirt for the dance class. (NOTE: loser – loosest) 2. not attached to anything ○ The front wheel is loose and needs tightening. ○ Once he was let loose, the dog ran across the park.

loosen /luːsn/ verb to make something less tight ○ He loosened his shoelaces and relaxed.

lord /lɔːd/ noun 1. a man who has a high social rank ○ He was born a lord. ○ Powerful lords forced King John to sign the Magna Carta. 2. an expression of surprise or shock ○ Good lord! I didn’t realise it was so late!

lorry /ˈlɔːri/ noun a large motor vehicle for carrying goods

loss /lɒs/ noun 1. the state of no longer having something ○ He was very unhappy at the loss of his house. ○ The loss of a child is almost unbearable to a parent. 2. money which you have spent and have not got back through earnings ○ Companies often make losses in their first year of operations.

lost /luːst/ past tense and past participle of lose

lot /luːt/ noun □ a lot of, lots of a large number or a large quantity ○ There’s lots of time before the train leaves. ○ What a lot of cars there are in the car park! ○ I’ve been to the cinema quite a

wealthy farming area. ■ noun a long time ○ before long in a short time ○ She’ll be boss of the company before long. ■ for long for a long time ○ He wasn’t out of a job for long. ■ verb to want something very much ○ I’m longing for a cup of tea. ○ Everyone was longing to be back home. ○ as long as, so long as provided that, on the condition that ○ I like going on picnics as long as it doesn’t rain. ○ no longer not any more ○ I no longer have that car.

long-term /ˈlɔːŋ tɜːrn/ adjective planned to last for a long time

look /lʊk/ noun the act of seeing something with your eyes ○ Have a good look at this photograph and tell me if you recognise anyone in it. ○ We only had time for a quick look round the town. ■ verb 1. to turn your eyes to see something ○ I want you to look carefully at this photograph. ○ Look in the restaurant and see if there are any tables free. ○ If you look out of the office window you can see our house. ○ He opened the lid of the box and looked inside. 2. to appear to be ○ I went to see her in hospital and she looks worse. ○ Those pies look good. ○ It looks as if it may snow. ○ He looks much older than forty.

look after phrasal verb to take care of someone or something

look back phrasal verb to turn your head to see what is behind you ○ He looked back and saw a police car following him.

look for phrasal verb to search for something, to try to find something

look into phrasal verb to try to find out about a matter or problem

look out phrasal verb to be careful ○ Look out! – the car is going backwards.

look out for phrasal verb to try to see or find someone or something ○ We’re looking out for new offices because ours are too small. ○ I’ll look out for his sister at the party.

look up phrasal verb to try to find some information in a book ○ I’ll look up his address in the telephone book. ○
lottery /ˈlɒtəri/ noun a game of chance in which tickets with numbers on are sold with prizes given for certain numbers (NOTE: The plural is lotteries.)

loud /lɔud/ adjective very easy to hear ○ Can’t you stop your watch making such a loud noise? ○ Turn down the radio – it’s too loud. ■ verb loudly ○ I can’t sing any louder. ○ She laughed out loud in church.

loudly /ˈləʊdlɪ/ adverb in a way which is easy to hear

loudness /ˈləʊdnəs/ noun the state of being loud, being noisy

lounge /lɔʊndʒ/ noun a comfortable room for sitting in ○ Let’s go and watch TV in the lounge.

love /lʌv/ noun 1. a strong feeling of liking someone or something very much ○ his love for his children ○ I had never felt true love like this before. ○ to be in love to love someone or to love each other ○ They seem to be very much in love. ○ I told her I was in love with her. ○ to fall in love with someone to start to feel very strong affection for someone ○ They fell in love at first sight. 2. (in games such as tennis) a score of zero points ○ She lost the first set six – love (6–0). ■ verb 1. to have strong feelings of affection for someone or something ○ ‘I love you,’ he said. ○ She loves little children. ○ The children love their teacher. 2. to like something very much ○ We love going on holiday by the seaside. ○ I’d love to come with you, but I’ve got too much work to do.

lovely /ˈlʌvlɪ/ adjective 1. very pleasant to look at ○ She looks lovely in that dress. ○ There’s a lovely garden behind the house. 2. pleasant or enjoyable ○ I had a lovely time on holiday. ○ It was lovely to have all those visitors when I was in hospital. (NOTE: lovelier – loveliest)

low /lɔʊ/ adjective not high ○ She hit her head on the low branch. ○ The town is surrounded by low hills. ○ We shop around to find the lowest prices. ○ The engine works best at low speeds. ○ The temperature here is too low for oranges to grow. ○ Sales were lower in December than in November. ■ adverb towards the bottom; not high up ○ The plane was flying too low – it hit the trees.

lower /ˈləʊər/ adjective not as high ○ They booked a cabin on the lower deck. ■ verb to make something go down ○ They lowered the boat into the water.

loyal /ˈloʊzl/ adjective who supports someone or something for a long time without changing ○ Dogs are very loyal to their owners.

loyalty /ˈloʊtɪli/ noun the quality of being loyal

luck /lʌk/ noun something, usually good, which happens to you ○ The bus is empty – that’s a bit of luck! ○ bad luck used for telling someone that you feel sorry that they were not successful ○ good luck used for telling someone that you hope they will be successful

luckily /ˈlʌklɪ/ adverb used for showing that you think an event was lucky

lucky /ˈlʌklɪ/ adjective 1. having good things happening to you, especially if they are unexpected ○ He’s lucky not to have been sent to prison. ○ How lucky you are to be going to Spain! 2. bringing good luck ○ Fifteen is my lucky number. (NOTE: luckier – luckiest)

luggage /ˈlʌɡidʒ/ noun suitcases or bags for carrying your clothes and other things when travelling

lump /lʌmp/ noun a piece of something, often with no particular shape ○ a lump of coal ○ a lump of sugar

lunch /ˈlʌntʃ/ noun the meal eaten in the middle of the day ○ Come on – lunch will be ready soon. ○ We always have lunch at 12.30. ○ We are having fish and chips for lunch. ○ I’m not hungry so I don’t want a big lunch. ○ The restaurant serves 150 lunches a day.

lung /lʌŋ/ noun one of two organs in the chest with which you breathe
### luxury

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>luxury</th>
<th>noun</th>
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<tr>
<td>/ˈlʌksəri/</td>
<td>great comfort</td>
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<tr>
<td>He lived a life of great luxury.</td>
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<td>A hot bath is a real luxury after two weeks camping in the mountains.</td>
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#### lying

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lying</th>
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<tr>
<td>/laɪŋ/</td>
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<tr>
<td>She often buys little luxuries for dessert on Friday nights.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOTE: The plural in this sense is luxuries</td>
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</table>
machine /ˈməʃin/ noun a piece of equipment that uses power ○ We have bought a machine for putting leaflets in envelopes. ○ There is a message on my answering machine. ○ She made her dress on her sewing machine. ○ The washing machine has broken and flooded the kitchen.
machinery /ˈməɹkəri/ noun machines in general ○ The factory has got rid of a lot of old machinery. (NOTE: no plural: some machinery, a piece of machinery)

mad /mæd/ adjective 1. having a serious medical condition which affects the brain (offensive) 2. silly or crazy ○ Everyone thought he was mad to try to cross the Atlantic in a rowing boat. 3. very angry (informal) ○ She’s mad at or with him for borrowing her car. ○ He was hopping mad when they told him his car had been stolen. (NOTE: madder – maddest) ○ to drive someone mad to make someone crazy or upset ○ The noise is driving her mad.

madam /ˈmeɪdəm/ noun 1. a polite way of addressing a woman, often used by people who are providing a service such as waiters or shop assistants ○ After you, madam. ○ Can I help you, madam? 2. used when writing a letter to a woman whom you do not know ○ Dear Madam

made /mɛd/ past tense and past participle of make

magazine /ˌmæɡəˈziːn/ noun a large thin book with a paper cover, which is published regularly ○ The gardening magazine comes out on Fridays.
magic /ˈmædʒɪk/ noun 1. tricks such as making things appear and disappear, performed by an entertainer called a ‘magician’ ○ The magician made a rabbit appear in his hat. 2. a power that some people believe they have, which makes them able to make impossible things happen ○ She claimed to be a witch and able to perform magic.
magician /ˈmædʒɪʃən/ noun 1. a wizard ○ Merlin was the great magician in medieval legends. 2. a conjuror ○ They hired a magician to entertain the children at the party.
magnet /ˈmæɡnɪt/ noun a piece of metal which attracts iron and steel ○ She has a Mickey Mouse which sticks to the fridge door with a magnet.
magnetic /ˈmæɡəˈnetɪk/ adjective which attracts metal

magnificent /ˌmæɡəˈnɪfɪs(ə)n/ adjective very impressive or beautiful

mail /meɪl/ noun 1. letters which are delivered or which are sent ○ The mail hasn’t come yet. ○ The receipt was in this morning’s mail. 2. a service provided by the post office ○ We sent the parcel by sea mail. ○ It’s cheaper to send the order by surface mail than by air.

main /meɪn/ adjective most important ○ The main thing is to get to work on time. ○ Their main factory is in Scotland. ○ January is the main month for skiing holidays. ○ A car will meet you at the main entrance.

mainly /ˈmeɪni/ adverb most often ○ We sell mainly to businesses. ○ People mainly go on holiday in the summer.
maintain /meɪnˈteɪn/ verb 1. to make something stay the same ○ We like to maintain good relations with our customers. 2. to keep something in good working order ○ The boiler needs to be regularly maintained. 3. to continue to state something as a fact ○ Throughout the trial he maintained that the car was not his.

major /ˈmeɪdʒər/ adjective important ○ Smoking is a major cause of lung cancer. ○ Computers are a major influence
majority /məˈdʒərətɪ/ noun 1. the larger part of a group ○ The majority of the members of the club don’t want to change the rules. 2. a number of voters which is larger than half ○ She was elected with a majority of 10,000. 3. the age when you become legally adult

make /meɪk/ verb 1. to put something together or build something ○ He made a boat out of old pieces of wood. ○ These knives are made of steel. 2. to get something ready ○ She is making a Christmas cake. ○ Do you want me to make some tea? 3. to add up to a total ○ Six and four make ten. 4. to give someone a feeling ○ The smell of curry makes me hungry. ○ The rough sea made him feel sick. ○ Looking at old photographs made her sad. ○ He made himself comfortable in the armchair. 5. to force someone to do something ○ His mother made him clean his room. ○ The teacher made us all stay in after school. ○ I can’t make the car go any faster. ○ What on earth made you do that? (NOTE: makes – making – made /mɛd/) ○ to make sense 1. to be understood ○ The message doesn’t make sense. 2. to be a good idea ○ It makes sense to put a little money into your savings account every week.

make for phrasal verb to go towards a place ○ The army was making for the capital. ○ As soon as the film started, she made straight for the exit.

make out phrasal verb 1. to be able to see clearly ○ Can you make out the house in the dark? 2. to claim something which is probably not true ○ The English weather isn’t really as bad as it is made out to be. ○ She tries to make out that she’s very poor.

make up phrasal verb to invent a story ○ He said he had seen a man climbing into the house, but in fact he made the whole story up.

makeup /ˈmeɪkʌp/ noun substances, e.g. face powder and lipstick, which people put on their face to make it more beautiful or change their appearance in some way ○ She wears no makeup apart from a little eye shadow. ○ He spent hours over his makeup for the part of the monster.

making /ˈmeɪktɪŋ/ present participle of make

male /meɪl/ adjective relating to the sex which does not give birth to young ○ A male deer is called a stag. (NOTE: Do not confuse with mail.)

mammal /ˈmæml/ noun a type of animal which gives birth to live young and feeds them with milk

man /mæn/ noun a male human being ○ That tall man is my brother. ○ There’s a young man at reception asking for Mr Smith. (NOTE: The plural is men /men/) ■ verb to provide staff to work something ○ The switchboard is manned all day. ○ She sometimes mans the front desk when the receptionist is ill. (NOTE: mans – manning – manned)

manage /ˈmeɪndʒ/ verb to be in charge of something ○ She manages all our offices in Europe. ○ We want to appoint someone to manage the new shop.

management /ˈmeɪnジェmənt/ noun 1. a group of people who direct workers ○ The management has decided to move to new offices. 2. the practice of directing and controlling work ○ He’s taking a course in management. ○ If anything goes wrong now it’s just a case of bad management.

manager /ˈmeɪndʒər/ noun 1. the person in charge of a department in a shop or in a business ○ The bank manager wants to talk about your account. ○ The sales manager organised a publicity campaign. ○ She’s the manager of the shoe department. 2. a person in charge of a sports team ○ The club have just sacked their manager.

mane /mæn/ noun the long hair on the neck of a lion or horse (NOTE: Do not confuse with main.)
manner /ˈmeɪnər/ noun a way of behaving ○ She has a very unpleasant manner. ○ The staff don’t like the new manager’s manner.

manufacture /ˌmænjuˈfæktʃər/ verb to make products for sale ○ We no longer manufacture tractors here.

manufacturer /ˌmænjuˈfæktʃər/ noun a person or company producing industrial products

many /ˈmeni/ adjective 1. a large number of things or people ○ Many old people live on the south coast. ○ So many people wanted rooms that the hotel was booked up. ○ She ate twice as many cakes as her sister did. 2. asking a question ○ How many times have you been to France? ○ How many passengers were there on the plane?

marble /ˈmɑrlbəl/ noun a very hard type of stone which can be polished so that it shines ○ The entrance hall has a marble floor. ○ The table top is made from a single slab of green marble.

march /mɑːtʃ/ noun the act of walking so that your legs move at exactly the same times as everyone else’s, especially by soldiers ○ The soldiers were tired after their long march through the mountains. ■ verb 1. to walk in this way ○ The guards marched after the band. ○ We were just in time to see the soldiers march past. 2. to walk in a protest march ○ Thousands of workers marched to the parliament building.

March /mɑːtʃ/ noun the third month of the year, between February and April (note: March 6th or March 6: say ‘March the sixth’ or ‘the sixth of March’ or in US English: ‘March sixth.’)

margarine /ˈmɑːrdʒərɪn/ noun a substance made from animal or vegetable oil which is used instead of butter

margin /ˈmɑːrdʒɪn/ noun a white space at the edge of a page of writing ○ Write your comments in the margin. ○ We left a wide margin so that you can write notes in it.

marine /mɑːrˈnɪn/ adjective referring to the sea ○ marine plants and animals

mark /mɑrk/ noun 1. a small spot of a different colour ○ The red wine has made a mark on the tablecloth. ○ She has a mark on her forehead where she hit her head. 2. the points given to a student ○ She got top marks in English. ○ What sort of mark did you get for your homework? ○ No one got full marks – the top mark was 8 out of 10. ■ verb 1. to make a mark on something 2. to correct and give points to work ○ The teacher hasn’t finished marking our homework. ○ Has the English exam been marked yet?

market /ˈmɑːkɪt/ noun a place where products, e.g. fruit and vegetables, are sold from small tables, often in the open air ○ We buy all our vegetables and fish at the market. ○ Market day is Saturday, so parking will be difficult.

marketing /ˈmɑːkɪtɪŋ/ noun the methods used by a company to encourage people to buy a product

marriage /ˈmɑrɪdʒ/ noun 1. the state of being legally joined as husband and wife ○ A large number of marriages end in divorce. ○ She has two sons by her first marriage. 2. a wedding, the ceremony of being married ○ They had a simple marriage, with just ten guests.

married /ˈmɑrɪd/ adjective joined as husband and wife ○ Are you married or single? ○ Married life must suit him – he’s put on weight.

marry /ˈmərɪ/ verb 1. to make two people husband and wife ○ They were married in church. 2. to become the hus-
band or wife of someone ○ She married the boy next door. (NOTE: marries – marrying – married) ○ to get married to someone to be joined as husband and wife in a ceremony ○ They’re getting married next Saturday.

marsh /masʃ/ noun an area of wet land (NOTE: The plural is marshes.)
masculine /ˈmæskʃəln/ adjective suitable for or typical of a man ○ She had a very masculine hair style.

mask /mɑːsk/ noun something which covers or protects your face ○ The burglars wore black masks. ○ He wore a mask to go diving.

mass /mæs/ noun 1. a large number or large quantity of things ○ Masses of people went to the exhibition. ○ A mass of leaves blew onto the pavement. ○ I have a mass of letters or masses of letters to write. 2. a Catholic church service ○ She’s a strict Catholic and goes to mass every week. □ adjective involving a large number of people ○ They found a mass grave on the hillside. ○ The group is organising a mass protest to parliament.

massive /ˈmæsvi/ adjective very large ○ He had a massive heart attack. ○ The company has massive losses. ○ A massive rock came hurtling down the mountainside towards them.

mast /mæst/ noun 1. a tall pole on a ship which carries the sails ○ The gale was so strong that it snapped the ship’s mast. 2. a tall metal structure for broadcasting TV, radio or mobile phone signals ○ They have put up a television mast on top of the hill.

master /ˈmæstər/ verb to become skilled at something ○ She has mastered the art of TV newscasting. ○ Although he passed his driving test some time ago, he still hasn’t mastered the art of motorway driving.

mat /mæt/ noun a small piece of something such as carpet, used as a floor covering ○ Wipe your shoes on the mat before you come in.

match /mætʃ/ noun 1. a single occasion when two teams or players compete with each other in a sport ○ We watched the football match on TV. ○ He won the last two table tennis matches he played. 2. a small piece of wood with a one end which catches fire when you rub it against a special surface ○ He bought a packet of cigarettes and a box of matches. ○ She struck a match and lit a candle. □ verb to fit or to go with something ○ The yellow wallpaper doesn’t match the bright green carpet.

mate /meɪt/ noun 1. a friend, especially a man’s friend ○ He’s gone down to the pub with his mates. 2. one of a pair of people or animals, especially where these can produce young together □ verb (of animals) to breed ○ A mule is the result of a donkey mating with a horse.

material /ˈmeɪtʃərəl/ noun 1. something which can be used to make something ○ You can buy all the materials you need in the DIY shop. (NOTE: The plural is materials.) 2. cloth ○ I bought three metres of material to make curtains. ○ What material is your coat made of? ○ She’s gathering material for a TV programme on drugs. (NOTE: no plural)

mathematics /ˌmæθəˈmætɪks/, maths /mæθs/ noun the science of numbers and measurements

matter /ˈmeɪtər/ noun 1. a problem or difficulty ○ What’s the matter? ○ This is a matter for the police. 2. a concern or business □ verb to be important ○ It doesn’t matter if you’re late. ○ His job matters a lot to him. ○ Does it matter if we sit by the window? ○ The plural is maximums or maxima.

maximum /ˈmæksɪməm/ adjective the greatest possible ○ What is the maximum number of guests the hotel can take? ○ noun the greatest possible number or amount ○ The maximum we are allowed to charge per person is £10. (NOTE: The plural is maximums or maxima.) □ at the maximum not more than ○ We can seat 15 at the maximum.

may /meɪ/ modal verb 1. it is possible ○ If you don’t hurry you may miss the train. ○ Take your umbrella, they say it may rain. ○ Here we are sitting in the
bar, and he may be waiting for us outside. 2. It is allowed. 0 Guests may park in the hotel car park free of charge. 0 You may sit down if you wish. 3. Asking questions politely. 0 May I ask you a question? 0 May we have breakfast early tomorrow as we need to leave the hotel before 8 o’clock?

May /mi:/ noun the fifth month of the year, after April and before June. 0 Her birthday’s in May. 0 Today is May 15th. 0 She was born on May 15. 0 We went on holiday last May. (NOTE: May 15th or May 15: say ‘the fifteenth of May’ or ‘May the fifteenth’ or in US English: ‘May fifteenth’.)

maybe /ˈmeɪbi/ adverb possibly, perhaps. 0 Maybe the next bus will be the one we want. 0 Maybe you should ask a policeman. 0 Maybe the weather forecast was right after all. 0 maybe not possibly not. 0 Are you coming? – Maybe not.

mayor /ˈmeər/ noun a person who is chosen as the official head of a town, city or local council.

me /mi/ pronoun used by the person who is speaking to talk about himself or herself. 0 give me that book. 0 Could you give me that book, please? 0 I’m shouting as loud as I can – can’t you hear me? 0 She’s much taller than me. 0 Who is it? – It’s me! 0 Can you hear me? 0 She’s taller than me.

meadow /ˈmedəʊ/ noun a large field of grass.

meal /miːl/ noun an occasion when people eat food, or the food that is eaten. 0 Most people have three meals a day – breakfast, lunch and dinner. 0 You sleep better if you only eat a light meal in the evening. 0 When they had finished their evening meal they watched TV. 0 You can have your meals in your room at a small extra charge.

mean /miːn/ adjective 1. not liking to spend money or to give people things. 0 Don’t be mean – let me borrow your car. 0 She’s very mean with her money. 2. nasty or unpleasant. 0 He played a mean trick on his mother. 0 That was a mean thing to say. 0 verb 1. used when you have not understood something. 0 Did he mean me when he was talking about fat old men? 0 What do you mean when you say she’s old-fashioned? 2. to show or represent something. 0 His family means a lot to him. 0 When a red light comes on it means that you have to stop. 0 ‘Zimmer’ means ‘room’ in German. (NOTE: means – meaning – meant /ment/)

meaning /ˈmiːniŋ/ noun what something represents. 0 If you want to find the meaning of the word, look it up in a dictionary. 0 The meaning of a red light is pretty clear to me.

money /ˈmiːni/ noun 1. a way or method of doing something. 0 Is there any means of sending the message to London this afternoon? 0 Do we have any means of copying all these documents quickly? 0 The bus is the cheapest means of getting round the town. 0 by means of by using something. 0 He got her money by means of a trick. 0 money 0 They don’t have the means to buy a flat in London.

meanwhile /ˈmiːnwaɪl/ adverb during this time. 0 She hid under the table – meanwhile, the footsteps were coming nearer.

measure /ˈmiːʒər/ noun a piece of equipment which shows the size or quantity of something. 0 verb 1. to be of a certain size or quantity. 0 a package which measures or a package measuring 10cm by 25cm. 0 How much do you measure round your waist? 0 The table measures four foot long by three foot wide. 2. to find out the length or quantity of something. 0 She measured the window for curtains. 0 He measured the size of the garden.

measurement /ˈmiːʒmənt/ noun a quantity or size, found by measuring. 0 He took the measurements of the room. 0 The piano won’t go through the door – are you sure you took the right measurements? 0 The measurements of the box are 25cm x 20cm x 5cm.

meat /miːt/ noun food from an animal or bird. 0 Can I have some more meat, please? 0 Would you like meat or fish for your main course? 0 I like my meat very well cooked.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>mechanical</strong></th>
<th><strong>melt</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/ˈmɪkənɪkl/</td>
<td>/mɛlt/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relating to machines</td>
<td>to change from a solid to a liquid by heating, or to cause a solid to do this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers are trying to fix a mechanical fault.</td>
<td>If the sun comes out your snowman will melt.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>medal</strong></th>
<th><strong>melon</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>/ˈmedəl/</td>
<td>/ˈmɛlən/</td>
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<tr>
<td>noun</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a round metal object, made to represent an important occasion or battle, and given to people who have performed well</td>
<td>a large round fruit which grows on a plant which grows near the ground</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>meeting</strong></th>
<th><strong>medium</strong></th>
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<td>/ˈmiːtɪŋ/</td>
<td>/ˈmiːdɪəm/</td>
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<tr>
<td>noun</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an occasion on which people come together, especially in order to discuss something</td>
<td>middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The next meeting of the club will be on Tuesday.</td>
<td>He is of medium height.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>member</strong></th>
<th><strong>menu</strong></th>
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<td>/ˈmembə/</td>
<td>/ˈmɛnju/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noun</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a person who belongs to a group</td>
<td>a list of food available in a restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The two boys went swimming while the other members of the family sat on the beach.</td>
<td>Some dishes are not on the menu, but are written on a blackboard.</td>
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<th><strong>mess</strong></th>
<th><strong>memory</strong></th>
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<td>/mɛs/</td>
<td>/ˈmɛməri/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noun</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dirt or disorder</td>
<td>the ability to remember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We had to clear up the mess after the party.</td>
<td>We have a lot of happy memories of our time in France.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th><strong>memorise</strong></th>
<th><strong>men</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/ˈmeməraɪz/</td>
<td>/mɛn/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verb</td>
<td>plural of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to learn something thoroughly so that you know and can repeat all of it</td>
<td>man</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>membership</strong></th>
<th><strong>mend</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>/ˈmembəʃɪp/</td>
<td>/mɛnd/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noun</td>
<td>verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the state of belonging to a group</td>
<td>to make something work which has a fault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I must remember to renew my membership.</td>
<td>She's trying to mend the washing machine.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>mental</strong></th>
<th><strong>mentally</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>/ˈmɛntəl/</td>
<td>/ˈmɛntəli/</td>
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<tr>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relating to the mind</td>
<td>concerning the brain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I've lost my calculator – how's your mental arithmetic?</td>
<td>mentally ill</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>mention</strong></th>
<th><strong>menu changes every week.</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/ˈmenʃən/</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to refer to something</td>
<td>The restaurant's menu changes every week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The press has not mentioned the accident.</td>
<td>Some dishes are not on the menu, but are written on a blackboard.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>mess up</strong></th>
<th><strong>memory</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>phrasal verb</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to spoil something</td>
<td>the ability to remember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm sorry we can't come – I hope it doesn't mess up your arrange-</td>
<td>We have a lot of happy memories of our time in France.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
message /ˈmesdʒ/ noun information which is sent to someone ○ I will leave a message with his secretary. ○ Can you give the director a message from his wife? ○ We got his message by e-mail.

messenger /ˈmesnɪdʒər/ noun a person who brings a message

met /met/ past tense and past participle of meet

metal /ˈmeɪtl/ noun a material, such as iron, which can carry heat and electricity and is used for making things ○ a metal frying pan ○ These spoons are plastic but the knives are metal.

meter /ˈmiːtər/ noun 1. a piece of equipment for counting how much of something such as time, water or gas has been used ○ He came to read the gas meter. 2. US spelling of metre

method /ˈmeθəd/ noun a way of doing something ○ We use the most up-to-date manufacturing methods. ○ What is the best method of payment?

metre /ˈmiːtər/ noun a standard measurement of length, equal to 100 centimetres

mice /mайs/ plural of mouse

microchip /ˈmaɪkroʊˌʃɪp/ noun a very small part, used in computers, with electronic connections on it

microphone /ˈmaɪkroʊˌfaɪn/ noun a piece of electrical equipment used for making someone’s voice louder, or for recording sound ○ He had difficulty in making himself heard without a microphone.

microscope /ˈmaɪkroʊˌskəʊp/ noun a piece of equipment which makes things look much bigger than they really are, allowing you to examine things which are very small

microscopic /ˈmaɪkroʊˌskɒpɪk/ adjective extremely small, or so small that you need to use a microscope to see it

microwave /ˈmaɪkrəˌweɪv/ noun a small oven which cooks very quickly using very short electric waves ○ Put the dish in the microwave for three minutes. ■ verb to cook something in a microwave ○ You can microwave those potatoes.

midday /ˌmɪdˈdeɪ/ noun twelve o’clock in the middle of the day

middle /ˈmɪdl/ adjective in the centre; halfway between two ends ○ They live in the middle house, the one with the green door. ○ in the middle 1. in the centre ○ She was standing in the middle of the road, trying to cross over. ○ Chad is a country in the middle of Africa. 2. halfway through a period of time ○ We were woken in the middle of the night by a dog barking. ○ We were just in the middle of eating our supper when they called. ○ His telephone rang in the middle of the meeting. ○ The house was built in the middle of the eighteenth century.

middle class /ˌmɪdlˈklɑs/ noun a social or economic group of people who usually have more than enough money to live on, and who often own their own property

midnight /ˈmɪdnɔːt/ noun twelve o’clock at night ○ I must go to bed – it’s after midnight. ○ We only reached the hotel at midnight.

might /mət/ noun strength ○ She pulled at it with all her might, and still could not move it. ○ All the might of the armed forces is displayed during the National Day parade. ■ modal verb 1. it is possible ○ Take an umbrella – it might rain. ○ If he isn’t here, he might be waiting outside. ○ I might call in to see you tomorrow if I have time. ○ That was a stupid thing to do – you might have been killed! ○ They might win, but I wouldn’t bet on it. 2. should (have done) ○ You might try and stay awake next time. ○ he might have done something to help it would have been better if he had done something to help ○ you might have told me I wish you had told me ○ You might have told me you’d invited her as well. 3. making a request politely ○ Might I have another cup of tea? (NOTE: The negative is might not, usually mightn’t. Note also that might is always used with other verbs and is not followed by to.)

mighty /ˈmæti/ adjective having a lot of force or strength (literary) ○ With one mighty heave he lifted the sack onto the
migrate 198 miniature

lorry. ○ All she could remember was getting a mighty blow on the head, and then everything went black. (NOTE: mightier – mightiest)

migrate /maɪɡrət/ verb to move from one place to another as the weather becomes warmer or colder

mild /maɪld/ adjective 1. not severe ○ There was some mild criticism, but generally the plan was welcomed. ○ He had a mild heart attack and was soon back to work again. 2. not strong-tasting ○ We'll choose the mildest curry on the menu.

mile /maɪl/ noun a measure of length, equal to 1.61 kilometres ○ The car can't go any faster than sixty miles per hour. ○ The line of cars stretched for three miles from the road works.

military /ˈmaɪltərɪ/ adjective relating to the armed forces ○ The two leaders discussed the possibility of military intervention. ○ Military spending has fallen over the past three years.

milk /milk/ noun a white liquid produced by some female animals to feed their young, especially the liquid produced by cows ○ Do you want milk with your coffee? ○ Can we have two glasses of milk, please? ○ Don't forget to buy some milk, there's none in the fridge.

mill /mɪl/ noun 1. a small machine for turning seeds into powder ○ There is a pepper mill on the table. 2. a large factory ○ a paper mill

millimetre /ˈmɪlɪmɪtər/ noun one of a thousand parts of a metre (NOTE: usually written mm after figures: 35mm. The US spelling is millimeter.)

million /ˈmɪljən/ noun the number 1,000,000 ○ The population of Great Britain is just over 58 million.

millionaire /ˌmɪljənər/ noun a person who has more than a million pounds or a million dollars (NOTE: To show the currency in which a person is a millionaire, say 'a dollar millionaire', 'a sterling millionaire', etc.)

mind /mænd/ noun the part of the body which controls memory and reasoning ○ His mind always seems to be on other things. ○ I've forgotten her name – it just slipped my mind. ○ I think about her night and day – I just can't get her out of my mind. ○ My mind went blank as soon as I saw the exam paper. ○ to bear in mind to remember something that might change a decision ○ Bear in mind that it takes 2 hours to get there. ○ Bear me in mind when you're looking for help. ○ verb 1. to be careful, to watch out ○ Mind the steps – they're slippery! ○ Mind you get back early. ○ Mind the plate – it's hot! 2. to worry about ○ Don't mind me, I'm used to working with children. 3. to look after someone or something for someone, or while the owner is away ○ Who will be minding the house while you're on holiday? ○ Have you got anyone to mind the children when you start work? 4. to be annoyed by something ○ Nobody will mind if you're late. ○ There aren't enough chairs, but I don't mind standing up. ○ never mind don't worry ○ Never mind – you'll get another chance to enter the competition next year.

mindful /ˈmaɪndf(ə)l/ adjective remembering or thinking about something carefully when doing something ○ He is mindful of his responsibilities as a parent, even though his job often takes him away from home. ○ You should be mindful of the risks you are taking in not following the guidelines.

mine /main/ pronoun belonging to me ○ That book is mine. ○ Can I borrow your bike, mine's been stolen. ○ She's a great friend of mine. ○ noun a deep hole in the ground from which substances such as coal are taken ○ The coal mine has stopped working after fifty years. ○ He has shares in an African gold mine.

miner /ˈmɪner/ noun a person who works in a mine (NOTE: Do not confuse with minor.)

mineral /ˈmaɪnərəl/ noun a substance, such as rock, which is dug out of the earth, or which is found in food ○ What is the mineral content of spinach? ○ The company hopes to discover valuable minerals in the mountains.

miniature /ˈmɪnətʃər/ adjective much smaller than the usual size ○ He has a miniature camera.
minimum noun 1. a number or quantity which is less than half of a total. 2. a large minority of members voted against the proposal.

minor noun 1. not very serious or important. 2. a person under the age of 18 who is not considered to be an adult. 3. We are forbidden to serve alcohol to minors.

minority noun 1. a number or quantity which is less than half of a total. 2. against the proposal. 3. the period of a person who is less than 18 years old.

minute noun 1. one of 60 parts of an hour. 2. The doctor can see you for ten minutes only. 3. The House is about ten minutes' walk or is a ten-minute walk from the office. 4. I'll be ready in a minute.

minute2 noun extremely small. 1. A minute piece of dust must have got into the watch.

miracle noun 1. a very lucky event. 2. An event which you cannot explain, and which people believe happens by the power of God. 3. She went to the shrine and was cured – it must have been a miracle.

mirror noun a piece of glass with a metal backing which reflects an image.

mischief noun behaviour, especially by children, which causes trouble.

miserable adjective a mischievous person enjoys annoying people and causing trouble.

miscellaneous adjective a mischievous little boy.

miser noun a very mischievous little boy.

misery noun great unhappiness.

miss verb 1. not to hit something that you are trying to hit. 2. She tried to shoot the rabbit but missed. 3. not to see, hear or notice someone or something. 4. We missed the road in the dark.

miss out verb not to enjoy something because you are not there.
Miss /mɪs/ noun a polite title given to a girl or woman who is not married ○ Have you met Miss Jones, our new sales manager? ○ The letter is addressed to Miss Anne Smith. (NOTE: used before a surname, or a first name and surname)

miss /mɪs/ verb 1. to combine things ○ She made the cake by mixing eggs and flour. 2. to come together and become a different substance ○ Oil and water do not mix.

mix up phrasal verb to think that a person or thing is someone or something else ○ I always mix her up with her sister.

mixed /mɪkst/ adjective 1. made up of different things put together ○ I’ll have the mixed salad, please. 2. not completely for or against an idea ○ The reaction to the proposal has been rather mixed – some people approve, but others disapprove.

mixture /mɪkstʃər/ noun 1. a number of things mixed together ○ a mixture of flour, fat and water 2. something made up of different types of thing ○ His latest paintings are a strange mixture of shapes and colours.

moan /mɔʊn/ noun a low sound made by someone who is in pain or upset ○ The rescue team could hear moans from under the wreckage. ○ When she read the news she gave a loud moan. 1. verb to make a low sound as if you are in pain ○ I could hear someone moaning in the bathroom. ○ They could hear someone moaning in the cellar.

mob /məʊb/ noun a large number of people behaving in a noisy, angry or uncontrolled way ○ An angry mob surged towards the factory gates.

mobile /ˈməʊbəl/ adjective able to move or be moved ○ a mobile library ■ noun 1. a mobile phone ○ I’ll call him on his mobile. 2. an object made of small pieces of metal, card etc., which when hung up move around with the movements of the air ○ They bought a mobile of clowns to hang over the baby’s cot.

mobile phone /ˈməʊbəl fəʊn/ noun a small telephone which you can carry around

model /ˈmɒdl/ noun 1. a small version of something larger ○ The exhibition has a model of the new town hall. ○ He spends his time making model planes. 2. a person who wears new clothes to show them to customers ○ He used only top models to show his designs during the London Fashion Week.

modern /ˈməʊdn/ adjective referring to the present time ○ It is a fairly modern invention – it was patented only in the 1980s. ○ You expect really modern offices to have air-conditioning systems.
modest /ˈmɒdɪst/ adjective not telling other people about your achievements ○ He was very modest about his gold medal.

modify /ˈmɔrdif/ verb to change something to suit a different situation ○ The design was modified to make the car faster.

module /ˈmɒdljuː/ noun a part of something such as a course of study, which is made up of various sections ○ The science course is made up of a series of modules.

moist /ˈmɔɪst/ adjective slightly wet, often in a pleasant way ○ To clean the oven, just wipe it with a moist cloth. ○ The cake should be moist, not too dry.

moisture /ˈmɔɪstʃər/ noun small drops of water in the air or on a surface (NOTE: no plural)

mole /mɔːl/ noun 1. a small animal with soft dark grey fur, which lives under the ground ○ She has a little mole on her cheek. ○ The doctor removed a mole from the back of her hand.

molecule /ˈmɒləkjuː/ noun the smallest unit in a substance that can exist by itself

moment /ˈmɔmjənt/ noun a very short time ○ Can you please wait a moment – the doctor is on the phone? ○ I only saw her for a moment. ○ in a moment in a short time from now

Monday /ˈmʌndi/ noun the first day of the working week, the day between Sunday and Tuesday ○ Some stores are shut on Mondays. ○ She had to go to the doctor last Monday. ○ The 15th is a Sunday, so the 16th must be a Monday.

money /ˈmʌni/ noun 1. coins or notes which are used for buying things ○ How much money have you got in the bank? ○ He doesn’t earn very much money. ○ We spent more money last week than in the previous month. ○ We ran out of money in Spain and had to come home early. 2. the type of coins and notes used in a country ○ I want to change my British pounds into Mexican money. 3. to make money to make a profit

monitor /ˈmɔnɪtər/ noun the screen of a computer, or a small television screen used for checking what is happening ○ My computer has a colour monitor. ○ Details of flight arrivals and departures are displayed on monitors around the airport. ○ verb to check or to watch over the progress of something ○ Doctors are monitoring her heart condition. ○ How do you monitor the performance of the sales staff?

monkey /ˈmɒŋki/ noun a man who is a member of a religious group who live together in a monastery, away from other people (NOTE: The equivalent women are nuns.)

monster /ˈmɒnsta/ noun a strange and frightening animal ○ The Loch Ness Monster is said to be a large dinosaur. ○ She drew a picture of a green monster with purple horns and huge teeth. ○ adjective very large ○ Look at the monster cabbage Dad’s grown in the garden. ○ What a monster sandwich!

month /mʌnθ/ noun one of the twelve parts that a year is divided into ○ December is the last month of the year. ○ What day of the month is it today? ○ There was a lot of hot weather last month, in fact it was hot all month long. ○ She’s taken a month’s holiday to visit her parents in Australia. ○ We haven’t had any homework for months.

monthly /ˈmʌnθli/ adjective, adverb happening every month ○ He is paying for his car by monthly instalments. ○ My monthly salary cheque is late. ○ She gets paid monthly.

monument /ˈmʌnɪmənt/ noun a stone, building or statue, built in memory of someone who is dead ○ They put up a monument to the people from the village who died in the war.

mood /mɔːd/ noun the way you are feeling at a particular time ○ Wait until she’s in a good mood and then ask her. ○ The boss is in a terrible mood this morning. ○ Her mood changed as soon as she
moon /mʌn/ noun an object in the sky like a planet which goes round the Earth and shines at night. The first man walked on the moon in 1969. The moon is shining very brightly tonight. There’s no moon because it’s cloudy.

moonlight /'mʌlnlæt/ noun the light from the moon. We could see the path clearly in the moonlight.

moor /mɔː/ noun a large area of poor land covered with grass and small bushes. The horsemen galloped across the moor. The Lake District is wild country, full of moors and forests. He refused to join the army on moral grounds.

moral /ˈmɔːrəl/ adjective 1. relating to right and wrong behaviour. Judges have a moral obligation to be impartial. He refused to join the army on moral grounds. 2. relating to good behaviour. She’s a very moral person. Something which you can learn from a story. There must be a moral in this somewhere. The moral of the story is that if you always tell lies, no one will believe you when you tell the truth.

morally /ˈmɔrəli/ adverb according to the principles of correct human behaviour.

more /mɔː/ adjective extra, which is added. Do you want any more tea? There are many more trains during the week than at the weekend. The dog was more frightened than I was. She is much more intelligent than her sister. The dinner was even more unpleasant than I had thought it would be. Pronoun an extra thing or amount. Is there any more of that soup? £300 for that suit – that’s more than I can afford! We’ve only got nine men, we need two more to make a football team.

moreover /mɔrə'av/ adverb in addition. It’s freezing cold, and moreover you’re too young to go out in the dark.

morning /ˈmɔːrnɪŋ/ noun the first part of the day, before 12 o’clock. Every morning he took his briefcase and went to the office. Tomorrow morning we will be meeting our Japanese agents. Have you read the morning paper? If we want to be in Paris for lunch you have to get the early morning train.

mortal /ˈmɔːtəl/ adjective 1. human and therefore bound to die. He suffered a mortal blow in the fight. 2. causing death. A mortal wound.

mosque /ˈmɔsːk/ noun a building where Muslims meet for prayer.

mosquito /ˈmɒskɪtəʊ/ noun a small flying insect which bites people and animals and sucks their blood.

most /mɒst/ adjective the largest number of. Most people go on holiday in the summer. He spends most evenings watching TV. Most apples are sweet. Pronoun a very large number or amount. Most of the work was done by my wife. She spent most of the evening on the phone to her sister. It rained for most of our holiday. Most of the children in the group can ride bikes. Adverb used with adjectives and ‘the’ for making the superlative form. She’s the most intelligent child in the class. The most important thing if you are a sales representative is to be able to drive a car. (NOTE: Most is used to form the superlative of adjectives which do not take the ending -est.)

mostly /ˈmɒstli/ adverb 1. usually, most often. We sometimes go to France for our holidays, but we mostly stay in Britain. 2. almost all. The staff are mostly women of about twenty.

moth /mɒθ/ noun a flying insect similar to a butterfly, but which has brown wings and flies mainly at night.

mother /ˈmʌðə/ noun a woman who has children. He’s twenty-two but still lives with his mother. Her mother’s a dentist. Mother! There’s someone asking for you on the telephone.

motion /ˈmɔːʃ(ə)n/ noun the act of moving. The motion of the ship made him feel ill. In motion moving. Do not try to get on or off while the train is
motive 203 Mrs

in motion. to set something in motion to make something start to happen.

Now that we have planning permission for the new sports hall, we can set things in motion to get the foundations laid.

motive /ˈməʊtɪv/ noun a reason for doing something The police are trying to find a motive for the murder.

motor /ˈməʊtər/ noun the part of a machine which makes it work. The model plane has a tiny electric motor.

motorbike /ˈməʊtərbɑːk/ noun a motorcycle

motorcycle /ˈməʊtərskaɪk(ə)l/ noun a type of large bicycle driven by a motor.

motorway /ˈməʊtəroʊ/ noun a road with several lanes, on which traffic can travel at high speeds.

mount /maʊnt/ verb 1. to climb on to something; to climb up something. They mounted their horses and rode off.

2. He mounted the stairs two at a time.

He mounted the stairs two at a time.

mount /maʊnt/ noun a very high piece of land, rising much higher than the land which surrounds it. Everest is the highest mountain in the world. Every weekend we go climbing in the Scottish mountains.

mountainous /ˈmaʊntənəs/ adjective with many high mountains. It is a mountainous region, and very difficult for tanks and artillery. Parts of Scotland are very mountainous.

mouse /maʊs/ noun 1. a small animal with a long tail, often living in holes in the walls of houses. I saw a mouse sitting in the middle of the kitchen floor. Our cat is good at catching mice. (NOTE: The plural is mice /maʊs/.)

2. a piece of computer equipment which is held in the hand and moved across a flat surface, used to control activity on the screen. You can cut, paste and copy using the mouse. Using the mouse, move the mouse pointer to the start button and click twice. Click twice on the mouse to start the program.

mouth /ˈmaʊð/ noun 1. the opening in your face through which you take in food and drink, and which has your teeth and tongue inside. It’s not polite to talk with your mouth full. He snored because he slept with his mouth open.

2. The cat was carrying a mouse in its mouth. A wide or round entrance The mouth of the cave is hidden by bushes.

The train came out of the mouth of the tunnel. New York is built on the mouth of the Hudson river. (NOTE: The plural is mouths /maʊðz/.)

mouth /ˈmaʊð/ verb to speak without making any sound. She mouthed ‘No’ across the room.

move /ˈmuːv/ noun a change in position

The police were watching every move he made. ■ verb 1. to change the place of something. Move the chairs to the side of the room. Who’s moved my drink? He moved his hand to show he had heard.

2. to change your position. Some animal was moving about outside the tent. The only thing moving was the tip of the cat’s tail. On the move. After I’ve been on the move all day I just want to get home and go to bed.

movement /ˈmuːvmənt/ noun an act of moving, not being still. There was hardly any movement in the trees. All you could see was a slight movement of the tiger’s tail.

movie /ˈmuːvɪ/ noun especially US a cinema film. We watch a movie most weekends.

moving /ˈmuːvɪŋ/ adjective making you feel emotion. A moving story. The funeral was very moving.

MP abbr member of parliament. (NOTE: The plural is MPs /ˈem pɪps/.)

Mr /ˈmərs/ noun the polite title given to a man. Mr Jones is our new sales manager. Here are Mr and Mrs Smith. (at the beginning of a letter) Dear Mr Smith. (NOTE: used before a surname, sometimes with both the first name and surname)

Mrs /ˈmərs/ noun the title given to a married woman. Mrs Jones is our manager. (at the beginning of a letter) Dear
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ms</th>
<th>204</th>
<th>musician</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs Jones, . (NOTE: used before a surname, sometimes with both the first name and surname.)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms /məz, məzi/ noun (at the beginning of a letter) a way of referring to a woman without saying whether or not she is married (NOTE: Ms is used with a surname, sometimes with both the first name and surname.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>much /mʌtʃ/ adjective a lot of ○ with much love from Aunt Mary ○ How much sugar do you need? ○ I never take much money with me when I go on holiday. ○ She eats too much meat. ■ adverb a lot ○ He’s feeling much better today. ○ It’s much less cold in the south of the country. ○ Does it matter very much? ○ Much as I like her, I don’t want to share an office with her. ■ pronoun a lot ○ He didn’t write much in his exam. ○ Much of the work has already been done.</td>
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<td>mud /mʌd/ noun wet earth</td>
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<td>muddy /'mʌdi/ adjective full of mud; covered with mud (NOTE: muddier – muddiest)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mug /mɑɡ/ noun a large cup with a handle ○ She passed round mugs. ■ verb to attack and steal from someone in the street ○ She was mugged as she was looking for her car keys. ○ She’s afraid of going out at night for fear of being mugged. ○ The gang specialises in mugging tourists. (NOTE: mugs – mugging – mugged)</td>
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<tr>
<td>multiple /'mʌltəpl/ adjective involving many people or things ○ She was taken to hospital suffering from multiple injuries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>multiply /'mʌltəplaɪ/ verb to calculate the result when several numbers are added together a certain number of times ○ Square measurements are calculated by multiplying length by width. ○ Ten multiplied by five gives fifty. (NOTE: multiplies – multiplying – multiplied.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mumble /'mʌmbəl/ verb to speak in a low voice which is not clear ○ He mumbled an excuse and left the room. ○ She mumbled something about the telephone and went to the back of the shop.</td>
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<tr>
<td>munch /mʌntʃ/ verb to eat noisily something such as an apple or raw carrot, with a regular movement of your mouth</td>
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<tr>
<td>murder /'mɜːdər/ noun the act of deliberately killing someone ○ The murder was committed during the night. ○ She was accused of murder. ○ They denied the murder charge. ■ verb to kill someone deliberately ○ He was accused of murdering a policeman.</td>
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<tr>
<td>murderer /'mɜːdərə/ noun a person who has committed a murder</td>
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<tr>
<td>murmur /'mɜːmər/ noun a low sound of people talking ○ There was a murmur of voices in the hall. ■ verb to speak very quietly ○ She murmured something and closed her eyes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>muscle /'mʌsəl/ noun one of the part of the body which makes other parts move ○ He has very powerful arm muscles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>museum /'mjuːziəm/ noun a building which you can visit to see a collection of valuable or rare objects ○ The museum has a rich collection of Italian paintings. ○ The Natural History Museum is always very popular with school parties who go to see the dinosaurs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>mushroom /'mjuːʃəm/ noun a round white or brown fungus which can be eaten ○ Do you want fried mushrooms with your steak? ○ She ordered a mushroom omelette. (NOTE: Fungi which are poisonous are called toadstools.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>music /'mjuːzɪk/ noun 1. the sound made when you sing or play an instrument ○ Do you like Russian music? ○ She’s taking music lessons. ○ Her music teacher says she plays the violin very well. 2. written signs which you read to play an instrument ○ Here’s some music; see if you can play it on the piano. ○ He can play the piano by ear – he doesn’t need any music.</td>
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<tr>
<td>musical /'mjuːzɪkl/ adjective relating to music ○ Do you play any musical instrument?</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| musician /'mjuːzɪʃən/ noun a person whose job is to play music ○ a group of young musicians playing the street ○ The actors applauded the group of mu-
Muslims who had played during 'Twelfth Night'.

Muslim /ˈmʊzlɪm/ adjective relating to the religion of the prophet Muhammad

■ noun a person who follows the religion of the prophet Muhammad

Must /mʌst, mɑːst/ modal verb 1. it is necessary that ○ You must go to bed before eleven, or your mother will be angry. ○ We mustn’t be late or we’ll miss the last bus. ○ You must hurry up if you want to see the TV programme. ○ Must you really go so soon? (NOTE: The negative is mustn’t, needn’t. Note also the meanings: mustn’t = not allowed; needn’t = not necessary: we mustn’t be late; you needn’t hurry) 2. used for showing that you think something is very likely ○ I must have left my briefcase on the train. ○ There is someone knocking at the door – it must be the postman. ○ You must be wet through after walking in the rain. (NOTE: The negative is can’t: It can’t be the doctor. The past tense is had to: I must go to the dentist. Yesterday I had to go to the dentist; negative: didn’t have to. The perfect tense is must have: I must have left it on the train; negative: can’t have: I can’t have left it on the train. Note also that must is only used with other verbs and is not followed by to.)

■ noun something important ○ When in Florida, a trip to the Everglades is a must.

My /maɪ/ adjective belonging to me ○ Is that my pen you’re using? ○ Have you seen my glasses anywhere? ○ We went skiing and I broke my leg.

Myself /mɑːself/ pronoun used for referring back to ‘I’ ○ I hurt myself climbing down the ladder. ○ It’s true – I saw it myself. ○ I enjoyed myself a lot at the party.

Mysterious /ˈmɪstəriəs/ adjective which cannot be explained

Mystery /ˈmɪstri/ noun something that cannot be explained ○ The police finally cleared up the mystery of the missing body. ○ It’s a mystery how the box came to be hidden under her bed. (NOTE: The plural is mysteries.)

Myth /mθ/ noun an ancient story about gods ○ poems based on the myths of Greece and Rome
n /n/ ; N noun the fourteenth letter of the alphabet, between M and O

nail /neil/ noun 1. a small thin metal object which you use for attaching two pieces of a hard material such as wood. 1. Hit the nail hard with the hammer. 2. You need a hammer to knock that nail in. 2. the hard part at the end of your fingers and toes. She painted her nails red. 3. verb to attach something with nails. He nailed the notice to the door.

naked /ˈneɪkt/ adjective not wearing clothes. 1. The little children were playing in the river stark naked. 2. A naked man was standing on the balcony.

name /neɪm/ noun a way of calling someone or something. 1. Hello! My name’s James. 2. What’s the name of the shop next to the post office? 3. verb to call someone or something by a name. 4. They named him Nicholas. 5. They have a black cat named Jonah.

narrow /ˈnærəʊ/ adjective not wide. 1. Why is your bicycle seat so narrow? 2. We went down a narrow passage to the shop. 3. The road narrows suddenly, and there is hardly enough room for two cars to pass.

nasty /ˈneɪsti/ adjective unpleasant.

nation /ˈneɪʃən/ noun 1. a country. 1. The member nations of the EU. 2. the people living in a country. 2. The whole nation was shocked by the terrible events.

national /ˈneɪʃənl/ adjective belonging to a country. 1. This is in our national interest. 2. The story even appeared in the national newspapers. 3. We need to protect our national culture.

native /ˈneɪtɪv/ noun 1. a person born in a place. 2. She’s a native of Cornwall. 2. something such as a flower or a bird, which has always been in a particular place. 3. adjective belonging to a country. 4. The tiger is native to India.

natural /ˈnærətʃəl/ adjective 1. ordinary, not unusual. 1. Her behaviour at the meeting was quite unusual. 2. It’s natural to worry about your first baby. 2. coming from nature, and not produced or caused by people. 1. Do you think the colour of her hair is natural? 2. Yes, she’s a natural blonde. 3. The inquest decided that he died from natural causes.

naturally /ˈnærətʃəli/ adverb of course. 1. Naturally the top team beat the bottom team. 2. Do you want to watch the game? – Naturally!

nature /ˈnætʃər/ noun 1. plants and animals. 1. We must try to protect nature and the environment. 2. the character of a person, thing, animal. 2. He has a very aggressive nature.

naughty /ˈneɪtv/ adjective (usually of a child). 1. a naughty child causes trouble and is not obedient. 2. Children who are naughty should be punished. 3. It was very naughty of you to put glue on your daddy’s chair. (NOTE: naughtier – naughtiest)

navy /ˈneɪvi/ noun a military force which fights battles at sea. 1. He left school and joined the navy. 2. The navy has many ships. 1. adjective navy blue) of a dark blue colour. 2. She was wearing a navy skirt. 3. He’s bought a navy blue pullover.

near /nɪər/ adverb, preposition, adjective 1. close to, not far away from. 1. Our house is near the post office. 2. Bring your chair nearer to the table. 3. He lives quite near or quite near here. 2. Which is the nearest chemist’s? 2. soon, not far off in time. 1. Her birthday is on December 21st – it’s quite near to Christmas. 2. Can you phone again nearer the day and I’ll see if I can find a
###附近

#### nearby

nearby /ˈnɪbər/ adverb, adjective not far away ○ He lives just nearby. ○ They met in a nearby restaurant.

#### nearly

nearly /ˈnɛəli/ adverb almost ○ He’s nearly 18 – he’ll be going to university next year. ○ The film lasted nearly three hours. ○ The book isn’t nearly as good as the last one I read. ○ Hurry up, it’s nearly time for breakfast. ○ We haven’t got nearly enough time to get to London.

#### neat

neat /niːt/ adjective tidy, without any mess ○ a blouse with a neat lace collar ○ Leave your bedroom neat and tidy. ○ Her handwriting is very neat.

#### necessarily

necessarily /ˈnesəsərli/ adverb which cannot be avoided ○ Going to Newcastle from here necessarily means changing trains twice.

#### necessary

necessary /ˈnesəsərri/ adjective which has to be done ○ Don’t phone me in the evening unless it’s absolutely necessary. ○ Is it necessary to finish the work today?

#### neck

neck /nek/ noun 1. a part which joins your head to your body ○ She was sitting in a draught and got a stiff neck. ○ The mayor wears a gold chain round his neck. 2. the part of a piece of clothing which goes round your neck ○ I can’t wear this shirt – the neck is too tight.

#### necklace

necklace /ˈnekələs/ noun a piece of jewellery which you wear round your neck

#### need

need /niːd/ verb 1. to require something, or have to have something ○ We shall need some euros for our holiday in Spain. ○ Painting needs a lot of skill. ○ I need someone to help me with the cooking. 2. to want something ○ Does anyone need any more coffee? ○ modal verb used with other verbs meaning to be necessary ○ Need you make so much noise in the bath? ○ Need you go now? ○ The living room needs painting or needs to be painted. ○ You don’t need to come if you have a cold. ○ The police need to know who saw the accident. ○ noun what is necessary or wanted ○ There’s no need for you to wait – I can find my own way.

#### needle

needle /ˈnɪdl/ noun 1. a long thin sharp object with a hole at one end, used for sewing ○ This needle hasn’t got a very sharp point. ○ You must try to put the piece of wool through the hole in the needle. ○ knitting needle a thin pointed plastic or metal stick used for knitting 2. a long thin sharp piece of medical equipment, used for putting medicine into your body 3. a small thin part on a piece of equipment, which points to something such as a number ○ He looked at the dial and saw the needle was pointing to zero. 4. one of the thin leaves of a pine tree ○ She had lots of pine needles stuck in her hair.

#### negative

negative /ˈnegətɪv/ noun developed film with an image where the light parts are dark and dark parts light ○ Don’t touch the negatives with your dirty fingers. ○ adjective showing that something is not there ○ Her blood test was negative.

#### negotiation

negotiation /ˈneɡəteɪʃən/ noun the process of discussing something

#### neighbor

neighbor /ˈnɪðər/ noun US spelling of neighbour

#### neighbour

neighbour /ˈnɪðər/ noun 1. a person who lives near you ○ He doesn’t get on with his neighbours. 2. a person who is sitting next to you ○ Help yourself and then pass the plate on to your neighbour. 3. another person ○ ‘Love of your neighbour’ is one of the essentials of Christian doctrine.

#### neighbouring

neighbouring /ˈnɪðərɪŋ/ adjective which is close to you (Note: The US spelling is neighboring.)

#### neither

neither /ˈniðər/ adjective, pronoun not either of two people or things ○ Neither car or neither of the cars passed the test. ○ Neither sister is dark or neither of the sisters is dark. ○ verb not either; used for showing that a negative statement applies to two things or people ○ He doesn’t eat meat and neither does his wife. ○ She isn’t fat but neither is she really thin.
nephew /nekju/ noun a son of your sister or brother; or a son of your husband’s or wife’s brother or sister

nerve /nərv/ noun 1. one of the fibres in your body which take messages to and from the brain. Nerves are very delicate and easily damaged. 2. over-confidence or rude behaviour. 3. He’s got a nerve to ask for a day off, when he was away all last week. 4. the ability to keep your fear under control in order to achieve something. 5. It takes a lot of nerve to disagree with your friends.

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nervous /nəˈvəs/ adjective 1. worried and easily frightened. 2. She gets nervous if she is alone in the house at night. 3. He’s nervous about driving in London.

nervousness /nəˈvəsəs/ noun a state of worry and tension

nervous system /nəˈvəs ˈsɪstəm/ noun the system of nerves in the body

nest /nest/ noun a structure built by birds, and by some animals and insects, to lay their eggs in. 2. The birds built their nests among the trees.

net /net/ noun 1. a woven material with large holes. 2. A long skirt made of pink net. 3. same as Internet.

network /ˈnetwərk/ noun 1. a system of things such as roads or railways connecting different places. 2. the British rail network. 3. a satellite TV network. 4. There is a network of tunnels under the castle. 5. a system of computers which are connected together. 6. How does this network operate? 7. You can book at any of our hotels throughout the country using our computer network. 8. a group of people connected with each other. 9. His rapidly developing network of contacts in government. 10. Workstations within an office are usually networked and share resources.

never /ˈnevər/ adverb not at any time; not ever. 1. We’ll never forget that restaurant. 2. I’ve never bought anything in that shop although I’ve often been inside it.

nevertheless /ˈnevərələz/ adverb although a particular situation exists. 1. I know it is raining, but nevertheless I’d like to go for a walk along the beach.

new /nju/ adjective 1. made very recently, or never used before. 2. Put some new paper in the printer. 3. The new version of the software is now available. 4. which arrived recently. 5. There are two new secretaries in the office. 6. completely different from what was before.

news /njuz/ noun spoken or written information about what has happened. 1. What’s the news of your sister? 2. She told me all the latest news about the office. 3. He was watching the 10 o’clock news on TV. 4. I don’t want to hear any bad news.

newspaper /ˈnju:zpeipər/ noun a set of loose folded sheets of paper, containing news of what has happened, especially in the last 24 hours. 1. He was so absorbed in his newspaper that he didn’t notice that the toast had burnt. 2. We saw your picture in the local newspaper. 3. The newspapers are full of news of the election.

New Year’s Day /ˈnju:z dɛt/ noun 1. 1st January

New Year’s Eve /ˈnjuːjɜːz ˈɛv/ noun 31st December
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nibble</td>
<td>verb to take small bites from something (informal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nice</td>
<td>adjective 1. pleasant, enjoyable; 2. We had a nice time at the seashore; 3. If the weather’s nice let’s have a picnic; 4. The nicest thing about the town is that it is on the sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nickname</td>
<td>noun a short or informal name given to someone; 1. Her real name’s Henrietta, but everyone calls her by her nickname ‘Bobbles’; 2. He was nicknamed ‘Camel’ because of his big nose.</td>
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<tr>
<td>niece</td>
<td>noun a daughter of a brother or sister, or a daughter of your husband’s or wife’s brother or sister</td>
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<tr>
<td>night</td>
<td>noun the time when it is dark; 1. It’s dangerous to walk alone in the streets at night; 2. Burglars got into the office during the night; 3. He is on night duty three days a week; 4. They’re planning to have a night out tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nightmare</td>
<td>noun a very frightening dream; 1. I had a nightmare that I was drowning.</td>
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<tr>
<td>nine</td>
<td>noun the number 9; 1. She’s nine (years old) tomorrow; 2. The shop opens at 9 o’clock.</td>
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<tr>
<td>nineteen</td>
<td>noun the number 19; 1. He’s nineteen (years old) tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nineteenth</td>
<td>noun 19th; 1. It’s his nineteenth birthday tomorrow; 2. The nineteenth of August or August the nineteenth (August 19th).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninetieth</td>
<td>1. noun number ninety in a series; 2. It’s his ninetieth birthday tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noise</td>
<td>noun a loud or unpleasant sound; 1. The workmen are making such a lot of noise that we can’t use the telephone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- nearest in place: The ball went over the fence into the next garden. She took the seat next to mine. The thing or person following: After two buses went past full, the next was almost empty. I’ll be back from holiday the week after next, (asking the next person in the queue to come) Next, please!
- nineteenth: He was nineteen (years old) tomorrow.
- night: The baby made a little gurgling noise.
- nightmare: That wasn’t a very nice thing to say. Try and be nice to your grandfather.
- niece: He is on night duty three days a week.
- nickname: Try and be nice to your grandfather.
- nice: A lot of people have cancelled – he’s the ninth.
- nobody: He woke up when he heard a noise in the kitchen. Don’t
noisy /'noizi/ adjective who or which makes a lot of noise

noisy /'noizi/ adjective who or which makes a lot of noise

noisiest

none /nən/ pronoun 1. not any  o How many dogs have you got? – None.  o Can you buy some milk? We’ve none left in the fridge?  o A little money is better than none at all.  o Not one.  o None of my friends smokes.  o None of the group can speak Chinese.

nonsens  /'nɔnsəns/ noun silly ideas  o I’m too fat – nonsense!  o He talked a lot of nonsense.  o It’s nonsense to expect people to pay money for that. (NOTE: no plural)

non-stop /'nɔn ˈstɔp/ adjective which does not stop  o a non-stop train to Paris  o They took a non-stop flight to Australia.

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the planes flies to Hong Kong non-stop.

They worked non-stop to finish the job on time.
	on /nɔn/ noun twelve o’clock in the middle of the day

no one /'nɔu wʌn/ pronoun no person  o We met no one we knew.  o No one here takes sugar in their tea.  o There was nobody in the café.  o Nobody wants to do her job.  o no one else no other person  o No one else’s child behaved as badly as ours on the plane!

nor /nɔːr/ conjunction and not  o ‘I don’t want to go’ – ‘Nor me!’  o I did not meet him that year nor in subsequent years.  o I never went there again, nor did my wife.  o neither

normal /ˈnɔrəm(ə)l/ adjective usual or expected  o We hope to restore normal service as soon as possible.  o Look at the rain – it’s just a normal British summer.  o What’s the size of a normal swimsuit?  o At her age, it’s only normal for her to want to go to parties.

normally /ˈnɔrməli/ adverb usually  o The bus is normally late.  o She doesn’t normally drink wine.
	northern /ˈnɔrθərn/ adjective relating to the north  o Northern countries have more rain.  o They live in the northern part of the country.

north /nɔrθ/ noun the direction to your left when you are facing the direction in which the sun rises  o There will be snow in the north of the country.  o It’s cold when the wind blows from the north.  o adverb towards the north  o They were travelling north-east at the time.  o Go north for three miles and then you’ll see the road to London.  o Our office windows face north.

north-east /ˈnɔrθiːt/ adverb the direction between north and east  o They were travelling north-east at the time.  o Go north-east for three miles and then you’ll come to our village.  o Our office windows face north-east.  o noun the part of a country to the north and east  o The North-East of England will have snow showers.  o It’s cold when the wind blows from the north-east.

northern /ˈnɔrθərn/ adjective relating to the north  o Northern countries have more rain.  o They live in the northern part of the country.

north-west /ˈnɔrθwest/ adverb the direction between west and north  o They were travelling north-west at the time.  o Go north-west for a few miles and then you’ll come to our house.  o noun the part of a country to the north and west  o The North-West of England is wetter than the east coast.  o We can expect rain when the wind blows from the north-west.  o The old castle stood to the north-west of the cathedral.

nose /nəʊz/ noun a part of the body on your face which you breathe through and smell with  o He has a cold, and his nose is red.  o Dogs have wet noses.  o She’s got flu – her nose is running.  o Don’t wipe your nose on your sleeve, use a tissue.  o under his, her, etc.

very nose in front of him, her, etc.  o I did it under his very nose and he didn’t notice a thing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nostril</td>
<td>one of the two holes in your nose, which you breathe through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notice</td>
<td>a word or phrase that can be used to indicate the presence of something or to call attention to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notebook</td>
<td>a small book for making notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>not anything, used to indicate the absence of something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notice</td>
<td>a piece of writing giving information, usually put in a place where people can see it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notable</td>
<td>adjective which is easily noticed, indicating something that is noticeable or noticeable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notary</td>
<td>a person who has the authority to witness documents or give evidence of a person's signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notorious</td>
<td>adjective well known for bad qualities, or for doing bad things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noun</td>
<td>a word or phrase that names a thing, person, place, quality, or idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>novel</td>
<td>a long story with imaginary characters and events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>the eleventh month of the year, the month after October and before December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>novice</td>
<td>a person who has very little experience or skill, e.g. in a job or sport</td>
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o /ə/  O noun the fifteenth letter of the alphabet, between N and P

oblong /əbˈlɒŋ/  noun 1. a shape with two pairs of equal sides, one pair being longer than the other  ○ The screen is an oblong, approximately 30cm by 40cm.
obligation /ɒblɪˈgeɪʃ(ə)n/  noun 1. something that you must do, e.g. for legal reasons  ○ You have an obligation to attend the meeting.

object /ˈɒbjekt/  noun 1. a thing  ○ They thought they saw a strange object.
object /ˈɒbjekt/  verb to say that you do not like something or you do not want something to happen  ○ He objected that the pay was too low.
objective /aˈbɪdʒɪvətɪv/  adjective considering things from a general point of view and not from your own  ○ You must be objective when planning the future of your business.

obedient /əˈbɪdɪənt/  adjective doing what you are told to do  ○ Our old dog is very obedient – he always comes when you call him.

obese /əˈbiːs/  adjective someone who is obese is so fat that it is dangerous for their health
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oak /əʊk/  noun 1. a type of large tree which loses its leaves in winter  ○ an oak 2. wood from this tree  ○ an oak table

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occur /əˈkɜːr/ verb 1. to happen ○ When did the accident occur? 2. to come to your mind ○ Did it never occur to you that she was lying? (NOTE: occurs – occurring – occurred)

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do not occur ○ Did it never occur to you that she was lying?

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octopus /ˈɒk.təpəs/ noun a sea animal with eight long arms called 'tentacles' (NOTE: The plural is octopuses.)

odd /əd/ adjective 1. unusual and not normal ○ It’s odd that she can never remember how to get to their house. ○ He doesn’t like chocolate – Really, how odd! 2. odd numbers such as 17 or 33 which cannot be divided by two ○ The buildings with odd numbers are on the opposite side of the street.

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off 215 OK

– Of course not! 2. used for stating something that is not surprising. ○ He is rich, so of course he lives in a big house.

off /ɒf/ adverb, preposition 1. showing movement or position away from a place ○ We’re off to the shops. ○ The office is just off the main road. ○ They spent their holiday on an island off the coast of Wales. ○ The children got off the bus. ○ Take your boots off before you come into the house. 2. away from work ○ She took the week off. ○ It’s my day off today. ○ Half the staff are off with flu. 3. not switched on ○ Is the TV off?

off and on of and ‘on’ adverb not continuously, with breaks in between

offence /ˈɒfens/ noun 1. the state of being offended ○ He took offence when I said he looked bigger than before. 2. a crime, an act which is against the law ○ He was charged with committing an offence. ○ Since it was his first offence, he was let off with a fine.

offend /ˈɒfend/ verb 1. to be or to go against public opinion, someone’s feelings ○ He offended the whole village by the article he wrote in the paper. ○ That wallpaper offends my sense of taste. 2. to commit a crime ○ He was released from prison and immediately offended again.

offense /ˈɒfens/ noun US spelling of offence

offensive /ˈɒfensɪv/ adjective 1. unpleasant ○ What an offensive smell! 2. not polite; rude ○ The waiter was quite offensive.

offer /ˈɒfər/ noun a suggestion to someone that you will give them something or do something for them ○ He turned down her offer to drive him to the station. ○ She accepted his offer of a job in Paris. ■ verb to suggest doing something for someone or giving someone something ○ She offered to drive him to the station. ○ on offer which has been offered ○ There are several good holiday bargains on offer.

office /ˈɒfɪs/ noun a room or building where you do work such as writing, telephoning and working at a computer ○ I’ll be working late at the office this evening. ○ We bought some new office furniture. ○ Dad has his office at the top of the house.

official /ˈɒfɪs(ə)l/ noun a person who holds an official position ○ The customs officer asked me to open my suitcase.

officially /ˈɒfɪʃ(ə)li/ adverb 1. relating to an organisation, especially one which is part of a government or some other authority ○ He represents an official body. 2. done or approved by someone in authority ○ She received an official letter of explanation. ○ The strike was made official by the union headquarters. ■ noun a person holding a recognised position ○ They were met by an official from the embassy. ○ I’ll ask an official of the social services department to help you.

often /ˈɒfn/ adverb on many occasions ○ I often have to go to town on business. ○ Do you eat beef often? ○ How often is there a bus to Richmond? ○ every so often from time to time ○ We go to the cinema every so often.

oil /ɔɪl/ noun 1. a liquid taken from plants and animals, which flows smoothly and is used in cooking ○ Cook the vegetables in hot oil. 2. a thick mineral liquid found mainly underground and used as a fuel or to make something move smoothly ○ The door squeaks – it needs some oil. ○ Some of the beaches are covered with oil. ○ The company is drilling for oil in the desert.

OK /əʊˈkɛtʃ/, okay interjection 1. used for answering ‘yes’ to a question ○ Would you like a coffee? – OK! 2. used for starting to talk about something after a pause ○ ‘It’s ten o’clock’ – ‘OK, let’s
old /əʊld/ adjective 1. having had a long life ○ My uncle is an old man – he’s eighty-four. ○ She lives in an old people’s home. 2. having existed for a long time ○ He collects old cars. ○ Play some old music. I don’t like this modern stuff. ○ She’s an old friend of mine. 3. relating to something which has been used for a long time ○ Put an old shirt if you’re going to wash the car. ○ He got rid of his old car and bought a new one. 4. used with a number to talk about someone’s age ○ He’s six years old today. ○ How old are you?

old-fashioned /ˌold-fənd/ adjective no longer in fashion ○ She wore old-fashioned clothes.

olive /ˈɒlv/ noun a small black or green fruit from which oil is made for use in cooking ○ Olives are grown in Mediterranean countries like Spain, Greece and Italy. ○ Which do you prefer – green or black olives?

omit /əʊmit/ verb to leave something out ○ She omitted the date when she signed the contract.

on /ɒn/ preposition 1. on the top or surface of something ○ Put the box down on the floor. ○ Flies can walk on the ceiling. 2. hanging from ○ Hang your coat on the hook. 3. showing movement or place ○ A crowd of children got on the train. ○ The picture’s on page three. ○ The post office is on the left-hand side of the street. 4. doing something ○ I have to go to Germany on business. ○ We’re off on holiday tomorrow. 5. referring to a time, date or day ○ The shop is open on Sundays. ○ We went to see my mother on my birthday. 6. a means of travel ○ You can go there on foot – it only takes five minutes. ○ She came on her motorbike. 7. using an instrument or machine ○ He played some music on the piano. ○ The song is available on CD. ○ He was on the telephone for most of the morning. ○ The film was on TV last night. 8. on one’s home. ○ How old are you today.

only /ˈɒnli/ adjective without others of the same type ○ Don’t break it – it’s the only one I’ve got. 2. with no one or nothing else ○ We’ve only got ten pounds between us. ○ This lift is for staff only. 2. as recently as ○ We saw her only last week. ○ Only yesterday the bank phoned for information. 3. conjunction but, except ○ I would have arrived on
operation /'ɒpəreɪʃn/ noun the act of opposing something ○ There was a lot of opposition to the company’s plans to build a supermarket. 2. (in politics) the party or group which opposes the government ○ The leader of the opposition rose to speak. ○ The party lost the election and is now in opposition.

opponent /'ɒpənənt/ noun 1. a person or group which is against something ○ Opponents of the planned motorway have occupied the site. 2. (in boxing, an election, etc.) a person who fights someone else ○ His opponent in the election is a local councillor. ○ He knocked out his last three opponents.

opportunity /'ɒpərəti/ noun 1. a chance allows you to do something ○ When you were in London, did you have an opportunity to visit St Paul’s Cathedral? ○ I’d like to take this opportunity to thank all members of staff for the work they have done over the past year. ○ Several groups oppose the new law.

oppose /'əʊpəz/ verb 1. to put yourself against someone in an election ○ She is opposing him in the election. 2. to try to prevent something happening ○ Several groups oppose the new law.

opposed to /'əʊpəzd tə/ adjective not agreeing with ○ He is opposed to the government’s policy on education.

opposition /'ɒpəzɪʃn/ noun 1. what someone thinks about a subject ○ Ask the lawyer for his opinion about the letter. ○ In my opinion, we should wait until the weather gets warmer before we go on holiday. ○ Tell me what in your opinion we should do.

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optician /ˈɒptɪʃn/ noun a person who tests your eyes and sells glasses

option /ˈɒpʃn/ noun a choice ○ One option would be to sell the house. ○ The tour offers several options as half-day visits.

or /ɔːr/ conjunction 1. used for joining two parts of a sentence which show two possibilities ○ You can come with us in the car or just take the bus. ○ Do you prefer tea or coffee? ○ Was he killed in an accident or was he murdered? ○ The film starts at 6.30 or 6.45, I can’t remember which. 2. used for showing that you are not sure about an amount ○ Five or six people came into the shop. ○ It costs three or four dollars.

oral /ɔːrəl/ adjective spoken rather than written down ○ There is an oral test as well as a written one.

orange /ˈɔrɪndʒ/ noun a sweet, brightly coloured Mediterranean fruit ○ roast duck and orange sauce ○ She had a glass of orange juice and a cup of coffee for breakfast. 1. adjective of the colour of an orange ○ That orange tie is awful. ○ She wore a dark orange dress.

orbit /ˈɔːrɪt/ noun the curved path of something moving through space ○ The rocket will put the satellite into orbit round the earth. 1. verb to move in a curved path round something ○ The satellite orbits the earth once every five hours.

orchestra /ˈɔrkɪstra/ noun a large group of musicians who play together ○ the London Symphony Orchestra

order /ˈɔːdər/ noun 1. an instruction to someone to do something ○ He shouted orders to the workmen. ○ If you can’t obey orders you can’t be a soldier. 2. (of a customer) the act of asking for something to be served or to be sent ○ We’ve had a large order for books from Russia. ○ She gave the waitress her order. 3. a special way of organising things according to date, alphabet, etc ○ Put the invoices in order of their dates. 4. ○ In order to used for showing why something is done ○ She called out all their names in order to check who was there. ○ He looked under the car in order to see if there was an oil leak. 1. verb 1. to tell someone to do something ○ They ordered the protesters out of the building. ○ The doctor ordered him to take four weeks’ holiday. 2. (of a customer) to ask for something to be served or to be sent ○ They ordered chicken and chips and some wine. ○ I’ve ordered a new computer for the office. ○ They ordered a Rolls Royce for the managing director.

ordinary /ˈɔːrdərri/ adjective not special ○ I’ll wear my ordinary suit to the wedding. ○ They lead a very ordinary life. ○ out of the ordinary unusual or different ○ Their flat is quite out of the ordinary.

organ /ˈɔɡræn/ noun 1. a part of the body with a special function, such as the heart or liver ○ He was badly injured and some of his organs had stopped functioning. 2. a musical instrument which is often played in churches with one or more keyboards and many pipes through which air is pumped to make a sound ○ She played the organ at our wedding.

organic /ɔɡˈrænɪk/ adjective relating to living things

organisation /ˌɔɡrænəˈzeɪʃn/ organisation noun 1. the act of arranging something ○ The organisation of the meeting is done by the secretary. 2. an organised group or institution ○ He’s chairman of an organisation which looks after blind people. ○ International relief organisations are sending supplies.

organisational /ˌɔɡrænəˈzeɪʃnəl/ organisational adjective relating to the way in which something is organised

organise /ˌɔɡrænɪzaɪ/ organize verb 1. to arrange something ○ She is responsible for organising the meeting. ○ We organised ourselves into two groups. ○ The company is organised in three sections. 2. to put into good order ○ We have put her in charge of organising the city archives.

organised /ˌɔɡrænɪzd/ organized adjective 1. (of a person) working efficiently and according to a plan 2. (of an activity) planned carefully, and involving many different people or elements
organiser /ˈɔːɡənaɪzər/, organizer noun a person who arranges things.

origin /ˈɒrɪdʒɪn/ noun where something or someone comes from. 1. What is the origin of the word ‘taboo’? 2. His family has French origins.

original /ˈɒrɪdʒɪnəl/ adjective 1. new and interesting. 1. The planners have produced some very original ideas for the new town centre. 2. not a copy. 1. They sent a copy of the original invoice. 2. He kept the original receipt for reference. noun a thing from which other things are copied. 1. Send the police a copy, but make sure you keep the original.

originally /ˈɒrɪdʒɪnəli/ adverb in the beginning. 1. Originally it was mine, but I gave it to my brother. 2. The family originally came from France in the 18th century.

ornament /əˈnɔːmənt/ noun a small object used as decoration. 1. There’s a row of china ornaments on the mantelpiece.

other /ˈʌðə/ adjective, pronoun 1. a different person or thing. 1. We went swimming while the other members of the group sat and watched. 2. I don’t like chocolate cakes – can I have one of the others? 3. I’m fed up with that restaurant – can’t we go to some other place? 2. second one of two. 1. He has two cars – one is red, and the other one is blue. 2. One of their daughters is fat, but the other is quite thin. pronoun 1. other people or things. 1. I’ll have to ask the others if they agree. 2. Are there any others in the box?

otherwise /əˈðɔwərz/ adverb 1. apart from something just mentioned. 1. Your little boy can be noisy sometimes, but otherwise he’s an excellent pupil. 2. if not, or else. 1. Are you sure you can come on Tuesday? 2. Otherwise I’ll have to give the tickets to someone else.

ought /əʊt/ modal verb 1. it would be a good thing to. 1. You ought to go swimming more often. 2. You ought to see the doctor if your cough doesn’t get better. 2. He oughtn’t to eat so much – he’ll get fat. 3. The travel agent ought to have told you the hotel was full before you went on holiday. 2. used for showing that you expect something to happen or to be the case. 1. She ought to pass her driving test easily. 2. He left his office at six, so he ought to be home by now.

ounce /aʊns/ noun a measure of weight, equal to 28 grams. (NOTE: usually written oz after figures: 3oz of butter, say ‘three ounces of butter’)

our /aʊə/ adjective belonging to us. 1. That house over there is ours. 2. Friends of ours told us that the restaurant was good. 3. Can we borrow your car, because ours is being serviced? 1. (NOTE: Do not confuse with hour.)

ours /aʊəz/ pronoun a thing or person that belongs to us. 1. That house over there is ours. 2. Two of our children caught flu. (NOTE: Do not confuse with ours.)

ourselves /aʊəzˈɛlvz/ pronoun to referring back to the subject pronoun ‘we’. 1. We all organised ourselves into two teams. 2. We were enjoying ourselves when the police came.

out /aʊt/ adverb 1. away from inside. 1. How did the tiger get out of its cage? 2. She pulled out a box of matches. 3. Take the computer out of its packing case.

outcome /ˈaʊtəkʌm/ noun a result. 1. The outcome of the match was in doubt until the final few minutes. 2. What was the outcome of the appeal?

outdoor /aʊtˈdɔːər/ adjective in the open air.

outdoors /aʊtˈdɔːz/ adverb in the open air, not inside a building. 1. The ceremony is usually held outdoors. 2. Why don’t we take our coffee outdoors and sit in the sun? 3. The concert will be held outdoors if the weather is good. 1. (NOTE: You can also say out of doors.)

outer /aʊt/ adjective on the outside. 1. Though the outer surface of the pie was hot, the inside was still cold.
outfit /ˈaʊftɪt/ noun a set of clothes, often worn for a particular purpose ○ She bought a new outfit for the wedding. ○ For the fancy dress party she wore a nurse’s outfit.

outing /ˈaʊtnɪŋ/ noun a short trip ○ The children went on an outing to the seaside.

outline /ˈaʊtlaɪn/ noun a line showing the outer edge of something ○ He drew the outline of a car on the paper.

out of date /ˈaʊt av ˈdeɪt/ adjective 1. without recent information ○ Flared trousers are rather out of date.

outside /ˈaʊstrɔɪd/ noun the outer surface or the part which is not inside ○ He polished the outside of his car. ○ The apple was red and shiny on the outside, but rotten inside. ○ adjective which is on the outer surface ○ The outside walls of the house are made of brick. ○ adjective not inside a building ○ It’s beautiful and warm outside in the garden. ○ The dog’s all wet – it must be raining outside.

outstanding /ˌaʊtˈstændɪŋ/ adjective excellent or of a very high standard or quality ○ an antique Chinese vase of outstanding quality ○ Her performance was outstanding.

outwards /ˈaʊtwərdz/ adverb towards the outside or away from the centre or starting point

oval /ˈəʊvəl/ noun a long round shape similar to an egg, but flat ○ adjective with this shape ○ The pie was cooked in an oval bowl.

oven /ˈəʊvən/ noun a metal box with a door, used for cooking ○ Don’t put that plate in the oven – it’s made of plastic. ○ Supper is cooking in the oven. ○ Can you look in the oven and see if the meat is cooked?

over /əʊvər/ preposition 1. above or higher than ○ He put a blanket over the bed. ○ Planes fly over our house every minute. ○ The river rose over its banks. 2. on the other side or to the other side ○ Our office is just over the road from the bank. ○ He threw the ball over the wall. ○ The children ran over the road. 3. from the top of ○ He fell over the cliff. ○ She looked over the edge of the balcony. 4. during ○ Over the last few weeks the weather has been cold and wet. ○ Let’s discuss the problem over lunch. 5. more than ○ Children over 16 years old have to pay full price. ○ The car costs over £40,000. ○ We had to wait for over two hours. ○ adjective 1. down from being upright ○ The bottle fell over and all the contents poured out. ○ She knocked over the plant pot. ○ He leaned over and picked up a pin from the floor. 2. more than ○ Children of 16 and over pay full price. ○ There are special prices for groups of 30 and over. 3. not used, left behind ○ Any food left over after the meal can be given to the poor. ○ adjective finished ○ Is the match over yet? ○ When the civil war was over everyone had more food to eat.

overall /ˌəʊvərˈɔːl/ adjective covering or taking in everything ○ The overall impression was favourable.

overcome /ˌəʊvərˈkəm/ verb 1. to deal with a difficult situation ○ Do you think the drugs problem can ever be overcome? 2. to make someone helpless ○ She was overcome by fear. ○ Two people were overcome by smoke. 3. to gain victory over an enemy ○ The army quickly overcame the invaders. (NOTE: overcomes – overcoming – overcame /ˌəʊvərˈkəm/ – has overcome)

overgrown /ˌəʊvərˈgrʊn/ adjective (of e.g. a garden) covered with plants and long grass because of not being looked after

overhead /ˌəʊvərˈhɛd/ adverb above you ○ Look at that plane overhead.

overhear /ˌəʊvərˈhɪər/ verb to hear accidentally something which you are not meant to hear ○ I couldn’t help overhearing what you said just then. (NOTE: overhears – overhearing – overheard /ˌəʊvərˈhɪərd/)

overlap1 /ˌəʊvələp/ verb to cover part of something else ○ Try not to let the pieces of wallpaper overlap. (NOTE: overlaps – overlapping – overlapped)

overlap2 /ˌəʊvələp/ noun an amount by which something overlaps
overlook /ˌoʊvəˈlʊk/ verb not to notice something. She overlooked several mistakes when she was correcting the exam papers.

overseas /ˌoʊvəˈsez/ adjective relating to foreign countries. Overseas sales are important for our company.

overseas1 /ˌoʊvəˈsiz/ adverb in or to a foreign country. He went to work overseas for some years. Sue’s gone overseas for a few weeks.

overseas2 /ˌoʊvəˈsiz/ adjective relating to foreign countries. Overseas sales are important for our company.

overtake /ˌoʊvəˈtæk/ verb to go past someone travelling in front of you. (NOTE: overtakes – overtaking – overtook – has overtaken)

overweight /ˌoʊvəˈwɛt/ adjective having a body that weighs too much.

owe /əʊ/ verb 1. to be in a situation where you will have to pay someone money, either because you have borrowed some from them, or because you have bought something from them. He still owes me the £50 he borrowed last month. 2. to feel that something should be done. He owes her an apology. He owes my sister a letter.

owing to /ˈɔːŋ tu/ preposition because of. The plane was late owing to fog.

owl /əʊl/ noun a large bird which hunts small animals, mainly at night.

own /əʊn/ adjective belonging to you. He has his own book shop. He owns his or her, etc.

own alone. He built the house all on his own. I’m on my own this evening — my girlfriend’s gone out with her family. He has his own book shop.

owner /əʊnə/ noun a person who owns something. The police are trying to find the owner of the stolen car. Insurance is necessary for all house owners.

oxygen /ˈɒksədʒən/ noun a common gas which is present in the air and is essential for plant and animal life.

ozone /ˈoʊzən/ noun a harmful form of oxygen, which is found in the atmosphere and which is poisonous to humans when concentrated.
pace /peɪs/ noun 1. the distance covered by one step 2. speed 3. the distance between two points
4. a pace
verb to measure by walking 1. He paced out the distance between the tree and the house.
2. We've packed the pages.

pack /pæk/ noun 1. a set of things put together in a box 2. a set of playing cards 3. a group of wild animals together 4. a bag which you can carry on your back 1. Will you be able to manage this walk with a heavy pack on your back? 2. I’ll pack up now and finish the job tomorrow morning.

package /pæk/ noun 1. a parcel which has been wrapped up for sending 2. a box or bag in which goods are sold 3. a set of goods or services offered together at one time 4. Instructions for use are printed on the package.

package holiday /pækɪˈholɪd/ noun a holiday where everything including a hotel, food and travel is arranged and paid for before you leave.

packaging /pækɪˈdʒɪŋ/ noun 1. paper, cardboard or plastic used to wrap goods 2. The boxes are sent in plastic packaging.

packed /pæk/ adjective 1. full of people 2. The restaurant was packed and there were no free tables.
3. put in a container

packet /pækɪt/ noun a small bag, parcel or box 1. a packet of cigarettes 2. a packet of soup

pad /pæd/ noun 1. a soft cushion which protects a person or thing from something 2. The tiger was padding up and down in its cage.

padlock /ˈpædlɒk/ noun a small lock with a hook

page /pæd/ noun a side of a sheet of paper used in a book, newspaper or magazine 1. It’s a short book, it only has 64 pages.
2. The crossword is on the back page.
4. With numbers the word the is left out: on the next page but on page 50.

paid /pæd/ past tense and past participle of pay
pail /peɪl/ noun an old-fashioned word for a bucket (NOTE: Do not confuse with pale.)
pain /peɪn/ noun a feeling in your body of being hurt or ill ○ If you have a pain in your chest, you ought to see a doctor. ○ She had to take drugs because she could not stand the pain. ○ I get pains in my teeth when I eat ice cream.
painful /ˈpeɪnf(ə)l/ adjective hurting, causing pain ○ She got a painful blow on the back of the head. ○ I have very painful memories of my first school.
paintstaking /ˈpeɪntstekɪŋ/ adjective (of a person) done slowly and carefully in order to avoid mistakes ○ The design is the result of years of painstaking effort.
paint /peɪnt/ noun a coloured liquid which you use to give something a colour or to make a picture ○ We gave the ceiling two coats of paint. ○ I need a two-litre tin of green paint. ○ The paint’s coming off the front door. (NOTE: no plural) ■ verb 1. to cover something with paint ○ We got someone in to paint the house. ○ They painted their front door blue. ○ She painted her toenails bright red. 2. to make a picture of something using paint ○ She painted a picture of the village. ○ He’s painting his mother. ○ The sky is not easy to paint.
paintbrush /ˈpeɪntbrʌʃ/ noun a brush used to put paint on something (NOTE: The plural is paintbrushes.)
painter /ˈpeɪntə/ noun 1. a person who paints something such as a house ○ The painter is coming next week to paint the kitchen. 2. a person who paints pictures ○ He collects pictures by 19th-century French painters.
painting /ˈpeɪntɪŋ/ noun 1. the act of putting paint on something or of making pictures with paint ○ Painting and decorating is my trade. 2. a picture done with paints ○ Do you like this painting of the old church?
pair /peər/ noun 1. two things taken together ○ a pair of socks ○ a pair of gloves ○ She’s bought a new pair of boots. 2. two things joined together to make a single one ○ I’m looking for a clean pair of trousers. ○ Where’s my pair of green shorts? ○ This pair of scissors is blunt.
pal /peɪl/ noun a friend (informal)
palace /ˈpeɪls/ noun a large building where a king, queen, president, etc., lives
pale /peɪl/ adjective 1. light-coloured ○ What colour is your hat? – It’s a pale blue colour. 2. not looking healthy, with a white face ○ She’s always pale and that worries me. ○ When she read the letter she went pale. (NOTE: paler – palest. Do not confuse with pail.)

palm /pɔm/ noun 1. the soft inside surface of your hand ○ She held out some crumbs in the palm of her hand and the birds came and ate them. 2. a tall tropical tree with long leaves ○ an oasis surrounded by date palms ○ The boy climbed a coconut palm and brought down a nut.
pan /pæn/ noun a metal cooking container with a handle ○ Boil the potatoes in a pan of water. ○ She burnt her hand on the hot frying pan. ○ frying pan, saucepan
panel /ˈpeɪnl/ noun 1. a flat piece of something such as wood or metal, which forms part of something ○ Unscrew the panel at the back of the washing machine. 2. a group of people who answer questions or who judge a competition ○ She’s on the panel that will interview candidates for the post.
panic /ˈpeɪn/k/ noun sudden great fear ○ The forecast of flooding caused panic in towns near the river. ■ verb to become very frightened ○ Don’t panic, the fire engine is on its way. (NOTE: panics – panicking – panicked)
pant /pænt/ verb to breathe fast ○ He was red in the face and panting as he crossed the finishing line.
paper /ˈpeɪpər/ noun 1. thin, often white, material, which you write on, and which is used for wrapping or to make books, newspapers and magazines ○ He got a letter written on pink paper. ○ I need another piece of paper or sheet of paper to finish my letter. ○ There was a box of paper handkerchiefs by the bed. (NOTE: no
parade /'pɑːrd/ noun a public display of soldiers ○ A sergeant inspects the men before they go on parade.

paragraph /ˈpærəɡræf/ noun a section of several written sentences starting on a new line ○ to answer the first paragraph of your letter or paragraph one of your letter ○ Please refer to the paragraph headed ‘Shipping Instructions’.

parallel /ˈpærəl/ adjective (of lines) which are side by side and remain the same distance apart without ever touching ○ Draw two parallel lines three millimetres apart. ○ The road is parallel to or with the railway.

parcel /ˈpɑːs(ə)l/ noun something that is wrapped in paper and sent by post ○ The postman has brought a parcel for you. ○ The parcel was wrapped up in brown paper. ○ If you’re going to the post office, can you post this parcel for me?

pardon /ˈpɑːrd(ə)n/ noun the act of forgiving someone ○ verb to forgive someone for having done something wrong ○ Pardon me for interrogating, but you’re wanted on the phone. ○ Please pardon my rudeness in not answering your call earlier.

parent /ˈpɛrənt/ noun 1. a father or mother 2. an organisation which owns or rules another ○ Our parent company is based in Switzerland.

parents /ˈpærənts/ noun your mother and father ○ His parents live in Manchester. ○ Did your parents tell you I had met them in London?

park /pɑrk/ noun an open space with grass and trees ○ Hyde Park and Regents Park are in the middle of London. ○ You can ride a bicycle across the park but cars are not allowed in. ○ verb to leave your car somewhere while you are not using it ○ You can park your car in the street next to the hotel. ○ You mustn’t park on a double yellow line.

parking /ˈpɑːkɪŋ/ noun the act of leaving a car somewhere when you are not using it

parliament /ˈpærələmənt/ noun a group of elected representatives who decide on the laws of a country ○ Parliament has passed a law forbidding the sale of these drugs.

parrot /ˈpɑːrət/ noun a brightly coloured tropical bird with a large curved beak ○ He keeps a green parrot in a cage in his living room.

part /pɑrt/ noun 1. a piece or section ○ Parts of the film were very good. ○ They live in the downstairs part of a large house. ○ They spend part of the year in France. 2. a person that an actor plays, e.g. in a play or film ○ He played the part of Hamlet. ○ to take part in something to join in an activity ○ They all took part in the game. ○ Did he take part in the concert? ○ verb to separate or move apart ○ The curtains parted and the show began.

part with phrasal verb to give or sell something to someone ○ He refused to part with his old bicycle.

participle /ˈpɑːtɪsɪp(ə)l/ noun a word formed from a verb, used either to form perfect or progressive forms or as an adjective or noun. The present participle of ‘to go’ is ‘going’ and the past participle is ‘gone’.

particle /ˈpɑːtɪkl/ noun a very small piece

particular /ˈpɑːtɪkjʊlər/ adjective special, referring to one thing or person and to no other ○ The photocopier only works with one particular type of paper.

particularly /ˈpɑːtɪkjʊlərli/ adverb specially ○ I particularly asked them not to walk on the lawn. ○ It’s a particularly difficult problem. ○ He isn’t particularly worried about the result.

partly /ˈpɑːrtli/ adverb not completely ○ The house is partly furnished. ○ I’m only partly satisfied with the result. ○ We’re selling our house in London,
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<th>partner</th>
<th>225</th>
<th>past</th>
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<td>partly because we need the money, but also because we want to move nearer to the sea.</td>
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<tr>
<td>partner /ˈpɑːtnər/ noun 1. a person who plays games or dances with someone ○ Take your partners for the waltz. ○ Sally is my usual tennis partner. 2. a person with whom you are in a relationship, especially one you live with ○ We invited him and his partner for drinks. 3. a person who owns and works in a business together with one or more others ○ He became a partner in a firm of solicitors.</td>
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<td>partnership /ˈpɑːtnəʃɪp/ noun a business relationship between two or more people in which the risks and profits are shared according to a letter of agreement between the partners</td>
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<td>party /ˈpɑːti/ noun a special occasion when several people meet, usually in someone’s house, in order to celebrate something such as a birthday ○ We’re having a party on New Year’s Eve. ○ Our family Christmas party was a disaster as usual. ○ She invited twenty friends to her birthday party.</td>
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<td>pass /pɑːs/ noun (in football, etc.) the act of sending the ball to another player ○ He sent a long pass across the field and Smith headed it into goal. 1. verb 1. to move something towards someone ○ Can you pass me the salt, please? ○ He passed the ball back to the goalkeeper. 2. to be successful in a test or examination ○ He passed in English, but failed in French. ○ She passed her driving test first time!</td>
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<td>pass out phrasal verb to become unconscious for a short time ○ He passed out when he saw the blood.</td>
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<td>pass round phrasal verb to hand something to various people ○ She passed the box of chocolates round the table.</td>
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<td>passage /ˈpæsɪdʒ/ noun 1. a long narrow space with walls on either side ○ She hurried along the passage. ○ There’s an underground passage between the two railway stations. 2. a section of a piece of writing ○ She quoted passages from the Bible. ○ I photocopied a particularly interesting passage from the textbook.</td>
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<td>passenger /ˈp æsɪndʒər/ noun a person who is travelling, e.g. in a car, bus, train or plane, but who is not the driver or one of the people who works on it ○ His car’s quite big – it can take three passengers on the back seat. ○ The plane was carrying 104 passengers and a crew of ten.</td>
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<td>passing /ˈpæsɪŋ/ adjective 1. existing for a short time only ○ It’s just a passing fashion. 2. which is going past ○ The driver of a passing car saw the accident.</td>
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<td>passion /ˈpæʃən/ noun a very strong feeling of love, especially sexual love ○ He couldn’t hide the passion he felt for her.</td>
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<td>passive /ˈp æsɪv/ adjective allowing things to happen to you and not taking any action yourself ○ He wasn’t one of the ringleaders, he only played a passive role in the coup. 1. noun the form of a verb which shows that the subject is being acted upon (NOTE: If you say ‘the car hit him’ the verb is active, but ‘he was hit by the car’ is passive.)</td>
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<td>passport /ˈp æs pɔːt/ noun an official document allowing you to travel from one country to another ○ If you are going abroad you need to have a valid passport. ○ We had to show our passports at customs. ○ His passport is out of date.</td>
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<tr>
<td>password /ˈp æs wɔːd/ noun a secret word which you need to know to be allowed to do something such as use a particular computer</td>
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</table>
| past /pɑːst/ preposition 1. later than, after ○ It’s past the children’s bedtime. ○ It’s ten past nine (9.10) – we’ve missed the TV news. 2. passing in front of something ○ If you go past the bank, you’ll see the shop on your left. ○ She walked past me without saying anything. ○ The car went past at at least 60 miles an hour. (NOTE: Past is used for times between O’clock and the half-hour: 3.05 = five past three; 3.15 = a quarter past three; 3.25 = twenty-five past three; 3.30 = half past three. For times after half past see to. Past is also used with many verbs: to go past, to drive past, to fly past, etc.) 2. adjective happening in a time which his
pasta /ˈpæs.tə/ noun an Italian food made of flour and water, and sometimes eggs, cooked by boiling, and eaten with oil or sauce (NOTE: no plural: some pasta, a bowl of pasta; note that pasta takes a singular verb: the pasta is very good here)
paste /ˈpæst/ noun 1. a thin liquid glue ○ Spread the paste evenly over the back of the wallpaper. 2. soft food ○ Mix the flour, eggs and milk to a smooth paste. ○ Add tomato paste to the soup. ○ verb to glue something such as paper ○ She pasted a sheet of coloured paper over the front of the box. ○ He pasted the postcards into his scrapbook. ○ cut
pastry /ˈpæstri/ noun a mixture of flour, fat and water, used to make pies ○ She was in the kitchen making pastry.
pat /pæt/ noun 1 a gentle touch with the hand ○ I didn’t hit her – I just gave her a little pat. ○ verb to give someone or something a pat ○ He patted his pocket to make sure that his wallet was still there. (NOTE: pats – patting – patted) ○ to pat someone on the back to praise someone ○ a pat on the back praise ○ The committee got a pat on the back for having organised the show so well.
patch /pætʃ/ noun 1. a small piece of material used for covering up a hole, e.g. in clothes ○ His mother sewed a patch over the hole in his trousers. 2. a small area of something ○ They built a shed on a patch of ground by the railway line. ○ There’s a patch of rust on the car door.
path /pæθ/ noun a narrow track for walking ○ There’s a path across the field. ○ Follow the path until you get to the sea.
pathetic /ˈpæθ.tɪk/ adjective making you feel either sympathy or a lack of respect ○ He made a pathetic attempt at a joke. ○ She looked a pathetic figure standing in the rain.
patience /ˈpæt.ʃns/ noun the quality of being patient ○ With a little patience, you’ll soon learn how to ride a bike. ○ I don’t have the patience to wait that long.
patient /ˈpæt.ʃnt/ adjective the ability to wait a long time without getting annoyed ○ You must be patient – you will get served in time. ○ noun a sick person who is in hospital or who is being treated by a doctor, dentist, psychiatrist, etc. ○ There are three other patients in the ward. ○ The nurse is trying to take the patient’s temperature.
patiently /ˈpæt.ʃnli/ adverb without getting annoyed
patrol /ˈpær.troʊl/ noun 1. the act of keeping guard by walking or driving in one direction and then back again ○ They make regular patrols round the walls of the prison. ○ He was on patrol in the centre of town when he saw some youths running away from a bank. 2. a group of people keeping guard ○ Each time a patrol went past we hid behind a wall. ○ verb to keep guard on a place by walking or driving up and down ○ Armed security guards are patrolling the warehouse. (NOTE: patrols – patrolling – patrolled)
pattern /ˈpæt.ən/ noun 1. instructions which you follow to make something ○ She copied a pattern from a magazine to knit her son a pullover. 2. a design of something, e.g. lines or flowers, repeated again and again on cloth, wallpaper, etc. ○ She was wearing a coat with a pattern of black and white spots. ○ Do you like the pattern on our new carpet?
pause /ˈpaʊz/ noun a short stop during a period of activity such as work ○ He read his speech slowly, with plenty of pauses. ○ Take a short pause after every 100 steps. ○ verb to stop or rest for a short time before continuing ○ She paused for a second to look at her watch.
pavement /ˈpær.vənt/ noun 1. a hard path for people to walk on at the side of a road ○ Walk on the pavement, not in the road. ○ Look out: the pavement is covered with ice! 2. US a hard road surface

finished ○ He has spent the past year working in France. ○ The time for talking is past – what we need is action. ○ noun the time before now ○ In the past we always had an office party just before Christmas.

Assumed terms:

- pasta: An Italian food made from flour and water, sometimes with eggs, cooked by boiling and eaten with oil or sauce. (Note: No plural - some pasta, a bowl of pasta; pasta takes a singular verb: the pasta is very good here.)
- paste: A thin liquid glue used for sticking something like paper. (Note: Pats - patting - patted)
- pat: A gentle touch with the hand, or the act of giving someone or something a pat. (Note: Plural - pats)
- patience: The quality of being patient; with patience, you can learn to do something. (Note: Workshop - patience)
- patient: A sick person who is in hospital or being treated by a doctor, dentist, psychiatrist, etc. (Note: Three other patients in the ward)
- patient: The ability to wait a long time without getting annoyed. (Note: Must be patient)
- patiently: Without getting annoyed.
- patrol: The act of keeping guard by walking or driving in one direction and then back again. (Note: Regular patrols round the walls of the prison)
- pattern: Instructions to follow for making something; a design of lines or flowers repeated again and again. (Note: Coat with a pattern of black and white spots)
- pause: A short stop during activity. (Note: Read speech slowly, with plenty of pauses)
- pavement: A hard path for walking at the side of a road. (Note: Not in the road; covered with ice)

Exceptions:

- Assumed terms not specified in the page.
paw /pɔː/ noun the foot of an animal such as a cat or dog. The bear held the fish in its paws.

pay /peɪ/ noun the money you receive for working. They're on strike for more pay. I can't afford luxuries on my miserable pay. ■ verb 1. to give someone money for something. How much did you pay for your car? We pay £100 a week in rent. Please pay the waiter for your drinks. She paid him £10 for his old bike. 2. to give money to someone for doing something. We pay secretaries £10 an hour. I paid them one pound each for washing the car. (NOTE: You pay someone to wash the car before he or she washes it, but you pay someone for washing the car after he or she has washed it. 

pay back phrasal verb to give someone money which you owe them. He borrowed £10 last week and hasn't paid me back.

pay up phrasal verb to pay all the money which you owe. The tourist paid up quickly when the taxi driver called the police.

payment /ˈpɛmənt/ noun the fact of giving money for something. I make regular monthly payments into her account. She made a payment of £10,000 to the solicitor.

pea /piː/ noun a climbing plant of which the round green seeds are eaten as vegetables.

peach /piːtʃ/ noun a sweet fruit with a large stone and very soft skin. We had peaches and cream for dessert.

peace /piːs/ noun 1. the state of not being at war. The UN troops are trying to keep the peace in the area. Both sides are hoping to reach a peace settlement. 2. a calm quiet state. Noisy motorcycles ruin the peace and quiet of the village.

peaceful /ˈpiːsfl/ adjective enjoyable because there is very little noise or activity. We spent a peaceful afternoon by the river.

peak /piːk/ noun 1. the top of a mountain. Can you see that snow-covered peak in the distance? 2. the highest point. The team has to reach a peak of fitness before the match. The graph shows the peaks and troughs of pollution over the last month. 3. the front part of a cap, which sticks out. He wore a white cap with a dark blue peak.

peanut /ˈpiːnət/ noun a nut which grows under the ground in a shell

pearl /ˈpeərl/ noun a valuable round white jewel formed inside an oyster. She wore a string of pearls which her grandmother had given her.

pebble /ˈpɛl/ noun a small round stone

peculiar /ˈpɪkjʊələr/ adjective strange. There's a peculiar smell coming from the kitchen. It's peculiar that she never opens the curtains in her house.

pedal /ˈpedəl/ noun 1. an object worked by the foot to make a machine operate. If you want to stop the car put your foot down on the brake pedal. 2. a flat rest which you press down on with your foot to make a bicycle go forwards. He stood up on the pedals to make the bike go up the hill. ■ verb to make a bicycle go by pushing on the pedals. He had to pedal hard to get up the hill. (NOTE: pedals – pedalling – pedalled)

pedestrian /ˈpɛdɪstrən/ noun a person who walks, rather than drives along, in a street. Two pedestrians were also injured in the accident.

peel /piːl/ verb to take the outer skin off a fruit or a vegetable. Throw the banana peel into the rubbish bin. This orange has got very thick peel. (NOTE: no plural) ■ noun a nut which grows under the ground in a shell

peep /piːp/ noun a member of the a high social class in the UK. Peers sit in the House of Lords.

peg /pɛɡ/ noun 1. a small wooden or metal object used for holding something in
pen

place ○ The children hang their coats on pegs in the cloakroom. ○ They used no nails in building the roof – it is all held together with wooden pegs. 2. ○ clothes
peg little wooden clip, used to attach wet clothes to a washing line □ verb to attach something with a peg ○ She pegged the washing out on the line. (NOTE: pegs – pegging – pegged)
pen ○ noun an object for writing with, using ink ○ I’ve lost my red pen – can I borrow yours? ○ If you haven’t got a pen you can always write in pencil.
penalty ○ noun a punishment ○ The maximum penalty for this offence is two years’ imprisonment. (NOTE: The plural is penalties.)
pencil ○ noun an object for writing or drawing with, made of wood, with a long piece of black or coloured material through the middle
penny ○ noun the smallest British coin, one hundredth of a pound ○ It cost £4.99, so I paid with a £5 note and got a penny change. ○ I came out without my purse and I haven’t got a penny on me. (NOTE: The plural is pennies or pence. Pennies is used to refer to several coins, but pence refers to the price. In prices, pence is always written p and often said as 'p': This book only costs 60p. say 'sixty p' or 'sixty pence'.) ○ not have a penny not have any money
pension ○ noun money paid regularly, e.g. to someone who has retired from work ○ He has a good pension from his firm. ○ She finds her pension is not enough to live on.
people ○ noun men, women or children considered as a group ○ There were at least twenty people waiting to see the doctor. ○ So many people wanted to see the film that there were queues every night. ○ A group of people from our office went to Paris by train.
pepper ○ noun 1. a strong-tasting powder used in cooking, made from the whole seeds of a plant (black pepper) or from seeds with the outer layer removed (white pepper) ○ Add salt and pepper to taste. (NOTE: no plural in this sense) 2. a hollow green, red or yellow fruit used as a vegetable ○ We had stuffed peppers for lunch.
per ○ noun: preposition for each ○ I can’t cycle any faster than fifteen miles per hour. ○ We paid our secretaries £10 per hour.
perceive ○ verb to notice or realise something ○ The changes are so slight that they’re almost impossible to perceive with the naked eye. ○ I perceived a worsening in his condition during the night.
per cent ○ noun out of each hundred ○ Fifty per cent of staff are aged over 40. (NOTE: The symbol % is used after numbers: 50%.)
percentage ○ noun an amount considered in relation to 100 ○ A low percentage of the population voted. ○ ‘What percentage of businesses are likely to be affected?’ – ‘Oh, about 40 per cent’.
perfect1 ○ adjective 1. good in every way ○ Your coat is a perfect fit. ○ She performed a perfect dive. ○ She perfected a process for speeding up the bottling system.
perfectly ○ adverb very well ○ That dress fits you perfectly.
perform ○ verb 1. to do an action ○ She performed a perfect dive. ○ She performed the perfect job of saleswoman. ○ The dance group will perform at the local theatre next week. ○ The play will be performed in the village hall.
performance ○ noun the way in which someone or something works, e.g. how successful they are or how much they achieve ○ We’re looking for ways to improve our performance. ○ After last night’s miserable performance I don’t think the team is likely to
**performer** /pəˈfɜːrmər/ noun 1. a person who gives a public show in order to entertain people 2. a public show for entertainment  ○ The next performance will start at 8 o’clock. ○ There are three performances a day during the summer.

**permission** /pərˈmɪʃn/ noun 1. a private; that you would not like to discuss with most people  ○ Can I ask you a personal question? ○ That’s personal – I’d rather not answer that.

**permanent** /pərˈmænənt/ adjective 1. lasting or intended to last, for ever  ○ He has found a permanent job. ○ She is in permanent employment. ○ They are living with her parents temporarily – it’s not a permanent arrangement.

**personal** /pərˈsənl/ adjective 1. character  ○ He has a strange personality. 2. a famous person, especially a TV or radio star  ○ The new supermarket is going to be opened by a famous sporting personality.

**person** /ˈpɜːsən/ noun 1. a man or woman  ○ The police say a man entered the house by the window. ○ His father’s a very interesting person. ○ in person used to emphasise that someone is physically present ○ Several celebrities were at the first night in person.

**personality** /ˈpɜːsənləti/ noun 1. character  ○ He has a strange personality. 2. a famous person, especially a TV or radio star  ○ The new supermarket is going to be opened by a famous sporting personality.

**permanently** /pərˈmænəntli/ adverb for ever; always

**period** /ˈpɜːriəd/ noun 1. an amount of time  ○ She swam under water for a short period. ○ The offer is open for a limited period only. ○ It was an unhappy period in her life. 2. the time during which a lesson is given in school ○ We have three periods of English on Thursdays.

**periodic** /ˌpɜːriˈɒdɪk/ adjective repeated after a regular period of time ○ periodic attacks of the illness ○ We carry out periodic reviews of the company’s financial position.

**perfume** /ˈpɜːfrıːm/ noun 1. a liquid which smells nice, and which you put on your skin 2. a pleasant smell, especially of flowers ○ the strong perfume of the roses

**perhaps** /ˈpɜːrpəlz/ adverb possibly ○ Perhaps the train is late. ○ They’re late – perhaps the snow’s very deep. ○ Is it going to be fine? – Perhaps not, I can see clouds over there.

**permit** /pəˈmɪt/ noun 1. an official paper ○ He asked the manager to give her a loan. ○ She managed to persuade the bank manager to give her a loan. ○ After ten hours of discussion, they persuaded him to leave.

**pet** /pet/ noun 1. a plant, animal or insect which causes problems ○ Many farmers look on rabbits as a pest. 2. a person who annoys someone ○ That little boy is an absolute pest – he won’t stop whistling.

**petrol** /ˈpɜːtrəl/ noun a liquid used as a fuel for engines ○ This car doesn’t use very much petrol. ○ The bus ran out of petrol on the motorway. ○ Petrol prices are lower at supermarkets. ○ The police say a person entered the house by the window. ○ The police say a person entered the house by the window.  ○ He asked the manager’s permission to take a day off.

**petal** /ˈpɛtəl/ noun the colourful part of a flower

**pet** /pet/ verb to get someone to do what you want by explaining or asking ○ She managed to persuade the bank manager to give her a loan. ○ After ten hours of discussion, they persuaded him to leave.

**persuade** /pərˈswɛd/ verb to get someone to do what you want by explaining or asking ○ She managed to persuade the bank manager to give her a loan. ○ After ten hours of discussion, they persuaded him to leave.

**permanently** /pərˈmænəntli/ adverb for ever; always

**permit** /pəˈmɪt/ verb to allow someone to do something ○ This ticket permits three people to go into the exhibition. ○

**performer** 229 phase

**period**

- Smiling is not permitted in underground stations. (NOTE: permits – permitting – permitted)
- There are three performances a day during the summer.
- Perhaps the train is late.
- She swam under water for a short period.
- It was an unhappy period in her life.
- Perhaps the train is late.
- The family has several pets – two cats, a dog and a hamster.
- The bus ran out of petrol on the motorway.
- The family has several pets – two cats, a dog and a hamster.
- The project is now in its final phase.
- The family has several pets – two cats, a dog and a hamster.
- The police say a person entered the house by the window.
- The project is now in its final phase.
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<th>pick</th>
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<td>grow out of it.</td>
<td>I'm sure dying his hair green is just a phase.</td>
<td>photography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>philosophy</td>
<td>1. the study of the meaning of human existence.</td>
<td>phrasal verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He's studying philosophy.</td>
<td>2. a general way of thinking.</td>
<td>My philosophy is that you should treat people as you would want them to treat you.</td>
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<td>phone</td>
<td>a telephone.</td>
<td>If someone rings, can you answer the phone for me?</td>
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<tr>
<td>phone</td>
<td>phrasal verb.</td>
<td>to reply by telephone; to call again.</td>
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<tr>
<td>phone</td>
<td>phone back</td>
<td>to call again.</td>
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<tr>
<td>phone</td>
<td>book</td>
<td>a book which gives the names of people and businesses in a town in alphabetical order, with their addresses and phone numbers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>phone</td>
<td>call</td>
<td>an occasion on which you speak to someone by telephone.</td>
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<tr>
<td>phone</td>
<td>number</td>
<td>a series of numbers that you press on a telephone to contact a particular person.</td>
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<td>photo</td>
<td>photograph</td>
<td>a picture taken using a camera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>photograph</td>
<td>a photograph; a picture taken with a camera.</td>
<td>I've found an old black and white photograph of my parents' wedding.</td>
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<tr>
<td>photographer</td>
<td>a person who takes photographs, especially as a job.</td>
<td>She's trying to take a photograph of the cat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>piano</td>
<td>a large musical instrument with black and white keys which you press to make music.</td>
<td>She's taking piano lessons.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pick</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>to choose something.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pick</td>
<td>up phrasal verb</td>
<td>to take something that is lying on a surface and lift it in your hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The captain picks the football team.</td>
<td>She was picked to play the part of the victim's mother.</td>
<td>The Association has picked Paris for its next meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They've picked all the strawberries.</td>
<td>She was picked to play the part of the victim's mother.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don't pick the flowers in the public gardens.</td>
<td>take your pick</td>
<td>one you want.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She was picking Paris for its next meeting.</td>
<td>choose which one you want.</td>
<td>We've got green, red and blue balloons – just take your pick!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't pick the flowers in the public gardens.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
picnic /'pɪknɪk/ noun  a meal eaten outdoors away from home ◇ If it’s fine, let’s go for a picnic. ◇ They stopped by a shop and had a picnic lunch. ■ verb to eat a picnic ◇ People were picnicking on the bank of the river. (NOTE: picnics – picnicking – picnicked)

picture /'pɪktʃər/ noun a drawing, a painting or a photograph ◇ She drew a picture of the house. ◇ The book has pages of pictures of wild animals. ◇ She cut out the picture of the President from the magazine.

pie /paɪ/ noun meat or fruit cooked in a pastry case ◇ For pudding, there’s apple pie and ice cream. ◇ If we’re going on a picnic, I’ll buy a big pork pie.

piece /piːs/ noun a bit of something or one of a number of similar things ◇ Would you like another piece of cake? ◇ I need two pieces of black cloth.

pierce /pɜːs/ verb to make a hole in something

piercing /'pɜːsɪŋ/ adjective (of a sound) unpleasantly high and loud ◇ They suddenly heard a piercing cry. ◇ He let out a piercing yell.

pig /pɪɡ/ noun a pink or black farm animal with short legs kept for its meat. (NOTE: Fresh meat from a pig is called pork. Bacon, gammon and ham are types of smoked or cured meat from a pig.)

pigeon /'pɪdʒən/ noun a fat grey bird which is common in towns

pile /paɪl/ noun a large mass of things ◇ Look at that pile of washing. ◇ The pile of plates crashed onto the floor. ◇ The wind blew piles of dead leaves into the road. ◇ He was carrying a huge pile of books.

pill /pɪl/ noun medicine in solid form, usually in a small round shape ◇ Take two pills before breakfast.

pillow /'pɪləʊ/ noun a cloth bag full of soft material which you put your head on in bed

pilot /'pɪlət/ noun a person who flies a plane or other aircraft ◇ He’s training to be an airline pilot. ◇ He’s a helicopter pilot for an oil company.

pin /pɪn/ noun a small thin sharp metal object with a round piece at the top, used for fastening things such as pieces of cloth or paper ◇ She fastened the ribbons to her dress with a pin before sewing them on. ■ verb to attach something with a pin ◇ She pinned up a notice about the meeting. ◇ He pinned her photograph on the wall. ◇ He pinned the calendar to the wall by his desk. (NOTE: pins – pinning – pinned)

pineapple /'pənəpi/ noun a large sweet tropical fruit, with stiff leaves and with sharp points on top
pint /ˈpaɪnt/ noun a liquid measure, equal to 0.568 of a litre

pipe /paɪp/ noun 1. a tube, especially one that carries a liquid or a gas from one place to another 2. a tube for smoking tobacco, with a small bowl at one end in which the tobacco burns

pit /pɪt/ noun 1. a deep dark hole in the ground 2. a mine; a place where substances such as coal are dug out of the ground 3. a flat area of country bordered by mountains (NOTE: Do not confuse with plane.)

pitch /pɪtʃ/ noun 1. the ground on which a game is played 2. the whole length of the pitch and scored. (NOTE: The plural is pitches.) 3. the level of a period of anger or excitement visible from here. 4. a more polite word than "unattractive", used for describing a person 5. two daughters are rather plain. noun a flat area of country 6. a broad plane bordered by mountains (NOTE: Do not confuse with plane.)

pity /ˈpaɪtɪ/ noun a feeling of sympathy for someone who is in a bad situation 1. Have you no pity for the homeless? 2. pitty those children. (NOTE: pities – pitying – pitied) 3. what a pity used for showing that you are disappointed, or for showing that you feel sympathy for someone who is disappointed

pizza /ˈpiːtsə/ noun an Italian food, consisting of a flat round piece of bread cooked with things such as cheese, tomatoes and onions on top

place /ˈpleɪs/ noun 1. where something is, or where something happens 2. Here's the place where we saw the cows. 3. We found a nice place for a picnic. 4. a position in a race 5. The British runners are in the first three places. verb to put something somewhere 6. The waitress placed the teapot on the table. 7. Please place the envelope in the box.

plane /ˈpleɪn/ noun 1. an aircraft with wings 2. When is the next plane for Glasgow? 3. How are you getting to Paris? – We're going by plane. 4. Don't panic, you've got plenty of time to catch your plane. 5. He was stuck in a traffic jam and missed his plane. verb to smooth off the rough edges with a plane.
planet /ˈplænt/ noun 1. one of the objects in space which move round the Sun. ○ Is there life on any of the planets? ○ Earth is the third planet from the Sun.

2. the planet the planet Earth ○ an environmental disaster which could affect the whole planet.

plank /ˈplæŋk/ noun a long flat piece of wood used in building.

planning /ˈplænɪŋ/ noun the act or practice of making plans ○ The trip will need very careful planning. ○ The project is still in the planning stage.

plant /ˈplænt/ noun 1. a living thing which grows in the ground and has leaves, a stem and roots ○ He planted a row of cabbage plants. ○ Sunflower plants grow very tall.

2. a large factory ○ They are planning to build a car plant near the river. ■ verb to put a plant in the ground ○ We’ve planted two pear trees and a peach tree in the garden.

plaster /ˈplæstər/ noun 1. a mixture of sand and a white substance called ‘lime’, which is mixed with water and used for covering the inside walls of houses ○ The flat hasn’t been decorated yet and there is still bare plaster in most of the rooms.

2. a white substance which becomes hard when it dries, used to cover a broken arm or leg and hold it in place ○ He had an accident skiing and now has his leg in plaster.

3. sticking plaster adhesive tape used for covering small wounds ○ She put a piece of sticking plaster on my cut.

plastic /ˈplæstɪk/ noun a strong material made from chemicals, used to make many things ○ We take plastic plates when we go to the beach. ○ The supermarket gives you plastic bags to put your shopping in. ○ We cover our garden furniture with plastic sheets when it rains. (NOTE: no plural: a bowl made of plastic)

plate /pleɪt/ noun 1. a flat round dish for putting food on ○ Put one pie on each plate.

2. a flat piece of something such as metal or glass ○ The dentist has a brass plate on his door.

platform /ˈplætʃfɔrm/ noun 1. a high flat structure by the side of the railway lines at a station, to help passengers get on or off the trains easily ○ Crowds of people were waiting on the platform. ○ The train for Liverpool will leave from platform 10.

2. a high wooden floor for someone to stand on when they are speaking in public ○ The main speakers sat in a row on the platform.

play /pleɪ/ noun a story which is acted in a theatre or on TV ○ Did you see the play on TV last night? ○ We went to the National Theatre to see the new play. ○ Two of Shakespeare’s plays are on the list for the English exam. ■ verb 1. to take part in a game ○ He plays rugby for the university. ○ Do you play tennis? 2. to make music on a musical instrument or to put a recording on a machine such as a CD player ○ He can’t play the violin very well. ○ Let me play you my new Bach CD.

3. to enjoy yourself ○ When you’ve finished your lesson you can go out to play. ○ He doesn’t like playing with other children.

play back phrasal verb to listen to something which you have just recorded.

player /ˈpleɪər/ noun 1. a person who plays a game ○ You only need two players for chess. ○ Rugby players have to be fit.

2. a person who plays a musical instrument ○ a famous horn player.

playground /ˈpleɪgrɔʊnd/ noun a place, at a school or in a public area, where children can play.

pleasant /ˈplɛzənt/ adjective enjoyable or attractive ○ What a pleasant garden! ○ How pleasant it is to sit here under the trees!

please /pliːz/ interjection used when you are making a polite request or accepting an offer ○ Can you close the window, please? ○ Please sit down. ○ Can I have a ham sandwich, please? ○ Do you want some more tea? – Yes, please! Compare thank you ■ verb to make someone happy or satisfied ○ She’s not difficult to please. ○ please yourself do as you like ○ Shall I take the red one or the green one? – Please yourself.

pleased /ˈplɪzd/ adjective happy ○ We’re very pleased with our new house.
pleasure /ˈplɛʒər/ noun a pleasant feeling.  

plumber /ˈplʌmər/ noun a person whose job is to install or repair things such as water pipes and heating systems.

plum /ˈplʌm/ noun a gold, red or purple fruit with a smooth skin and a large stone.  

plenty /ˈplɛnti/ noun a large quantity.  

plot /ˈplɔt/ noun 1. a small area of land, e.g. used for building or for growing vegetables.  

plunge /ˈplʌŋg/ verb 1. to throw yourself into water.  

plump /ˈplʌmp/ adjective (of a person) slightly fat in an attractive way.  

plug /plʌg/ verb 1. to connect a piece of electrical equipment to an electricity supply by pushing the plug into a hole in the wall.  

plum /ˈplʌm/ noun a gold, red or purple fruit with a smooth skin and a large stone.  

Reading poetry makes me cry.  

This

poetry

poem /ˈpoʊm/ noun a piece of writing with words carefully chosen to sound attractive or interesting, set out in lines usually of a regular length which sometimes end in words which sound the same.  

poet /ˈpəʊt/ noun a person who writes poems.

pleasure 234 poetry
point /paʊnt/ noun 1. a sharp end of something long ○ The point of my pencil has broken. ○ The stick has a very sharp point. 2. a particular place ○ The path led us for miles through the woods and in the end we came back to the point where we started from. ○ We had reached a point 2,000m above sea level. 3. a particular moment in time ○ From that point on, things began to change. ○ At what point did you decide to resign? 4. a meaning or reason ○ The main point of the meeting is to see how we can continue to run the centre without a grant. ○ There's no point there's no good reason for doing something ○ There's no point in asking them to pay – they haven't any money. ○ what's the point? why? ○ What's the point of doing the same thing all over again? 5. a score in a game ○ Their team scored three points. ○ In rugby, a try counts as five points. 6. verb to aim a gun or your finger at something ○ The teacher is pointing at you. ○ It's rude to point at people. ○ Don't point that gun at me – it might go off. ○ The guide pointed to the map to show where we were. ○ It's beside the point it's got nothing to do with the main subject ○ Whether or not the coat matches your hat is beside the point – it's simply too big for you.

pointed /ˈpɔɪntɪd/ adjective with a sharp point at one end ○ a pointed stick

apoison /ˌpɔɪz(ə)n/ noun a substance which kills you or makes you ill if it is swallowed or if it gets into the blood ○ There's enough poison in this bottle to kill the whole town. ○ Don't drink that – it's poison.

poisonous /ˌpɔɪzənəs/ adjective able to kill or harm people or animals with poison

poke /pɔk/ noun a quick push with a finger or something sharp ○ He got a poke in the eye from someone's umbrella. ○ verb to push something or someone quickly with a finger or with something sharp ○ He poked the heap with his stick. ○ to poke about for something to search for something among other things ○ She poked about in her desk to see if she could find the papers. ○ to poke out of somewhere to appear through a hole or small space ○ A red-faced man poked his head out of the window. ○ A red handkerchief was poking out of his pocket. ○ to poke fun at someone or something to laugh at someone or something in an unkind way ○ He poked fun at the maths teacher. ○ She poked fun at his odd hat.

polite /ˈpɒlɪt/ noun a person from Poland

police /ˈpɒlis/ noun the people whose job is to control traffic, to try to stop crime and to catch criminals ○ The police are looking for the driver of the car. ○ The police emergency number is 999. ○ Call the police – I've just seen someone drive off in my car.

policeman  /ˈpɒlɪsɪmən, paˈlɪsɪmən/ noun a man who is an ordinary member of the police (NOTE: The plural is policemen.)

police officer /ˈpɒlɪs ˌɒfɪsər/ noun a member of the police

policy /ˈpɒləsɪ/ noun decisions on the way of doing something ○ government policy on wages or government wages ○ It is not our policy to give details of employees over the phone. ○ People voted Labour because they liked their policies.

polish /ˈpɒlɪʃ/ noun a substance used to make things shiny ○ Wash the car thoroughly before you put the polish on. ○ verb to rub something in order to make it shiny ○ He polished his shoes until they shone.

Polish /ˈpɔltʃ/ adjective relating to Poland ○ The Polish Army joined in the manoeuvres ○ noun the language spoken in Poland ○ I know three words of Polish. ○ You will need an English-Polish phrasebook if you're visiting Warsaw.

polite /ˈpɒlɪt/ adjective pleasant towards other people, not rude ○ Sales staff should be polite to customers. (NOTE: politer – politest)
polite /pəˈlaɪtl/ adjective in a polite way 
○ Ask the lady politely if you can have a sweetie.

politeness /pəˈlaɪtnəs/ noun the practice of being polite

political /pəˈlɪtɪkl/ adjective referring to government or to party politics ○ I don’t want to get involved in a political argument. ○ She gave up her political career when she had the children.

politician /pəˈlɪtɪʃən/ noun a person who works in politics, especially a member of parliament ○ Politicians from all parties have welcomed the report.

politics /pəˈlɪtɪks/ plural noun the ideas and methods used in governing a country ○ noun the study of how countries are governed ○ He studied politics and economics at university. (NOTE: takes a singular verb)

pollen /pəˈlɒn/ noun a yellow powder on the stamens of a flower which touches part of a female flower and so creates seeds

polluted /pəˈlʌstɪd/ adjective made dirty

pollution /pəˈlʊʃən/ noun 1. the process of making the environment dirty ○ Pollution of the atmosphere has increased over the last 50 years. 2. chemical and other substances that harm people and the environment ○ It took six months to clean up the oil pollution on the beaches. ○ The pollution in the centre of town is so bad that people have started wearing face masks.

pond /pɒnd/ noun a small lake

pony /ˈpɒni/ noun a small horse (NOTE: The plural is ponies.)

pool /pʊl/ noun 1. a very small lake ○ He dived in and swam across the mountain pool. ○ We looked for shrimps in the rock pools. 2. a large bath of water for swimming in ○ an outdoor pool ○ a heated pool ○ We have a little swimming pool in the garden. ○ He swam two lengths of the pool. 3. a game rather like snooker, where you hit balls into pockets using a long stick called a ‘cue’ ○ We were playing pool in the bar.

poor /poʊr/ adjective 1. with little or no money ○ The family is very poor now that both parents have no work. ○ This is one of the poorest countries in Africa. 2. of not very good quality ○ Vines can grow even in poor soil. ○ They were selling off poor quality vegetables at a cheap price. ○ She’s been in poor health for some months. 3. used for showing you are sorry ○ Poor old you, having to stay at home and finish your homework while we go to the cinema. ○ My poor legs, after climbing up the mountain!

pop /pɒp/ noun a noise like a cork coming out of a bottle ○ There was a pop as she lit the gas. ○ verb 1. to go somewhere quickly ○ I’ll just pop down to the town. ○ He popped into the chemist’s. ○ I’m just popping round to Jane’s. ○ I’d only popped out for a moment. 2. to put something somewhere quickly (informal) ○ Pop the pie in the microwave for three minutes. (NOTE: pops – popping – popped)

popular /ˈpɒpjʊlə/ adjective liked by a lot of people ○ The department store is popular with young mothers. ○ The South Coast is the most popular area for holidays.

popularity /ˈpɒpjʊlətɹi/ noun the fact of being liked by a lot of people

population /ˈpɒpjʊleɪʃən/ noun the number of people who live in a place ○ The population of the country is 60 million. ○ Paris has a population of over three million.

pork /pɔrk/ noun fresh meat from a pig, eaten cooked (NOTE: no plural. Note also that salted or smoked meat from a pig is ham or bacon.)

port /pɔrt/ noun 1. a place along a coast where boats can stop, or a town with a place like this ○ a fishing port ○ The ship is due in port on Tuesday. ○ We left port at 12.00. 2. an opening in a computer for plugging in an attachment ○ a mouse port

portable /ˈpɔrtəb(ə)l/ adjective which can be carried ○ He used his portable computer on the plane. ○ Portable phones won’t work in the Underground.
possibility /ˈpɔsələti/ noun the fact of being likely to happen ○ Is there any possibility of getting a ticket to the show? ○ There is always the possibility that the plane will be early. ○ There is no possibility of the bank lending us any more money.

possible /ˈpɒsəbl/ adjective able to be done ○ She agreed that the changes were possible.

possibly /ˈpɒsəbli/ adverb 1. perhaps ○ The meeting will possibly finish late. ○ January had possibly the worst snowstorms we have ever seen. 2. used with 'can' or 'can’t' to make a phrase stronger ○ You can’t possibly eat 22 pancakes! ○ How can you possibly expect me to do all that work in one day?

post /pɔst/ noun 1. a long piece of wood or metal put in the ground ○ The fence is attached to concrete posts. ○ His shot hit the goalpost. 2. a job ○ He applied for a post in the sales department. ○ We have three posts vacant. ○ They advertised the post in 'The Times'. 3. letters and parcels that are sent and received ○ The morning post comes around nine o’clock. ○ There were no cheques in this morning’s post. ○ Has the post arrived yet? 4. the system of sending letters and parcels ○ It is easier to send the parcel by post than to deliver it by hand. ■ verb to send a letter or parcel ○ Don’t forget to post your Christmas cards. ○ The letter should have arrived by now — we posted it ten days ago.

postcode /ˈpɒstkɑd/ noun a series of letters and numbers given at the end of an address, to help the people whose job is to sort letters

poster /ˈpɔstə/ noun a large notice, picture or advertisement stuck on a wall

postman /ˈpɔstmən/ noun a person who delivers letters to houses (NOTE: The plural is postmen.)

post office /ˈpɔst /ˈɒfɪs/ noun a building where you can do such things as buying stamps, sending letters and parcels and paying bills ○ The main post office
postpone /posn/ verb to change the time or date of an event so that it will happen a later date or time. ○ The meeting has been postponed until next week.

pot /pɒt/ noun 1. a glass or china container, usually without a handle. ○ The plant is too big – it needs a bigger pot. ○ She made ten pots of strawberry jam. ○ tea-pot 2. a deep metal container with a long handle, used for cooking. ○ Do I have to wash all the pots and pans by hand?

potato /pəˈtəʊtəʊ/ noun a common white or yellow root vegetable which grows under the ground. ○ boiled potatoes ○ mashed potatoes ○ roast potatoes ○ Do you want any more potatoes? ○ We’re having roast lamb and potatoes for Sunday lunch.

temporary /təˈpərəmərt/ adjective possible ○ He’s a potential world champion. ○ The potential profits from the deal are enormous. ○ noun the possibility of developing into something useful or valuable ○ The discovery has enormous potential. ○ She doesn’t have much experience, but she has a lot of potential. ○ The whole area has great potential for economic growth.

pottery /ˈpɒtəri/ noun 1. a place where pots are made ○ There are several local potteries where you can buy dishes. ○ I bought this vase from the pottery where it was made. (NOTE: The plural in this sense is potteries.) ○ 2. objects such as pots and plates, made of clay ○ There’s a man in the market who sells local pottery. ○ She brought me some Spanish pottery as a present.

pouch /pɔʊʃ/ noun 1. a small bag for carrying objects such as coins ○ She carried the ring in a small leather pouch round her neck. ○ 2. a bag in the skin in front of some animals, where the young are carried ○ The kangaroo carries its young in its pouch. (NOTE: The plural is pouches.)

pound /pɔʊnd/ noun 1. a measure of weight, equal to about 450 grams (NOTE: pound is usually written lb after figures: It weighs 26 lb; Take 6 lb of sugar; say ‘twenty-six pounds, six pounds’.) ○ 2. a unit of money used in Britain and several other countries ○ He earns more than six pounds an hour. ○ The price of the car is over £50,000 (fifty thousand pounds). ○ He tried to pay for his bus ticket with a £20 note (twenty-pound note). (NOTE: pound is usually written £ before figures: £20, £6,000: say ‘twenty pounds, six thousand pounds’. With the word note, pound is singular: twenty pounds but a twenty-pound note.) ○ verb 1. to hit something hard ○ He pounded the table with his fist. ○ 2. to smash something into little pieces ○ The ship was pounded to pieces by heavy waves.

pour /pɔːr/ verb 1. to make a liquid flow ○ The waiter poured water all over the table. ○ He poured the wine into the glasses. ○ She poured water down his neck as a joke. ○ 2. to flow out or down ○ Clouds of smoke poured out of the house. ○ There was a sudden bang and smoke poured out of the engine. ○ Water was pouring through the ceiling.

pour down phrasal verb to rain very hard ○ Don’t go out without an umbrella – it’s pouring down.

poverty /ˈpɒvətri/ noun the fact of being poor ○ He lost all his money and died in poverty. ○ Poverty can drive people to crime.

powder /ˈpɑːdər/ noun a substance like flour with very small dry grains ○ The drug is available in the form of a white powder. ○ This machine grinds pepper corns to powder.

power /ˈpɑːrə/ noun 1. the ability to control people or events ○ He is the official leader; but his wife has all the real power. ○ I haven’t the power or it isn’t in my power to ban the demonstration. ○ 2. physical force ○ They use the power of the waves to generate electricity. ○ The engine is driven by steam power. ○ 3. electricity used to drive machines or devices ○ Turn off the power before you try to repair the TV set. ○ 4. political control ○ During the period when he was in power the country’s economy was ruined. ○ 5. a powerful country ○ China is one of the great powers.
powerful /ˈpaʊəfl/ adjective having a lot of force, influence or capability. ○ The treasurer is the most powerful person in the organisation. ○ The raft was swept away by the powerful current. ○ This is the most powerful personal computer on the market.

practical /ˈpræktɪkl/ adjective 1. referring to real actions and events rather than ideas or plans. ○ She needs some practical advice on how to build a wall. 2. possible or sensible. ○ It isn't practical to plug the computer into the same socket as the TV. ○ Has anyone got a more practical suggestion to make? ○ You need practical clothing for camping. ○ We must be practical and not try anything too ambitious.

practically /ˈpræktɪklə/ adverb almost. ○ Practically all the students passed the test. ○ The summer is practically over. ○ His suit is such a dark grey it is practically black.

practice /ˈpræktɪs/ noun 1. the act of doing something, as opposed to thinking about it or planning it. 2. a repeated activity done so that you can improve. ○ You need more practice before you're ready to enter the competition. ○ He's at football practice this evening. ○ The cars make several practice runs before the race. 3. a way of doing something, especially a way that is regularly used. ○ It's a standard practice for shops to open late one day a week for staff training. ○ It's been our practice for many years to walk the dogs before breakfast. ■ verb US spelling of practise ○ in practice when something is done or carried out. ○ The plan seems very interesting, but what will it cost in practice?

practise /ˈpræktɪs/ verb 1. to do something many times in order to become better at it. ○ He's practising catching and throwing. 2. to work as a doctor, dentist or lawyer. ○ He's officially retired but still practises part-time.

praise /preɪz/ noun admiration, the act of showing approval. ○ The rescue team earned the praise of the survivors. ■ verb to express strong approval of something or someone. ○ The mayor praised the firemen for their efforts in putting out the fire.

pray /preɪ/ verb to speak to God or some other religious being, asking for something or saying thank you for something. ○ Farmers prayed for rain.

prayer /preɪər/ noun the words that someone says when they are speaking to God. ○ She says her prayers every night before going to bed. ○ They said prayers for the sick.

precious /ˈpreʃəs/ adjective 1. worth a lot of money. ○ a precious stone. 2. of great value to someone. ○ All her precious photographs were saved from the fire. ○ The memories of that holiday are very precious to me.

precisely /ˈpreʃəslı/ adverb exactly. ○ We need to know the precise measurements of the box. ○ At that precise moment my father walked in. ○ Can you be more precise about what the man looked like?

predict /prɪˈdɪkt/ verb to say what will happen. ○ The weather forecasters have predicted rain. ○ He predicted correctly that the deal would not last. ○ Everything happened exactly as I had predicted.

prefix /ˈprɪfɪks/ noun a group of letters put in front of another to form a new word. (NOTE: The plural is prefixes.)

pregnant /ˈprɛɡrænt/ adjective (of a woman or female animal) carrying a developing baby inside the body. ○ Don't carry heavy weights when you're pregnant. ○ She hasn't told her family yet that she's pregnant. ○ There are three pregnant women in my office.

preparation /ˈprɛprərəʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. the things that you do in order to get ready for something. ○ The preparations for the wedding went on for months. ○ We've completed our preparations and now we're ready to start. 2. a substance
prepare
verb 1. to get something ready □ We have prepared the hall for the school play. □ I have some friends coming to dinner and I haven’t prepared the meal. 2. to get ready for something □ He is preparing for his exam. □ You’d better prepare yourself for some bad news.

prepared
adjective ready □ Be prepared, you may get quite a shock. □ Six people are coming to dinner and I’ve got nothing prepared.

preparation
noun a word used with a noun or pronoun to show place or time

presence
noun 1. the fact of being present □ The presence of both his wives in court was noted. □ Your presence is requested at a meeting of the committee on June 23rd. 2. an effect you have on other people □ The general has a commanding presence.

present1
noun 1. something which you give to someone, e.g. on their birthday □ I got a watch as a Christmas present. □ How many birthday presents did you get? □ Her colleagues gave her a present when she got married. 2. the time we are in now □ The novel is set in the present. 3. the form of a verb showing that the action is happening now □ The present of the verb ‘to go’ is ‘he goes’ or ‘he is going’.

present2
verb 1. to give something formally to someone as a present □ When he retired after thirty years, the firm presented him with a large clock. 2. to introduce a show on TV or radio □ She’s presenting a programme on gardening.

presentation
noun 1. the act of giving something to someone □ The chairman will make the presentation to the retiring sales man-

pressure
noun 1. a formal occasion on which something is given to someone 2. a formal occasion on which someone tells other people about their work □ The company made a presentation of the services they could offer.

presently
adverb 1. soon □ I’ll be there presently. □ He’ll be making a speech presently. 2. US now at the present time □ He’s presently working for a chemical company. □ She’s presently in England. □ What is presently being done to correct the problem?

preserve
verb 1. to look after something and keep it in the same state □ Our committee aims to preserve the wildlife in our area. □ The doctors’ aim is to preserve the life of the unborn child. □ They would like to preserve their own alphabet rather than use the Roman one. 2. to treat something so that it does not decay □ Meat can be preserved in salt. □ Freezing is a common method of preserving meat.

president
noun the head of a republic □ President Bush was elected in 2000. □ The French president came on an official visit. (note: also used as a title before a surname: President Wilson)

presidential
adjective relating to a president

press
noun newspapers taken as a group □ The election wasn’t reported in the British press. □ There has been no mention of the problem in the press. (note: no plural) □ verb to push something □ Press ’12 for room service.

pressure
noun 1. something which forces you to do something □ Pressure from farmers forced the minister to change his mind. □ to put pressure on someone to do something □ Try to force someone to do something □ They put pressure on the government to build a new motorway. 2. the force of something such as air which is pushing or squeezing □ There is not enough pressure in your tyres. □ under pressure feeling that you are being forced to do something □ He did it under pressure. □ We’re under pressure to agree to a postponement.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>pretend</strong></td>
<td>verb to make someone believe something that is not true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prick</strong></td>
<td>verb to make a very small hole with a sharp point in the outer layer of something such as skin</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>principal</strong></td>
<td>noun the head of a school or college</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pride</strong></td>
<td>noun 1. a pleasure in your own ability or possessions 2. a feeling of respect for yourself that is sometimes too strong, making you behave wrongly</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>priest</strong></td>
<td>noun a person who carries out formal religious duties</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>primary</strong></td>
<td>adjective main, basic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prime</strong></td>
<td>adjective 1. most important 2. most likely to be chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>princess</strong></td>
<td>noun the daughter of a king or queen</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>price</strong></td>
<td>noun money which you have to pay to buy something 2. The price of petrol is going up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>previous</strong></td>
<td>adjective happening or existing at an earlier time</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>previously</strong></td>
<td>adverb at a time before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>prey</strong></td>
<td>noun an animal eaten by another animal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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*NOTE: Do not confuse with principle.*
principle noun a general rule ○ the principles of nuclear physics ○ It is a principle in our system of justice that a person is innocent until he is proved guilty.

print verb 1. to mark letters or pictures on paper with a machine, e.g. to make a book ○ The book is printed directly from a computer disk. ○ We had five hundred copies of the leaflet printed. 2. to write capital letters or letters which are not joined together ○ Print your name in the space below. 1. noun letters printed on a page ○ I can’t read this. 2. a photograph ○ If you are not happy with your prints, we can guarantee a full refund.

print out phrasal verb to print information from a computer through a printing machine ○ She printed out three copies of the letter.

printer noun 1. a person or company that prints things such as books and newspapers ○ The book has gone to the printer, and we should have copies next week. 2. a machine for printing documents

printout noun paper printed with information from a computer

prior adjective before; previous ○ The house can be visited by prior arrangement with the owner.

priority noun 1. a right to be first ○ Children have priority in the waiting list. 2. a thing which has to be done first ○ Finding somewhere to stay the night was our main priority.

prison noun a building where people are kept when they are being punished for a crime ○ The judge sent him to prison for five years. ○ His father’s in prison for burglary. (NOTE: Prison is often used without the article the.)

prisoner noun a person who is in prison ○ The prisoners were taken away in a police van.

private adjective 1. which belongs to one person, and is not available to everyone ○ He is there in his private jet. 2. that you would not like to discuss with most people ○ You have no right to interfere in my private affairs. ○ This is a private discussion between me and my son. ○ in private away from other people ○ She asked to see the teacher in private.

prize noun a reward given to someone who has won a competition ○ He won first prize in the music competition. ○ He answered all the questions correctly and claimed the prize. ○ The prize was awarded jointly to the young British and Russian competitors.

probable adjective likely ○ It’s probable that the ship sank in a storm.

probably adverb used for saying that something is likely to happen ○ We’re probably going to Spain for our holidays. ○ My father is probably going to retire next year. ○ Are you going to Spain as usual this year? – Very probably.

problem noun 1. something or someone that causes difficulty ○ We’re having problems with the new computer system. ○ to solve a problem to find an answer to a problem ○ The police are trying to solve the problem of how the thieves got into the house. ○ We have called in an expert to solve our computer problem. 2. a question in a test, especially in mathematics ○ Most of the students could do all the problems in the maths test. ○ no problem used for giving an informal agreement to a request

procedure noun the way in which something should be carried out ○ To obtain permission to build a new house you need to follow the correct procedure. 2. a medical treatment ○ a new procedure for treating burns

proceed verb 1. to go further ○ He proceeded down the High Street towards the river. 2. to do something after something else ○ The students then proceeded to shout and throw bottles at passing cars.

process noun the way in which something is done, or the fact of it being done ○ a new process for extracting oil from coal (NOTE: The plural
procession /ˈprəʊses(ə)n/ noun a group of people walking in line, sometimes with music playing

produce /ˈprəʊdjuːs/ verb 1. to show something or bring something out of e.g. your pocket ○ The tax office asked him to produce the relevant documents. ○ He produced a bundle of notes from his inside pocket. ○ The factory produces cars and trucks. 2. to organise a play or film ○ She is producing ‘Hamlet’ for the local drama club. 3. to make something, especially in a factory 4. to give birth to young ○ Our cat has produced six kittens. 5. to grow crops ○ The region produces enough rice to supply the needs of the whole country.

produce2 /ˈprəʊdjuːs/ noun things that have been grown in a garden or on a farm ○ vegetables and other garden produce (NOTE: Do not confuse with product.)

producer /ˈprəʊdʒuːsər/ noun a company or country which makes or grows something ○ an important producer of steel ○ The company is a major car producer.

product /ˈprəʊdʌkt/ noun a thing which is made in a factory ○ The government is helping industry to sell more products abroad. (NOTE: Do not confuse with produce.)

production /ˈprəʊdʌkʃən/ noun 1. the process of making of something ○ We are trying to step up production. ○ Production will probably be held up by the strike. 2. organising a play or film ○ The film is currently in production.

profession /ˈprəʊfəʃən/ noun work which needs special training, skill or knowledge ○ the legal profession ○ the medical profession ○ the teaching profession

professional /ˈprəʊfəs(ə)n(ə)/ adjective 1. relating to a profession ○ He keeps his professional life and his private life completely separate. 2. expert or skilled ○ They did a very professional job in designing the new office. 3. (of sportsmen) who is paid to play ○ a professional footballer ○ noun an expert ○ Don’t try to deal with the problem yourself – get a professional in.

professor /ˈprəʊfəsər/ noun 1. the most senior teacher in a particular subject at a university ○ a professor of English ○ an economics professor 2. the title taken by some teachers of music and art ○ She goes to Professor Smith for piano lessons. (NOTE: used as a title before a name: Professor Smith.)

profit /ˈprəʊfit/ noun money you gain from selling something ○ The sale produced a good profit or a handsome profit.

program /ˈprəʊgram/ noun a set of instructions given to a computer ○ to load a program ○ to run a program ○ a word-processing program ○ verb to give instructions to a computer ○ They program computers for a living. (NOTE: programs = programming = programmed)

programme /ˈprəʊgrem/ noun 1. a TV or radio show ○ We watched a programme on life in the 17th century. ○ There’s a football programme on after the news. ○ I want to listen to the phone-in programme at 9.15. ○ There are no good television programmes tonight. ○ The programme gives a list of the actors. 2. a paper in a theatre or at a sports event, which gives information about the show ○ verb to arrange programmes on TV or radio ○ The new chat show is programmed to compete with the gardening programme on the other channel.

progress /ˈprəʊɡres/ noun 1. a movement forwards ○ We are making good progress towards finishing the house. (NOTE: no plural) 2. ○ in progress which is happening or being done ○ The
meeting is still in progress. ○ We still have a lot of work in progress.

progress1 /prəˈgres/ verb to develop or move forwards ○ Work on the new road is progressing slowly.

project1 /ˈprəˌdʒekt/ noun work planned by students on their own ○ She asked her teacher for some pointers to help her with her project.

project2 /prəˈdʒekt/ verb to send a picture onto a screen ○ The lecturer projected slides of his visit to the Arctic.

projector /prəˈdʒektər/ noun a machine which sends pictures onto a screen

promise /ˈprɔmɪs/ noun the act of saying that you will definitely do something ○ But you made a promise not to tell anyone else and now you’ve told my mother! ○ I’ll pay you back on Friday — that’s a promise. ■ verb to give your word that you will definitely do something ○ They promised to be back for supper. ○ You must promise to bring the computer back when you have finished with it. ○ He promised he would look into the problem. ○ She promised the staff an extra week’s holiday but it never materialised.

promote /prəˈmaut/ verb 1. to give someone a better job ○ He was promoted from salesman to sales manager. 2. to make sure that people know about a product or service, by advertising it ○ There are posters all over the place promoting the new night club. 3. to encourage something ○ The club’s aim is to promote gardening.

promotion /prəˈmɔʃən/ noun 1. a move to a better job ○ He ruined his chances of promotion when he argued with the boss. 2. the process of advertising a new product ○ We’re giving away small bottles of shampoo as a promotion.

prompt /prɔmpt/ adjective done immediately ○ Thank you for your prompt reply. ■ verb to tell an actor words which he or she has forgotten ○ He had to be prompted in the middle of a long speech.

promptly /prɔmptli/ adverb very soon after an event, in a way that is helpful or efficient

pronoun /prəˈnaʊn/ noun a word used instead of a noun, such as ‘I’, ‘you’, ‘he’, ‘she’ and ‘it’

pronounce /prəˈnaʊns/ verb 1. to speak sounds, especially in a particular way ○ How do you pronounce ‘Paris’ in French? 2. to state something officially ○ He was pronounced dead on arrival at hospital. ○ The priest pronounced them man and wife.

pronunciation /prəˌnaʊnsiˈeɪʃən/ noun a way of saying words ○ What’s the correct pronunciation of ‘controversy’? ○ You should try to improve your pronunciation by taking lessons from native speakers.

proof /pruːfl/ noun something which proves that something is true ○ The police have no proof that he committed the murder.

prop /prɒp/ noun a support or stick which holds something up ○ I used a piece of wood as a prop to keep the window open.

proper /ˈprəʊpər/ adjective right and correct; in the way that things are normally done ○ She didn’t put the sugar back into its proper place in the cupboard. ○ This is the proper way to use a knife and fork. ○ The parcel wasn’t delivered because it didn’t have the proper address.

properly /ˈprəʊpəli/ adverb ○ The accident happened because the garage hadn’t fitted the wheel properly. ○ The parcel wasn’t properly addressed.

property /ˈprɔprəti/ noun 1. something that belongs to a particular person ○ The furniture is the property of the landlord. ○ The hotel guests lost all their property in the fire. ○ The management is not responsible for property left in the restaurant. 2. buildings and land ○ The family owns property in West London. ○ A lot of industrial property was damaged in the war. (Note: [all senses] no plural)

proportion /prɔˈpɔʃən/ noun a part of a whole ○ Only a small proportion of his income comes from his TV appearances.

proposal /ˈprɔpəsəl/ noun a plan which has been suggested ○ The committee made a proposal to rebuild the
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<th><strong>propose</strong></th>
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<td>propose /prəˈpɔːz/ verb to make a suggestion. I propose that we all go for a swim.</td>
<td>245 publication went to prison still protesting her innocence.</td>
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<tr>
<td>protest /prəˈtest/ noun a statement saying that you object or disapprove of something.</td>
<td>protester /prəˈtestə/ noun a person who protests in a public way about something they don’t agree with. Several protesters stood outside the bank’s offices handing out leaflets.</td>
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has been delayed. 2. a book or newspaper which has been published. He asked the library for a list of gardening publications.

publicity /ˈpʌblɪstɪ/ noun advertising which attracts people’s attention to something. We’re trying to get publicity for our school play. The failure of the show was blamed on bad publicity.

publicly /ˈpʌblɪkli/ adverb in public. The Prime Minister publicly denied the accusations.

publish /ˈpʌblɪʃ/ verb 1. to bring out a book or newspaper for sale. The company publishes six magazines for the business market. We publish dictionaries for students. 2. to make something publicly known. The government has not published the figures yet.

publisher /ˈpʌblɪʃər/ noun a person or company that produces books or newspapers for sale.

pudding /ˈpʌdɪŋ/ noun 1. a sweet dish at the end of the meal. I’ll have ice cream for my pudding. 2. a sweet cooked food. I made a pudding for the children.

puddle /ˈpʌdəl/ noun a small pool of water, e.g. on the ground after it has rained.

pull /pʊəl/ verb to move something towards you or after you. Pull the door to open it, don’t push it. The truck was pulling a trailer. She pulled an envelope out of her bag.

pull off phrasal verb 1. to take off a piece of clothing by pulling. He sat down and pulled off his dirty boots. 2. to succeed in doing something very good, especially if it is unexpected. The deal will be great for the company, if we can pull it off.

pull out phrasal verb 1. to take something out by pulling. They used a rope to pull the car out of the river. 2. to drive a car away from the side of the road. He forgot to signal as he was pulling out. Don’t pull out into the main road until you can see that there is nothing coming.

pull over phrasal verb to drive a car towards the side of the road and stop. The police car signalled to him to pull over.

pull up phrasal verb 1. to bring something closer. Pull your chair up to the window. 2. (of a vehicle) to stop. A car pulled up and the driver asked me if I wanted a lift. He didn’t manage to pull up in time and ran into the back of the car in front.

pudding /ˈpʌdɪŋ/ noun a piece of clothing made of wool, which covers the top part of your body.

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puppet /ˈpʌpɪt/ noun a doll which moves, used to give a show

puppy /ˈpʌpi/ noun a young dog • Our dog has had six puppies. (NOTE: The plural is puppies.)

purchase /ˈpɜːtʃəs/ noun something that has been bought • She had difficulty getting all her purchases into the car. 

pursuer /ˈpɜːʃər/ noun a person who buys something

pursue /pɜːsjuː/ verb to go after something in order to try to catch him or her (formal) • The police pursued the stolen car across London. • The boys fled, pursued by their older brother.

push /pʊʃ/ noun the action of making something move forwards • Can you give the car a push? – It won’t start. • verb to make something move away from you or in front of you • We’ll have to push the car to get it to start. • The piano is too heavy to lift, so we’ll have to push it into the next room. • Did she fall down the stairs or was she pushed?

put /pʊt/ verb to place something somewhere • Did you remember to put the milk in the fridge? • Where do you want me to put this book? (NOTE: puts – putting – put – has put)

put back phrasal verb to put something where it was before

put down phrasal verb 1. to place something lower down onto a surface • He put his suitcase down on the floor beside him. 2. to kill an animal that is old or ill, painlessly using drugs • The cat will have to be put down.

put in phrasal verb 1. to place something inside something • I forgot to put my food. 2. to take something such as a system or a large piece of equipment in place so that it can be used • The first thing we have to do with the cottage is to put in central heating.

put off phrasal verb 1. to arrange for something to take place later • We have put the meeting off until next month. 2. to take someone’s attention so that they cannot do things properly • Stop making that strange noise, it’s putting me off my work. 3. to say something that makes someone decide not to do something • He told a story about cows that put me off my food. • I was going to see the film, but my brother said something which put me off.

put on phrasal verb 1. to place something on top of something, on a surface • Put the lid on the saucepan. • He put his hand on my arm. • Put the suitcases down on the floor. 2. to dress yourself in a certain piece of clothing • I put on a clean shirt on before I went to the party. • Put your gloves on, it’s cold outside. • Put on your wellies if you’re going out in the rain. 3. to switch something on • Can you put the light on, it’s getting dark? • Put on the kettle and we’ll have some tea.

put out phrasal verb 1. to place something outside • Did you remember to put the cat out? 2. to switch something
He put the light out and went to bed.

**put up** phrasal verb 1. to attach something to a wall, to attach something high up ○ I’ve put up the photos of my family over my desk. ○ They are putting up Christmas decorations all along Regent Street. 2. to build something ○ They put up a wooden shed in their garden. 3. to increase something, to make something higher ○ The shop has put up all its prices by 5%. 4. to give someone a place to sleep in your house ○ They’ve missed the last train, can you put them up for the night?

**put up with** phrasal verb to accept someone or something unpleasant ○ I don’t think I can put up with that noise any longer.

**puzzle** /ˈpʌz(ə)l/ noun 1. a game where you have to find the answer to a problem ○ I can’t do today’s crossword puzzle. 2. something that is hard to understand ○ It’s a puzzle to me why they don’t go to live in the country. 3. verb to be difficult to understand ○ It puzzles me how the robbers managed to get away.

**pyramid** /ˈpɪrəmɪd/ noun a shape with a square base and four sides rising to meet at a point
q /ˈkiːtʃɪ/ Q noun the seventeenth letter of the alphabet, between P and R
qualification /ˌkwɔrəˈlɪfɪʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. something necessary for a job, e.g. proof that you have completed a particular course of study ○ Does she have the right qualifications for the job? 2. something which limits the meaning of a statement, or shows that you do not agree with something completely ○ I want to add one qualification to the agreement: if the goods are not delivered by the 30th of June, then the order will be cancelled. 3. success in a test or competition which takes you on to the next stage ○ She didn’t reach the necessary standard for qualification.
qualify /ˈkwɔrəˈlɪfɪ/ verb to attach conditions to something ○ I must qualify the offer by saying that your proposals still have to be approved by the chairman. (NOTE: qualifies – qualifying – qualified)
quality /ˈkwɔrəlti/ noun 1. how good something is ○ We want to measure the air quality in the centre of town. ○ There are several high-quality restaurants in the West End. (NOTE: no plural) 2. something which is part of a person’s character ○ She has many good qualities, but unfortunately is extremely lazy. ○ What qualities do you expect in a good saleswoman? (NOTE: The plural is qualities.)
quantity /ˈkwɔrənti/ noun how much of something there is (NOTE: The plural is quantities.)
quarrel /ˈkwɔrəl/ noun an occasion when people argue about something ○ They have had a quarrel and aren’t speaking to each other. ○ I think the quarrel was over who was in charge of the cash desk.
quarter /ˈkwɔtər/ noun one of four equal parts ○ She cut the pear into quarters. ○ The jar is only a quarter empty. ○ He paid only a quarter of the normal fare because he works for the airline.
quay /ˈkweɪ/ noun a part of a harbour or port where boats stop (NOTE: Do not confuse with key.)
queen /ˈkiːn/ noun 1. the wife of a king ○ King Charles I’s queen was the daughter of the king of France. 2. a woman who rules a country ○ The Queen sometimes lives in Windsor Castle. ○ Queen Victoria was queen for many years. (NOTE: queen is spell with a capital letter when used before a name or when referring to a particular person: Queen Elizabeth I.) 3. in the game of chess, the second most important piece, after the king ○ In three moves he had captured my queen.
query /ˈkwɔrəri/ noun a question ○ She had to answer a mass of queries about the tax form. (NOTE: The plural is queries.)
question /ˈkwɛʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. a sentence which needs an answer ○ The teacher couldn’t answer the children’s questions. ○ Some of the questions in the exam were too difficult. ○ The manager refused to answer questions from journalists about the fire. 2. a problem or matter ○ The question is, who do we appoint to run the shop when we’re on holiday? ○ The main question is that of cost. ○ He raised the question of moving to a less expensive part of town. ■ verb to ask questions ○ The police questioned the driver for four hours. ○ in question under discussion ○ Please keep to the matter in question.
questionnaire /ˌkwɛʃəˈnær/ noun a printed list of questions given to people
queue /kju/ noun a line of people or things such as cars, waiting one behind the other for something ○ There was a queue of people waiting to get into the exhibition. ○ We joined the queue at the entrance to the stadium. ■ verb to stand in a line and wait for something ○ We spent hours queuing for tickets. (NOTE: queues – queuing – queued)

quick /kwɪk/ adjective done with speed or in a short time ○ I'm trying to work out the quickest way to get to the Tower of London. ○ We had a quick lunch and then went off for a walk. ○ He is much quicker at calculating than I am. ○ I am not sure that going by air to Paris is quicker than taking the train.

quickly /kwɪklɪ/ adverb very fast, without taking much time ○ He ate his supper very quickly because he wanted to watch the match on TV. ○ The firemen came quickly when we called 999.

quiet /ˈkwɪt/ adjective 1. without any noise ○ a house in a quiet street ○ I wish the children would be quiet. – I'm trying to work. 2. with no great excitement ○ We had a quiet holiday by the sea. ○ It's a quiet little village. ○ The hotel is in the quietest part of the town.

quietly /ˈkwɪtli/ adverb without making any noise ○ The burglar climbed quietly up to the window. ○ She shut the door quietly behind her.

quit /kwɪt/ verb 1. to leave something such as a job or a place and not return ○ When the boss criticised her, she quit. ○ I'm fed up with the office, I'm thinking of quitting. 2. US to stop doing something ○ Will you quit bothering me? ○ He quit smoking. (NOTE: quits – quitting – quit or quitted)

quite /kwɪt/ adverb 1. to some degree ○ It's quite a long play. ○ She's quite a good writer. ○ The book is quite amusing but I liked the TV play better. 2. to a great degree ○ You're quite mad to go walking in a snowstorm. ○ He's quite right. ○ I don't quite understand why you want to go China.

quiz /kwɪz/ noun a game where you are asked a series of questions ○ She got all the questions right in the quiz. ○ They organised a general knowledge quiz. (NOTE: The plural is quizzes.)

quotation /ˈkwəʊteɪʃən/ noun the words of one person which are repeated by another person ○ The article ended with a quotation from one of Churchill's speeches.

quote /kwəʊt/ noun a quotation ○ I need some good quotes from his speech to put into my report. ■ verb to repeat what someone has said or written ○ He started his speech by quoting lines from Shakespeare's 'Hamlet'.

quote
R

R /rɛɪ/ Noun the eighteenth letter of the alphabet, between Q and S

rabbit /ˈræbit/ Noun a common wild animal with grey fur, long ears and a short white tail. The rabbit ran down its hole. She keeps a pet rabbit in a cage.

race /rɛs/ Noun a competition to see which person, animal or vehicle is the fastest. She was second in the 200 metres race. The bicycle race goes round the whole country. Verb 1. to run fast. They saw the bus coming and raced to the bus stop. He snatched some watches from the shop window and then raced away down the street. 2. to run with someone in order to find out who is fastest. I’ll race you to see who gets to school first.

racket /ˈrɛktɪk/ Noun 1. a light frame with tight strings, used for hitting the ball in games. She bought a new tennis racket at the start of the summer season. Verb She asked if she could borrow his badminton racket for the tournament. She gave her best shot but lost. Verb 1. to make a sudden attack; a sudden extreme anger. Her face was red with rage. 2. to make a sudden attack on a place. The police RAIDED the club. We caught the boys raiding the fridge.

radiator /ˈrɛdɪətər/ Noun 1. a metal object, usually fixed to a wall, which is filled with hot water for heating a room. Turn the radiator down – it’s boiling in here. When we arrived at the hotel our room was cold, so we switched the radiators on. 2. a metal container filled with cold water for preventing a car engine from becoming too hot. The radiator overheated causing the car to break down.

radio /ˈrɛdiəʊ/ Noun 1. a method of sending out and receiving messages using air waves. They got the news by radio. We always listen to BBC radio when we’re on holiday. 2. a machine which sends out and receives messages using air waves. Turn on the radio – it’s time for the weather forecast. I heard the news on the car radio. Please, turn the radio down – I’m on the phone.

radius /ˈrɛdɪəs/ Noun 1. a line from the centre of a circle to the outside edge. We were all asked to measure the radius of the circle. 2. the distance in any direction from a particular central point. People within a radius of twenty miles heard the explosion. The school accepts children living within a two-mile radius. (NOTE: The plural is radii or radiuses.)

rag /ræg/ Noun a piece of torn cloth. He used an old oily rag to clean his motorcycle.

rage /rædʒ/ Noun sudden extreme anger. Her face was red with rage. Verb to be violent. The storm raged all night. Verb to make a sudden attack; a sudden extreme anger. Her face was red with rage.

raid /rɛrd/ Noun a sudden attack; a sudden visit by the police. Robbers carried out six raids on post offices during the night. Verb carried out six raids on post offices during the night.

rail /rɛrl/ Noun 1. a straight metal or wooden bar. The pictures all hang from a picture rail. 2. a metal container filled with cold water for preventing a car engine from becoming too hot. The radiator overheated causing the car to break down.

travellers are complaining about rising
railway

/rɛlweɪ/ noun a way of travelling which uses trains to carry passengers and goods. ♦ The railway station is in the centre of town. ♦ The French railway system has high-speed trains to all major cities.

rain /reɪn/ noun drops of water which fall from the clouds. ♦ The ground is very dry – we’ve had no rain for days. ♦ Yesterday we had 3 cm of rain or 3 cm of rain fell here yesterday. ♦ If you have to go out in the rain take an umbrella. ♦ All this rain will help the plants grow. ♦ verb to fall as drops of water from the clouds. ♦ As soon as we sat down and took out the sandwiches it started to rain. ♦ Look at the clouds, it’s going to rain.

rainbow /ˈreɪnbəʊ/ noun a shape like half a circle which shines with many colours in the sky when it is sunny and raining at the same time.

raincoat /ˈreɪntəʊt/ noun a coat which keeps off water, which you wear when it is raining.

rain forest /ˈreɪnˌfɔːst/ noun a thick forest which grows in tropical regions where there is a lot of rain.

raise /reɪz/ verb 1. to put something in a higher position or at a higher level. ♦ He picked up the flag and raised it over his head. ♦ Air fares will be raised on June 1st. 2. to mention a subject which could be discussed. ♦ No one raised the subject of politics. ♦ The manager tried to prevent the question of pay being raised. 3. to obtain money. ♦ The hospital is trying to raise £2m to finance its building programme. ♦ Where will he raise the money from to start up his business? ♦ to look after a child. ♦ She was raised by her aunt in Canada. (note: raises – raising – raised)

rally /ˈræli/ noun a large meeting of members of a group or political party. ♦ We are holding a rally to protest against the job cuts.

ran /ræn/ past tense of run

ranch /ræntʃ/ noun a farm where horses or cows are kept, especially in North or South America. ♦ The cowboys returned to the ranch each evening. ♦ They left the city and bought a ranch in Colorado.

rang /ræŋ/ past tense of ring

range /ˈreɪndʒ/ noun 1. a choice or series of things which are available. ♦ We have a range of holidays at all prices. ♦ I am looking for something in the £20–£30 price range. 2. a distance which you can go: a distance over which you can see or hear. ♦ The missile only has a range of 100 km. ♦ The police said the man had been shot at close range. ♦ The optician told her that her range of vision would be limited. ♦ 3. a series of buildings or mountains in line. ♦ There is a range of outbuildings next to the farmhouse which can be converted into holiday cottages. ♦ They looked out at the vast mountain range from the plane window.

verb to range from include all types between two limits. ♦ The sizes range from small to extra large. ♦ Holidays range in price from £150 to £350 per person. ♦ The quality of this year’s examination papers ranged from excellent to very poor.

rank /ræŋk/ noun an official position in the army, the police force or a similar organisation. ♦ She rose to the rank of captain.

rapid /ˈræpɪd/ adjective done very quickly or happening very quickly. ♦ There has been a rapid rise in property prices this year. ♦ The rapid change in the weather forced the yacht to turn for home.

rapidly /ˈræpɪdli/ adverb quickly

rare /rɛər/ adjective not unusual or common. ♦ It’s very rare to meet a foreigner who speaks perfect Chinese. ♦ Experienced sales staff are rare these days. ♦ The woodland is the habitat of a rare species of frog. (note: rarer – rarest)

rarely /ˈrɛərlɪ/ adverb almost never. ♦ I rarely buy a Sunday newspaper. ♦ He is rarely in his office on Friday afternoons.

rash /ræʃ/ noun a mass of red spots on your skin, which stays for a time and then disappears. ♦ She had a rash on her arms. ♦ adjective done without think-
rat /ræt/ noun a small furry animal like a large mouse which has a long tail and can carry disease

reach /riːtʃ/ noun how far you can stretch out your hand ○ Keep the medicine bottle out of the reach of the children.  ● verb 1. to stretch out your hand in order to touch or take something ○ She reached across the table and took some meat from my plate. ○ He’s quite tall enough to reach the tool cupboard. ○ Can you reach me down the suitcase from the top shelf? 2. to arrive at a place ○ We were held up by fog and only reached home at midnight. ○ The plane reaches Hong Kong at midday. ○ We wrote to tell her we were coming to visit, but the letter never reached her. 3. to get to a certain level ○ The amount we owe the bank has reached £100,000.

ratio /ˈreɪʃəʊ/ noun an amount of something measured in relation to another amount ○ the ratio of successes to failures ○ Our athletes beat theirs by a ratio of two to one (2:1). (NOTE: The plural is ratios.)

rattle 1. /ˈrætəl/ verb to make a repeated noise like two pieces of wood hitting each other ○ The wind made the windows rattle.

raw /rɔː/ adjective not cooked ○ Don’t be silly – you can’t eat raw potatoes! ○ We had a salad of raw cabbage and tomatoes. ○ Sushi is a Japanese dish of raw fish. ○ They served the meat almost raw.

ray /reɪ/ noun a beam of light or heat ○ A ray of sunshine hit the window pane and lit up the gloomy room.

razor /ˈreɪzər/ noun an instrument with a very sharp blade for removing hair from the face or body

reader /ˈrɛdər/ noun 1. a person who reads, especially a person who reads regularly or who reads a particular newspaper or type of book ○ a message from the editor to all our readers ○ She’s a great reader of science fiction.
real
/riːl/  adjective 1. not false or artificial ○ Is that watch real gold? ○ That plastic apple looks very real or looks just like the real thing. ○ He has a real leather case. 2. used for emphasising something ○ That car is a real bargain at £300. ○ Their little girl is going to be a real beauty. ○ Wasps can be a real problem on picnics. ○ There’s a real danger that the shop will be closed. 3. which exists in the world, not only in someone’s imagination or in stories ○ She believes fairies are real.

realise /ˈrɪəlaɪz/; realize verb 1. to understand clearly something that you did not understand before ○ He didn’t realise what he was letting himself in for when he said he would paint the house. ○ We soon realised we were on the wrong road. ○ When she went into the manager’s office she did not realise she was going to be sacked. 2. to make something become real ○ After four years of hard work, the motor racing team realised their dream of winning the Grand Prix. ○ By buying a house by the sea he realised his greatest ambition.

realism /ˈrɪəlɪzəm/  noun situations which are real and not imaginary ○ the grim realities of life in an industrial town ○ He worked hard, and his dreams of wealth soon became a reality. (NOTE: The plural is realities.) ○ in reality in fact ○ She always told people she was poor, but in reality she was worth millions.

really /ˈrɪəli/  adverb 1. in fact ○ The building really belongs to my father. 2. used to show surprise ○ She’s not really French, is she? ○ She doesn’t like apples. – Really, how strange! ○ Did you really mean what you said?

rear /riːər/ noun the part at the back ○ The rear of the car was damaged in the accident. ○ They sat towards the rear of the cinema. 1. adjective at the back ○ The children sat in the rear seats in the car. ○ He wound down the rear window. 2. verb 1. to look after animals or children as they are growing up ○ They rear horses on their farm. ○ They stopped rearing pigs because of the smell. 2. to rise up, or to lift something up ○ A rhino suddenly reared up out of the long grass. ○ The walls of the castle reared up before them.

reason /ˈrɪzn/  noun 1. a thing which explains why something has happened ○ The airline gave no reason for the plane’s late arrival. ○ The boss asked him for the reason why he was behind with his work. 2. the ability to make sensible judgments ○ She wouldn’t listen to reason. 1. adjective ○ He reasoned that any work is better than no work, so he took the job. ○ If you take the time to reason it out, you’ll find a solution to the problem. ○ it stands to reason it is reasonable ○ It stands to reason that he wants to join his father’s firm. ○ to see reason to see that someone’s argument is right or reasonable ○ She was going to report her neighbours to the police, but in the end we got her to see reason. ○ within reason to a sensible degree, in a sensible way ○ The children get £5 pocket money each week, and we let them spend it as they like, within reason.

reasonable /ˈrɪznəb(ə)l/  adjective 1. sensible ○ The manager of the shop was very reasonable when she tried to explain that she had left her credit cards at home. 2. not expensive ○ The hotel's
**rebels** noun 1. a person who fights against a government or against those who are in authority. The rebels fled to the mountains after the army captured their headquarters. He considers himself something of a rebel because he wears his hair in a ponytail.

**rebels** verb 2. to fight against someone or something. The peasants are rebelling against the king’s men. The class rebelled at the idea of doing extra homework. (NOTE: rebels – rebelling – rebelled)

**recalls** noun 1. the act of asking for products to be returned, or the act of ordering someone to return. The recall of the faulty goods caused the manufacturers some serious problems.

**recently** adverb only a short time ago. I’ve seen him quite a lot recently. They recently decided to move to Australia.

**receipt** noun 1. a piece of paper that shows you have paid for something or shows you have received something. We can’t give you your money back if you don’t have a receipt.

**recent** adjective something which is recent took place not very long ago. We will mail you our most recent catalogue. The changes are recent – they were made only last week.

**recognise** verb 2. to know someone or something because you have seen him or her or it before. He’d changed so much since I last saw him that I hardly recognised him. He didn’t recognise his father’s voice over the phone. Do you recognise the handwriting on the letter?
recognition 256 reduce

admit something that has gone wrong or is bad ○ I recognise that we should have acted earlier. 3. to approve of something or someone officially ○ The language school has been recognised by the Ministry of Education. ○ She is recognised as an expert in the field of genetics. 4. to express praise for something which has been done ○ They recognised her years of service.

recognition /ˌrekəˈɡɛn(f)i(ɔ)n/ noun praise expressed for something that someone has done ○ In recognition of his services he was given a watch.

recommend /ˈrekəmend/ verb 1. to tell someone that it would be good to do something ○ I would recommend that you talk to the bank manager. ○ This restaurant was recommended by a friend. 2. to praise something or someone ○ She was highly recommended by her boss. ○ I certainly would not recommend Miss Smith for the job. ○ Can you recommend a good hotel in Amsterdam?

record1 /ˈrekərd/ noun 1. a success in sport which is better than any other performance ○ She holds the world record for the 100 metres. ○ He broke the world record or he set up a new world record at the last Olympics. ○ The college team is trying to set a new record for eating tins of beans. 2. written evidence of something which has happened ○ We have no record of the sale. 3. a flat round piece of usually black plastic on which sound is stored ○ She bought me an old Elvis Presley record for Christmas. ○ Burglars broke into his flat and stole his record collection. ○ off the record in private and not to be made public ○ She spoke off the record about her marriage.

record2 /ˈrekərd/ verb 1. to report something or to make a note of something ○ First, I have to record the sales, then I’ll post the parcels. 2. to put sounds or images onto something such as a film, tape or disc ○ The police recorded the whole conversation on a hidden tape-recorder. ○ This song has been badly recorded.

recorder /ˈrekərda/ noun 1. an instrument which records sound ○ My tape recorder doesn’t work, so I can’t record the concert. 2. a musical instrument that you play by blowing ○ Like most children, I learnt to play the recorder at school.

recording /ˈrekərdɪŋ/ noun 1. the action of putting sounds or images onto something such as a film, tape or disc ○ The recording of a video ○ The recording session starts at 3pm. 2. music or speech which has been recorded ○ Did you know there was a new recording of the concerto?

recover /rɪˈkɑːv/ verb 1. to feel healthy again after being ill ○ Has she recovered from her operation? 2. to get back something which has been lost or stolen ○ You must work much harder if you want to recover the money you invested in your business. ○ She’s trying to recover damages from the driver of the car.

recovery /rɪˈkɑːvi/ noun 1. the process of becoming healthy again after being ill ○ She made a quick recovery and is now back at work. 2. the act of getting back something which has been lost or stolen ○ The TV programme led to the recovery of all the stolen goods. ○ We are aiming for the complete recovery of the money invested.

recreation /rɪˈkrɛɪʃən/ noun enjoyable activities that people do for fun ○ The park is used for sport and recreation.

rectangle /ˈrektənggl/ noun a shape with four sides and right angles at the corners, with two long sides and two short sides

recycle /rɪˈsɜːk(ə)l/ verb to process waste material so that it can be used again

red /red/ adjective coloured like the colour of blood ○ She turned bright red when we asked her what had happened to the money. ○ Don’t start yet – the traffic lights are still red. ■ noun a colour like the colour of blood ○ I would like a darker red for the door. ○ Don’t start yet – the traffic lights are still on red.

reduce /rɪˈdʒʊə/ verb to make something smaller or less ○ The police...
reduction

fighting to reduce traffic accidents. ○ Prices have been reduced by 15 per cent. ○ I’d like to reduce the size of the photograph so that we can use it as a Christmas card.

reduction /ˈrɪdəkʃən/ noun the act of making something smaller in size or number ○ Price reductions start on 1st August. ○ The company was forced to make job reductions.

refill /rɪˈfɪl/ verb to fill a container that has become empty ○ The waiter refilled our glasses. ○ We stopped twice to refill the car on the way to Scotland.

refill /ˈrɪfɪl/ noun another amount of a drink that you have finished ○ Your glass is empty – can I get you a refill?

reflect /rɪˈflekt/ verb to send back light, heat or an image of something ○ a picture of snow-capped mountains reflected in a clear blue lake ○ The light reflected on the top of the car. ○ White surfaces reflect light better than dark ones.

regard

reform /rɪˈfɔrm/ noun the act of changing something in order to make it better ○ The government is planning a series of reforms to the benefit system. ○ verb 1. to change something in order to make it better ○ They want to reform the educational system. 2. to stop committing crimes, or to stop having bad habits and to become good ○ After her time in prison she became a reformed character. ○ He used to drink a lot, but since he got married he has reformed.

refreshing /rɪˈfresɪŋ/ adjective something which is refreshing makes you feel fresh or full of energy again ○ I had a refreshing drink of cold water. ○ A refreshing shower of rain cooled the air.

refrigerator /rɪˈfrɪdʒərətər/ noun an electrical machine used in the kitchen for keeping food and drink cold ○ There’s some orange juice in the refrigerator. (Note: often called a fridge)

refugee /rɪˈʃuːdʒi/ noun a person who has left his or her country because of war or because the government did not like allow his or her religious or political beliefs.

refusal /rɪˈfjuːzəl/ noun an act of saying that you do not accept something ○ His refusal to help was unexpected. ○ Did you accept? – no! I sent a letter of refusal.

refuse1 /rɪˈfjuːz/ verb 1. to say that you will not do something ○ His father refused to lend him any more money. ○ He asked for permission to see his family, but it was refused. 2. the car refused to start the car would not start ○ Once again this morning the car refused to start.

refuse2 /rɪˈfjuːz/ noun rubbish and things which are not wanted ○ Please put all refuse in the bin. ○ Refuse collection on our road is on Thursdays. (Note: no plural)

regard /rɪˈɡɑrd/ noun 1. care or concern for something ○ She had no regard for the safety of her children. 2. an opinion of someone ○ He is held in high regard by his staff. 3. regards best wishes ○ She sends her (kind) regards. ○ Please give my regards to your mother. ○ verb to have an opinion about someone ○ She
is highly regarded by the manager. ○ as regards relating to ○ As regards the cost of the trip, I’ll let you know soon what the final figure is. ○ with regard to relating to ○ With regard to your request for extra funds.

region /ˈrɪdʒən/ noun a large area of a country ○ The South-West region is well known for its apples.

regional /ˈrɪdʒ(ə)nl/ adjective relating to a region ○ The recession has not affected the whole country – it is only regional. ○ After the national news, here is the regional news for the South West.

register /ˈredʒɪstr/ noun 1. a list of names ○ I can’t find your name in the register. ○ His name was struck off the register. 2. a book in which you sign your name ○ Please sign the hotel register when you check in. ○ verb to write a name officially in a list ○ If you don’t register, we won’t be able to get in touch with you. ○ Babies have to be registered with the registrar as soon as they are born.

regret /rɪˈɡret/ noun the feeling of being sorry that something has happened ○ I have absolutely no regrets about what we did. ○ verb to be sorry that something has happened ○ I regret to say that you were not successful. ○ I regret the trouble this has caused you. ○ We regret the delay in our arrival from Amsterdam. (NOTE: regrets – regretting – regretted)

regular /ˈrɛɡjələr/ adjective 1. done at the same time each day ○ His regular train is the 12.45. ○ The regular flight to Athens leaves at 06.00. 2. usual or standard ○ The regular price is £1.25, but we are offering them at 99p.

regularly /ˈrɛɡjələlɪ/ adverb on most occasions ○ She is regularly the first person to arrive at the office each morning.

regulation /ˌrɛɡjəˈleɪʃən/ noun an official rule about how to do something ○ safety regulations ○ plural noun regulations laws or rules controlling something ○ The restaurant broke the fire regulations. ○ Safety regulations were not being properly followed.

rehearsal /ˌrɛhəˈzəl/ noun a practice of a play or concert before the first public performance

reign /riːn/ noun a period when a king, queen or emperor rules ○ during the reign of Elizabeth I ○ verb to rule ○ Queen Victoria reigned between 1837 and 1901. ○ She reigned during a period of great prosperity. (NOTE: Do not confuse with rain.)

reject1 /rɪˈdʒɛkt/ verb 1. to refuse to accept something ○ She rejected my suggestion that we changed our plans. ○ The proposals for the new project were rejected. 2. to refuse to accept something because it is not satisfactory ○ Poles shorter than the standard size are rejected.

reject2 /rɪˈdʒɛkt/ noun something which is not accepted because it is not satisfactory

relate /rɛˈleɪt/ verb 1. to be concerned with something ○ The regulations relate to the movement of boats in the harbour. 2. to tell a story ○ It took him half an hour to relate what had happened.

related to /rɛlətɪd tu/ adjective 1. belonging to the same family as ○ Are you related to the Smith family in London Road? 2. connected in some way with ○ The disease is related to the weakness of the heart muscle. ○ There are several related items on the agenda.

relating to /rɛlətɪŋ tu/ adverb relating to or connected with ○ documents relating to the sale of the house

relation /rɛləˈʃən/ noun 1. a member of a family ○ All my relations live in Canada. ○ Laura’s no relation of mine, she’s just a friend. 2. a link between two things ○ Is there any relation between his appointment as MD and the fact that his uncle owns the business? ○ in relation to relating to or connected with ○ Documents in relation to the sale. ○ plural noun relations the way that people or organizations behave towards each other ○ We try to maintain good relations with our customers. ○ Relations between the two countries have become tense.
relationship /rɪˈleɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/ noun 1. a close friendship, especially one in which two people are involved in a romantic or sexual way with each other. She decided to end the relationship when she found he had been seeing other women. 2. the way that people or organizations behave towards each other. We try to have a good working relationship with our staff. 3. a link or connection. There is a proven relationship between smoking and lung cancer.

relative /rɪˈleɪtɪv/ noun a person who is related to someone. We have several relatives living in Canada. He has no living relatives.

relatively /rɪˈleɪtɪvli/ adverb to some extent. The children have been relatively free from colds this winter. We are dealing with a relatively new company.

relax /rɪˈleks/ verb to rest from work or to be less tense. They spent the first week of their holiday relaxing on the beach. Guests can relax in the bar before going to eat in the restaurant. Just lie back and relax – the injection won’t hurt.

relaxed /rɪˈleksɪd/ adjective not upset or nervous. Even if he failed his test, he’s still very relaxed about the whole thing.

relaxing /rɪˈleksɪŋ/ adjective which makes you less tense

release /rɪˈleɪs/ verb 1. to stop holding something, or to stop keeping someone prisoner. Pull that lever to release the brakes. The hostages were released last night. 2. to make something public. The government has released figures about the number of people out of work.

relevant /rɪˈlevənt/ adjective if something is relevant, it has something to do with the thing being mentioned. Which is the relevant government department? Can you give me the relevant papers? Is this information at all relevant?

reliable /rɪˈleɪəb(ə)l/ adjective which can be relied on or which can be trusted. It is a very reliable car. The sales manager is completely reliable.

relief /rɪˈliːf/ noun 1. the pleasant feeling you get when pain has stopped or when you are no longer nervous or worried. An aspirin should bring relief. He breathed a sigh of relief when the police car went past without stopping. What a relief to have finished my exams! 2. help for people in a difficult or dangerous situation. The Red Cross is organizing relief for the flood victims.

relieved /rɪˈliːvd/ adjective glad to be rid of a problem

religion /rɪˈlɪdʒ(ə)n/ noun a belief in gods or in one God. Does their religion help them to lead a good life? It is against my religion to eat meat on Fridays.

religious /rɪˈlɪdʒəs/ adjective relating to religion. There is a period of religious study every morning.

reluctant /rɪˈlʌktənt/ adjective not willing to do something. He seemed reluctant to help.

reluctantly /rɪˈlʌktəntli/ adverb not willingly

rely verb rely on phrasal verb to believe or know that something will happen or that someone will do something. We can rely on him to finish the work on time. Can these machines be relied on?

remain /rɪˈmɛn/ verb 1. to continue to be in a particular place or state, with no changes. We expect it will remain fine for the rest of the week. She remained behind at the office to finish her work. 2. to be left. Half the food remained uneaten and had to be thrown away. After the accident not much remained of the car.

remainder /rɪˈmɛrnəd/ noun what is left after everything else has gone. What shall we do for the remainder of the holidays?

remark /rɪˈmɑrk/ noun something that someone says. I heard his remark even if he spoke in a low voice. verb to notice and comment on. She remarked on how dirty the café was.

remarkable /rɪˈmɑrkəb(ə)l/ adjective very unusual. She’s a remarkable woman. It’s remarkable that the bank has not asked us to pay back the money.

remarkably /rɪˈmɑrkəbli/ adverb to an unusually great degree, or in an unusual way. She remained remarkably calm.
remedy /ˈremədɪ/ noun a thing which may cure an illness or may solve a problem
○ It’s an old remedy for hayfever.

remember /rɪˈmembər/ verb to bring back into your mind something which you have seen or heard before ○ Do you remember when we got lost in the fog? ○ My grandmother can remember seeing the first television programmes. ○ She can’t remember where she put her umbrella. ○ I don’t remember having been in this hotel before. ○ I remember my grandmother very well. ○ Did you remember to switch off the kitchen light? (NOTE: You remember doing something which you did in the past; you remember to do something in the future.)
remind /rɪˈmænd/ verb to make someone remember something ○ Now that you’ve reminded me, I do remember seeing him last week. ○ Remind me to book the tickets for New York. ○ She reminded him that the meeting had to finish at 6.30.

remote /rɪˈmout/ adjective 1. far away from towns and places where there are lots of people ○ The hotel is situated in a remote mountain village. 2. not very likely ○ There’s a remote chance of finding a cure for his illness. ○ The possibility of him arriving on time is remote. (NOTE: remotest)
remote control /rɪˈmou t kanˈtraʊl/ noun a small piece of electronic equipment which you use for controlling something such as a TV or CD player from a distance
remotely /rɪˈmoultli/ adverb 1. very slightly, or not even very slightly ○ I’m not remotely interested in meeting him. 2. at a great distance from a town ○ a remotely situated farm ○ a remote interview ○ They were able to set the controls remotely.
removal /rɪˈmʌv(ə)/ noun 1. taking something or someone away ○ the removal of the ban on importing computers ○ The opposition called for the removal of the Foreign Secretary. 2. the act of moving something away ○ You can remove his name from the mailing list. ○ The waitress removed the dirty plates and brought us some tea.
renowned /rɪˈnəʊnd/ adjective known and admired by many people ○ the renowned Italian conductor ○ Rome is renowned as the centre of Catholicism.
rent /rɛnt/ noun money paid to live in a flat or house or to use an office or car ○ He rents an office in the centre of town. ○ He rented a villa by the beach for three weeks.
repair /rɪˈpiər/ verb to make something work which is broken or damaged ○ I dropped my watch on the pavement, and I don’t think it can be repaired. ○ She’s trying to repair the washing machine. ○ The mechanic recommended the act of making something which is broken or damaged work again ○ His car is in the garage for repair. ○ The hotel is closed while they are carrying out repairs to the kitchens.
repeat /rɪˈprit/ verb to say something again ○ Could you repeat what you just said? ○ He repeated the address so that the policeman could write it down. ○ She kept on repeating that she wanted to go home.
repeatedly /rɪˈpritldi/ adverb very many times, often so many that it is annoying
replace /rɪˈpleɪs/ verb to put something back where it was before ○ Please replace the books correctly on the shelves.
replacement /rɪˈpleɪsmənt/ noun 1. a thing which is used to replace something ○ An electric motor was bought as a replacement for the old one. 2. the act of replacing something with something else ○ The mechanics recommended the replacement of the hand pump with an electric model.
replicate /ˈreprɪlikət/ verb to do or make something in exactly the same way as before

reply /rɪˈplaɪ/ noun 1. an answer, especially to a letter or telephone call. ○ We wrote last week, but haven’t had a reply yet. ○ We had six replies to our advertisement. (NOTE: The plural is replies.) 2. in reply as an answer ○ In reply to my letter, I received a fax two days later. ○ She just shook her head in reply and turned away. ○ verb to give or send an answer to something such as a message or letter ○ He never replies to my letters. ○ We wrote last week, but he hasn’t replied yet. ○ He refused to reply to questions until his lawyer arrived. (NOTE: replies – replying – replied)

report /rɪˈpɔːt/ noun a description of what has happened or what will happen ○ We read the reports of the accident in the newspaper. ○ Can you confirm the report that the council is planning to sell the old town hall? ○ verb to go somewhere officially, or to say that you have arrived somewhere ○ to report for work ○ Candidates should report to the office at 9.00.

reporter /rɪˈpɔːtər/ noun a journalist who writes reports of events for a newspaper or for a TV news programme

represent /rɪˈprɛzent/ verb 1. to speak or act on behalf of someone or of a group of people ○ He asked his solicitor to represent him at the meeting. 2. to mean something, or to be a symbol of something ○ The dark green on the map represents woods.

representative /rɪˈprɛzentətɪv/ adjective typical of all the people or things in a group ○ The sample isn’t representative of the whole batch. ○ noun a person who represents, who speaks on behalf of someone else ○ He asked his solicitor to act as his representative. ○ Representatives of the workforce have asked to meet the management.

reproduce /rɪˈpraʊdʒ/ verb to make a copy of something ○ His letters have been reproduced in the biography. ○ It is very difficult to reproduce the sound of an owl accurately.

reptile /ˈreptəl/ noun a cold-blooded animal which has skin covered with scales and which lays eggs.

republic /rɪˈpʌblɪk/ noun a system of government in which elected representatives have power and the leader is an elected or nominated president ○ France is a republic while Spain is a monarchy.

reputation /rɪˈpjuːteʃən/ noun an opinion that people have of someone ○ He has a reputation for being difficult to deal with. ○ His bad reputation won’t help him find a suitable job.

request /rɪˈkwest/ noun asking for something ○ Your request will be dealt with as soon as possible. ○ verb to ask for something politely or formally ○ I am enclosing the leaflets you requested. ○ Guests are requested to leave their keys at reception. ○ on request if asked for ○ catalogue available on request

require /rɪˈkwaɪər/ verb to need something ○ The disease requires careful nursing. ○ Writing the program requires a computer specialist.

required /rɪˈkwɔːrd/ adjective which must be done or provided ○ We can cut the wood to the required length. ○ We can’t reply because we don’t have the required information.

requirement /rɪˈkwɔːr(ə)ment/ noun what is necessary ○ It is a requirement of the job that you should be able to drive.

rescue /rɪˈskjuː/ verb to save someone from a dangerous or difficult situation ○ When the river flooded, the party of tourists had to be rescued by helicopter. ○ The company nearly collapsed, but was rescued by the bank. ○ noun the action of saving someone or something in a difficult or dangerous situation ○ No one could swim well enough to go to her rescue.

research /rɪˈseɪtʃ/ noun scientific study which tries to find out facts ○ The company is carrying out research to find a cure for colds. ○ The research laboratory has come up with encouraging results. ○ Our researches proved that the
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>resent</td>
<td>/rɪˈzɛnt/ verb to feel annoyed because of something that you think is unfair ○ She resents having to do other people's work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resentment</td>
<td>/rɪˈzɛntmənt/ noun the feeling of being angry and upset about something that someone else has done ○ The decision caused a lot of resentment among local people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reservation</td>
<td>/rɛzˈzərveɪʃən/ noun the act of booking something, e.g. a seat or table ○ I want to make a reservation on the train to Plymouth tomorrow evening.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reserve</td>
<td>/rɪˈzɜrv/ verb to book a seat or a table ○ I want to reserve a table for four people. ○ Can you reserve two seats for me for the evening performance? ○ We're very busy this evening. Have you reserved? ○ noun an amount kept back in case it is needed in the future ○ Our reserves of coal were used up during the winter. ○ in reserve waiting to be used ○ We're keeping the can of petrol in reserve.</td>
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<td>reservoir</td>
<td>/rɛˈzərvər/ noun a large, usually artificial, lake where drinking water is kept for supplying a city</td>
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<td>resident</td>
<td>/rɛˈzɪdent/ noun a person who lives in a place, e.g. a country or a hotel ○ You need an entry permit if you're not a resident of the country. ○ Only residents are allowed to park their cars here. ○ adjective who lives permanently in a place ○ There is a resident caretaker.</td>
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<tr>
<td>resign</td>
<td>/rɪˈzɛn/ verb to give up a job ○ He resigned with effect from July 1st. ○ She has resigned (her position) as finance director.</td>
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<td>resist</td>
<td>/rɪˈzɛst/ verb to oppose or fight against something ○ He resisted all attempts to make him sell the house. ○ Bands of guerrillas resisted doggedly in the mountains. ○ They resisted the enemy attacks for two weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resistance</td>
<td>/rɪˈzɛstəns/ noun opposition to or fighting against something ○ The patients had no resistance to disease. ○ Skiers crouch down low to minimise wind resistance. ○ There was a lot of resistance to the new plan from the local residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resolve</td>
<td>/rɪˈzɔlv/ (formal) verb to strongly decide to do something ○ We all resolved to avoid these mistakes next time. ○ noun a strong decision to do something ○ The head teacher encouraged him in his resolve to go to university.</td>
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<td>resource</td>
<td>/rɪˈzɔs/ noun a source of supply for what is needed or used ○ financial resources ○ The country is rich in oil, minerals and other natural resources. ○ respect /rɪˈspekt/ noun admiration for someone ○ No one deserves more respect than her mother for the way she coped with the bad news. ○ He showed very little respect for his teacher. ○ verb to admire someone, especially because of his or her achievements or status ○ Everyone respected her for what she did.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>respectable</td>
<td>/rɪˈspektəb(ə)l/ adjective considered by people to be good, and deserving to be respected ○ She's marrying a very respectable young engineer. ○ I don't want to bring up my children here, it is not a respectable area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>respond</td>
<td>/rɪˈspɒnd/ verb 1, to give a reply ○ She shouted at him, but he didn't respond. 2, to show that you like or approve of something ○ I hope the public will respond to our new advertisement. ○ The government has responded to pressure from industry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>response</td>
<td>/rɪˈspɒns/ noun something that you do or say as a reaction to something ○ There was no response to our call for help. ○ The changes provoked an angry response from customers. ○ in response to something as an answer or reaction to something ○ In response to the United Nations' request for aid, the government has sent blankets and tents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| responsibility | /rɪˈspɒnsəbɪlɪtɪ/ noun 1. the position of someone who must look after or deal with something ○ The management accepts no responsibility for customers' property. ○ There is no responsibility on his part for the poor...
restless /restləs/ adjective too nervous, worried or full of energy to keep still

responsible /rɪˈspɒnsəbəl/ adjective
1. looking after something and so likely to be blamed if something goes wrong ○ He is not responsible for the restaurant next door to his hotel. ○ Customers are responsible for all breakages. ○ He is responsible for a class of 25 children. ○ responsible to someone under the authority of someone ○ She’s directly responsible to the sales manager. ○ responsible for all breakages.
2. (of a person) reliable and able to be trusted to be sensible

rest /rɪst/ noun
1. a period of being quiet and peaceful, being asleep or doing nothing ○ All you need is a good night’s rest and you’ll be fine again tomorrow. ○ We took a few minutes’ rest and started running again. ○ I’m having a well-earned rest after working hard all week.
2. what is left ○ Here are the twins, but where are the rest of the children? ○ I drank most of the milk and the cat drank the rest. ○ Throw the rest of the food away – it will go bad. (NOTE: Rest takes a singular verb when it refers to a singular: Here’s the rest of the milk; Where’s the rest of the string? The rest of the money has been lost. It takes a plural verb when it refers to a plural: Here are the rest of the children; Where are the rest of the chairs? The rest of the books have been lost.)
verb
1. to spend time relaxing or not using energy ○ Don’t disturb your father – he’s resting. ○ They ran for ten miles, rested for a few minutes, and then ran on again. 2. to lean something against ○ She rested her bike against the wall.

restaurant /rɪˈstɒrənt/ noun a place where you can buy and eat a meal ○ I don’t want to stay at home tonight – let’s go out to the Italian restaurant in the High Street. ○ She’s was waiting for me at the restaurant.

restful /rɪˈstʌf(ə)l/ adjective which makes you feel calm and relaxed

return /rɪˈtɜːrn/ verb to repair something and make it seem new again ○ The old house has been restored and is now open to the public.

restrain /rɪˈstreɪn/ verb to prevent or try to stop someone doing something ○ It took six policemen to restrain him. ○ to restrain yourself to keep your temper under control ○ Next time, I won’t restrain myself: I’ll tell him exactly what I think of him.

restrict /rɪˈstrɪkt/ verb to limit someone or something ○ You are restricted to two bottles per person.

result /rɪˈzʌlt/ noun
1. something which happens because of something else ○ What was the result of the police investigation? ○ as a result (of something) because of something ○ There was a traffic jam and as a result, she missed her plane. 2. the final score in a game, the final marks in an exam, etc. ○ She isn’t pleased with her exam results. ○ I had great fun making the rug but I’m only partly happy with the result. ○ He listened to the football results on the radio.

retire /rɪˈtaɪər/ verb
1. to stop work and take a pension ○ He will retire from his job as manager next April. ○ She’s retiring this year. 2. to make an employee stop work and take a pension ○ They decided to retire all staff over 50.

retreat /rɪˈtreɪt/ verb to pull back from a battle ○ Napoleon retreated from Moscow in 1812. ○ noun the act of pulling back an army from a battle ○ The army’s retreat was swift and unexpected.

return /rɪˈtɜːrn/ noun
1. the act of going or coming back to a place ○ It snowed on the day of her return from Canada. ○ I’ll come and see you on my return. 2. the key on a keyboard which you press when you have finished keying something, or when you want to start a new line ○ To change directory, type C: and press return. ○ verb 1. to come back or go back ○ When she returned from lunch she found two messages waiting for her. ○ When do you plan to return to Paris? 2. to give or send something back ○ The letter was returned to the sender. ○ many happy returns of the day
<table>
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<th><strong>reveal</strong></th>
<th>264</th>
<th><strong>rhythm</strong></th>
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<td>greetings said to someone on his or her birthday</td>
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<td>reveal /rɪˈvɪzl/ verb to show or mention something which was hidden ○ He revealed his ignorance about cars. ○ An unexpected fault was revealed during the test. ○ The X-ray revealed a brain tumour.</td>
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<td>revenge /rɪˈvɛŋɡ/ noun the act of punishing someone in return for harm he or she has caused you ○ They attacked the police station in revenge for the arrest of three members of the gang. ○ All the time he spent in prison, his only thought was of revenge. ○ He had his revenge in the end, when her car broke down and she had to phone for help.</td>
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<td>reverse /rɪˈvɜːs/ adjective opposite to the front ○ The reverse side of the carpet is made of foam rubber. ○ The conditions are printed on the reverse side of the invoice. ○ in reverse order backwards ○ They called out the names of the prize-winners in reverse order. ■ noun 1, the opposite side ○ Didn’t you read what was on the reverse of the label? 2, a car gear which makes you go backwards ○ Put the car into reverse and back very slowly into the garage. ○ The car’s stuck in reverse! ■ verb 1, to make something do the opposite ○ The page order was reversed by mistake. ○ Don’t try to reverse the trend, go along with it. 2, to make a car go backwards ○ Reverse as far as you can, then go forward. ○ Be careful not to reverse into that lamppost.</td>
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<td>review /rɪˈvjuː/ noun 1. written comments on something, e.g. a book, play or film, published in a newspaper or magazine ○ Did you read the review of her latest film in today’s paper? ○ His book got some very good reviews. 2. a monthly or weekly magazine which contains articles of general interest ○ His first short story appeared in a Scottish literary review. 3. an examination of several things together ○ The company’s annual review of each department’s performance. ■ verb 1. to read a book, see a film, etc., and write comments about it in a newspaper or magazine ○ Her exhibition was reviewed in today’s paper. ○</td>
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<td>Whoever reviewed her latest book, obviously didn’t like it. 2. to examine something in a general way ○ The bank will review our overdraft position at the end of the month. ○ Let’s review the situation in the light of the new developments. 3. US to study a lesson again ○ You must review your geography before the exam.</td>
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<td>revise /rɪˈvɑːz/ verb 1. to study a lesson again ○ There isn’t enough time to revise before the exam. ○ I’m revising for my history test. 2. to change something or make something correct ○ He is revising the speech he is due to give this evening. ○ These figures will have to be revised, there seems to be a mistake.</td>
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<td>revision /rɪˈvɜːʒ(ə)n/ noun the action of revising something</td>
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<td>revolting /rɪˈvɑːltn/ adjective extremely unpleasant, often so unpleasant as to make you feel ill ○ a revolting smell</td>
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<td>revolution /ˌrevəˈljuːʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. a violent attempt to get rid of a government or ruler ○ He led an unsuccessful revolution against the last president. 2. a change in the way things are done ○ a revolution in data processing</td>
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<td>reward /rɪˈwɔːd/ noun money given to someone for work done or as a prize for finding something, or for information about something ○ When she took the purse she had found to the police station she got a £25 reward. ○ He is not interested in money – the Olympic gold medal will be reward enough. ○ verb to give someone money as a prize for finding something, or for doing something ○ He was rewarded for finding the box of papers. ○ All her efforts were rewarded when she won first prize.</td>
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<td>rhyme /rɑːm/ noun the way in which some words end in the same sound ○ Can you think of a rhyme for ‘taught’? ■ verb ○ to rhyme with something to end with the same sound as another word ○ ‘Mr’ rhymes with ‘sister’</td>
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| rhythm /ˈrɪðəm/ noun a strong regular beat in music or poetry ○ They stomped their feet to the rhythm of the music.
rib /rib/ noun one of 24 curved bones which protect your chest ○ He fell down while skiing and broke two ribs.

ribbon /ˈrɪbən/ noun a long thin piece of material for tying things or used as decoration

rice /ˈraɪs/ noun the seeds of a tropical plant which are cooked and eaten ○ She only had a bowl of rice for her evening meal. (NOTE: no plural: some rice, a bowl of rice, a spoonful of rice)

rich /rɪtʃ/ adjective 1. who has a lot of money ○ If only we were rich, then we could buy a bigger house. ○ He never spends anything, and so he gets richer and richer. 2. made with a lot of cream, butter, or eggs ○ This cream cake is too rich for me.

right /rɪt/ adjective ○ to get rid of something to throw something away ○ Do you want to get rid of that old bookcase? ○ We have been told to get rid of twenty staff. ○ She doesn’t seem able to get rid of her cold.

ride /raɪd/ noun a pleasant trip, e.g. on a horse or a bike or in a car ○ Does anyone want to come for a bike ride? ○ Can I have a ride on your motorbike? ○ He took us all for a ride in his new car. ○ The station is only a short bus ride from the college. ※ verb to go on a horse, on a bike, etc. ○ He rode his bike across the road without looking. ○ She’s never ridden (on) an elephant. ○ My little sister is learning to ride, but she’s frightened of big horses. (NOTE: rides – riding – rode /raʊd/ – ridden /ˈraɪdn/)

rider /ˈraɪdər/ noun a person who rides ○ The rider of the black horse fell at the first fence. ○ Motorcycle riders must wear helmets.

dirridiculous /ˈrɪdɪkjʊləs/ adjective extremely silly or unreasonable

dirrif /raɪfl/ noun a gun with a long barrel which you hold with both hands, against your shoulder ○ The gunman was on a roof with a rifle. ○ He was shooting at a target with an air rifle.

right /rɪt/ adjective 1. correct ○ She didn’t put the bottles back in the ○ You’re right – the number 8 bus doesn’t go to Marble Arch. ○ She gave the right answer every time. ○ He says the answer is 285 – quite right! ○ Is this the station clock right? ○ Is this the right train for Manchester? ○ all right 2. on the same side as the hand which most people use to write with ○ In England cars don’t drive on the right side of the road. ○ The keys are in the top right drawer of my desk. ○ He was holding the suitcase in his right hand. ※ noun the side opposite to the left ○ When driving in France remember to keep to the right. ○ When you get to the next crossroads, turn to the right. ○ Who was that girl sitting on the right of your father? ○ Go straight ahead, and take the second road on the right. ※ adverb 1. directly, or in a straight line ○ Instead of stopping at the crossroads, he drove right on across the main road and ○ To get to the police station, keep right on to the end of the road, and then turn left. ○ Go right along to the end of the corridor, you’ll see my office in front of you. 2. exactly ○ The pub is right at the end of the road. ○ The phone rang right in the middle of the TV programme. ○ She stood right in front of the TV and no one could see the screen. 3. towards the right-hand side ○ To get to the station, turn right at the traffic lights. ○ Children should be taught to look right and left before crossing the road. ※ interjection agreed, OK ○ Right, so we all meet again at 7 o’clock?

right-hand /ˈrɪt-hænd/ adjective on the right side

right-handed /ˈrɪt-ˈhændɪd/ adjective using the right hand more often than the left for things like writing and eating

right-wing /ˈrɪt-wɪŋ/ adjective belonging or relating to the conservative political parties

rigid /ˈrɪdʒɪd/ adjective stiff and not bending much

rim /rɪm/ noun 1. the edge of something round, like a wheel or a cup ○ The rim of the glass is chipped. 2. a frame of a pair of spectacles ○ He wears glasses with steel rims.

ring /rɪŋ/ noun 1. a round object, especially a piece of jewellery ○ She has a gold ring in her nose. ○ He wears a ring on his little finger. 2. a circle of people
or things ○ The teacher asked the children to sit in a ring round her. 3. the noise of an electric bell ○ There was a ring at the door. 4. a space where a circus show takes place or where a boxing match is held ○ The horses galloped round the ring the ringmaster came into the ring with his top hat and whip. 1. to make a sound with a bell ○ The postman rang the doorbell. ○ Is that your phone ringing? 2. to telephone someone ○ He rang me to say he would be late. ○ Don’t ring tomorrow afternoon – the office will be closed. ○ Don’t ring me, I’ll ring you. (NOTE: rings – ringing – rang /ræŋ/ – rung /rʌŋ/) ○ to ring a bell to remind someone of something ○ The name rings a bell. ○ Does the name Arbath not ring any bells?  

ring up phrasal verb to speak to someone using a telephone

rinse /rɪns/ verb to put things covered with soap or dirty things into clean water to remove the soap or the dirt ○ Rinse the dishes before putting them on the draining board to dry. 1. noun the act of washing something in clean water to get rid of soap ○ Give your shirt a good rinse.

riot /raɪət/ noun noisy and usually violent behaviour by a crowd of people ○ The protesters started a riot.

rip /rɪp/ noun a tear in cloth ○ He lost the race because of a rip in his sail. 1. to tear something roughly ○ I ripped my sleeve on a nail. ○ She ripped open the parcel to see what he had given her. ○ The old bathroom is being ripped out and new units put in. 2. to go through something violently ○ The fire ripped through the building. (NOTE: rips – ripping – ripped)

ripe /rɪp/ adjective ready to eat or to be picked ○ Don’t eat that apple – it isn’t ripe yet.

ripple /ˈrɪpl/ noun a little wave ○ Even a little stone thrown into the water will make ripples. ○ In the desert, the wind creates ripples on the sand.

rise /raɪz/ noun a movement or slope upwards ○ There is a gentle rise until you get to the top of the hill. ○ Salaries are increasing to keep up with the rise in the cost of living. ○ The recent rise in interest rates has made mortgages more expensive. 1. verb to go up ○ The sun always rises in the east. ○ The road rises steeply for a few miles. ○ Prices have been rising steadily all year. ○ If you open the oven door, the cake won’t rise properly. (NOTE: rises – rising – rose /raʊz/ – risen /ˈraɪzn/)

risk /rɪsk/ noun a possible bad result ○ There is not much risk of rain in August. ○ The risk of going blind is very remote. ○ There is a financial risk attached to this deal. ○ At the risk of looking foolish, I’m going to ask her to come out with me. 1. verb to do something which may possibly harm you ○ The fireman risked his life to save her. ○ He risked all his savings on buying the bookshop.

risky /ˈrɪski/ adjective which is dangerous (NOTE: riskier – riskiest)

rival /ˈrɪvl/ noun who competes ○ Two rival companies are trying to win the contract. ○ Is this the rival product you were talking about? ○ Simon and I are friends but we play for rival teams. 1. noun a person or a company that competes ○ Do you know if he has any rivals? ○ We keep our prices low to undercut our biggest rival. ○ We keep our prices low to compete with our rivals.

river /ˈrɪvər/ noun a large mass of fresh water which runs across the land and goes into the sea or into a large lake ○ London is on the River Thames. ○ The river is very deep here, so it’s dangerous to swim in it. (NOTE: With names of rivers, you usually say the River: the River Thames; the River Amazon; the River Nile.)

road /rɔːd/ noun a hard surface which vehicles travel on ○ The road to York goes directly north from London. ○ Drivers must be careful because roads are icy. ○ Children are taught to look both ways before crossing the road. ○ Our office address is: 26 London Road. (NOTE: often used in names: London Road, York Road, etc., and usually written Rd: London Rd, etc.)
| roar | /rɔːr/ | verb | to make a deep loud noise ○ He roared with laughter at the film. ○ The lion roared and then attacked. |
| roast | /rɔʊst/ | verb | to cook food over a fire or in an oven ○ You can either roast pigeons or cook them in a casserole. ■ adjective which has been roasted ○ What a lovely smell of roast meat! ○ We had roast chicken for dinner. |
| rob | /rəʊb/ | verb | to attack and steal from someone (NOTE: robs – robbing – robbed) |
| robber | /rəʊbə/ | noun | a person who attacks and steals from someone |
| robot | /ˈrəʊbɒt/ | noun | a machine which is designed to work like a person automatically |
| rock | /rɒk/ | noun | 1. a large stone or a large piece of stone ○ The ship was breaking up on the rocks. 2. a hard pink sweet shaped like a stick, often with the name of a town printed in it, bought mainly by tourists ○ a stick of Brighton rock 3. rock music loud popular music with a strong rhythm ○ Rock is the only music he listens to. ■ verb to move from side to side, or to make something move from side to side ○ The little boat rocked in the wake of the ferry. ○ The explosion rocked the town. |
| rocket | /ˈrɔkɛt/ | noun | 1. a type of space vehicle that looks like a tall tower 2. a type of firework which flies up into the sky ○ We stood in the square and watched the rockets lighting up the sky. 3. a type of bomb which is shot through space at an enemy ○ They fired a homemade rocket into the police station. |
| rod | /rəʊd/ | noun | 1. a long stick ○ You need something rigid like a metal rod to hold the tent upright. |
| rode | /rəʊd/ | past tense of ride |
| role | /rəʊl/ | noun | 1. a part played by someone in a play or film ○ He plays the role of the king. 2. the purpose of someone or something in real life ○ He played an important role in getting the project off the ground. (NOTE: Do not confuse with roll.) |
| roll | /rəʊl/ | noun | 1. a tube of something which has been turned over and over on itself ○ a roll of fax paper ○ a roll of toilet paper or a toilet roll 2. a very small loaf of bread for one person, sometimes cut in half and used to make a sandwich ○ a bowl of soup and a bread roll ■ verb 1. to make something go forward by turning it over and over ○ He rolled the ball to the other player. 2. to go forward by turning over and over ○ The ball rolled down the hill. ○ He rolled a heavy round object which rolls, e.g. one used for making lawns or cricket pitches flat ○ The ground is so bumpy, you'll need a roller to flatten it. ○ They used the roller just before the match started. 2. a plastic tube used for rolling hair into curls |
| roller | /rəʊlər/ | noun | 1. a heavy round object which rolls, e.g. one used for making lawns or cricket pitches flat ○ The ground is so bumpy, you'll need a roller to flatten it. ○ They used the roller just before the match started. 2. a plastic tube used for rolling hair into curls |
| romantic | /rəˈmæntɪk/ | adjective | 1. full of mystery and love ○ romantic music ○ The atmosphere in the restaurant was very romantic. 2. used to describe something, often a literary or artistic style, which is based on personal emotions or imagination ○ His style is too romantic for my liking. ○ She has a romantic view of life. |
| roof | /ruːf/ | noun | 1. a part of a building which covers it and protects it ○ The cat walked across the roof of the greenhouse. ○ She lives in a little cottage with a thatched roof. 2. the top of the inside of the mouth ○ I burnt the roof of my mouth drinking hot soup. 3. the top of a vehicle, e.g. a car, bus or lorry ○ We had to put the cases on the roof of the car. |
| room | /ruːm/ | noun | 1. a part of a building, divided from other parts by walls ○ The flat has six rooms, plus kitchen and bathroom. ○ We want an office with at least four rooms. 2. a bedroom in a hotel ○ Your room is 316 – here’s your key. ○ His room is just opposite mine. 3. space for something ○ The table is too big – it takes up a lot of room. ○ There isn’t enough room in the car for six people. ○
roughly /ˈrafl/ adverb 1. in a way that is not gentle enough ○ Don't play so roughly with the children. ○ The men threw the boxes of china roughly into the back of their van. 2. approximately ○ There were roughly one hundred people in the audience. ○ Ten euros make roughly six pounds. ○ The cost of building the new kitchen will be roughly £25,000.

route /ˈrut/ noun a way to be followed to get to a destination ○ We still have to decide which route we will take.

round /raʊnd/ adjective 1. with a shape like a circle ○ In Chinese restaurants, you usually sit at round tables. 2. with a shape like a sphere ○ Soccer is played with a round ball, while a Rugby ball is oval. ○ People used to believe that the Earth was flat, not round. 3. adverb, preposition 1. in a circular way or movement ○ The wheels of the lorry went round and round. ○ The Earth goes round the Sun. ○ He was the first person to sail round the world single-handed. ○ We all sat round the table chatting. ○ He ran down the street and disappeared round a corner. 2. towards the back ○ She turned round when he tapped her on the shoulder. ○ Don't look round when you're driving on the motorway. 3. from one person to another ○ They passed round some papers for everyone to sign. ○ Can you pass the plate of cakes round, please? 4. in various places ○ They spent the afternoon going round the town.

root /rʊt/ noun 1, a part of a plant which goes down into the ground, and which takes nourishment from the soil ○ I'm not surprised the plant died – it has hardly any roots. 2. the part of a hair or a tooth which goes down into the skin ○ He pulled her hair out by the roots.

rose /roʊz/ noun a common garden flower with a strong pleasant smell ○ He gave her a bunch of red roses. ○ These roses have a beautiful scent. 1. past tense of rise

rotate /ˈrotət/ verb to turn round or turn something round an axis like a wheel

rotten /ˈrɒt(ə)n/ adjective 1. decayed ○ The apple looked nice on the outside, but inside it was rotten. ○ Don't walk on that plank, I think it is rotten. 2. unpleasant ○ I had a rotten time at the party – no one would dance with me. ○ We had rotten weather on holiday.

rough /raʊf/ adjective 1. not smooth ○ Rub down any rough edges with sandpaper. 2. not very accurate ○ I made some rough calculations on the back of an envelope. 3. not finished, or with no details ○ He made a rough draft of the new design. 4. not gentle ○ Don't be rough when you're playing with the puppy.

routine /ˈrʊtm/ noun the usual, regular way of doing things ○ He doesn't like his daily routine to be disturbed. ○ A change of routine might do you good.
rug [rʌɡ] noun 1. a small carpet. ○ This beautiful rug comes from the Middle East. 2. a thick blanket, especially one used when travelling. ○ We spread rugs on the grass to have our picnic.

rub [rʌb] verb to move something across the surface of something else. ○ He rubbed his hands together to get them warm. ○ These new shoes have rubbed against my heel and given me a blister. ○ The cat rubbed herself against my legs. (NOTE: rubs – rubbing – rubbed)

rub out phrasal verb to remove a pencil mark with a rubber

rubber [rʌbər] noun 1. a strong substance that bends easily, made from the sap of a tropical tree. ○ Car tyres are made of rubber. ○ Many years ago, we visited a rubber plantation in Malaysia. 2. a piece of rubber used for removing pencil marks. ○ He used a rubber to try to rub out what he had written.

rubbish [ˈrʌbɪʃ] noun 1. waste, things which are no use and are thrown away. ○ We had to step over heaps of rubbish to get to the restaurant. 2. worthless nonsense. ○ Have you read his new book? – It’s rubbish! ○ He’s talking rubbish, don’t listen to him. (NOTE: no plural)

rude [rʌd] adjective not polite and likely to offend people. ○ Don’t point at people – it’s rude. ○ The teacher asked who had written rude words on the board. ○ He was rude to the teacher.

rudely [rʌdli] adverb in a rude way

run [rʌn] verb 1. to go quickly on foot. ○ When she heard the telephone, she ran upstairs. ○ Children must be taught not to run across the road. ○ She’s running in the 200 metre race. 2. (of buses, trains, etc.) to be operating. ○ All underground trains are running late because of the accident. ○ This bus doesn’t run on Sundays. 3. (of vehicles) to work. ○ He left his car in the street with the engine running. ○ My car’s not running very well at the moment. 4. to direct the way an organisation operates. ○ He runs a chain of shoe shops. ○ I want someone to run the sales department for me when I’m away on holiday. ○ He runs the local youth club. ○ The country is run by the army. 5. to drive someone by car. ○ Let me run you to the station. 6. (of liquid) to flow somewhere. ○ The river runs past our house. (NOTE: runs – running – ran – run) noun 1. the act of going quickly on foot, usually as a sport. ○ She entered for the 10-mile run. ○ I always go for a run before breakfast. ○ You must be tired out after that long run. 2. a score of 1 in cricket. ○ He made 45 runs before he was out.

run away phrasal verb to escape or to go away fast. ○ They were running away

ruin [rjuːn] verb to spoil something completely. ○ The rain spoiled our picnic.

rule [rʊl] noun 1. a strict order telling people the way to behave. ○ There are no rules that forbid parking here at night. ○ According to the rules, your ticket must be paid for two weeks in advance. ○ A ruler to govern or to control a place or a people. ○ The president rules the country according to very old-fashioned principles.

ruler [ˈrʊlər] noun 1. a person who governs. ○ A ruler should be fair. ○ He’s the ruler of a small African state. 2. a long piece of wood or plastic with measurements marked on it, used for measuring and drawing straight lines. ○ You need a ruler to draw straight lines.
from the police. ♦ She ran away from school when she was 16. ♦ The youngsters run away to Paris.

run into phrasal verb 1. to go into a place fast ♦ She ran into the street, shouting ‘Fire!’.
2. to go fast and hit something, usually in a vehicle ♦ He didn’t look where he was going and ran into an old lady.
3. to amount to something ♦ Costs have run into thousands of pounds.
4. to find someone by chance ♦ I ran into him again in a café on the South Bank.

run out phrasal verb to have nothing left of something ♦ The car ran out of petrol on the motorway.
1. to be in the running to be a candidate for something ♦ Three people are in the running for the post of chairperson.
2. to be out of the running to no longer be a candidate for something ♦ She’s out of the running for the job in France.

rural /ˈrʊərəl/ adjective relating to the countryside ♦ Rural roads are usually fairly narrow.
1. to live quite close to a town but the country round us still looks very rural.

rush /rʌʃ/ noun a fast movement ♦ There was a rush of hot air when they opened the door.
verb to hurry, to go forward fast ♦ The ambulance rushed to the accident.
1. to be in the running to be a candidate for something ♦ Three people are in the running for the post of chairperson.
2. to be out of the running to no longer be a candidate for something ♦ She’s out of the running for the job in France.

rustle /ˈrʌstl/ verb to make a soft noise like dry surfaces rubbing against each other ♦ Her long skirt rustled as she sat down.
noun the noise of dry leaves or pieces of paper rubbing together ♦ Listen to the rustle of the dry leaves in the hedge.

rusty /ˈrʌsti/ adjective covered with rust ♦ She tried to cut the string with a pair of rusty old scissors.
1. to live quite close to a town but the country round us still looks very rural.

rut /rʌt/ noun a deep track made in soft earth by the wheels of vehicles ♦ The front wheel of the car was stuck in a deep rut.
s /s/, S noun the nineteenth letter of the alphabet, between R and T

sack /sæk/ noun a large bag made of strong cloth or paper, used for carrying heavy things. He hurt his back lifting up the sack of potatoes.

sad /sæd/ adjective not happy. He’s sad because the holidays have come to an end.

sadly /sædli/ adverb in a sad way. She smiled sadly.

sadness /sædnəs/ noun a feeling of being very unhappy

saeft /sɛft/ adjective not in danger, or not likely to be hurt. In this case, we should be safe from the thunderstorm.

safely /sɛftli/ adverb without being hurt

safety /ˈseɪftri/ noun 1. the fact of being safe. The police tried to ensure the safety of the public.

sake /sæk/ noun 1. for the sake of something, for something’s sake for certain reasons or purposes, or because of something. They gave the children sweets, just for the sake of a little peace and quiet.

sail /sɛl/ noun a piece of cloth which catches the wind and drives a boat along.

sadness /sædnəs/ noun a feeling of being very unhappy

sailor /ˈsɛlər/ noun a person who works on a ship.

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salad /ˈsælsəd/ noun a mixture of cold vegetables eaten raw, or a meal that includes such a mixture ○ a chicken salad sandwich ○ We found some ham, tomatoes and lettuce in the fridge, and made ourselves a salad.
salary /ˈsælərɪ/ noun payment for work, especially in a professional or office job ○ She started work at a low salary, but soon went up the salary scale. ○ I expect a salary increase as from next month.
sale /ˈseɪl/ noun 1. the act of selling something ○ The sale of the house produced £200,000. ○ The shop only opened this morning and we've just made our first sale. 2. an occasion when things are sold at cheaper prices ○ There's a sale this week in the department store along the High Street. ○ I bought these plates for £1 in a sale. ○ The sale price is 50% of the normal price.
salesperson /ˈseɪlz,pɜːsən/ noun a person who sells goods in a shop
salt /sɔlt/ noun a white substance that you put on food to make it taste better or put on roads to make snow or ice melt
salute /ˈsælut/ noun a movement which expresses respect or recognition, especially the movement of putting your right hand up to touch the side of your forehead ○ The officer returned the soldier's salute. □ verb to give a salute to someone ○ Ordinary soldiers must salute their officers.
same /seɪm/ adjective, pronoun 1. being, looking, sounding, etc. exactly alike ○ These two beers taste the same. ○ You must get very bored doing the same work every day. ○ She was wearing the same dress as me. ○ This book is not the same size as that one. 2. showing that two or more things are in fact one ○ They all live in the same street. ○ Should we all leave at the same time? ○ Our children go to the same school as theirs.
sample /ˈsæmpl/ noun a small part which is used to show what the whole is like ○ a sample of the cloth or a cloth sample ○ Try a sample of the local cheese. ○ He gave a blood sample. ○ We interviewed a sample of potential customers.
sand /sænd/ noun a mass of very small bits of rock found on beaches and in the desert ○ a beach of fine white sand ○ the black sand beaches of the Northern coast of New Zealand
sandal /ˈsænd(ə)l/ noun a light shoe with an open top
sandwich /ˈsændwɪdʒ/ noun a light meal made with two pieces of bread with other food between them ○ She ordered a cheese sandwich and a cup of coffee. ○ What sort of sandwiches do you want to take for your lunch? ○ I didn't have a big meal – just a sandwich with some beer in the pub.
sang /sæŋ/ past tense of sing
sink /sɪŋk/ past tense of sink
sit /sæt/ past tense and past participle of sit
satellite /ˈsætəlaɪt/ noun 1. an object in space which goes round the Earth and sends and receives signals, pictures and data ○ The signals are transmitted by satellite all round the world. 2. an object like a planet which goes round a planet ○ The Moon is the only satellite of the Earth.
satisfaction /ˌsætɪfɪkʃən/ noun a feeling of comfort or happiness ○ After finishing his meal he gave a deep sigh of satisfaction. ○ I get no satisfaction from telling you this – you're fired.
satisfactory /ˌsætɪfərətɪ/ adjective good enough, or quite good
satisfied /ˌsætɪfɪstɪd/ adjective accepting that something is enough, is good or is correct
satisfy /ˌsætɪfaɪ/ verb to make someone pleased with what he or she has received or achieved ○ The council's decision should satisfy most people. ○ Our aim is to satisfy our customers. (NOTE: satisfies – satisfying – satisfied)
saturday /ˈsaːtədeɪ/ noun the sixth day of the week, the day between Friday and Sunday ○ He works in a shop, so Saturday is a normal working day for him. ○ We go shopping in London most Satur-
days. ○ Saturday is the Jewish day of rest. ○ Today is Saturday, November 15th. ○ The 15th is a Saturday, so the 16th must be a Sunday. ○ We arranged to meet up on Saturday.

**sauce** /sɔs/ noun a liquid with a particular taste, poured over food ○ ice cream with chocolate sauce ○ We had chicken with a barbecue sauce. ○ The waitress put a bottle of tomato sauce on the table.

**saucepan** /ˈsɔskpən/ noun a deep metal cooking pan with a lid and a long handle

**saucer** /ˈsɔsk/ noun a shallow dish which a cup stands on

**sausage** /ˈsɔskdʒ/ noun a food which is a tube of skin full of a mixture of meat and spices

**save** /sɛv/ verb 1. to stop something from being damaged ○ We managed to save most of the paintings from the fire. 2. to keep things such as money, food or other articles so that you can use them later ○ If you save £10 a week, you'll have £520 at the end of a year. ○ They save old pieces of bread to give to the ducks in the park. ○ He saves bits of string in case he may need them later. 3. not to waste something such as time or money ○ By walking to work, he saves £25 a week in bus fares. ○ She took the parcel herself so as to save the cost of postage. ○ If you have your car checked regularly it will save you a lot of expense in the future. ○ Going by air saves a lot of time. 4. to stop someone from being hurt or killed ○ The firefighters saved six people from the burning house. ○ How many passengers were saved when the ferry sank? 5. to store information on a computer disk ○ Don’t forget to save your files when you have finished working on them.

**saving** /ˈsɛvnɪŋ/ noun the act of using less of something ○ We are aiming for a 10% saving in fuel. ■ suffix which uses less ○ energy-saving light bulbs

**saw** /sɔ/ past tense of see ■ noun a tool with a long metal blade with teeth along its edge, used for cutting ○ He was cutting logs with a saw. ■ verb to cut something with a saw ○ She was sawing wood. ○ You will need to saw that piece of wood in half. (NOTE: saws — sawing — sawed — has sawn /ˈsɔzn/)

**say** /sɛ/ verb 1. to speak words ○ What’s she saying? – I don’t know, I don’t understand Dutch. ○ She says the fee is £3 per person. ○ Don’t forget to say ‘thank you’ after the party. ○ The weather forecast said it was going to rain and it did. ○ I was just saying that we never see James any more. 2. to give information in writing ○ The letter says that we owe the bank £200. ○ The notice says that you are not allowed to walk on the grass. (NOTE: says — say — saying — said /sed/)

**saying** /ˈsɛɪnɪŋ/ noun a phrase which is often used to describe an aspect of everyday life

**scale** /ˈskeIl/ noun 1. the size of a smaller form of something compared to the real size ○ a map with a scale of 1 to 100,000 ○ a scale model of the new town centre development ○ The architect’s design is drawn to scale. 2. a measuring system in which there are several levels ○ The Richter scale is used to measure earthquakes.

**scar** /skɔ/ noun a mark left on the skin after a wound has healed ○ He still has the scars of his operation. ■ verb 1. to leave a mark on the skin after a wound has healed ○ His arm was scarred as a result of the accident. 2. to affect someone’s feelings badly ○ The bullying she received at school has scarred her for life. (NOTE: scars — scarring — scarred)

**scarce** /skɔs/ adjective if something is scarce, there is much less of it than you need ○ This happened at a period when food was scarce. ○ Good designers are getting scarce.

**scare** /skɔ/ verb to make someone feel fear ○ The thought of travelling alone across Africa scares me. ○ She was scared by the spider in the bathroom. ■ noun a fright ○ What a scare you gave me – jumping out at me in the dark like that!

**scared** /skɔd/ adjective feeling or showing fear ○ Don’t be scared – the snake is harmless. ○ She was too scared to answer the door. ○ I’m scared at the
scheme /skɛm/ noun a plan for making something work ○ She joined the company pension scheme. ○ He has thought up some scheme for making money very quickly.

school /skœl/ noun 1. a place where students, usually children, are taught ○ Our little boy is four so he’ll be going to school this year. ○ Some children start school younger than that. ○ What did the children do at school today? ○ When he was sixteen, he left school and joined the army. ○ Which school did you go to? 2. a section of a college or university ○ The school of medicine is one of the largest in the country. ○ She’s studying at law school. 1. verb to train someone in a particular skill

scientific /sa:ntəfik/ adjective relating to science ○ We employ hundreds of people in scientific research. ○ He’s the director of a scientific institute.

scientist /sa:ntıst/ noun a person who studies a science, often doing research ○ Scientists have not yet found a cure for the common cold. ○ Space scientists are examining the photographs of Mars.

scissors /ˈskɪʊz/ plural noun a tool for cutting things such as paper and cloth, made of two blades attached in the middle, with handles with holes for the thumb and fingers ○ These scissors aren’t very sharp. ○ Have you got a pair of scissors I can borrow?

scooter /ˈskʌtər/ noun 1. a child’s two-wheeled vehicle which is pushed along with one foot while the other foot is on the board 2. a vehicle like a small motorcycle with a platform for the feet ○ She dodged through the traffic on her scooter.

score /skɔr/ noun 1. the number of goals or points made in a match ○ The final score in the rugby match was 22–10. ○ I didn’t see the beginning of the match –
**Scot**

**scratch**

- *verb*: to make a goal or point in a match. • They scored three goals in the first twenty minutes. ◊ She scored sixty-five!

**Scotch**

- *noun*: a person from Scotland

**Scotland**

- *noun*: a country in northern Europe, forming part of the United Kingdom. ◊ He was brought up in Scotland. ◊ Scotland’s most famous export is whisky.

**Scots**

- *adjective*: Scottish. ◊ ‘Not proven’ is a decision in Scots Law.

**Scramble**

- *verb*: to climb using your hands and knees. ◊ He scrambled up the steep bank. ◊ to hurry to do something. ◊ They scrambled to get a seat.

**Scrap**

- *noun*: 1. a little piece. ◊ a scrap of paper. ◊ There isn’t a scrap of evidence against him. ◊ She is collecting scraps of cloth to make a quilt. ◊ waste materials. ◊ to sell a car for scrap. ◊ The scrap value of the car is £200. ◊ a computer screen. ◊ to call the information up on the screen.

**Scraping**

- *noun*: a long wound on the skin. ◊ Pat some antiseptic on the scratches on your arms.

**Scrub**

- *verb*: to clean something by rubbing it with a brush. ◊ a well-scrubbed kitchen table. ◊ to throw something away as useless. ◊ They had to scrap 10,000 faulty parts. ◊ to give up or stop working on a plan. ◊ We’ve scrapped our plans to go to Greece. ◊ The thick plank was fixed to the door with brass screws.

**Screaming**

- *noun*: a loud cry of pain or excitement. ◊ He let out a scream of pain. ◊ to make a loud cry of pain or excitement. ◊ People on the third floor were screaming for help.

**Screen**

- *noun*: 1. a flat surface which acts as protection against something, e.g. fire or noise. ◊ a screen decorated with flowers and birds. ◊ The hedge acts as a screen against the noise from the motorway. ◊ a flat glass surface on which a picture is shown. ◊ a computer screen. ◊ a TV screen. ◊ I’ll call the information up on the screen. ◊ a cinema complex with four screens.

**Scrub**

- *noun*: an area of land with a few small bushes. ◊ They walked for miles through the scrub until they came to a river.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sculpture</td>
<td>noun, a piece of art that is a figure carved out of stone or wood or made out of metal</td>
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<tr>
<td>sea</td>
<td>noun, an area of salt water between continents or islands which is large but not as large as an ocean</td>
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<tr>
<td>seagull</td>
<td>noun, a large white sea bird</td>
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<tr>
<td>search</td>
<td>noun, the action of trying to find something; verb 1. to examine something or someone very carefully; 2. to look carefully to try to find something</td>
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<tr>
<td>seaside</td>
<td>noun, an area near the sea where people go to have a holiday</td>
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<tr>
<td>season</td>
<td>noun 1. one of four parts of a year; 2. a part of the year when something usually happens</td>
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<tr>
<td>seat</td>
<td>noun, a chair or similar object which you sit on</td>
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<tr>
<td>second-class</td>
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driver's seat. ○ Can we have two seats in the front row? ○ Our kitchen chairs have wooden seats. ○ Bicycle seats are narrow. ○ to take a seat to sit down ○ Please take a seat, the dentist will see you in a few minutes. ○ Please take your seats, the play is about to begin. ○ All the seats on the bus were taken so I had to stand.

second /ˈsekənd/ noun 1, one of sixty parts which make up a minute ○ I'll give you ten seconds to get out of my room. ○ They say the bomb will go off in twenty seconds. 2. a very short time ○ Please wait a second. ○ Wait here, I'll be back in a second. 3. the thing which is number 2 in a series ○ Today is the second of March or March the second (March 2nd). ○ The Great Fire of London took place when Charles the Second (Charles II) was king. (NOTE: In dates second is usually written 2nd or 2: August 2nd, 1932, 2 July, 1666 (American style is July 2, 1666), say 'the second of July' or 'July the second' (American style is 'July second'). With names of kings and queens second is usually written II: Queen Elizabeth II (say 'Queen Elizabeth the Second').) 4. adjective 1. coming after the first and before the third ○ February is the second month of the year. ○ It's his second birthday next week. ○ Women's clothes are on the second floor. ○ That's the second time the telephone has rung while we're eating. 2. next after the longest, best, tallest etc. (followed by a superlative) ○ This is the second longest bridge in the world. ○ He's the second highest paid member of staff.

secondary /ˈsekənd(ə)ri/ adjective less important

second-class /ˈsekəndˈklɑːs/ adjective, adverb 1. less expensive and less comfortable than first-class ○ I find second-class hotels are perfectly adequate. ○ We always travel second-class because it is cheaper. 2. less expensive and slower than the first-class postal service ○ A second-class letter is cheaper than a first-class. ○ Send it second-class if it is not urgent.
security /ˈsɪkrəti/ noun the fact of being secret or keeping something secret

secret /ˈsɪktrə/ adjective not known about by other people  ● There is a secret door into the cellar.  ■ noun something which other people do not know about  ○ Have I told you my secret?

secretary /ˈsɛkrətri/ noun a person who does work such as writing letters, answering the phone and filing documents for someone (NOTE: The plural is secretaries.)

secretive /ˈsɪkrətɪv/ adjective liking to keep things secret  ○ She’s very secretive about her holiday plans.

secretly /ˈsɪkrətli/ adverb without anyone knowing

section /ˈsɛkʃən/ noun a part of something which, when joined to other parts, makes up a whole  ○ the brass section of the orchestra  ○ the financial section of the newspaper  ○ He works in a completely different section of the organisation.

sector /ˈsɛktə/ noun 1. a part of the economy or of the business organisation of a country  ○ All sectors of industry suffered from the rise in the exchange rate.  ○ Computer technology is a booming sector of the economy.  2. a part of a circle between two lines drawn from the centre to the outside edge  ○ The circle had been divided into five sectors.

secure /sɪkjuər/ adjective firmly fixed  ○ Don’t step on that plank, it’s not secure.

securely /sɪkjuəli/ adverb in a secure way

security /ˈsɛkjuərɪtɪ/ noun 1. safety or protection against harm  ○ There were worries about security during the prince’s visit.  ○ Security in this office is nil.  ○ Security guards patrol the factory at night.  2. a thing given to someone who has lent you money and which is returned when the loan is repaid  ○ He uses his house as security for a loan.  ○ The bank lent him £20,000 without security.

see /sɪ/ verb 1. to use your eyes to notice something  ○ Can you see that tree in the distance?  ○ They say eating carrots helps you to see in the dark.  ○ We ran because we could see the bus coming.  2. to watch something such as a film  ○ I don’t want to go to the cinema this week. I’ve seen that film twice already.  ○ We saw the football match on TV.  3. to understand something  ○ I can’t see why they need to borrow so much money.  ○ You must see that it’s very important for everything to be ready on time.  ○ Don’t you see that they’re trying to trick you?  ○ I see – you want me to lend you some money.  4. to visit someone, e.g. a lawyer or doctor  ○ If your tooth aches that badly you should see a dentist.  ○ He went to see his bank manager to arrange a mortgage. (NOTE: sees – seeing – saw /szi/ – seen /siːn/)

see off phrasal verb to go to the airport or station with someone who is leaving on a journey

see through phrasal verb 1. to see from one side of something to the other  ○ I can’t see through the window – it’s so dirty.  2. not to be tricked by something or someone  ○ Won’t they quickly see through such a poor excuse?  ○ He pretended he was helping me, but I soon saw through him.

see to phrasal verb to arrange something or make sure that something is done

seed /sɪd/ noun a part of a plant which is formed after the flowers die and from which a new plant will grow  ○ a packet of carrot seed  ○ Sow the seeds in fine earth.  ○ Can you eat pumpkin seeds?

seek /sɪk/ verb to look for someone or something (formal)  ○ The police are seeking a group of teenagers who were in the area when the attack took place. (NOTE: seeks – seeking – sought /sɔkt/ – has sought)

seem /siːm/ verb to give the appearance of being something  ○ She seems to like it or It seems that she likes her new job.  ○ Everyone seemed to be having a good time at the party.  ○ The new boss seems very nice.  ○ It seems to me that the parcel has gone to the wrong house.  ○ It
seize 278 sensation

seized strange to us that no one answered the phone.

sell /sɛl/ verb to give something to someone for money 1. He sold his house to my father. 2. She sold him her bicycle for £20.

don't sell your vegetables but meat. 2. They sold the car for £800.

sell off phrasal verb to sell goods quickly and cheaply to get rid of them.

sell out phrasal verb 1. to sell every item of a particular type. 2. US to sell a business to someone.

He sold out to his partner and retired. 3. to give in to a group of influential people.

The group has accused the government of selling out to the oil companies.

sell up phrasal verb to sell a business. He sold up and retired.

semicolon /ˈsemiːkələn/ noun a punctuation mark (;) used to separate two parts of a sentence and also used to show a pause.

senior /ˈsɛnɪər/ adjective to someone.

senator /ˈsenətər/ noun a member of a Senate.

senate /ˈsenət/ noun the upper house of the legislature body in some countries.

She was first elected to the Senate in 2001.

senior member of the tribe

senior to a corporal.

senate the legislative body in some countries.

senatorial /ˈsenətərɪəl/ adjective.

senator’s when used as a title: Senator Jackson

senatorial /ˈsenətərɪəl/ adjective.

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senatorial /ˈsenətərɪəl/ adjective.

senatorial /ˈsenətərɪəl/ adjective.
sense 279 serious

new ballet was the sensation of the sea-

sense /sens/ noun 1. one of the five 
ways in which you notice something 
(sight, hearing, smell, taste, touch) ○ He 
may be 93, but he still has all his senses.
 ○ His senses had been dulled by the 
drugs he was taking. ○ Dogs have a 
good sense of smell. 2. a meaning ○ He 
was using ‘bear’ in the sense of ‘to car-
ry’. 3. the fact of being sensible ○ At 
least someone showed some sense and 
tried to calm the situation. ○ She didn’t 
have the sense to refuse. ○ I thought 
Patrick would have had more sense than 
that.

senseless /sensləs/ adjective done for 
no good reason ○ a senseless attack on 
a little old lady ○ It’s senseless to buy 
clothes you don’t need, just because 
they are in the sales.

sensible /sensəbəl/ adjective 1. 
showing good judgment and wisdom ○ 
Staying indoors was the sensible thing 
to do. ○ Try and be sensible for once! 2. 
(of shoes) strong and comfortable for 
walking, rather than fashionable

sensitive /sensətiv/ adjective 1. easily 
upset ○ She’s a very sensitive young 
woman. ○ Some actors are extremely 
sensitive to criticism. 2. which measures 
very accurately ○ a very sensitive light 
 meter

sent /sent/ past tense and past participle 
of send

sentence /ˈsentəns/ noun 1. a series of 
words put together to make a complete 
statement, usually ending in a full stop ○ I 
don’t understand the second sentence 
in your letter. ○ Begin each sentence 
with a capital letter. 2. a judgment of 
a court ○ He was given a six-month 
prison sentence. ○ The judge passed 
sentence on the accused. 3. verb to 
give someone an official legal punishment ○ 
She was sentenced to three weeks in 
prison. ○ He was sentenced to death for 
murder.

separate1 /ˈsepərət/ adjective not to-
gether or attached ○ They are in sepa-
rate rooms. ○ The house has one bath-
room with a separate toilet. ○ The dogs 
were kept separate from the other pets.

○ Can you give us two separate invoic-
es?

separate2 /ˈsepərət/ verb 1. to divide 
people or things ○ The employees are 
separated into permanent and tempo-
rary staff. ○ The teacher separated the 
class into two groups. 2. to keep people 
or things apart ○ The police tried to sepa-
rate the two gangs. ○ Is it possible to 
separate religion and politics?

separately /ˈsepərətli/ adverb indi-
vidually, rather than together or as a 
group

September /ˈseptəmər/ noun the ninth 
month of the year, between August and 
October ○ September 3 ○ The weather 
is usually good in September. ○ Her 
birthday is in September. ○ Today is 
September 3rd. ○ We always try to take 
a short holiday in September. (NOTE: 
September 3rd or September 3: say 
‘September the third’ or ‘the third of 
September’ or in US English ‘September 
third’.)

sequence /ˈsiːkwəns/ noun a series of 
things which happen or follow one after 
the other ○ The sequence of events 
which led to the accident.

sergeant /ˈsərdʒənt/ noun a non-com-
mmissioned officer in the army, or an 
oficer of low rank in the police (NOTE: 
also used as a title before a surname: 
Sergeant Jones)

serial /ˈsərɪəl/ noun a story that is 
broadcast on TV or radio in separate 
parts ○ an Australian police serial 
(NOTE: Do not confuse with cereal.)

series /ˈsəriəs/ noun 1. a group of 
things which come one after the other in 
order ○ We had a series of phone calls 
from the bank. 2. TV or radio pro-
grammes which are broadcast at the 
same time each week ○ There’s a new 
wildlife series starting this week. (NOTE: 
The plural is series.)

serious /ˈsəriəs/ adjective 1. not funny 
or not joking ○ a very serious play ○ 
He’s such a serious little boy. ○ Stop 
laughing – it’s very serious. ○ He’s very 
serious about the proposal. ○ The doc-
tor’s expression was very serious. 2. im-
portant and possibly dangerous ○ There
was a serious accident on the motorway.

You’re no need to worry – it’s nothing serious. 3. carefully planned ○ The management is making serious attempts to improve working conditions.

seriously /ˈsəriəsli/ adverb 1. in a serious way ○ She should laugh more – she mustn’t always take things so seriously.

2. to a great extent ○ The cargo was seriously damaged by water. ○ Her mother is seriously ill.

seriousness /ˈsəriəsnəs/ noun the fact of being serious

servant /ˈsəvənt/ noun a person who is paid to work for a family ○ They employ two servants in their London home. ○ Get it yourself – I’m not your servant!

serve /sɜrv/ verb 1. to give food or drink to someone ○ She served the soup in small bowls. ○ Just take a plate and serve yourself. ○ Has everyone been served?

2. to go with a dish ○ Fish is served with a white sauce. ○ You usually serve red wine with meat. 3. to help a customer, e.g. in a shop ○ Are you being served? ○ The manager served himself. ○ Will you serve this lady next, please?

4. (in games like tennis) to start the game by hitting the ball ○ She served two faults in a row. ○ He served first.

service /ˈsɜrvs/ noun 1. a facility which the public needs ○ Our train service to London is very bad. ○ The postal service is very irregular. ○ The hotel provides a laundry service.

2. the act of serving or helping someone in a shop or restaurant ○ The food is good here, but the service is very slow. ○ The bill includes an extra 10% for service. ○ Is the service included?

3. a regular check of a machine ○ The car has had its 20,000-kilometre service. ○ A group of people working together ○ the ambulance service 5. a time when you work for a company or organisation or in the armed forces ○ Did he enjoy his service in the army?

She did six years’ service in the police. ○ He was awarded a gold watch for his long service to the company. ○ He saw service in Northern Ireland. 6. a religious ceremony ○ My mother never misses the nine o’clock service on Sundays. 7. (in games like tennis) the action of hitting the ball first ○ She has a very powerful service. ■ verb to keep a machine in good working order ○ The car needs to be serviced every six months.

session /ˈsɛʃ(ə)n/ noun the time when an activity is taking place ○ All these long sessions in front of the computer screen are ruining my eyesight.

set /set/ noun a group of things which go together, which are used together or which are sold together ○ He carries a set of tools in the back of his car. ○ The six chairs are sold as a set. ■ verb 1. to put something in a special place ○ She set the plate of biscuits down on the table next to her chair. 2. to fix something ○ When we go to France we have to set our watches to French time. ○ The price of the new computer has been set at £500. 3. to make something happen ○ He went to sleep smoking a cigarette and set the house on fire. ○ All the prisoners were set free. ○ I had been worried about her, but her letter set my mind at rest. 4. when the sun sets, it goes down ○ The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. (NOTE: sets – setting – set) ■ adjective ready ○ We’re all set for a swim. ○ My bags are packed and I’m all set to leave. ○ Her latest novel is set to become the best-selling book of the year.

set off phrasal verb 1. to begin a trip ○ We’re setting off for Germany tomorrow. ○ They all set off on a long walk after lunch. 2. to start something happening ○ They set off a bomb in the shopping centre. ○ If you touch the wire it will set off the alarm. ○ Being in the same room as a cat will set off my asthma.

set out phrasal verb to begin a journey ○ The hunters set out to cross the mountains. ○ We have to set out early tomorrow.

settee /ˈseti/ noun a long seat with a soft back where several people can sit
setting /'setɪŋ/ noun the background for a story. The setting for the story is Hong Kong in 1935.

settle /'set(ə)l/ verb 1. to arrange or agree something. Well, I'm glad everything's settled at last. 2. Have you settled the title for the new film yet? 3. It took six months of negotiation for the union and management to settle their differences. 4. to place yourself in a comfortable position. She switched on the television and settled in her favourite armchair. 5. to fall to the ground, or to arrange or place something. Wait for the dust to settle. 6.泥 settled at the bottom of the pond. 7. agree something to the bottom of something, gently. The government imposed severe financial restrictions on importers. 8. to arrange or place something. We've met several times.

seventeenth /'seventeenthi/ adjective number 70 in a series. It's his seventeenth birthday next week. She will be seventy (years old) on Tuesday. That shirt cost him more than seventy dollars.

seventy /'seventi/ noun the number 70. She was severely punished for being late. She did not behave. Discipline in the school was severe. Having a very bad effect. The government imposed severe financial restrictions on importers. The severe weather has closed several main roads. (NOTE: severer – severest)

severely /'si:vəli/ adverb 1. strictly. She was severely punished for being late. 2. to a great extent. Having a very bad effect. The government imposed severe financial restrictions on importers. The severe weather has closed several main roads. (Note: Do not confuse with sow. Note also: sews – sewing – sewed – sewn /'sɜːn/.)

sex /sez/ noun 1. one of two groups, male and female, into which animals and plants can be divided. They've had a baby, but I don't know what sex it is. 2. physical activity which, between a man and a woman, could cause a baby to develop. A film full of sex and violence. Sex was the last thing on her mind.

sexual /'sekʃjuəl/ adjective relating to the activity of having sex. Their relationship was never sexual.

sexually /'sekʃjuəli/ adverb in a sexual way

seven /'sev(ə)n/ noun the number 7.

seventeen /'seventeen/ noun the number 17. He will be seventeen (years old) next month. The train leaves at seventeen sixteen (17.16).

seventeenth /'seventeenth/ adjective, noun number 17 in a series. Today is October the seventeenth of October (October 17th), Q is the seventeenth letter of the alphabet. It's his seventeenth birthday next week. He came seventeenth out of thirty. The thing that is number 17 in a series. Today is October the seventeenth of October (October 17th).
shabby /ˈʃəbi/ adjective (of clothes) used about clothes which are of poor quality or look worn out ○ He wore a shabby coat with two buttons missing.

shame /ʃeɪm/ noun 1. the feeling you have when you know you have done something bad or wrong ○ She went bright red with shame. ○ To my shame, I did nothing to help.

shampoo /ʃæmˈpou/ noun 1. liquid soap for washing your hair or for washing things such as carpets or cars 2. the action of washing the hair ○ She went to the hairdresser’s for a shampoo.

shape /ʃeɪp/ noun the form of how something looks ○ A design in the shape of a letter S. ○ The old table was a funny shape. ■ verb to make into a certain form ○ He shaped the pastry into the form of a little boat.

shaped /ʃeɪpt/ adjective with a certain shape

share /ʃeə/ noun a part of something that is divided between two or more people ○ Did he get his share of the prize? ○ Take your share of the cake and leave me the rest. ○ She should have paid her share of the food bill. ○ There’s a lot of work to do, so everyone must do their share. ■ verb 1. also share out to divide up something among several people ○ Let’s share the bill. ○ In her will, her money was shared out among her sons. 2. to use something which someone else also uses ○ We share an office. ○ We shared a taxi to the airport.

sharp /ʃɑːp/ adjective 1. with an edge or point which can easily cut or pass through something ○ For injections, a needle has to have a very sharp point. ○ The beach is covered with sharp stones. ○ This knife is useless – it isn’t sharp enough. 2. sudden and great ○ There was a sharp drop in interest rates. ○ The road makes a sharp right-hand bend. ○ He received a sharp blow on the back of his head. ○ We had a sharp frost last night. 3. bitter ○ Lemons have a very sharp taste. 4. quick to notice things ○ He has a sharp sense of justice. ○ She has a sharp eye for a bargain. ○ He’s pretty sharp at spotting mistakes. ■ adverb 1. exactly ○ The coach will leave the hotel at 7.30 sharp. 2. suddenly, at an angle ○ The road turned sharp right.

sharpen /ʃaːpɪn/ verb to make something sharp

shallow /ˈʃæloʊ/ adjective not far from top to bottom ○ Children were playing in the shallow end of the pool. ○ The river is so shallow in summer that you can walk across it.

shake /ʃeɪk/ verb to move something from side to side or up and down ○ Shake the bottle before pouring. ○ The house shakes every time a train goes past. ○ His hand shook as he opened the envelope. (NOTE: shakes – shaking – shook [ʃəʊk] – shaken)

shall /ʃɔl, ʃeəl/ modal verb 1. used to make the future tense ○ We shall be out on Saturday evening. ○ I shan’t say anything – I shall keep my mouth shut! ○ Tomorrow we shan’t be home until after 10 o’clock. 2. used to show a suggestion ○ Shall we open the windows? ○ Shall I give them a ring? (NOTE: shall is mainly used with I and we. The negative is shan’t /ʃeənt/. The past tense is should, should not usually shouldn’t.)

shadow /ˈʃeɪdəʊ/ noun 1. a dark place behind an object where light is cut off by the object ○ In the evening, the trees cast long shadows across the lawn. ○ She saw his shadow move down the hall. ○ They rested for a while, in the shadow of a large tree. 2. a deep hole connecting one place to another ○ The shaft had become blocked with rubbish.

shade /ʃeɪd/ noun 1. the long handle of a tool such as a spade ○ The shaft of the spade was so old it snapped in two. 2. a thin beam of light ○ Tiny particles of dust were dancing in a shaft of sunlight. 3. a dark place being hidden from light ○ The sun’s so hot that we’ll have to sit in the shade. □ noun 2. the shade. ○ Let’s try and find some shade – it’s too hot in the sun. □ noun 3. the shade of a large tree.
shave /ʃeɪv/ noun the act of cutting off the hair on your face with a razor. 1. He decided to have a shave before going out to dinner. 2. He cut himself shaving. 3. to cut the hair on your head or, on a part of your body, so that it is very short. 4. I didn’t recognise him with his head shaved.

dave /ʃeɪv/ verb 1. to cut off the hair on your face with a razor. 2. He cut himself shaving. 3. to cut the hair on your head or, on a part of your body, so that it is very short. 4. I didn’t recognise him with his head shaved.

she /ʃi/ pronoun used for referring to a female person, a female animal and sometimes to cars, ships and countries. 1. She’s my sister. 2. She and I are going on holiday to France together. 3. I’m angry with her – she’s taken my motorbike. 4. She’s a sweet little cat, but she’s no good at catching mice. 5. The customs officers boarded the ship when she docked. 6. (NOTE: When it is the object, she becomes her. 7. She hit the ball or the ball hit her. 8. When it follows the verb to be, she usually becomes her. 9. Who’s that? – It’s her, the girl we met yesterday.)

shield /ʃi/ noun 1. a large flat piece of wood attached to a wall or in a cupboard on which things can be put. 2. He put up or built some shelves in the kitchen. 3. The shelves were packed with books. 4. Put that book back on the shelf. 5. Can you reach me down the box from the top shelf? 6. The plates are on the top shelf in the kitchen cupboard. (NOTE: The plural is shelves.)

sheep /ʃi/ noun 1. a common farm animal, which gives wool and meat. 2. a flock of sheep. 3. The sheep are in the field. (NOTE: The plural is sheep.)

sheet /ʃi/ noun 1. a large piece of thin cloth which is put on a bed, either to lie on or to cover you. 2. She changed the sheets on the bed. 3. a large flat piece of something such as paper, metal, ice or plastic. 4. Can you give me another sheet of paper?

shed /ʃed/ noun a small wooden building 1. They kept the mower in a shed at the bottom of the garden. 2. They lost something which you are carrying or wearing. 3. In autumn, the trees shed their leaves as soon as the weather turns cold. 4. A lorry has shed its load of wood – it is now lying in a pile beside the hedge. 5. We shed our clothes and dived into the cool water. (NOTE: sheds – shedding – shed)

Shift /ʃift/ noun a change of something such as position or direction. 1. The company is taking advantage of a shift in the market towards higher priced goods. 2. There has been a shift of emphasis from opposition to partnership. 3. I don’t understand this shift in attitude. 4. We’ve shifted the television from the kitchen.
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<td>into the dining room.</td>
<td><em>My opinion has shifted since I read the official report.</em></td>
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<td>ping. (NOTE: no plural: some shopping, a lot of shopping)</td>
<td>enough money I should like to buy a new car.</td>
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<td>shore /ʃɔː/ noun land at the edge of the sea or a lake ○ She stood on the shore waving as the boat sailed away.</td>
<td>shoulder /ˈʃoʊldər/ noun the part of the body at the top of the arm ○ The policeman hurt me on the shoulder. ○ Look over your shoulder, he’s just behind you.</td>
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<td>short /ʃɔrt/ adjective 1. not long ○ Have you got a short piece of wire? 2. (of distance) not far ○ She only lives a short distance away. ○ The taxi driver wanted to take me through the high street, but I told him there was a shorter route. ○ The shortest way to the railway station is to go through the park. 3. (of time) not lasting a long time ○ He phoned a short time ago. ○ He had a short holiday in June. ○ She managed to have a short sleep on the plane. 4. not tall ○ He is only 1m 40 – much shorter than his brother.</td>
<td>shortage /ʃɔtɪdʒ/ noun the fact that you do not have something you need ○ a shortage of skilled staff ○ During the war, there were food shortages.</td>
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<td>shortly /ʃɔrtli/ adverb soon</td>
<td>show /ʃɔʊ/ noun a sudden push ○ She gave the car a shove and it rolled down the hill. ○ verb to push someone or something roughly ○ He shoved the papers into his pocket.</td>
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<td>shot /ʃɔt/ noun 1. the action of shooting ○ The police fired two shots at the car. ○ Some shots were fired during the bank robbery. 2. a kick or hit to try to score a goal ○ He kicked but his shot was stopped by the goalkeeper. ○ past tense and past participle of shoot</td>
<td>shove /ʃɔv/ noun a sudden push ○ She gave the car a shove and it rolled down the hill. ○ verb to push someone or something roughly ○ He shoved the papers into his pocket. ○ Stop shoving – there’s no more room on the bus.</td>
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<td>should /ʃəʊd/ modal verb 1. used in giving advice or warnings for saying what is the best thing to do ○ You should go to the doctor if your cough gets worse. ○ I should have been more careful. ○ She shouldn’t eat so much if she’s trying to lose weight. ○ Should I ask for more coffee? ○ Why should I clean up your mess? (NOTE: Ought to can be used instead of should.) 2. used to say what you expect to happen ○ If you leave now you should be there by 4 o’clock. ○ Their train should have arrived by now. ○ There shouldn’t be any more problems now. (NOTE: Ought to can be used instead of should.) 3. used to show a possibility ○ If the President should die in office, the Vice-President automatically takes over. ○ I’ll be in the next room should you need me. 4. same as would (dated) ○ We should like to offer you our congratulations. ○ If I had</td>
<td>show off phrasal verb 1. to show how much better than other people you think you are ○ Don’t watch her dancing about like that – she’s just showing off. 2. to let a lot of people see something</td>
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shrink /ʃrɪŋk/ verb 1. to make smaller ○ The water must have been too hot – it’s shrunk my shirt. 2. to get smaller ○ My shirt has shrunk in the wash. ○ The market for typewriters has shrunk almost to nothing. (NOTE: shrinks – shrinking – shrunk /ʃrɪŋk/ – shrunk /ʃrɪŋk/)

shred /ʃred/ noun a long narrow piece torn off something ○ She tore his newspaper to shreds. ○ The curtains were on the floor in shreds. 1. verb, to tear or cut paper into long thin pieces, which can then be thrown away or used as packing material ○ They sent a pile of old invoices to be shredded. ○ She told the police that the manager had told her to shred all the documents in the file. 2. to cut something into very thin pieces ○ Here’s a utensil for shredding vegetables. ○ Add a cup of shredded carrot. (NOTE: shreds – shredding – shredded)

shown /ʃəʊn/ past participle of show

shower /ˈʃəʊər/ noun 1. a slight fall of rain or snow ○ In April there’s usually a mixture of sunshine and showers. ○ There were snow showers this morning, but it is sunny again now. 2. a piece of equipment in a bathroom, usually fixed high up on the wall, which sends out water to wash your whole body 3. an occasion when you wash your body with a shower ○ She went up to her room and had a shower. ○ He has a cold shower every morning. ○ You can’t take a shower now, there’s no hot water. 1. verb, to wash yourself under a shower ○ He showered and went down to greet his guests.

shut /ʃʌt/ adjective not open ○ Some shops are shut on Sundays, but most big stores are open. ○ We tried to get into the museum but it was shut. ○ She lay with her eyes shut. ○ Come in – the door isn’t shut! 1. verb, to close something which is open ○ Can you please shut the window – it’s getting cold in here. ○ Here’s your present – shut your eyes and guess what it is. 2. to close for business ○ In Germany, shops shut on Saturday afternoons. ○ The restaurant shuts at midnight. (NOTE: shuts – shutting – shut)

shut down 1. phrasal verb 1. to close completely ○ The factory shut down for the holiday weekend. 2. to switch off an electrical system ○ They had to shut down the factory because pollution levels were too high.

shut off 1. phrasal verb 1. to switch something off ○ Can you shut off the water while I mend the tap? 2. to stop access to ○ We can shut off the dining room with folding doors. ○ The house is shut off from the road by a high wall.

shut out 1. phrasal verb 1. to lock someone inside a place ○ If the dog keeps on barking you’ll have to shut him out. 2. to stop light getting inside, or to stop people seeing inside ○ Those thick curtains should shut out the light from the children’s room. ○ A high wall shuts out the view of the factory. 3. to stop thinking about something ○ Try to shut out the memory of the accident.

shrive /ˈʃriv(ə)r/ verb to make the surface of something become dry and creased, or to become like this (NOTE: shrivels – shrivelling – shrivelled)

shrunken /ʃrʌŋk/ past participle of shrink

shuffling /ˈʃʌflɪŋ/ noun the act of shuffling cards ○ He shuffled into the room in his slippers. 1. phrasal verb 1. to walk dragging your feet along the ground ○ He shuffled into the room in his slippers. 2. to mix the playing cards before starting a game ○ I think he must have done something to the cards when he was shuffling them.

shower 286 shut

which you are proud of ○ He drove past with the radio on very loud, showing off his new car.

show up phrasal verb 1. to do something which shows other people to be worse than you ○ She dances so well that she shows us all up. 2, to be seen clearly ○ When I ride my bike at night I wear an orange jacket because it shows up clearly in the dark. 3, to come to or arrive in a place (informal) ○ We invited all our friends to the picnic but it rained and only five of them showed up.
shutter /ʃaːtər/ noun 1. a folding wooden or metal cover for a window. Close the shutters if the sunlight is too bright. 2. a phrasal verb which is at the side. || The local side was beaten 2–0. 7. the part of the body between the top of the legs and the shoulder. I can’t sleep when I’m lying on my right side. The policemen stood by the prisoner’s side. They all stood side by side.

shut up phrasal verb 1. to close something inside a place. I hate being shut up indoors on a sunny day. 2. an impolite way of telling someone to stop talking or to stop making a noise. Tell those children to shut up – I’m trying to work. Shut up! – we’re tired of listening to your complaints. Once he starts talking it’s impossible to shut him up.

sick /sɪk/ adjective 1. not in good health. He’s been sick for months. 2. to be sick to bring up food from the stomach into the mouth. The last time I ate oysters I was sick all night. 3. to feel sick to feel ill because you want to bring up food from the stomach. When I got up this morning I felt sick and went back to bed. 4. The greasy food made her feel sick. 5. to make someone sick to make someone very annoyed. All my friends earn more than I do – it makes me sick! 6. the fact of being able to see something. He can’t stand the sight of blood. 7. We caught sight of an eagle up in the mountains. She kept waving until the boat disappeared from sight. 8. to the side door? 9. the part of the body between the top of the legs and the shoulder. 10. I can’t sleep when I’m lying on my right side. The policemen stood by the prisoner’s side. They all stood side by side.

sight /saɪt/ noun 1. the sense that is the ability to see. My grandfather’s sight isn’t very good any more. 2. the fact of being able to see something. He can’t stand the sight of blood. 3. something, especially something famous, which is interesting to see. They went off on foot to see the sights of the town. The guidebook lists the main tourist sights in Beijing. (NOTE: Do not confuse with site.)

sign /saɪn/ noun 1. a movement of the hand which means something. He made a sign to us to sit down. 2. something such as a drawing or a notice which advertises something. The shop
oads. She sat to one side of the fireplace. 3. one of two parts separated by something. She jumped over the fence to get to the other side. 4. In the UK, cars drive on the left-hand side of the road. 5. a sports team. The local side was beaten 2–0. 6. the part of the body between the top of the legs and the shoulder. I can’t sleep when I’m lying on my right side. The policemen stood by the prisoner’s side. They all stood side by side.

sidewalk /ˈsaɪdweɪk/ noun US a pavement. A girl was walking slowly along the sidewalk. We sat at a sidewalk café.

sideways /ˈsaɪdweɪz/ adverb to the side or from the side. 1. Crabs walk sideways. 2. Take a step sideways and you will be able to see the castle. 3. If you look at the post sideways you’ll see how bent it is.

shy /ʃaɪ/ adjective nervous and afraid to speak or do something. He’s so shy he sat in the back row and didn’t speak to anyone.

side /saɪd/ noun 1. one of the four parts which with the top and bottom make a solid object such as a box. Stand the box upright – don’t turn it onto its side. 2. one of the two parts which with the front and back make a building. The garage is attached to the side of the house. 3. one of the surfaces of a flat object. Please write on both sides of the paper. 4. one of two or more parts or edges of something. Our office is on the opposite side of the street to the bank. London’s Heathrow Airport is on the west side of the city. The hitch-hikers were standing by the side of the road. 5. She sat to one side of the fireplace. 6. one of two parts separated by something. She jumped over the fence to get to the other side. 7. In the UK, cars drive on the left-hand side of the road. 8. a sports team. The local side was beaten 2–0. 9. the part of the body between the top of the legs and the shoulder. 10. I can’t sleep when I’m lying on my right side. The policemen stood by the prisoner’s side. They all stood side by side.

sight /saɪt/ noun 1. the sense that is the ability to see. My grandfather’s sight isn’t very good any more. 2. the fact of being able to see something. He can’t stand the sight of blood. 3. something, especially something famous, which is interesting to see. They went off on foot to see the sights of the town. The guidebook lists the main tourist sights in Beijing. (NOTE: Do not confuse with site.)

sign /saɪn/ noun 1. a movement of the hand which means something. He made a sign to us to sit down. 2. something such as a drawing or a notice which advertises something. The shop
signal /ˈsɪɡnəl/ noun 1. a sign or movement which tells someone to do something. 2. a piece of equipment used to tell someone to do something. The signal was at red so the train had to stop. 3. verb to make signs to tell someone to do something. She signalled to me that we were running out of time.

signature /ˈsɪɡnətʃər/ noun a name written in a special way by someone to show that a document has been officially accepted. Her signature doesn’t look like her name at all. The shopkeeper looked very closely at her signature and compared it with the one on the credit card.

significant /ˈsɪɡnɪfɪkənt/ adjective important or noticeable. It is highly significant that everyone else was asked to the meeting, but not the finance director. There has been a significant improvement in his condition.

silence /ˈsaɪləns/ noun a situation which is quiet, without any noise. I love the silence of the countryside at night. The crowd of tourists waited in silence. The mayor held up his hand and asked for silence. There was a sudden silence as she came in.

sign /ˈsɪɡn/ verb 1. to write your name in a special way on a document to show that you have written it or that you have approved it. Sign on the dotted line, please. The letter is signed by the managing director. A cheque is not valid if it has not been signed.

signalling /ˈsɪɡnəlɪŋ/ noun. The US spelling is signaling – signalled.

silky /ˈsɪlki/ adjective 1. smooth like silk. She wore silver sandals to match her handbag. 2. stupid in an annoying way. Don’t be silly – you can’t go to the party dressed like that! The silliest. Of all the silly newspaper articles that must be the silliest. (NOTE: sillier – silliest)

silver /ˈsɪlvər/ noun a precious white metal often used for making jewellery. Gold is worth more than silver. How much is an ounce of silver worth? A precious white metal of a shiny white colour, like silver. The car has been resprayed with silver paint. She wore silver sandals to match her handbag.

similar /ˈsɪmələr/ adjective very much like someone or something but not exactly the same. The two cars are very similar in appearance. Our situation is rather similar to yours. (NOTE: the plural is similarities.)

similarity /ˌsɪməˈlɛrɪti/ noun being similar.

simply /ˈsɪmpli/ adverb 1. in a simple way. He described very simply how the accident had happened. She always dresses very simply. 2. only. He did it simply to annoy everyone. She gave a new look to the room simply by painting one wall red.
ful. ○ It’s simply terrible – what shall we do?

since /sɪns/ preposition during the period after ○ She’s been here since Monday. ○ We’ve been working non-stop since four o’clock – can’t we have a rest? ■ conjunction 1. during the period after ○ He has had trouble borrowing money ever since he was rude to the bank manager. ○ Since we got to the hotel, it has rained every day. 2. because ○ Since it’s ill, you can’t ask him to help you. ○ Since it’s such a fine day, let’s go for a walk. ■ adverb during the period until now ○ She phoned on Sunday and we haven’t heard from her since. ○ He left England in 1990 and has lived abroad ever since.

sincere /ˈsɪnsər/ adjective very honest and real, not false or pretended

sincerely /ˈsɪnsərəli/ adverb honestly or really

sing /sɪŋ/ verb to make music with your voice ○ She was singing as she worked. ○ Please sing another song. ○ He always sings in the bath. ○ She sang a funny song about elephants. ○ The birds were singing in the garden. (NOTE: sings – singing – sang /sæŋ/ – sung /sʌŋ/) 

singer /ˈsɪŋər/ noun a person who sings

single /ˈsɪŋɡəl/ adjective 1. one alone ○ He handed her a single sheet of paper. ○ There wasn’t a single person I knew at the party. ○ The single most important fact about him is that he has no money. 2. for one person only ○ Have you got a single room for two nights, please? ○ We prefer two single beds to a double bed. 3. not married ○ She’s twenty-nine and still single. ○ Are there any single men on the course?

singular /ˈsɪŋɡjʊələr/ adjective showing that there is only one thing or person ○ ‘She’ is a singular pronoun.

sink /sɪŋk/ noun a fixed container for water in which you wash things such as dishes in a kitchen ○ The sink was piled high with dirty dishes. ○ He was washing his hands at the kitchen sink. ■ verb 1. to go down to the bottom of something such as water or mud ○ The ferry sank in 30m of water. ○ The paper boat floated for a few minutes, then sank. ○ You should tie a piece of lead to your fishing line to make it sink. 2. to fall suddenly ○ She was so upset that she just sank into an armchair and closed her eyes. ○ My heart sank when I heard the news. (NOTE: sinks – sinking – sank /sæŋk/ – sunk /sʌŋk/)

sip /sɪp/ noun the act of drinking a small amount ○ She took a sip of water, and went on with her speech. ■ verb to drink something taking only a small amount at a time ○ The girl was sipping her drink quietly. (NOTE: sips – sipping – sipped)

sir /sɜːr/ noun 1. a polite way of speaking to a man, e.g. a man who is a customer in a shop ○ Would you like a drink with your lunch, sir? ○ Please come this way, sir. 2. ○ Dear Sir a polite way of beginning a letter to a man you do not know 3. the title given to a baronet or knight

siren /ˈsɪrən/ noun a piece of equipment which makes a loud warning signal

sister /ˈsɪstər/ noun 1. a girl or woman who has the same father and mother as someone else ○ His three sisters all look alike. ○ My younger sister Louise works in a bank. ○ Do you have any sisters? 2. a senior female nurse in charge of a ward ○ The sister told me my son was getting better. (NOTE: The male equivalent is charge nurse.)

sit /sɪt/ verb 1. to be resting with your bottom on something ○ Mother was sitting in bed eating her breakfast. 2. (of a bird) to rest on something ○ The robin always comes and sits on the fence when I’m digging. (NOTE: sits – sitting – sat /sæt/)

sit down phrasal verb to sit on a seat

sit up phrasal verb 1. to sit with your back straight ○ Sit up straight! 2. to move from a lying to a sitting position ○ He’s too weak to sit up. ○ He sat up in bed to eat his breakfast. 3. to delay going to bed or to go to bed later than usual ○ We sat up playing cards until 2 a.m.

site /sɪt/ noun 1. a place where something is or will be ○ This is the site for the new factory. 2. a place where some-
sitting room /ˈsɪtɪŋ ˈrʊm/ noun a comfortable room in a house for sitting in

situation /ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. the position which someone or something is in because of things which have happened ○ What's your opinion of the company's present situation? ○ I wonder how she got herself into this situation? 2. a place where something is ○ The hotel is in a very pleasant situation by the sea.

six /sɪks/ noun the number 6 ○ He's six (years old). ○ We're having some people round for drinks at six (o'clock). ○ There are only six chocolates left in the box – who's eaten the rest?

sixteen /ˈsɪksˈtiːn/ noun the number 16 ○ He'll be sixteen next month. ○ The train leaves at seventeen sixteen (17.16).

sixteenth /ˈsɪksɪntiθ/ adjective number 16 in a series ○ She came sixteenth in the race. ○ Her sixteenth birthday is on Tuesday. ○ noun the thing that is number 16 in a series ○ Today is July the sixteenth or the sixteenth of July (July 16th).

sixth /ˈsɪksθ/ adjective number 6 in a series ○ His office is on the sixth floor. ○ What is the sixth letter of the alphabet? ○ Tomorrow is her sixth birthday. ○ noun 1. the thing that is number 6 in a series ○ Today is September the sixth or the sixth of September (September 6th), 2. one part of six equal parts ○ Ten minutes is a sixth of an hour.

sixtieth /ˈsɪksˈtiːəθ/ adjective number sixty in a series ○ his sixtieth birthday ○ noun the thing that is number sixty in a series

sixty /ˈsɪksˈtiː/ noun the number 60 ○ She's sixty (years old). ○ Over sixty players took part in the competition.

size /sʌz/ noun the measurements of something, or how big something is ○ Their garage is about the same size as our house. ○ The school has an Olympic

situation 290 skill

size swimming pool. ○ He takes size ten in shoes. ○ What size collars do you take? ○ The size of the staff has doubled in the last two years.

sizzle /ˈsɪzl/ verb to make a sound like food cooking in oil or fat

skate /sket/ noun a boot with a blade attached to the bottom which you wear for sliding over ice ○ a pair of skates ○ verb to move wearing skates ○ She skated across the frozen lake. (NOTE: skates – skating – skated)

skateboard /ˈsketbɔːd/ noun a board with two wheels underneath, which you stand on to move about

skeleton /ˈskelɪtʃ(ə)n/ noun all the bones which make up a body ○ They found the skeleton of a rabbit in the garden shed. ○ He demonstrated joints using the skeleton in the biology lab.

skeptical /ˈskeptɪk(ə)l/ adjective US spelling of sceptical

sketch /ˈsketʃ/ noun a rough quick drawing ○ He made a sketch of the church. ○ verb to make a rough quick drawing of something ○ She was sketching the old church. ○ He sketched out his plan on the back of an envelope.

sketchbook /ˈsketʃbʊk/ noun a book of drawing paper for sketching

ski /ski/ noun one of two long flat objects which are attached to your boots for sliding over snow ○ We always hire skis when we get to the ski resort. ○ Someone stole my new pair of skis. ○ verb to travel on skis ○ The mountain rescue team had to ski to the site of the avalanche. ○ We skied down to the bottom of the slope without falling. ○ She broke her arm skiing. (NOTE: skis – skiing – skied)

skiing /ˈskɪɪŋ/ noun the sport of sliding on skis

skilful /ˈskɪlfʊl/ adjective showing a lot of skill

skilfully /ˈskɪlfʊli/ adverb in a skilful way ○ It was difficult but he did it very skilfully.

skill /ski/ noun the ability to do something well as a result of training or experience ○ Portrait painting needs a lot of
skilled /skild/ adjective 1. able to do something well, using a particular skill ○ She’s a skilled therapist. ○ We need skilled programmers. 2. needing a particular skill ○ nursing and other skilled professions

skilful /skɪl(ə)l/ adjective US spelling of skillful

skim /skɪm/ verb 1. to remove things floating on a liquid ○ Skim the soup to remove the fat on the surface. 2. to move quickly over the surface of something ○ Flies skinned across the surface of the lake. (NOTE: skims – skimming – skimmed)

skin /skɪn/ noun 1. the outer surface of the body ○ The baby’s skin is very smooth. 2. the outer surface of a fruit or vegetable ○ This orange has a very thick skin. ○ You can cook these new potatoes with their skins on.

skinny /ˈskɪni/ adjective too thin to be attractive ○ A tall skinny guy walked in. ○ She has very skinny legs. (NOTE: skinner – skinniest)

skip /skɪp/ verb 1. to run along partly hopping and partly jumping ○ The children skipped happily down the lane. 2. to jump over a rope which you turn over your head ○ The boys played football and the girls were skipping. 3. to miss part of something (informal) ○ She skipped the middle chapters and went on to read the end of the story. ○ I’m not hungry. I’ll skip the pudding. (NOTE: skips – skipping – skipped)

skirt /skɜːt/ noun a piece of clothing worn by women over the lower part of the body from the waist down ○ She started wearing jeans to work, but was told to wear a skirt.

skull /skʌl/ noun the bones which are joined together to form the head

sky /skai/ noun a space above the earth which is blue during the day and where the moon and stars appear at night ○ What makes the sky blue? ○ It’s going to be a beautiful day – there’s not a cloud in the sky. ○ The wind carried the glider high up into the sky.

skyscraper /ˈskaɪskrəpər/ noun a very tall building

slab /slæb/ noun a flat square or rectangular block of stone or concrete

slack /slæk/ adjective 1. not pulled tight or not fitting tightly ○ The wind had dropped and the sails were slack. ○ The ropes are slack – pull on them to make them tight. 2. not busy ○ Business is slack at the end of the week. ○ January is always a slack period for us.

slam /slæm/ verb 1. to bang a door shut ○ When he saw me, he slammed the door in my face. 2. to shut with a bang ○ The door slammed and I was locked out. 3. to move, or to hit something, with great force ○ The car slammed into a tree. ○ He slammed his fist on the desk. (NOTE: slams – slamming – slammed)

slang /slæŋ/ noun popular words or phrases used by certain groups of people, but which are not used in formal situations ○ Don’t use slang in your essay. ○ Slang expressions are sometimes difficult to understand.

slant /slænt/ noun a slope ○ The garden is on a slant, which makes cutting the lawn difficult. ▬ verb to slope ○ The path slants down the side of the hill. ○ The picture seems to be slanting to the right.

slap /slæp/ noun a blow given with your hand flat ○ She gave him a slap in the face. ▬ verb 1. to hit someone or something with your hand flat ○ She slapped his face. 2. to hit someone or something gently with your open hand as a sign of friendship ○ They all slapped him on the back to congratulate him. (NOTE: slaps – slapping – slapped)

slash /slæʃ/ verb to make a long cut in something with a knife, often violently ○ He slashed the painting with a kitchen knife.

slate /ˈseɪtl/ noun a thin piece of this stone used to cover a roof ○ The slates were already piled up on the roof ready for fixing.

slaughter /ˈslʌtə/ noun 1. the killing of many people ○ the terrible slaughter of innocent people in the riots 2. the killing
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>sleek</th>
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<th>slope</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sleek /slék/ adjective smooth and shiny ○ the cat’s sleek coat ○ After dinner we walked across the sleek lawns to the river.</td>
<td>slept /slépt/ past tense and past participle of sleep</td>
<td>slip /slip/ verb to rest with your eyes closed in an unconscious state ○ She never sleeps for more than six hours each night. ○ He slept through the whole of the TV show. ○ Don’t make any noise – Daddy’s trying to sleep. (NOTE: sleeps – sleeping – slept /slépt/)</td>
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<td>sleepy /ˈslɛpi/ adjective feeling ready to go to sleep ○ The children had a busy day – they were very sleepy by 8 o’clock. ○ The injection will make you feel sleepy. ○ If you feel sleepy, don’t try to drive the car. ○ Sitting in front of the TV made him sleepier and sleepier. (NOTE: sleepier – sleepiest)</td>
<td>slice /sláis/ noun a thin piece cut off something to eat ○ Can you cut some more slices of bread? ○ Have a slice of chocolate cake. ○ Would you like another slice of chicken? ■ verb to cut something into thin pieces ○ She stood at the table slicing the joint for lunch.</td>
<td>slice /sláid/ noun 1. a slippery metal or plastic structure for children to slide down ○ There are swings and a slide in the local playground. 2. a small piece of film which can be shown on a screen ○ She put the screen up and showed us the slides of her last trip. ○ There will be a slide show in the village hall. ■ verb to move smoothly over a slippery surface ○ The drawer slides in and out easily. ○ The car slid to a stop. ○ The children were sliding on the ice when it broke. (NOTE: slides – sliding – slid /slíd/)</td>
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<tr>
<td>slime /sláim/ noun a slippery substance, which covers surfaces</td>
<td>slim /sláim/ adjective with a body that is thin in an attractive way ○ How do you manage to stay so slim? ○ She looks slimmer in that dress. (NOTE: slimmer – slimmest) ■ verb to eat less food, or eat only special foods, in order to become thin ○ She started slimming before her summer holidays. (NOTE: slims – slimming – slimmed)</td>
<td>slight /sláit/ adjective not very big or noticeable ○ a slight difference ○ She wasn’t the slightest bit nervous.</td>
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<td>slender /ˈslendər/ adjective long and thin, or tall and slim ○ slender fingers ○ a slender flower stem ○ a girl with a slender figure</td>
<td>slender /ˈslendər/ adjective covered with something that is unpleasant and slippery ○ What’s this slimy mess at the bottom of the fridge? (NOTE: slimier – slimmest)</td>
<td>slightly /ˈslɪtli/ adverb to only a small extent ○ He was only slightly hurt in the car crash. ○ The American bank is offering a slightly better interest rate. ○ I only know him slightly.</td>
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<td>sleeve /slív/ noun the part of a piece of clothing which covers your arm ○ The sleeves on this shirt are too long. ○ He was wearing a blue shirt with short sleeves.</td>
<td>slimy /ˈslæmi/ adjective covered with something that is unpleasant and slippery ○ Watch out, the rocks are slippery. ○ What’s this slimy mess at the bottom of the fridge? (NOTE: slimier – slimmest)</td>
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<td>sleep /slép/ noun 1. a period of rest with your eyes closed ○ She put the screen up and showed us the slides of her last trip. ○ There will be a slide show in the village hall. 2. to kill animals for their meat ○ of animals ○ These lambs will be ready for slaughter in a week or so. ■ verb 1. to kill many people or animals at the same time ○ Thousands of civilians were slaughtered by the advancing army. 2. to kill animals for their meat</td>
<td>sleepy /ˈslɛpi/ adjective feeling ready to go to sleep ○ The children had a busy day – they were very sleepy by 8 o’clock. ○ The injection will make you feel sleepy. ○ If you feel sleepy, don’t try to drive the car. ○ Sitting in front of the TV made him sleepier and sleepier. (NOTE: sleepier – sleepiest)</td>
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<td>slope /sláop/ noun a surface or piece of ground that has one end higher than the other ○ There are swings and a slide in the local playground. 2. a small piece of film which can be shown on a screen ○ She put the screen up and showed us the slides of her last trip. ○ There will be a slide show in the village hall. ■ verb to move smoothly over a slippery surface ○ The drawer slides in and out easily. ○ The car slid to a stop. ○ The children were sliding on the ice when it broke. (NOTE: slides – sliding – slid /slíd/)</td>
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</table>
slot /slot/ noun a long thin hole. A coin has got stuck in the slot of the parking meter. Put the system disk into the slot on the front of your computer.

slow /sləʊ/ adjective 1. needing a long time to do something. The van had to slow down as it came to the traffic lights. Please slow down, I can’t keep up with you. 2. to make something go more slowly. The snow slowed the traffic down on the motorway.

slowly /ˈsloʊli/ adverb at a slow speed. Luckily, the car was going very slowly when it hit the fence. The group walked slowly round the exhibition. Speak more slowly so that everyone can understand.

sly /slai/ adjective good at doing secret or slightly dishonest things.

smack /smæk/ verb to hit someone or something with your hand flat. She smacked the little girl for being rude. 2. an act of hitting someone, especially a child, with your hand flat. If you pull the cat’s tail you’ll get a smack.

small /smɔːl/ adjective not large in size or amount. Small cars are more economic than large ones. The house is too big for us, so we’re selling it and buying a smaller one. She only paid a small amount for that clock. The guidebook isn’t small enough to carry in your pocket. These trousers are already too small for him.

smart /smɑːt/ adjective 1. having a neat appearance. A smart young man asked me if he could use my mobile phone. 2. intelligent. It was smart of her to note the car’s number plate.

smoke /smɔʊk/ noun a white, grey or black substance produced by something that is burning. The restaurant was full of cigarette smoke. Clouds of smoke.
smooth
were pouring out of the upstairs windows. ○ Two people died from inhaling toxic smoke. ○ Smoke detectors are fitted in all the rooms. ■ verb 1. to produce smoke ○ Two days after the fire, the ruins of the factory were still smoking. 2. to breathe in smoke from something such as a cigarette ○ Everyone was smoking even though the signs said ‘no smoking’. ○ She doesn’t smoke much. ○ You shouldn’t smoke if you want to play football. (NOTE: smokes – smoking – smoked)
smooth /smuːð/ adjective 1. with no bumps or rough parts ○ the smooth surface of a polished table ○ The baby’s skin is very smooth. ○ Velvet has a smooth side and a rough side. 2. with no sudden unpleasant movements ○ Dirt in the fuel tank can prevent the smooth running of the engine. ○ We had a very smooth ride.
smoothly /’smuːðli/ adverb in a smooth way
smoothness /’smuːðnəs/ noun the state of being smooth ○ The fabric has all the smoothness of a baby’s skin. ○ The smoothness of the ride makes up for the high fare.
smother /’smʌðə/ verb 1. to kill someone by stopping them from breathing ○ They took the kittens and smothered them. ○ Never put a pillow over someone’s face – you may smother them! 2. to cover something completely ○ a chocolate cake simply smothered in cream ○ The firemen put out the fire by smothering it with foam.
smudge /’smʌdʒ/ noun a dirty mark ○ There is a smudge on the top corner of the photograph. ○ He had a black smudge on his cheek. ■ verb to make a dirty mark, e.g. by rubbing ink which is not dry ○ Don’t touch the print with your wet hands, or you’ll smudge it.
smug /’smʌɡ/ adjective pleased about something, especially your own achievements, in a way that is annoying (NOTE: smugger – smuggest)
smuggle /’smʌɡɡ(ə)l/ verb 1. to take goods into a country secretly and illegally ○ They tried to smuggle cigarettes into the country. ○ We had to smuggle the spare parts over the border. 2. to take something into or out of a place secretly and dishonestly ○ The knives were smuggled into the prison by a someone visiting a prisoner. ○ We’ll never know how they smuggled the letter out.

snack /snæk/ noun a light meal, or a small amount of food eaten between meals ○ We didn’t have time to stop for a proper lunch, so we just had a snack on the motorway.
snag /snæg/ noun a little problem which prevents you from doing something ○ We’ve run into a snag: there are no flights to the island on Sundays. ○ The only snag is that he’s not a very good driver.
snail /’snɛɪl/ noun a small animal which moves slowly along the ground, which has a soft body and a spiral-shaped shell on its back
snake /’snæk/ noun a long thin animal which has no legs and moves along the ground by wriggling ○ Is this snake safe to handle?
snap /snæp/ noun a photograph taken quickly (informal) ○ She showed me an old black-and-white snap of the house. ○ He took a lot of snaps of his children. ■ adjective sudden ○ They carried out a snap check or a snap inspection of the passengers’ luggage. ○ The government called a snap election. ■ verb 1. to break sharply with a dry noise ○ He snapped a branch off the bush. 2. to break and make a loud high noise ○ The handle snapped off. (NOTE: snaps – snapping – snapped)
snarl /’snɔːl/ verb to growl angrily ○ The leopard snarled as he approached its cage. ○ ‘Take your money, and get out!’ he snarled. ■ noun an angry growl ○ As she opened the door of the cage she heard a snarl.
snatch /’snætʃ/ verb to grab something suddenly and quickly ○ He came beside her on his bike and snatched her handbag.
sneak /’snæk/ verb to go somewhere quietly without being seen ○ She sneaked
sneer /snər/ noun an unpleasant smile ○ He held the whip in his hand and looked at her with a sneer.  ■ verb to give someone a sarcastic smile or to speak in a contemptuous way ○ He sneered at her attempts to speak French.  ○ You shouldn’t sneer at her clothes – they’re by the best designers and are very expensive.
sneeze /sniz/ noun the uncontrolled action of blowing air suddenly out through your mouth and nose because of an irritation inside your nose ○ Coughs and sneezes spread diseases.  ■ verb to make a sneeze ○ The smell of roses makes me sneeze.
sniff /snɪf/ noun the act of breathing in air through your nose ○ The dog gave a sniff at the plate before licking it.  ○ He gave a little sniff and walked out of the shop.  ■ verb to breathe in air through your nose ○ He sniffed and said ‘I can smell fish and chips’.  ○ The customs inspection is very strict, a dog is taken round to sniff (at) each bag and suitcase.
snooker /ˈsnʊkə/ noun a game for two players played on a table with twenty-two balls of different colours which you hit with a long thin stick
snow /snəʊ/ noun water which falls as light white pieces of ice in cold weather ○ Two metres of snow fell during the night.  ○ The highest mountains are always covered with snow.  ○ Children were out playing in the snow.  ○ We went for a skiing holiday and there was hardly any snow.  ■ verb to fall as snow ○ Look – it’s started to snow!  ○ It snowed all day, and the streets were blocked.  ○ It hardly ever snows here in March.  (NOTE: The verb snow is always used with the subject it.)
snog /snɔɡ/ adjective warm and comfortable (NOTE: snugger – snuggest)
snuggle /ˈsnʌɡ(ə)/ verb to curl your body into a warm comfortable position ○ They snuggled under their blankets.
sniff /snɪf/ verb 1. to put something in a liquid for a time ○ Dry beans should be soaked in cold water for 24 hours.  2. to become very wet, or to make something very wet ○ I forgot my umbrella and got soaked.  ○ The rain soaked the soil.
snowy /ˈsnəʊj/ adjective, adverb very wet ○ Don’t let the dog into the kitchen – he’s soaking or he’s soaking wet.
sneeze /sniz/ noun the uncontrolled action of blowing air suddenly out through your mouth and nose because of an irritation inside your nose ○ Coughs and sneezes spread diseases.  ■ verb to make a sneeze ○ The smell of roses makes me sneeze.

snug /snʌɡ/ adjective warm and comfortable (NOTE: snugger – snuggest)
soccer /'sɒkə/ noun a game played between two teams of eleven players with a round ball which can be kicked or hit with the head, but not carried. (NOTE: The game is called football in most countries, but is generally called soccer in the USA to distinguish it from American football.)
social /'səʊʃ(ə)l/ adjective relating to people as a group, or to human society in general. (NOTE: No plural.)
socially /'səʊʃ(ə)lri/ adverb 1. in a friendly situation, 2. with respect to other people or society, the socially unacceptable behaviour of some football fans. These policies are socially divisive.
society /'səʊʃətɪ/ noun 1. a large group of people, usually all the people living in a country, considered as an organised community, a free and democratic society, a member of society, Society needs to be protected against these criminals. (NOTE: No plural.) 2. a club or association of people who have the same interests. He belongs to the local drama society. (NOTE: The plural is societies.)
sock /sɒk/ noun a piece of clothing worn on your foot inside a shoe or a pair of socks
sofa /'səʊfə/ noun a long comfortable seat with a soft back
so far /'soʊ fɑr/ adverb until now
soft /'sɒft/ adjective 1. which moves easily when pressed, 2. not loud. When she spoke, her voice was so soft that we could hardly hear her. 3. bright. Soft lighting makes a room look warm.
software /'sɒftrə'weə/ noun computer programs which are put into a computer to make it work, as opposed to the computer itself. What word-processing software do you use? Compare hardware (NOTE: No plural.)
soggy /'sɒɡi/ adjective wet and soft to an unpleasant degree. (NOTE: soggiest)
soil /səʊl/ noun the earth in which plants grow. Put some soil in the plant pot and then sow your flower seeds. This soil’s too poor for growing fruit trees. The farm has fields of rich black soil.
solar /'səʊlər/ adjective relating to the sun. (NOTE: The similar word relating to the moon is lunar and to the stars is stellar.)
sold /səʊld/ past tense and past participle of sell
soldier /'səʊldʒər/ noun a member of an army. (NOTE: Here’s a photograph of my father as a soldier. We were just in time to see the soldiers march past. Enemy soldiers blew up the bridge. The children are playing with their toy soldiers.
sole /səʊl/ adjective only; belonging to one person. Their sole aim is to make money. She was the sole survivor from the crash.
solemn /'səʊləm/ adjective 1. serious and formal. The doctor looked very solemn and shook his head. At the most solemn moment of the ceremony someone’s mobile phone rang. 2. should be treated as very serious. He made a solemn promise never to smoke again.
solicitor /'səʊlɪstə/ noun a lawyer who gives advice to members of the public and acts for them in legal matters
solid /'sɒlɪd/ adjective 1. hard and not liquid. A solid lump of fat. She is allowed some solid food. Firm or strong. 2. Is the table solid enough to stand on? His wealth is built on a solid base of property and shares. 3. not hollow. Cricket is played with a solid ball. 4. made only of one material. The box is made of solid silver. (NOTE: No plural.)
stance which is not liquid ○ Many solids melt when heated and become liquids.

**solo** /soʊləʊ/ **noun** a piece of music played or sung by one person alone ○ She played a violin solo. (NOTE: The plural is **solas.**) ■ adjective done by one person alone ○ a piece for solo trumpet ○ She gave a solo performance in the Albert Hall. ○ He crashed on his first solo flight.

**solution** /ˈsəluʃən/ **noun** 1. a way of solving a problem ○ It took us weeks to find a solution. 2. a mixture of a solid substance dissolved in a liquid ○ Bathe your eye in a weak salt solution.

**solve** /sɒlv/ **verb** to find an answer to a problem or question ○ The loan will solve some of his financial problems. ○ He tried to solve the riddle.

**some** /sʌm, ˈsʌm/ **adjective, pronoun** 1. a certain number of ○ Some young drivers drive much too fast. ○ Some books were damaged in the fire. ○ Some days it was so hot that we just stayed by the swimming pool all day. ○ Can you cut some more slices of bread? ○ She bought some oranges and bananas. ○ We’ve just picked some strawberries. 2. a certain amount of ○ Can you buy some bread when you go to town? ○ Can I have some more coffee? ○ Her illness is of some concern to her family. 3. used for referring to a person or thing you cannot identify (followed by a singular noun) ○ Some man just knocked on the door and tried to sell me a magazine. ○ I read it in some book I borrowed from the library. ○ We saw it in some shop or other in Regent Street. 4. relating to a period of time or a distance ○ Don’t wait for me, I may be some time. ○ Their house is some way away from the railway station.

**somebody** /ˈsʌmbdi/ **pronoun** 1. same as **someone** 2. someone who is considered to be important

**some day** /ˈsʌm deɪ/ **adverb** at a time in the future that is not specified ○ Some day I’ll get round to cleaning out the garage.

**somehow** /ˈsʌmhoʊ/ **adverb** by some means that are not yet known ○ Somehow we must get back home by 6 o’clock.

**someone** /ˈsʌmwaɪ/ **pronoun** a person who is not identified or referred to in particular ○ Can someone answer the phone? ○ I know someone who can fix your car. ○ I need someone tall who can reach the top shelf for me. ○ someone else an extra person, or a different person ○ I’ve got four volunteers already, but I still need someone else. ○ If Jo is ill, could someone else help you?

**somersault** /ˈsʌməsɔːlt/ **noun** a movement in which you roll over, head first ○ He did a couple of somersaults on the mat.

**something** /ˈsʌmtʃʊm/ **pronoun** 1. a thing which is not identified or referred to in particular ○ There’s something soft at the bottom of the bag. ○ Something’s gone wrong with the TV. ○ Can I have something to drink, please? ○ There’s something about her that I don’t like. 2. an important thing ○ Come in and sit down, I’ve got something to tell you.

**sometimes** /ˈsʌmtaɪmz/ **adverb** on some occasions but not on others ○ Sometimes the car starts easily, and sometimes it won’t start at all. ○ She sometimes comes to see us when she’s in town on business.

**somewhat** /ˈsʌmdəʊt/ **adverb** to a fairly great degree (formal)

**somewhere** /ˈsʌmweə/ **adverb** in or at a place which is not identified ○ I left my umbrella somewhere when I was in London. ○ Let’s go somewhere else, this pub is full. ○ His parents live somewhere in Germany.

**son** /sʌn/ **noun** a male child ○ They have a large family – two sons and four daughters. ○ Her son has got married at last. ○ Their youngest son is in hospital.

**song** /sɒŋ/ **noun** a set of words which are sung, usually to music ○ She was singing a song in the bath. ○ The group’s latest song has just come out on CD. ○ The soldiers marched along, singing a song.

**soon** /suːn/ **adverb** in a short time from now ○ Don’t worry, we’ll soon be in Ox-

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**Notes:**

- **Solute** is a substance dissolved in a liquid.
- **Solute** is a way of solving a problem.
- **Solution** is a mixture of a solid substance dissolved in a liquid.
- **Solve** is the verb to find an answer to a problem or question.
- **Some** is an adjective used to describe a certain number of things.
- **Somebody** is a pronoun used to refer to a person or thing you cannot identify.
- **Someone** is a pronoun used to refer to a person who is not identified or referred to in particular.
- **Somewhere** is an adverb used to describe a place which is not identified.
- **Song** is a noun used to describe a set of words which are sung, usually to music.
sooner

ford: It will soon be time to go to bed.
○ The fire started soon after 11 o’clock.

sooner /su:na/ adverb earlier ○ Can’t we meet any sooner than that?

soprano /sə’prænəʊ/ adjective relating to a high-pitched woman’s singing voice ○ She sings soprano in the local choir. ■ noun a woman with a high-pitched singing voice ○ The sopranos are too feeble – I can hardly hear them. (NOTE: The plural is sopranos.)

sore /sɔ/ adjective rough and swollen or painful ○ He can’t play tennis because he has a sore elbow.

sorry /ˈsɔrɪ/ adjective feeling unhappy, ashamed or disappointed about something ■ interjection used to excuse yourself ○ Sorry! I didn’t see that table had been reserved. ○ Can I have another mint, please? – sorry, I haven’t any left.

sort /sɔt/ noun a type ○ There were all sorts of people at the meeting. ○ I had an unpleasant sort of day at the office. ○ What sorts of ice cream have you got? ○ Do you like this sort of TV show? ■ verb to arrange things in order or groups ○ The apples are sorted according to size before being packed. ○ The votes are sorted then counted.

sought /sɔt/ past tense and past particle of seek

soul /soʊl/ noun the spirit in a person, which is believed by some people to go on existing after the person dies ○ Do you believe your soul lives on when your body dies? ○ From the depths of his soul he longed to be free. (NOTE: Do not confuse with sole.)

sound /saʊnd/ noun something which you can hear ○ Sounds of music came from the street. ○ I thought I heard the sound of guns. ○ Please can you turn down the sound on the TV when I’m on the phone? ○ She crept out of her bedroom and we didn’t hear a sound. ■ verb 1. to make a noise with something ○ Sound your horn when you come to a corner. ○ They sounded the alarm after two prisoners escaped. 2. to seem to be the case ○ It sounds as if he’s made an unfortunate choice. ○ The book sounds interesting according to what I’ve heard. ■ adverb deeply ○ The children were sound asleep when the police came.

soup /suːp/ noun a liquid food which you eat hot from a bowl at the beginning of a meal, usually made from meat, fish or vegetables ○ We have onion soup or mushroom soup today. ○ Does anyone want soup? ○ A bowl of hot soup is always welcome on a cold day. ○ If you’re hungry, open a tin of soup.

sour /ˈsaʊər/ adjective with a sharp bitter taste ○ If the cooked fruit is too sour, you can add some sugar. ○ Nobody likes sour milk.

source /ˈsɔrəs/ noun a place where something comes from ○ I think the source of the infection is in one of your teeth. ○ The source of the river is in the mountains. ○ You must declare income from all sources to the tax office.

souness /ˈsoʊnəs/ noun the state of being sour

south /sɔːθ/ noun 1. the direction facing towards the sun at midday ○ Look south from the mountain, and you will see the city in the distance. ○ The city is to the south of the river. ○ The wind is blowing from the south. 2. the part of a country to the south of the rest ○ The south of the country is warmer than the north. ○ She went to live in the south of England. ■ adjective relating to the south ○ The south coast is popular for holidaymakers. ○ Cross to the south side of the river. ■ adverb towards the south ○ Many birds fly south for the winter. ○ The river flows south into the Mediterranean.

southern /ˈsoʊθən/ adjective of the south ○ The southern part of the country is warmer than the north.

souvenir /ˌsəʊˈvɛrnɪ/ noun a thing bought to remind you of the place where you bought it

sow /sɔʊ/ verb to put seeds into soil so that they become plants ○ Peas and beans should be sown in April. ○ Sow the seed thinly in fine soil. (NOTE: Do not confuse with sew. Note also: sows – sowing – sowed – sown /sɔʊn/)
### space /ˈspɛs/ noun 1. an empty place between other things ○ There’s a space to park your car over there. ○ Write your name and reference number in the space at the top of the paper. 2. an area which is available for something ○ His desk takes up too much space. 3. also outer space the area beyond the earth’s atmosphere ○ exploring outer space ○ space vehicles

### spade /ˈsped/ noun 1. a tool with a wide square blade at the end of a long handle, used for digging or moving something such as soil or sand 2. a similar small plastic tool, used by children ○ The children took their buckets and spades to the beach.

### spaghetti /ˈspægətʃi/ noun long thin strips of pasta, cooked and eaten with a sauce

### span /ˈspæn/ noun the width of wings or of an arch ○ Each section of the bridge has a span of fifty feet. ■ verb to stretch across space or time ○ Her career spanned thirty years. ○ A stone bridge spans the river. (NOTE: spans — spanning — spanned)

### spare /ˈspɛər/ adjective available but not being used ○ I always take a spare pair of shoes when I travel. ■ plural noun spares spare parts or pieces used to mend broken parts of a car or other machine ○ We can’t get spares for that make of washing machine. ○ It’s difficult to get spares for the car because they don’t make this model any more. ■ verb to give something or to do without something ○ Can you spare your assistant to help me for a day? ○ Can you spare about five minutes to talk about the problem? ○ If you have a moment to spare, can you clean the car?

### spark /ˈspɑrk/ noun a little flash of fire or of light ○ Sparks flew as the train went over the junction. ■ verb 1. to send out sparks or to make electric sparks 2. to make something start ○ The proposed closure of the station sparked anger amongst travellers. ○ The shooting of the teenager sparked off a riot.

### spark off phrasal verb same as spark verb 2

### specialist /ˈspɛʃəlist/ noun 1. a person who knows a lot about something ○ You should go to a tax specialist for advice. 2. a doctor who specialises in a certain domain
species /spəˈspɪəri/ noun a group of living things such as animals or plants which can breed with each other. Several species of butterfly are likely to become extinct.

specific /spaˈsɪfɪk/ adjective relating to something in particular. Can you be more specific about what you’re trying to achieve? I gave specific instructions that I was not to be disturbed. Is the money intended for a specific purpose?

specifically /spaˈsɪfɪkli/ adverb particularly. I specifically said I didn’t want a blue door.

specimen /ˈspɛsmən/ noun an example of something. The bank asked for a specimen signature for their records.

spectator /ˈspektətər/ noun a person who watches an event like a football match or a horse show.

speech /spɪtʃ/ noun 1. a formal talk given to an audience. She made some notes before giving her speech. He wound up his speech with a story about his father. Who will be making the speech at the price giving? 2. the ability to say words, or the act of saying words. His speech has been affected by brain damage. Some of these expressions are only used in speech, not in writing.

speed /spɛd/ noun the rate at which something moves or is done. The coach was travelling at a high speed when it crashed.

spelling /ˈspelɪŋ/ noun the correct way in which words are spelt.

spelt /spelt/ past tense and past participle of spell.

spend /spend/ verb 1. to pay money. I went shopping and spent a fortune.

Why do we spend so much money on food? 2. to use time doing something. He wants to spend more time with his family.

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spine

spun a web between the two posts. (NOTE: spines - spinning - spun)

noun the turning movement of a ball as it moves ○ He put so much spin on the ball that it bounced sideways. ○ He jammed on the brakes and the car went into a spin.

spin out phrasal verb to make something last as long as possible

spine /ˈspɪn/ noun 1. a series of bones joined together from your skull down the middle of your back ○ He injured his spine playing rugby. (NOTE: The bones in the spine are the vertebrae.) 2. a sharp part like a pin, on a plant, animal or fish ○ Did you know that lemon trees had spines? 3. the back edge of a book, which usually has the title printed on it ○ The title and the author’s name are printed on the front of the book and also on the spine.

spiral /ˈspɪrəl/ noun a shape which is twisted round and round like a spring ○ He drew a spiral on the sheet of paper.

adj. which twists round and round ○ A spiral staircase leads to the top of the tower.

spirit /ˈspɜrt/ noun 1. the mental attitude which controls how someone behaves generally ○ She has a great spirit of fun. ○ He had an independent spirit. 2. feelings which are typical of a particular occasion ○ The part of a person that is said to still exist after death 4. alcohol (NOTE: usually plural)

spiritual /ˈspɜrəlju/ adjective relating to the spirit or the soul ○ The church’s main task is to give spiritual advice to its members.

spite /spɪt/ noun 1. bad feeling ○ They sprayed his car with white paint out of spite. 2. in spite of although something happened or was done ○ In spite of all his meetings, he still found time to ring his wife. ○ We all enjoyed ourselves, in spite of the awful weather. ○ verb to annoy someone on purpose ○ He did it to spite his sister.

spiteful /ˈspɪtfl/ adjective full of a nasty feelings against someone

splash /ˈsplaps/ noun a sound made when something falls into a liquid or when a liquid hits something hard ○ She fell into the pool with a loud splash. ○ Listen to the splash of the waves against the rocks. ○ verb 1. (of liquid) to make a noise when something is dropped into it or when it hits something ○ I missed the ball and it splashed into the pool. ○ The rain splashed against the windows. 2. to make someone wet by sending liquid on to him or her ○ The car drove past through a puddle and splashed my trousers. 3. to move through water, making a noise ○ He splashed his way through the shallow water to the rocks. ○ The little children were splashing about in the paddling pool.

splendid /ˈsplendɪd/ adjective extremely good or impressive

split /splt/ verb 1. to divide something into parts ○ He split the log into small pieces with an axe. 2. to divide or come apart ○ My trousers were too tight – they split when I bent down. ○ After they lost the election, the party split into various factions. (NOTE: splits – splitting – split)

spoil /spɔl/ verb 1. to change something which was good so that it is no longer good ○ We had such bad weather that our camping holiday was spoiled. ○ Half the contents of the warehouse were spoiled by floodwater. 2. to be too kind to someone, especially a child, so that he or she sometimes becomes badly behaved ○ You’ll spoil that child if you always give in to him. ○ Grandparents are allowed to spoil their grandchildren a little. (NOTE: spoils – spoiling – spoiled)

spoke /spk/ past tense of speak

spoken /spkən/ past participle of speak

sponge /ˈspændʒ/ noun 1. a soft material full of small holes used to make things like cushions ○ The sofa has sponge cushions. 2. a sea animal with a skeleton which is full of holes ○ Diving down into the Red Sea you could see sponges on the sea floor. ○ verb to wipe clean with a sponge ○ He sponged the kitchen table.

spoon /ˈspʊn/ noun an object used for eating liquids and soft food, or for stirring food which is being cooked, with a
sport /spɔrt/ noun 1. a game or games involving physical activity and competition. 2. the world of sport is mourning the death of the racing driver. 3. The only sport I play is tennis. 4. She doesn’t play any sport at all.

spot /spɔt/ noun 1. a coloured mark, usually round. He wore a blue tie with white spots. 2. a particular place. This is the exact spot where the queen died. 3. a small round mark or pimple on the skin. She suddenly came out in spots after eating fish. 4. verb to notice something or someone. The teacher didn’t spot the mistake. 5. We spotted him in the crowd. (NOTE: spots – spotting – spotted)

spotless /spɔtless/ adjective completely clean, with no dirty marks at all.

spout /spɔut/ noun a tube on a container which is shaped for pouring liquid out of the container. You fill the kettle through the spout. 2. Cut here and pull out to form a spout.

sprain /spren/ verb to damage a joint of the body by twisting it suddenly and violently. He sprained his ankle jumping over the fence. 2. noun a condition where a joint is injured because of a sudden violent movement. He is walking with a stick because of an ankle sprain.

sprang /sprɔŋ/ past tense of spring

sprawl /spraul/ verb to lie with your arms and legs spread out. He sprawled in his armchair and turned on the TV. 2. The boy on the bike hit her and sent her sprawling.

spray /spre/ noun a mass of tiny drops of liquid. The waves crushed against the sea wall sending spray over the road. She uses a nasal spray to clear her cataract. 2. verb to send out liquid in fine drops. He sprayed water all over the garden with the hose. They sprayed the room with disinfectant.

sprinkle /sprəlk/ verb to put small amounts of a liquid or powder over a surface by shaking.

spread /spred/ verb 1. to arrange something over a wide area. 2. The fire started in the top floor and soon spread to the roof. 3. The flu epidemic spread rapidly. 4. to cover a surface with a layer of something. She spread a white cloth over the table. 5. He was spreading butter on a piece of bread. (NOTE: spreads – spreading – spread) 2. noun 1. the action of moving over a wide area. Doctors are trying to check the spread of the disease. 2. a soft food consisting of meat, fish or cheese, which you can spread on something such as bread. 3. As snacks, they offered us water biscuits with cheese spread.

spring /spriŋ/ noun 1. the season of the year between winter and summer. 2. In spring all the trees start to grow new leaves. 3. We always go to Greece in the spring. 4. They started work last spring or in the spring of last year and they still haven’t finished. 5. a wire which is twisted round and round and which goes back to its original shape after you have pulled it or pushed it. The mattress is so old the springs have burst through the cover. 6. There’s a spring to keep the door shut. 7. a place where a stream of water rushes out of the ground. The town of Bath was built in Roman times around hot springs. 8. verb to move suddenly. Everyone sprang to life when the officer shouted. 9. The door sprang open without anyone touching it. (NOTE: springs – springing – sprung)

sprinkle /spŋkl/ verb to put small amounts of a liquid or powder over a surface by shaking.

spin /spin/ verb to run very fast over a short distance. I had to sprint to catch the bus. 2. She sprinted down the track.

sprout /spɔut/ noun 1. a new shoot of a plant. 2. The bush had begun to sprout fresh green leaves.

spun /spʌn/ past participle of spin
spurt /spɔrt/ verb 1. to spurt out to come out in a strong jet ○ Oil spurted out of the burst pipe. 2. to run fast suddenly ○ He spurted past two runners and came in first.  ■ noun a strong flow of liquid ○ They tried to block the spurt of water coming out of the pipe.

spy /spiə/ noun a person who is paid to try to find out secret information about the enemy or a rival group ○ He was executed as a Russian spy. (NOTE: The plural is spies.)  ■ verb to work as a spy (NOTE: spying – spied)  □ to spy on someone to watch someone in secret, to find out what they are planning to do ○ We discovered that our neighbours had been spying on us.

squalid /ˈskwelɪd/ adjective a squalid room or building is dirty and unpleasant ○ The prisoners are kept in squalid conditions.

square /skweə/ noun 1. a shape with four equal sides and four right-angled corners ○ The board on which you play chess is made up of black and white squares. ○ Graph paper is covered with small squares. 2. an open space in a town, with big buildings all round ○ The hotel is in the main square of the town, opposite the town hall. ○ Red Square is in the middle of Moscow. 3. a number that is the result of multiplying another number by itself ○ 9 is the square of 3.  ■ adjective 1. shaped like a square, with four equal sides and four right-angled corners ○ You can’t fit six people round a small square table. ○ An A4 piece of paper isn’t square. 2. multiplied by itself

squash /skwɒʃ/ verb to squash something ○ Hundreds of passengers were squashed into the train. ○ He sat on my hat and squashed it flat.  ■ noun a fast game for two players played in an enclosed court, with a small, squashy rubber ball and light, long-handled rackets ○ He plays squash to unwind after a day at the office. ○ Let’s play a game of squash.

squirrel /ˈskwɪrəl/ noun a small red or grey wild animal with a large tail which lives in trees and eats nuts ○ The squirrel sat up on a branch nibbling a nut. ○ Squirrels hoard nuts for the winter.

squirter /ˈskwiːtə/ verb to send out a thin powerful flow of liquid ○ Don’t squirt so much washing-up liquid into the bowl. ○ She squeezed the tube hard and masses of toothpaste squirted out.

St abbr 1. street 2. saint

stab /stæb/ verb to push a sharp knife with force into someone or something ○ He was stabbed in the chest. (NOTE: stabs – stabbing – stabbed)  ■ noun a deep wound made by the point of a knife ○ He died of stab wounds. ○ to have a stab at something to try to do something ○ I’m keen to have a stab at driving the tractor.
stable /ˈsterəbl/ adjective which does not change ○ The hospital said his condition was stable.  ■ noun a building for keeping a horse ○ My horse is not in his stable, who’s riding him?

stack /stæk/ noun a pile or heap of things one on top of the other ○ a stack of books and papers  ■ verb to pile things on top of each other ○ The skis are stacked outside the chalet. ○ She stacked up the dirty plates. ○ The warehouse is stacked with boxes.

stadium /ˈsteɪdiəm/ noun a large building where crowds of people watch sport, with seats arranged around a sports field (NOTE: The plural is stadiums or stadia.)

staff /stɔːf/ noun all the people who work in a company, school, college, or other organisation ○ She’s on the school staff. ○ Only staff can use this lift. ○ A quarter of our staff are ill. ○ That firm pays its staff very badly. ○ He joined the staff last Monday. ○ Three members of staff are away sick. (NOTE: staff refers to a group of people and so is often followed by a verb in the plural.)

stage /steɪdʒ/ noun 1. a raised floor, especially where the actors perform in a theatre ○ The pop group came onto the stage and started to sing. 2. one of several points of development ○ the different stages of a production process ○ The first stage in the process is to grind the rock to powder. 3. a section of a long journey ○ Stage one of the tour takes us from Paris to Bordeaux.  ■ verb to put on or arrange a play, a show, a musical or other performance or event ○ The exhibition is being staged in the college library.

stagger /ˈstæɡər/ verb 1. to walk in way that is not steady or controlled, almost falling down ○ She managed to stagger across the road and into the police station. ○ Three men staggered out of the pub. 2. to surprise someone very much ○ I was staggered at the amount they charge for service. 3. to arrange something such as holidays or working hours, so that they do not all begin and end at the same time ○ We have to stagger the lunch hour so that there is always someone on the switchboard.  ■ noun the movement of someone who is staggering ○ He walked with a noticeable stagger.

stain /stɛɪn/ noun a mark which is difficult to remove, e.g. ink or blood ○ It is difficult to remove coffee stains from the tablecloth. ○ There was a round stain on the table where he had put his wine glass.  ■ verb to make a mark of a different colour on something ○ If you eat those berries they will stain your teeth. ○ His shirt was stained with blood.

stair /stɛr/ noun one step in a series of steps, going up or down inside a building ○ He was sitting on the bottom stair.

staircase /ˈsteɪkəs/ noun a set of stairs which go from one floor in a building to another

stake /stɛk/ noun a strong pointed piece of wood or metal, pushed into the ground to mark something, or to hold something up ○ They hammered stakes into the ground to put up a wire fence. ○ The apple trees are attached to stakes.

stale /stɛl/ adjective food which is stale is old and no longer fresh

stalk /stɔːkl/ noun the stem of a plant which holds a leaf, a flower or a fruit ○ Roses with very long stalks are more expensive.  ■ verb to stay near someone and watch him or her all the time, especially in a way that is frightening or upsetting ○ She told the police that a man was stalking her. ○ The hunters stalked the deer for several miles.

stall /stɔːl/ noun a place in a market where one person sells his or her goods ○ He has a flower stall at Waterloo Station. ○ We wandered round the market looking at the stalls.  ■ verb (of a car engine) to stop unintentionally, often when trying to drive off without accelerating ○ If he takes his foot off the accelerator, the engine stalls. ○ The car stalled at the traffic lights and he couldn’t restart it.

stammer /ˈstɛmər/ verb to repeat sounds when speaking, e.g. because of feeling nervous ○ He stammers badly when making speeches. ○ She rushed into the police station and stammered
**stamp** /stɛmp/ noun 1. a little piece of paper with a price printed on it which you stick on a letter to show that you have paid for it to be sent by post □ a first-class stamp □ She forgot to put a stamp on the letter before she posted it. □ He wants to show me his stamp collection. 2. a mark made on something □ The invoice has the stamp 'received with thanks' on it. □ The customs officer looked at the stamps in his passport.

**stand** /stænd/ verb 1. to be upright on your feet and not sitting or lying down □ They were so tired they could hardly keep standing. □ If there are no seats left, we’ll have to stand. □ Don’t just stand there doing nothing – come and help us. 2. to be upright □ Only a few houses were still standing after the earthquake. □ The jar was standing in the middle of the table. 3. to accept something bad that continues □ The office is filthy – I don’t know how you can stand working here. □ She can’t stand all this noise. □ He stopped going to French lessons because he couldn’t stand the teacher. (NOTE: stands – standing – stood /stɔd/) 4. noun something which holds something up □ The pot of flowers fell off its stand.

**stand for** phrasal verb to have a meaning □ What do the letters BBC stand for?

**stand out** phrasal verb to be easily seen □ Their house stands out because it is painted pink. □ Her red hair makes her stand out in a crowd.

**stand up** phrasal verb to get up from sitting □ When the teacher comes into the room all the children should stand up. □ He stood up to offer his seat to the old lady.

**stand up for phrasal verb** to try to defend someone or something in a difficult situation □ He stood up for the rights of children.

**standard** /stændəd/ noun 1. the level of quality something has □ The standard of service in this restaurant is very high. □ This piece of work is not up to your usual standard. 2. an excellent quality which something or someone is expected to achieve □ This product does not meet our standards. □ She has set a standard which it will be difficult to match. 3. a large official flag □ The royal standard flies over Buckingham Palace.

**stank** /stæŋk/ past tense of stink

**staple** /stɛpl/ noun a piece of wire which is pushed through papers and bent over to hold them together □ He used some scissors to take the staples out of the papers. □ To fasten papers together with a staple or with staples □ Don’t staple the cheque to the order form.

**star** /stɑr/ noun 1. a bright object which can be seen in the sky at night like a very distant bright light □ On a clear night you can see thousands of stars. □ The pole star shows the direction of the North Pole. 2. a shape that has several points like a star □ Draw a big star and colour it red. 3. a famous person who is very well known to the public □ football stars □ Who is your favourite film star? □ To appear as a main character in a film or play □ She starred in ‘Gone with the Wind’. □ He has a starring role in the new play. (NOTE: stars – starring – starred)
### stare
- **verb** to look at someone or something for a long time  
- **noun** a long fixed look  
- **verb** 1. to begin to do something  
- **verb** 2. (of a machine) to begin to work  
- **noun** 1. a place where trains stop and passengers get on or off  
- **noun** 2. a large main building for a service  

### start
- **noun** the beginning of something  
- **verb** 1. to begin to do something  
- **verb** 2. to leave on a journey  
- **noun** 1. a place where trains stop and passengers get on or off  
- **noun** 2. a large main building for a service  

### starve
- **verb** not to have enough food  
- **noun** a solid image of a person or animal made from a substance such as stone or metal  

### state
- **noun** 1. the way something or someone is at a specific time  
- **noun** 2. the government of a country  
- **noun** 3. an independent country  
- **noun** 4. one of the parts into which some countries are divided  

### stay
- **verb** 1. not to change  
- **noun** 1. a written document that is spoken or written publicly  
- **noun** 2. a written document from a bank showing how much money is in an account  

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**Example Usage:**

**stare**
- He stared at her for hours.  
- She stared out of the window at the rain.  

**start**
- They started to cry when I'm ready.  
- We'll start off with soup and then have a meat dish.  

**starve**
- Many people starved to death in the desert.  
- He was in a terrible state after the phone call.  

**state**
- She's not in a fit state to receive visitors.  
- He has a low-status job on the Under-ground.  

**stay**
- They stayed two nights in Edinburgh on their tour of Scotland.  
- They left the flat in a terrible state.
Where will you be staying when you’re in New York? O My parents are staying at the Hotel London.

stay up phrasal verb not to go to bed

steadily /’stɛdli/ adverb regularly or continuously

steady /’stedi/ adjective 1. firm and not moving or shaking O You need a steady hand to draw a straight line without a ruler. O He put a piece of paper under the table leg to keep it steady. 2. continuing in a regular way O There is a steady demand for computers. O The car was doing a steady seventy miles an hour. O She hasn’t got a steady boyfriend. (NOTE: steadier – steadiest) ■ verb to keep something firm O He put out his hand to steady the ladder. (NOTE: steadies – steadying – steadied)

steak /’steik/ noun 1. a thick piece of meat, usually beef O He ordered steak and chips. O I’m going to grill these steaks. 2. a thick piece of a big fish O A grilled salmon steak for me, please! (NOTE: Do not confuse with stake.)

steal /’stɛl/ verb 1. to take and keep something that belongs to another person without permission O Someone tried to steal my handbag. O He was arrested for stealing cars. 2. to move quietly O He stole into the cellar and tried to find the safe. (NOTE: Do not confuse with steel. Note also: steals – stealing – stole /’stɔul/ – stolen)

steam /’stem/ noun the substance like clouds which comes off hot or boiling water O Clouds of steam were coming out of the kitchen.

steel /’stɛl/ noun a strong metal made from iron and carbon O Steel knives are best for the kitchen. O The door is made of solid steel.

steep /’sti:p/ adjective 1. which rises or falls quickly O The car climbed the steep hill with some difficulty. O The steps up the church tower are steeper than our stairs at home. 2. very sharply increasing or falling O a steep increase in interest charges O a steep fall in share prices

steer /’stra/ verb to make a vehicle go in a particular direction O She steered the car into the garage.

stem /’stem/ noun the tall thin part of a plant which holds a leaf, a flower or a fruit O Trim the stems before you put the flowers in the vase.

step /’step/ noun 1. a movement of your foot when walking O I wonder when the baby will take his first steps. O Take a step sideways and you will be able to see the castle. 2. a regular movement of feet at the same time as other people O one stair in a set of stairs O There are two steps down into the kitchen. O I counted 75 steps to the top of the tower. O Be careful, there’s a step up into the bathroom. 4. an action which is done or has to be done out of several O The first and most important step is to find out how much money we can spend. ■ verb to move forwards, backwards or sideways on foot O He stepped out in front of a bicycle and was knocked down. O She stepped off the bus into a puddle. O Don’t step back, there’s a child behind you. (NOTE: steps – stepping – stepped) ■ in step moving your feet at the same rate as everybody else O I tried to keep in step with him as we walked along. O The recruits can’t even march in step. O out of step moving your feet at a different rate from everyone else O One of the squad always gets out of step. O to take steps to to act to encourage or prevent something O We should take steps to encourage female applicants. O The museum must take steps to make sure that nothing else is stolen.

stereo /’stɛriəʊ/ noun a machine which plays music or other sound through two different loudspeakers O I bought a new pair of speakers for my stereo. ■ in stereo using two speakers to produce sound

stern /’stɛrn/ adjective serious and strict O The judge addressed some stern words to the boys.

stew /’stu:/ noun a dish of meat and vegetables cooked together for a long time O This lamb stew is a French recipe. ■ verb to cook food for a long time in liquid O Stew the apples until they are completely soft.
stick /stɪk/  noun 1. a thin piece of wood
   ○ He jabbed a pointed stick into the hole.
   ○ I need a strong stick to tie this plant to.
2. a thin branch of a tree 3. anything long and thin ○ carrots cut into sticks
   ■ verb 1. to attach something with glue ○ Can you stick the pieces of the cup together again?
   ○ She stuck the stamp on the letter. ○ They stuck a poster on the door.
2. to be fixed or not to be able to move ○ The car was stuck in the mud.
   ○ The door sticks – you need to push it hard to open it. ○ The cake will stick if you don’t grease the tin.
3. to push something into something ○ He stuck his hand into the hole. ○ She stuck her finger in the jam to taste it.
4. to stay in a place ○ Stick close to your mother and you won’t get lost.
5. to accept something bad that continues ○ I don’t know how she can stick working in that office.
   ○ I’m going, I can’t stick it here any longer. (NOTE: sticks – sticking – stuck /stʌk/) ○ to stick together to stay together ○ If we stick together they should let us into the club.

stitch /stɪʃ/  phrasal verb 1. to push something out 2. to be further forward or further away from something ○ Your wallet is sticking out of your pocket.
   ○ The balcony sticks out over the road.

sticker /ˈstɪkər/  noun 1. a small piece of paper or plastic which you can stick on something to show a price, as a decoration or to advertise something.
   (NOTE: stickier – stickiest)

sticky /ˈstɪki/  adjective 1. covered with something which sticks like glue ○ My fingers are all sticky.
   ○ This stuff is terribly sticky – I can’t get it off my fingers.
2. with glue on one side so that it sticks easily (NOTE: stickier – stickiest)

stiff /stɪf/  adjective 1. which does not move easily ○ The lock is very stiff – I can’t turn the key.
   ○ I’ve got a stiff neck.
   ○ She was feeling stiff all over after running in the race.
2. with hard bristles ○ You need a stiff brush to get the mud off your shoes.

stiffness /ˈstɪfnəs/  noun 1. having muscle pains after doing exercise, or being unable to move easily because of damaged joints ○ Arthritis accompanied by a certain amount of stiffness in the joints.
2. the quality of being stiff ○ The stiffness of the material makes it unsuitable for a dress.

still /stɪl/  adjective not moving ○ Stand still while I take the photo.
   ○ There was no wind, and the surface of the lake was completely still.
   ■ adverb 1. continuing until now or until then ○ I thought he had left, but I see he’s still there.
   ○ They came for lunch and were still sitting at the table at eight o’clock in the evening.
2. in spite of everything ○ It wasn’t sunny for the picnic – still, it didn’t rain.
   ○ He still insisted on going on holiday even though he had broken his leg.

stimulus /ˈstɪmljuːs/  noun an encouragement or incentive that leads to greater activity

sting /stɪŋ/  noun 1. a wound made by an insect or plant ○ Bee stings can be very painful.
   ○ Have you anything for wasp stings?
   ■ verb 1. to wound someone with an insect’s or plant’s sting ○ I’ve been stung by a wasp.
   ○ The plants stung her bare legs.
2. to give a burning feeling ○ The antiseptic may sting a little at first. (NOTE: stings – stinging – stung /stʌŋ/)

stink /stɪŋk/ (informal) noun a very unpleasant smell ○ the stink of cigarette smoke
   ■ verb to make an unpleasant smell ○ The office stinks of gas. (NOTE: stinks – stinking – stank /stʌŋk/)

stir /stɪər/  verb to move a liquid or powder or something which is cooking, to mix it up ○ He was stirring the sugar into his coffee.
   ○ Keep stirring the porridge, or it will stick to the bottom of the pan.
   (NOTE: stirs – stirring – stirred)

stirring /ˈstɪrɪŋ/  adjective making you feel strong emotions, especially pride or enthusiasm

stitch /stɪʃ/  noun 1. a little loop of thread made with a needle in sewing or with knitting needles when knitting ○ She used very small stitches in her embroidery.
   ○ Very fine wool will give you
more stitches than in the pattern. 2. a small loop of thread used by a surgeon to attach the sides of a wound together to help it to heal ○ She had three stitches in her arm. ○ Come back in ten days' time to have the stitches removed. ■ verb to attach something with a needle and thread ○ She stitched the badge to his jacket.

**stock** /stɒk/ noun 1. a supply of something kept to use when needed ○ I keep a good stock of printing paper at home. ○ Our stocks of food are running low. ○ The factory has large stocks of coal. 2. a liquid made from boiling bones in water, used as a base for soups and sauces ○ Fry the onions and pour in some chicken stock. ■ verb to keep goods for sale in a shop or warehouse ○ They don't stock this book. ○ We try to stock the most popular colours.

**stocking** /ˈstrɒŋkɪŋ/ noun a long light piece of women's clothing which covers all of a leg and foot

**stole** /stəʊl/ past tense of steal

**stolen** /ˈstəʊlən/ past participle of steal

**stomach** /ˈstəʊmək/ noun 1. a part of the body shaped like a bag, into which food passes after being swallowed and where it continues to be digested ○ I don't want anything to eat – my stomach's upset. ○ I have a stomach upset. ○ He has had stomach trouble for some time. 2. the front of your body between your chest and your waist ○ He had been kicked in the stomach.

**stone** /ˈstəʊn/ noun 1. a very hard material, found in the earth, used for building ○ All the houses in the town are built in the local grey stone. ○ The stone carvings in the old church date from the 15th century. ○ Stone floors can be very cold. (NOTE: no plural: some stone, a piece of stone, a block of stone) 2. a small piece of stone ○ The children were playing at throwing stones into the pond. ○ The beach isn't good for bathing as it's covered with very sharp stones. 3. a British measure of weight equal to 14 pounds or 6.35 kilograms ○ She's trying to lose weight and so far has lost a stone and a half. ○ He weighs twelve stone ten (i.e. 12 stone 10 pounds). (NOTE: no plural in this sense: He weighs ten stone. In the USA, human body weight is always given only in pounds.)

**stony** /ˈstəʊnɪ/ adjective made of lots of stones ○ They walked carefully across the stony beach.

**stood** /stəʊd/ past tense and past participle of stand

**stool** /stʊl/ noun a small seat with no back ○ When the little girl sat on the pinafores stool her feet didn't touch the floor.

**stoop** /stʊp/ verb to bend forward ○ She stooped and picked something up off the carpet. ○ I found him standing at the table, stooped over a spreadsheet.

**stop** /stɒp/ 1. not to move any more ○ The motorcycle didn't stop at the red lights. ○ This train stops at all stations to London Waterloo. 2. to make something not move any more ○ The policeman stopped the traffic to let the lorry back out of the garage. ○ Stop that boy! – he's stolen my purse. 3. not to do something any more ○ The office clock has stopped at 4.15. ○ At last it stopped raining and we could go out. ○ She spoke for two hours without stopping. ○ We all stopped work and went home. ○ The restaurant stops serving meals at midnight. 4. to stop someone or something (from) doing something to make someone or something not do something any more ○ The rain stopped us from having a picnic. ○ How can the police stop people stealing cars? ○ Can you stop the children from making such a noise? ○ The plumber couldn’t stop the tap dripping. 5. to stay as a visitor in a place ○ They stopped for a few days in Paris. ○ I expect to stop in Rome for the weekend. (NOTE: stops – stopping – stopped) ■ noun 1. the end of something, especially of movement ○ The police want to put a stop to car crimes. 2. a place where you break a journey ○ We’ll make a stop at the next service station. 3. a place where a bus or train lets passengers get on or off ○ We have been waiting at the bus stop for twenty minutes. ○ There are six stops between here and Marble Arch.
### Stopper

**stopper** /ˈstɒpər/ **noun** an object that you put into the mouth of a bottle or jar to close it.

### Strap

**strap** /stræp/ **noun** a long flat piece of material used to attach something. **verb** Can you do up the strap of my bag for me? **noun** I put a strap round my suitcase to changing.

### Store

**store** /stɔːr/ **noun** a shop, usually a big shop.
1. **verb** You can buy shoes in any of the big stores in town.
2. **noun** Does the store have a food department?
3. **verb** We store our personnel records on computer.

### Storey

**storey** /ˈstɔːri/ **noun** a whole floor in a building.

### Storm

**storm** /stɔːrm/ **noun**
1. **adjective** a high wind and very bad weather.
2. **noun** Several ships got into difficulties in the storm.
3. **adjective** How many trees were blown down in last night’s storm?

### Stormy

**stormy** /ˈstɔːmɪ/ **adjective** when there are storms.

### Story

**story** /ˈstɔːri/ **noun**
1. **noun** a description that tells things that did not really happen.
2. **noun** are invented by someone.
3. **noun** tells things that did not really happen.

### Stout

**stout** /staut/ **adjective**
1. **noun** (of a person) quite fat.
2. **noun** has become much stouter.
3. **noun** is the story of two children during the war.
4. **noun** Children are quite fat.

### Straight

**straight** /streɪt/ **adjective**
1. **noun** a long flat piece of equipment for heating or cooking.
2. **adverb** The road goes straight across the plain for two hundred kilometres.
3. **noun** She was sitting straight in front of you.

### Strain

**strain** /streɪn/ **noun**
1. **adjective** nervous feelings caused by a busy or difficult situation.
2. **noun** They are trying to find a cure for a new strain of the flu virus.
3. **noun** He strained his heart.

### Strange

**strange** /streng/ **adjective**
1. **noun** not usual.
2. **noun** is the matter with the engine – it’s making a strange noise.
3. **noun** Children are told not to accept lifts from strangers.
**stray** /streɪ/ adjective not where it should be. 2. (of a pet animal) a small river

2. used with names ○ What’s your office address? – 16 Cambridge Street. ○ Oxford Street, Bond Street and Regent Street are the main shopping areas in London. (NOTE: When used in names, street is usually written St. Oxford St.)

**straw** /strɔ/ lengthmark noun the dry stems and leaves of crops, used for animals to sleep on ○ You’ve been lying on the ground – you’ve got bits of straw in your hair. ○ The tractor picked up bundles of straw and loaded them onto a truck. 2. a thin plastic tube for sucking up liquids ○ She was drinking orange juice through a straw.

**strawberry** /strɔbərɪ/ noun a common soft red summer fruit which grows on low plants (NOTE: The plural is strawberries.)

**stream** /strɪm/ noun 1. a small river ○ Can you jump across that stream? 2. a number of things which pass in a continuous flow ○ Crossing the road is difficult because of the stream of traffic. ○ We had a stream of customers on the first day of the sale. ○ Streams of refugees tried to cross the border.

**street** /streɪt/ noun 1. a road in a town, usually with houses on each side ○ It is difficult to park in our street on Saturday mornings. ○ Her flat is on a noisy street. ○ The school is in the next street.

2. to move away from the usual or expected place ○ The sheep strayed onto the golf course. ○ The children had strayed too far and couldn’t get back. 2. noun a pet animal which is lost or without a home ○ We have two female cats at home and they attract all the strays in the district. ○ adjective 1. not where it should be ○ He was killed by a stray bullet from a sniper. 2. (of a pet animal) lost or without a home ○ We found a stray cat and brought it home.

**stretch** /strɛtʃ/ verb 1. to spread out for a great distance ○ The line of cars stretched for three miles from the accident. ○ The queue stretched from the door of the cinema right round the corner. ○ White sandy beaches stretch as far as the eye can see. 2. to push out your arms or legs as far as they can go ○ The cat woke up and stretched. ○ The monkey stretched out through the bars and grabbed the little boy’s cap.

○ to stretch without a break ○ He played the piano for two hours at a stretch. ○ to stretch your legs to go for a short walk after sitting for a long time ○ In the coffee break I went out into the garden to stretch my legs.

**strategy** /ˈstrætədʒi/ noun the decisions you make about how you are going to do something. ○ Their strategy is to note which of their rival’s models sells best and then copy it. ○ The government has no long-term strategy for dealing with crime. (NOTE: The plural is strategies.)

**strength** /ˈstreŋθ/ noun the fact that something or someone is physically strong ○ She hasn’t got the strength to lift it. ○ You should test the strength of the rope before you start climbing.

**strenuous** /ˈstreŋjuəs/ adjective requiring a lot of physical effort or energy ○ The doctor has told him to avoid strenuous exercise. ○ It’s a very strenuous job.

**stress** /ˈstres/ noun 1. nervous strain caused by an outside influence ○ the stresses of working in a busy office ○ She’s suffering from stress. 2. the force or pressure on something ○ Stresses inside the earth create earthquakes. ○ verb to put emphasis on something ○ I must stress the importance of keeping the plan secret.

**strengthen** /strep/ verb 1. to make it more secure. ○ verb to fasten something with a strap ○ He strapped on his rucksack. ○ The patient was strapped to a stretcher. ○ Make sure the baby is strapped into her seat. (NOTE: straps – strapping – strapped)
### strict

**strict /strɪkt/ adjective 1.** which must be obeyed ○ I gave strict instructions that no one was to be allowed in. ○ The rules are very strict and any bad behaviour will be severely punished. 2. expecting people to obey rules ○ Our parents are very strict with us about staying up late.

**strictly /ˈstrɪktli/ adverb in a strict way ○ All staff must follow strictly the procedures in the training manual.**

**strike /strɪk/ noun the stopping of work by workers because of lack of agreement with management or because of orders from a trade union ○ They all voted in favour of a strike. ○ A strike was avoided at the last minute. 2. verb 1. to stop working because of disagreement with management ○ The workers are striking in protest against bad working conditions. 2. to hit something hard ○ He struck her with a bottle. ○ She struck her head on the low door. ○ He struck a match and lit the fire. 3. (of a clock) to ring to mark an hour ○ The clock had just struck one when she heard a noise in the corridor. 4. to come to someone’s mind ○ A thought just struck me. ○ It suddenly struck me that I had seen him somewhere before. (NOTE: strikes = striking = struck /strɪkt/)

**string /strɪŋ/ noun 1.** a strong thin fibre used for tying up things such as parcels ○ This string isn’t strong enough to tie up that big parcel. ○ She bought a ball of string. ○ We’ve run out of string. (NOTE: no plural in this sense: some string; a piece of string) 2. one of the long pieces of fibre or wire on a musical instrument which makes a note when you hit it ○ A guitar has six strings ○ He was playing the violin when one of the strings broke. 3. one of the strong pieces of fibre which form the flat part of a tennis racket ○ One of the strings has snapped.

### structure

**strip /strɪp/ noun a long narrow piece of something ○ He tore the paper into strips. ○ Houses are to be built along the strip of land near the church. 2. verb to take off your clothes ○ Strip to the waist for your chest X-ray. ○ He stripped down to his underpants. (NOTE: strips – stripping – stripped)**

**stripe /strɪp/ noun a long line of colour ○ He has an umbrella with red, white, and blue stripes.**

**strive /strɪv/ verb to try very hard to do something, especially over a long period of time ○ He always strives to do as well as his brother. ○ Everyone is striving for a solution to the dispute. (NOTE: striving – strove /strɪv/ – has striven /ˈstrɪv(ɪ)n/)**

**strude /strəʊd/ past tense of stride**

**stroke /strəʊk/ noun 1.** a serious medical condition in which someone suddenly becomes unconscious because blood has stopped flowing normally to the brain ○ He was paralysed after his stroke. ○ She had a stroke and died. 2. the act of hitting something such as a ball ○ It took him three strokes to get the ball onto the green. 3. a style of swimming ○ She won the 200m breaststroke. 4. verb to run your hands gently over something or someone ○ She was stroking the cat as it sat in her lap.

**strong /strɒŋ/ adjective 1.** who has a lot of strength ○ I’m not strong enough to carry that box. 2. which has a lot of force or strength ○ The stroke broke – we need something stronger. ○ The wind was so strong that it blew some tiles off the roof. 3. having a powerful smell, taste or effect ○ I don’t like strong cheese. ○ You need a cup of strong black coffee to wake you up. ○ There was a strong smell of gas in the kitchen. ○ strength

**strongly /ˈstrɒŋli/ adverb in a strong way**

**strove /strəʊv/ past tense of strive**

**struck /strʌkt/ past tense and past participle of strike**

**structure /ˈstrʌktʃər/ noun a building or something else that is built**
struggle /ˈstrʌɡ(ə)l/ noun a fight. If after a short struggle the burglar was arrested, ■ verb to try hard to do something difficult. ■ She’s struggling with her maths homework. ■ She struggled to carry all the shopping to the car.

stubby /ˈstʌbən/ adjective determined not to change your mind. ■ He’s so stubborn he only does what he wants to do.

stuck /stʊk/ past tense and past participle of stick

student /ˈstjuːd(ə)nt/ noun a person who is studying at a college, university or school. ■ All the science students came to my lecture. ■ She’s a brilliant student. ■ Two students had to sit the exam again.

studio /ˈstjuədiəʊ/ noun 1. a room where an artist paints. ■ She uses this room as a studio because of the good light. 2. a place where things such as films or broadcasts are made. ■ And now, back to the studio for the latest news and weather report. ■ They spent the whole day recording the piece in the studio. 3. a very small flat for one person, usually one room with a small kitchen and bathroom. ■ You can rent a studio overlooking the sea for £300 a week in high season. (NOTE: The plural is studios.)

study /ˈstʌdi/ noun the work of examining something carefully to learn more about it. ■ The company asked the consultant to prepare a study into new production techniques. ■ The review has published studies on the new drug. (NOTE: The plural is studies.) ■ verb 1. to learn about a subject at college or university. ■ He is studying medicine because he wants to be a doctor. ■ She’s studying French and Spanish in the modern languages department. 2. to look at something carefully. ■ She was studying the guidebook. (NOTE: studies – studying – studied)

stuff /stʌf/ noun 1. a substance, especially something unpleasant. ■ You’ve got some black stuff stuck to your shoe. 2. equipment or possessions. ■ Dump all your stuff in the living room. ■ Take all that stuff and put it in the dustbin. ■ All your photographic stuff is still in the back of my car. ■ verb 1. to push something into something to fill it. ■ He stuffed his pockets full of peppermints. ■ The £20 notes were stuffed into a small plastic wallet. 2. to put small pieces of food such as bread, meat or herbs inside meat or vegetables before cooking them. ■ We had roast veal stuffed with mushrooms.

stuffy /ˈstʌfi/ adjective without any fresh air. ■ Can’t you open a window, it’s so stuffy in here? (NOTE: stuffier – stuffiest)

stumble /ˈstʌmbl/ verb 1. to almost fall by hitting your foot against something. ■ He stumbled as he tried to get down the stairs in the dark. 2. to make mistakes when reading aloud or speaking. ■ She stumbled a little when had to read the foreign words.

stump /stʌmp/ noun 1. a short piece of something left sticking up, such as the main stem of a tree that has been cut down. 2. one of the three sticks placed in the ground in cricket. ■ The ball hit the stumps and the last man was out.

stun /stʌn/ verb 1. to make someone become unconscious with a blow to the head. ■ The blow on the head stunned him. 2. to shock someone completely. ■ She was stunned when he told her that he was already married. (NOTE: stuns – stunning – stunned)

stupid /ˈstjuːpid/ adjective 1. not very intelligent. ■ What a stupid man! 2. behaving in a way that is not sensible. ■ It was stupid of her not to wear a helmet when riding on her scooter. ■ He made several stupid mistakes.

sturdy /ˈstɜːdɪ/ adjective well made and not easily damaged. (NOTE: sturdier – sturdiest)

stutter /ˈstʌtər/ noun a speech problem where you repeat the sound at the beginning of a word several times. ■ He is taking therapy to try to cure his stutter. ■ verb to repeat the same sounds when speaking. ■ He stuttered badly when making his speech.
style /stəl/ noun 1. a way of doing something, especially a way of designing, drawing or writing ○ The room is decorated in Chinese style. ○ That style was fashionable in the 1940s. 2. a fashionable way of doing things ○ She always dresses with style. ○ They live in grand style. ○ hairstyle

subject /ˈsʌbdʒekt/ noun 1. the thing which you are talking about or writing about ○ He suddenly changed the subject of the conversation. ○ The newspaper has devoted a special issue to the subject of pollution. 2. an area of knowledge which you are studying ○ Maths is his weakest subject. ○ You can take up to five subjects at 'A’ Level. 3. to be the subject of to be the person or thing talked about or studied ○ The painter Chagall will be the subject of our lecture today. ○ Advertising costs are the subject of close examination by the auditors. 4. (in grammar) a noun or pronoun which comes before a verb and shows the person or thing that does the action expressed by the verb ○ In the sentence 'the cat sat on the mat' the word 'cat' is the subject of the verb 'sat'.

subject matter /ˈsʌbdʒekt_ˌmætə/ noun the subject dealt with in something such as a book or TV programme

submarine /ˈsʌbmarɪn/ noun a special type of ship which can travel under water ○ The submarine dived before she was spotted by enemy aircraft. ■ adjective under the water ○ a submarine pipeline

submit /ˈsəbmit/ verb to give something for someone to examine ○ You are requested to submit your proposal to the planning committee. ○ He submitted a claim to the insurers. ○ Reps are asked to submit their expenses claims once a month. (NOTE: submits – submitting – submitted) ■ to accept that someone has the power to make you do something you don’t want to do

subsequent /ˈsʌbˈskwənt/ adjective which comes later (formal) ○ The rain and the subsequent flooding disrupted the match. ○ All subsequent reports must be sent to me immediately they arrive.

subsequently /ˈsəbˈskwəntli/ adverb happening later or following something which has already happened ○ I subsequently discovered that there had been a mistake.

substance /ˈstʌbləns/ noun a solid or liquid material, especially one used in chemistry ○ A secret substance is added to the product to give it its yellow colour. ○ Toxic substances got into the drinking water.

substantial /ˈstʌbləntʃəl/ adjective 1. large or important ○ She was awarded substantial damages. ○ He received a substantial sum when he left the company. ○ A substantial amount of work remains to be done. 2. large enough to satisfy someone ○ We had a substantial meal at the local pub. 3. solid or strong ○ This wall is too flimsy, we need something much more substantial.

subtract /ˈsəbˈtrækʃən/ noun the act of subtracting one number from another

subtraction /ˈsəbˈtrækʃən/ noun the act of subtracting one number from another

suburb /ˈsəbɜːb/ noun an area on the edge of a town where there are houses and shops but not usually factories or other large industries

subway /ˈsʌbweɪ/ noun 1. an underground passage along which people can walk, e.g. so that they do not have to cross a busy road ○ There’s a subway from the bus station to the shopping centre. 2. US an underground railway system ○ the New York subway ○ It will be quicker to take the subway to Grand Central Station. (NOTE: The London equivalent is the tube or Underground.)

succeed /ˈsəkˈsɪd/ verb to do well or to make a lot of profit ○ His business has succeeded more than he had expected.

success /ˈsəkˈsɛs/ noun 1. the fact of achieving what you have been trying to do ○ She’s been looking for a job in a li-
successful

brary, but without any success so far. 2. the fact that someone does something well. 2. Her photo was in the newspapers after her Olympic success. 2. The new car has not had much success in the Japanese market. (NOTE: The plural is successes.)
successful /səkˈses(ə)l/ adjective who or which does well. 2. He’s a successful business man. 2. She’s very successful at hiding her real age. 2. Their trip to German proved successful.
successfully /səkˈses(ə)li/ adverb achieving what was intended
such /sʌx/ adjective 1. of this type. 2. The police are looking for such things as drugs or stolen goods. 2. no such (person or thing) a person or thing like that which is not in existence. 2. There is no such day as April 31st. 2. Someone was asking for a Mr Simpson but there is no such person working here. 2. very; so much. 2. There was such a crowd at the party that there weren’t enough chairs to go round. 2. It’s such a shame that she’s ill and has to miss her sister’s wedding. 2. such as used for giving an example. 2. Some shops such as food stores are open on Sundays.
suck /sæk/ verb 1. to hold something with your mouth and pull at it with your tongue. 2. The baby didn’t stop sucking his thumb until he was six. 2. to have something in your mouth which makes your mouth produce water. 2. He bought a bag of sweets to suck in the car.
sudden /ˈsʌd(ə)n/ adjective which happens very quickly or unexpectedly. 2. The sudden change in the weather caught us unprepared. 2. The bus came to a sudden stop. 2. His decision to go to Canada was very sudden. 2. all of a sudden suddenly 2. All of a sudden the room went dark.
suddenly /ˈsʌd(ə)nli/ adverb quickly and giving you a shock. 2. The car in front stopped suddenly and I ran into the back of it. 2. Suddenly the room went dark. 2. She suddenly realised it was already five o’clock.
suffer /ˈsʌfər/ verb. 1. to receive an injury. 2. He suffered multiple injuries in the accident. 2. to suffer from some-
thing to have an illness or a fault. 2. She suffers from arthritis. 2. The company’s products suffer from bad design. 2. Our car suffers from a tendency to overheat.
sufficient /ˈsʌfɪʃ(ə)nt/ adjective as much as is needed. 2. Does she have sufficient funds to pay for her trip? 2. There isn’t sufficient room to put the big sofa in here. 2. Allow yourself sufficient time to get to the airport.
suffix /ˈsʌfɪks/ noun letters added to the end of a word to make another word. Compare prefix (NOTE: The plural is suffixes.)
sugar /ˈʃʊgər/ noun a substance that you use to make food sweet. 2. How much sugar do you take in your tea? 2. Can you pass me the sugar, please?
suggest /ˈsədʒest/ verb to mention an idea to see what other people think of it. 2. The chairman suggested that the next meeting should be held in October. 2. What does he suggest we do in this case?
suggestion /ˈsədʒestʃən/ noun an idea that you mention for people to think about. 2. We have asked for suggestions from passengers. 2. The company acted upon your suggestion. 2. Whose suggestion was it that we should go out in a boat? 2. I bought those shares at the stockbroker’s suggestion.
suit /sjuːt/ noun 1. a set of pieces of clothing made of the same cloth and worn together, e.g. a jacket and trousers or skirt. 2. A dark grey suit will be just right for the interview. 2. The pale blue suit she was wearing was very chic. 2. one of the four sets of cards with the same symbol in a pack of cards. 2. Clubs and spades are the two black suits and hearts and diamonds are the two red suits. 2. verb 1. to look good when worn by someone. 2. Green usually suits people with red hair. 2. That hat doesn’t suit her. 2. to be convenient for someone. 2. He’ll only do it when it suits him to do it. 2. Thursday at 11 o’clock will suit me fine.
suitable /ˈsuːtəb(ə)l/ adjective which fits or which is convenient. 2. I’m looking for a suitable present. 2. We advertised the job again because there were
suitcase

no suitable candidates. ○ A blue dress would be more suitable for an interview.

suitcase /sʌtkεs/ noun a box with a handle which you carry your clothes in when you are travelling

sulk /sʌlk/ verb to show you are annoyed by not saying anything ○ They're sulking because we didn't invite them.

sum /sʌm/ noun 1. a quantity of money ○ He only paid a small sum for the car. ○ A large sum of money was stolen from his safe. ○ We are owed the sum of £500. 2. a simple problem in mathematics ○ She tried to do the sum in her head. 3. the total of two or more numbers added together ○ The sum of all four sides will give you the perimeter of the field.

summary /ˈsʌməri/ noun a short description of what has been said or written, or of what happened, without giving all the details ○ She gave a summary of what happened at the meeting. ○ Here's a summary of the book in case you don't have time to read it. (NOTE: The plural is summaries.)

summer /ˈsʌmər/ noun the hottest season of the year, between spring and autumn ○ Next summer we are going to Greece. ○ The summer in Australia coincides with our winter here in England. ○ I haven't any summer clothes — it's never hot enough here.

summit /ˈsʌmɪt/ noun the top of a mountain ○ It took us three hours' hard climbing to reach the summit.

sun /sʌn/ noun 1. a very bright star round which the earth travels and which gives light and heat ○ The sun was just rising when I got up. ○ I'll try taking a photograph now that the sun's come out. 2. the light from the sun ○ I'd prefer a table out of the sun. ○ She spent her whole holiday just sitting in the sun.

sunburnt /ˈsʌnbɔːnt/ adjective (of the skin) damaged or made red by the sun

Sunday /ˈsʌndeɪ/ noun the seventh day of the week, the day between Saturday and Monday ○ Last Sunday we went on a picnic. ○ Most shops are now open on Sundays. ○ Can we fix a lunch for next Sunday? ○ The 15th is a Saturday, so the 16th must be a Sunday. ○ Today is Sunday, November 19th.

sink /sɪŋk/ past participle of sink

sunlight /ˈsʌnlaɪt/ noun the light which comes from the sun (NOTE: no plural)

sunny /ˈsʌni/ adjective 1. with the sun shining ○ Another sunny day! ○ They forecast that it will be sunny this afternoon. 2. where the sun often shines ○ We live on the sunny side of the street. ○ Their sitting room is bright and sunny, but the dining room is dark. (NOTE: sunnier – sunniest)

sunrise /ˈsʌnraɪz/ noun the time when the sun comes up in the morning

sunset /ˈsʌnset/ noun the time when the sun goes down in the evening

sunshine /ˈsʌnʃain/ noun a pleasant light from the sun (NOTE: no plural)

super /ˈsuːpər/ adjective very good (dated)

superlative /ˈsuːpərleɪtɪv/ adjective extremely good ○ He's a superlative goalkeeper. ■ noun the form of an adjective or adverb showing the highest level when compared with another ○ 'Biggest' is the superlative of 'big'.

supermarket /ˈsuːpərmaːkɪt/ noun a large store selling mainly food and goods for the house, where customers serve themselves and pay at a checkout

supervisor /ˈsuːpərveɪzər/ noun a person whose job is making sure that other people are working well

supper /ˈsuːpər/ noun the meal which you eat in the evening

supply /sΧˈplʌ/ noun a store of something which is needed ○ We have two weeks' supply of coal. (NOTE: The plural is supplies.) ■ verb to provide something which is needed ○ Details of addresses and phone numbers can be supplied by the store staff. ○ He was asked to supply a blood sample. (NOTE: supplies – supplying – supplied) ○ in short supply not available in large enough quantities to meet people's needs ○ Fresh vegetables are in short supply during the winter.

support /ˈsəpərt/ noun 1. an object or structure which stops something from
supporter /ˈsəpəstər/ noun a person who encourages someone or something
• It sounds a good idea to me – I’m surprised it hasn’t attracted more supporters.

suppose /ˈsʌpəz/ verb 1. to think something is likely to be true or to happen
• Where is the secretary? – I suppose she’s going to be late as usual. 
• I suppose you’ve heard the news? • What do you suppose they’re talking about? • Will you be coming to the meeting this evening? – I suppose I’ll have to. • I don’t suppose many people will come.
2. (showing doubt) what happens if?
• Suppose it rains tomorrow, do you still want to go for a walk? • He’s very late – suppose he’s had an accident? • Suppose I won the lottery!

sure /ʃər/ adjective without any doubt
• Is he sure he can borrow his mother’s car? • I’m sure I left my wallet in my coat pocket. • It’s sure to be cold in Russia in December. • Make sure or be sure that your computer is switched off before you leave. • adverb mainly US meaning yes • Can I borrow your car? – sure, go ahead! • I need someone to help with this computer program – sure, I can do it.

surely /ˈʃʊəli/ adverb of course, certainly (used mostly in questions where a certain answer is expected) • Surely they can’t expect us to work on Sundays? • But surely their office is in London, not Oxford? • They’ll surely complain about the amount of work they have to do.

support /sər/ noun 1. a mass of white foam coming onto a beach on large waves • The surf is too rough for children to bathe. 2. waves breaking along a shore • verb to ride on large waves coming onto a beach on a surfboard • I’d like to be able to surf. • It’s too dangerous to go surfing today.

surface /ˈsɜrfəs/ noun the top part of something • When it rains, water collects on the surface of the road. • The surface of the water was completely still. • He stayed a long time under water before coming back to the surface. • Dinosaurs disappeared from the surface of the earth millions of years ago. • verb to come up to the surface • The captain gave orders for the submarine to surface. • His fear of failure has surfaced again.

surgeon /ˈsɜrdʒən/ noun a doctor who performs medical operations

surgery /ˈsɜrdʒəri/ noun 1. treatment of disease in which doctors cut into or remove part of the body • She had surgery to straighten her nose. • The patient will need surgery to remove the scars left by the accident. (NOTE: no plural in this sense) 2. a room where a doctor or dentist sees and examines patients • I phoned the doctor’s surgery to make an appointment. (NOTE: The plural is surgeries.)

surname /ˈsɜrnəm/ noun the name of someone’s family, shared by all people in the family

surprise /ˈsəprəz/ noun 1. the feeling you get when something happens which you did not expect to happen • He expressed surprise when I told him I’d lost my job. • To his great surprise, a lot of people bought his book. • What a surprise to find that we were at school together! 2. an unexpected event • They baked a cake for her birthday as a surprise. • What a surprise to see you again after so long! • verb to make someone surprised • It wouldn’t surprise me if it rained. • What surprises
surprised /səˈpraːzd/ adjective feeling or showing surprise ○ She was surprised to see her former boyfriend at the party. ○ We were surprised to hear that he's got a good job.

surprising /səˈpraɪzn/ adjective which you do not expect ○ There was a surprising end to the story. ○ Wasn’t it surprising to see the two sisters together again? ○ It’s hardly surprising she doesn’t want to meet you again after what you said.

surrender /səˈrendər/ noun giving in to an enemy because you have lost ○ the surrender of the enemy generals ■ verb to accept that you have been defeated by someone else ○ Our troops were surrounded by the enemy and were forced to surrender.

surround /səˈraʊnd/ verb to be all round something or someone ○ The house is surrounded by beautiful countryside. ○ The President has surrounded himself with experts.

survey1 /ˈsɜːrvɪv/ noun 1. a way of finding out about something by asking people questions 2. the careful examination of a building to see if it is in good enough condition

survey2 /ˈsɜːrvɪv/ verb 1. to ask people questions to get information about something ○ Roughly half the people we surveyed were in favour of the scheme. ○ They’re surveying the site. 2. to measure land in order to produce a plan or map ○ They’re surveying the area where the new runway will be built.

survival /səˈvaːr(ə)v/ noun the state of continuing to exist ○ The survival of the crew depended on the supplies carried in the boat. ○ The survival rate of babies has started to fall.

survive /səˈvaːv/ verb to continue to be alive after an experience such as accident, attack or serious illness ○ It was such a terrible crash, it was miracle that anyone survived. ○ He survived a massive heart attack.

survivor /səˈvaːvər/ noun a person who is still alive after an experience such as an accident, attack or serious illness

suspect1 /səˈspekt/ verb 1. to suspect someone of doing something to think that someone may have done something wrong ○ I suspect him of being involved in the robbery. ○ They were wrongly suspected of taking bribes. 2. to think that something is likely ○ I suspect it’s going to be more difficult than we thought at first. ○ We suspected all along that something was wrong.

suspect2 /ˈsəspɛkt/ noun a person who is thought to have committed a crime ○ The police arrested several suspects for questioning. ■ adjective 1. which is not reliable ○ Such high figures for exports look a bit suspect to me. 2. which might be dangerous or illegal ○ a suspect package

suspense /səˈspɛns/ noun nervous excitement experienced while waiting for something to happen or for someone to do something

suspicious /səˈspjəs/ adjective which seems to be wrong, dangerous or connected with a crime ○ The police found a suspicious package on the station platform. ○ We became suspicious when we realised we hadn’t seen him for three days.

swallow /ˈswɔːln/ verb to make food or liquid pass down your throat from your mouth to the stomach ○ He swallowed his beer and ran back to the office. ○ She swallowed hard and knocked on the door to the interview room.

swarm /swɔrm/ past tense of swim

swan /swɒn/ noun a large white water bird with a long curved neck

swap /swɒp/ verb to exchange something for something else ○ Can I swap my tickets for next Friday’s show? ○ Let’s swap places, so that I can talk to Susan. ○ After every game the players swapped jerseys with the other team. (NOTE: swaps – swapping – swapped)

swarm /swɔrm/ noun a large group of insects flying around together ○ A swarm of flies buzzed around the meat.
sweat /swet/ noun drops of salt liquid which come through your skin when you are hot or when you are afraid. After working in the vineyard he was drenched with sweat. He broke out into a cold sweat when they called his name. I could have sworn I was completely sure. I could have sworn I put my keys in my coat pocket.

sweatshirt /swetʃart/ noun a thick cotton shirt with long sleeves

sweep /swip/ verb 1. to clear up dust and dirt from the floor with a brush. Have you swept the kitchen floor yet? 2. to move quickly. She swept into the room with a glass of wine in her hand. The party swept to power in the general election. A feeling of anger swept through the crowd. (NOTE: sweeps – sweeping – swept /sweep/)
She sat on the swing and ate an apple.

Switch /swɪtʃ/ noun a small object which you push up or down to stop or start a piece of electrical equipment. The switch to turn off the electricity is in the cupboard. There is a light switch by the bed. Switch to turn off the TV before you go to bed.

Switch off phrasal verb to make a piece of electrical equipment stop. Don’t forget to switch off the TV before you go to bed. She forgot to switch her car lights off.

Switch on phrasal verb to make a piece of electrical equipment start. Can you switch the radio on – it’s time for the evening news.

Swollen /swəʊln/ past participle of swell ■ adjective much bigger than usual

Swop /swɒp/ verb to come down quickly. The planes swooped (down) low over the enemy camp.

Sword /swɔːrd/ noun a weapon with a handle and a long sharp blade

Swore /swɔːr/ past tense of swear

Swum /swɔːm/ past participle of swim

Swung /swɔŋ/ past tense and past participle of swing

Syllable /ˈsɪljəb(ə)l/ noun a whole word or part of a word which has one single sound

Sympathetic /ˌsɪmpəˈθɛtɪk/ adjective showing that you understand someone’s problems

Sympathise /ˌsɪmpəˈθaɪz/ verb to show that you understand someone’s problems. I sympathise with you, my husband snores too. I get back pains, and I sympathise with all fellow sufferers.

Symptom /ˈsɪmptəm/ noun 1. a change in the body, showing that a disease is present. He has all the symptoms of flu. 2. a visible sign which shows that something is happening. Rubbish everywhere on the pavements is a symptom of the economic crisis facing the borough.

Synonym /ˈsɪnənɪm/ noun a word which means almost the same as another word

Syrup /ˈsɪrəp/ noun a sweet liquid. To make syrup, dissolve sugar in a cup of boiling water.

System /ˈsɪstəm/ noun 1. a group of things which work together. The system of motorways or the motorway system. The London underground railway system. 2. a way in which things are organised. I’ve got my own system for dealing with invoices.
t /tiː/ noun the twentieth letter of the alphabet, between S and U

**table** /ˈteɪb(ə)l/ noun 1. a piece of furniture with a flat top and legs, used to eat or work at ○ We had breakfast sitting round the kitchen table. ○ He asked for a table by the window. ○ She says she booked a table for six people for 12.30. 2. a list of numbers, facts, or information set out in an organised way

**tablecloth** /ˈteɪbklɑːθ/ noun a cloth which covers a table during a meal

**tablet** /ˈteɪblt/ noun a small round pill taken as medicine ○ Take two tablets before meals.

**table tennis** /ˈteɪbltɛns/ noun a game similar to tennis, but played on a large table with a net across the centre, with small round bats and a very light white ball

**tackle** /ˈtækl(ə)l/ verb 1. to try to deal with a problem or job ○ You can't tackle a job like changing the central heating system on your own. ○ You start cleaning the dining room and I'll tackle the washing up. 2. (in football, etc.) to try to get the ball from an opposing player ○ He was tackled before he could score. ■ noun equipment ○ He brought his fishing tackle with him.

**tail** /ˈteɪl/ noun 1. a long thin part at the end of the body of an animal or bird, which can move ○ All you could see was a slight movement of the cat’s tail. ○ The dog rushed up to him, wagging its tail. 2. an end or back part of something ○ The tail of the queue stretched round the corner and into the next street. ○ I prefer to sit near the tail of the aircraft.

**take** /teɪk/ verb 1. to lift and move something ○ She took the pot of jam down from the shelf. ○ The waiter took the tablecloth off the table. 2. to carry something to another place ○ Can you take this cheque to the bank for me, please? 3. to go with someone or something to another place ○ He’s taking the children to school. ○ They took the car to the garage. ○ We took a taxi to the hotel. 4. to steal something ○ Someone’s taken my watch. 5. to go away with something which someone else was using ○ Someone has taken the newspaper I was reading. ○ Who’s taken my cup of coffee? 6. to use or occupy something ○ Sorry, all these seats are taken. 7. to do a test ○ You must go to bed early because you’ll be taking your exams tomorrow morning. ○ She had to take her driving test three times before she finally passed. 8. to accept something ○ If they offer you the job, take it immediately. 9. to do certain actions ○ We took our holiday in September this year. ○ She’s taking a shower after going to the beach. ○ She took a photograph or took a picture of the Tower of London. ○ She needs to take a rest. 10. to need a certain amount of time or number of people ○ It took three strong men to move the piano. ○ They took two days or it took them two days to get to London. ○ When he wants to watch a TV programme it never seems to take him long to finish his homework. (NOTE: takes – taking – took /tɔːk – taken /tek(ə)n/)

**take away** phrasal verb 1. to remove something or someone ○ Take those scissors away from little Nicky – he could cut himself. ○ The ambulance came and took her away. ○ The police took away piles of documents from the office. 2. to subtract one number from another (NOTE: Take away is usually shown by the sign – : 10 – 4 = 6: say ‘ten take away four equals six.’)

**take off** phrasal verb 1. to remove something, especially your clothes ○ He took off all his clothes or he took all his clothes off. ○ Take your dirty boots off before you come into the kitchen. ○ hat
takeaway 322 tape

2. to make an amount smaller ○ He took £25 off the price. 3. (of a plane) to leave the ground ○ The plane took off at 4.30.
take over phrasal verb 1. to start to do something in place of someone else ○ Miss Black took over from Mr Jones on May 1st. ○ When our history teacher was ill, the English teacher had to take over his classes. ○ The Socialists took over from the Conservatives. 2. to buy a business by buying most of its shares ○ The company was taken over by a big group last month.
take up phrasal verb 1. to fill a space or time ○ This settee takes up too much room. ○ Being in charge of the staff sports club takes up too much of my time. 2. to remove something which was on a floor or other low surface ○ You will need to take up the rugs if you want to polish the floor.
takeaway /ˈteɪkəweɪ/ noun a shop where you can buy cooked food to eat somewhere else ○ There’s an Indian takeaway round the corner. ○ We had a Chinese takeaway. ■ noun, adjective a hot meal that you buy in a shop and eat somewhere else ○ We had a takeaway Chinese meal.
taken /ˈteɪken/ past participle of take
tale /teɪl/ noun a story (literary) ○ A tale of princesses and wicked fairies.
talent /ˈteɪlənt/ noun an ability or skill ○ Her many talents include singing and playing the piano.
talented /ˈteɪləntɪd/ adjective with a lot of talent
talk /tɔlk/ verb to say things ○ I didn’t understand what he was talking about. ○ We must talk to the neighbours about their noisy dog – it kept me awake again last night. ■ noun 1. a conversation or a discussion ○ We had a little talk, and she agreed with what the committee had decided. ○ I had a long talk with my father about what I should study at university. 2. a lecture about a subject ○ He gave a short talk about the history of the town.
talk over phrasal verb to discuss something
talkative /ˈtɔlkətɪv/ adjective liking to talk a lot, or sometimes too much
tall /tɔl/ adjective high, usually higher than normal ○ The tallest building in London ○ Can you see those tall trees over there? ○ He’s the tallest boy in his class. ○ How tall are you? – I’m 1 metre 68 centimetres. ○ His brother is over six feet tall. (NOTE: taller – tallest. Tall is used with people and thin things like trees or skyscrapers; for things which are a long way above the ground use high: high clouds, a high mountain.)
tame /teɪm/ adjective a tame animal can live with people because it is no longer wild ○ Don’t be afraid of that fox – he’s perfectly tame.
tan /teɪn/ noun a brownish-yellow colour of the skin after being in the sun ○ She got a tan from spending each day on the beach. ■ verb to get brown from being in the sun ○ She tans easily – just half an hour in the sun and she’s quite brown. (NOTE: tans – tanning – tanned)
tank /teɪŋk/ noun 1. a large container for liquids ○ How much oil is left in the tank? 2. an army vehicle which is covered in strong metal, has tracks instead of wheels and has powerful guns ○ Tanks rolled along the main streets of the town.
tap /tæp/ noun an object which you turn in order to let liquid or gas come out of a pipe ○ He washed his hands under the tap in the kitchen. ■ verb to hit something gently ○ She tapped him on the knee with her finger. ○ A policeman tapped him on the shoulder and arrested him. (NOTE: taps – tapping – tapped)
tape /teɪp/ noun 1. a long narrow piece of cloth or plastic ○ She stitched tape along the bottom of the sleeves to stop it fraying. 2. □ magnetic tape special plastic tape on which sounds and pictures can be recorded, also used for recording computer data ■ verb 1. to record something on tape or on video ○ The whole conversation was taped by the police. ○ I didn’t see the programme because I was at work, but I’ve taped it. 2. to attach something with sticky tape ○ She taped up the box before taking it to the post office.
target /'taːtʃ/ noun 1. an object which you aim at, e.g. with a gun.  2. He hit the target three times in all.

task /taːsk/ noun something, especially a piece of work, that has to be done.

She taught her students about the task.

taste /tɛst/ noun 1. the sense on your tongue that allows you to be aware of the flavour of something when you put it in your mouth.  2. Do you like the taste of garlic?

teacher /ˈtiːʃər/ noun a person who teaches, especially in a school.

teach /tiːʃ/ verb to show someone how to do something.  2. She taught me how to dance.

tax /teɪks/ noun money taken by the government to pay for government services.

taxi /ˈteksɪ/ noun a car which you can hire with a driver.

tea /tiːə/ noun 1. a drink made from hot dried leaves of a tropical plant.  2. a cup of tea.

tear /tiːər/ noun 1. something which you intend to achieve.

tear /tiːər/ verb to show someone how to do something.

She taught me how to dance.

taste /tɛst/ verb to try food or drink to see if you like it.

Would you like to taste the cheese before buying it?

1. Do you like the taste of garlic?

2. What is this green stuff? – It tastes like cabbage.

3. The pudding tastes very good.

4. The government is planning to introduce a tax on food.

5. We've run out of tea, can you put it on your shopping list?

6. The children have had the unpleasant task of telling his mother about it.

7. I've lost all sense of taste.

8. My coat is torn – can it be mended?

9. My coat is torn – can it be mended?

10. She asked if she could taste the cheese before buying it.

11. She taught me how to dance.

12. The government is planning to introduce a tax on food.

13. She taught me how to dance.

14. The government is planning to introduce a tax on food.

15. She taught me how to dance.

16. She taught me how to dance.

17. She taught me how to dance.

18. She taught me how to dance.

19. She taught me how to dance.

20. She taught me how to dance.

21. She taught me how to dance.

22. She taught me how to dance.

23. She taught me how to dance.

24. She taught me how to dance.

25. She taught me how to dance.

26. She taught me how to dance.

27. She taught me how to dance.

28. She taught me how to dance.

29. She taught me how to dance.

30. She taught me how to dance.
tease /tiːz/ verb to say or do something to annoy someone on purpose ○ He teased her about her new haircut. ○ Stop teasing that poor cat.
teaspoon /ˈtiːspʊn/ noun a small spoon for stirring tea or other liquid ○ Can you bring me a teaspoon, please?
technical /tekˈnɪk(əl)/ adjective relating to industrial processes or practical work ○ Don’t bother with the technical details of how the machine works, just tell me what it does. ○ The instructions are too technical for the ordinary person to understand.
technique /tekˈnɪk/ noun a way of doing something ○ He developed a new technique for processing steel. ○ She has a specially effective technique for dealing with complaints from customers.
technology /tekˈnɒlədʒi/ noun the use or study of industrial or scientific skills ○ We already have the technology to produce such a machine. ○ The government has promised increased support for science and technology.
teenager /ˈtiːnɪdʒər/ noun a young person aged between 13 and 19 ○ She writes stories for teenagers.
teeshirt /ˈtiːʃɜːt/ T-shirt noun a light shirt with a round neck and no buttons or collar, usually with short sleeves
teeth /tiːθ/ plural of tooth
telephone /ˈteləfən/ noun a machine which you use to speak to someone who is some distance away ○ I was in the garden when you called, but by the time I got to the house the telephone had stopped ringing. ○ She lifted the telephone and called the ambulance. ■ verb to call someone using a telephone ○ Your wife telephoned when you were out. ○ Can you telephone me at ten o’clock tomorrow evening? ○ I need to telephone our office in New York. (NOTE: Telephone is often shortened to phone: phone call, phone book.)
telescope /ˈtelɪskəʊp/ noun a piece of equipment for looking at objects which are very far away, consisting of a long tube with a series of lenses in it ○ With a telescope you can see the ships very clearly. ○ He watched the stars using a telescope in his back garden.
television /ˌtelɪˈvɪʒən/ noun 1. sound and pictures which are sent through the air or along cables and appear on a special machine ○ television programmes ○ We don’t watch television every night. ○ Is there any football on television tonight? 2. a piece of electrical equipment which shows television pictures ○ I switched off the television before going to bed. (NOTE: Television is often written or spoken as TV /ˈtɛvɪʃən/)
tell /tel/ verb 1. to communicate something to someone, e.g. a story or a joke ○ She told me a long story about how she got lost in London. ○ I don’t think they are telling the truth. 2. to give information to someone ○ The policeman told them how to get to the post office. ○ He told the police that he had seen the accident take place. ○ Don’t tell my mother you saw me at the pub. ○ Nobody told us about the picnic. 3. to tell someone what to do ○ He told the children to stand in a line. ○ Give a shout to tell us when to start. 4. to notice something ○ He can’t tell the difference between butter and margarine. ○ You can tell he is embarrassed when his face goes red. (NOTE: tells – telling – told /təld/) temper /ˈtempər/ noun the state of becoming angry ○ You have to learn to control your temper. ○ He has a violent temper. ○ She got into a temper.
temperature /ˈtempərərɪ/ noun 1. heat measured in degrees ○ The temperature of water in the swimming pool is 25°. ○ Temperatures in the Arctic can be very low. ○ I can’t start the car when the temperature is below zero. ○ Put the thermometer in the patient’s mouth – I want to take her temperature. 2. an illness where your body is hotter than normal ○ She’s off work with a temperature. ○ The doctor says he’s got a temperature and has to stay in bed.
temple /ˈtɛmpəl/ noun a building for worship, usually Hindu or Buddhist, or ancient Greek or Roman ○ We visited the Greek temples on the islands.
temporarily /temp(ə)rəli/ adverb for a short time only
temporary /temp(ə)rəri/ adjective existing or lasting only for a limited time ○ She has a temporary job with a construction company. ○ This arrangement is only temporary.
tempt /temp/ verb to try to persuade someone to do something, especially something pleasant or wrong ○ Can I tempt you to have another cream cake? ○ They tried to tempt him to leave his job and work for them.
ten /ten/ noun the number 10 ○ In the market they’re selling ten oranges for two dollars. ○ She’s ten (years old) next week. ○ The next plane for Paris leaves at 10 (o’clock) in the evening.
tend /tend/ verb 1. to look after something ○ His job is to tend the flower beds in front of the town hall. 2. to tend to do something to be likely to do something ○ She tends to lose her temper very easily.
tendency /tendənsi/ noun the way in which someone or something is likely to act ○ The photocopier has a tendency to break down if you try to do too many copies at the same time. ○ He has an unfortunate tendency to sit in a corner and go to sleep at parties.
tender /tendər/ adjective 1. (of food) easy to cut or chew ○ a plate of tender young beans ○ The meat was so tender, you hardly needed a knife to cut it. 2. showing love ○ The plants need a lot of tender loving care. 3. painful when touched
tennis /teni/ noun a game for two or four players who use rackets to hit a ball over a net ○ He’s joined the local tennis club. ○ Would you like a game of tennis?
tenor /tenər/ adjective with a high pitch, similar to that of a tenor ○ He plays the tenor saxophone. ○ He has a pleasant tenor voice. Compare bass ■ noun a man who sings with the highest male voice ○ The tenors start the song, followed by the sopranos.
tense /tens/ adjective nervous and worried ○ I always get tense before going to an interview. ○ The atmosphere in the hall was tense as everyone waited for the result of the vote. ■ noun the form of a verb which shows the time when the action takes place tension /ˈtenʃən/ noun 1. nervous or worried feelings ○ Tension built up as we waited for the result. 2. feelings of anger or hate between countries or races ○ There is tension in the area caused by fighting between tribes. 3. the state of being tight ○ You need to adjust the tension in your tennis racket.
tent /ˈtent/ noun a shelter made of cloth, held up by poles and attached to the ground with ropes
tenth /tenth/ adjective number 10 in a series ○ That’s the tenth phone call I’ve had this morning. ○ She came tenth in a national competition. ■ noun the thing that is number 10 in a series ○ the tenth of April or April the tenth (April 10th)
term /tərm/ noun 1. one of the parts of a school or university year ○ The autumn term ends on December 15th. ○ Next term I’ll be starting to learn the piano. 2. a word or phrase which has a particular meaning ○ He used several technical terms which I didn’t understand. ○ Some people use ‘darling’ as a term of affection.
terminal /ˈtɛrmiːnl/ noun a building at an airport where planes arrive or leave ○ The flight leaves from Terminal 4. ■ adjective referring to the last period of a serious illness that will lead to death ○ The condition is terminal.
terrace /ˈterəs/ noun 1. a flat outdoor area which is raised above another area ○ The guests had drinks on the terrace before going in to dinner. 2. a row of similar houses connected together
terrible /ˈterəbl/ adjective very bad ○ We shouldn’t have come to this party – the music’s terrible. ○ There was a terrible storm last night.
terribly /ˈterəbli/ adverb 1. very ○ I’m terribly sorry to have kept you waiting. ○ The situation is terribly serious. 2. in a very bad way ○ The farmers suffered terribly from drought.
terrific /ˈterəfrɪk/ adjective 1. extremely good ○ We had a terrific time at the par-
terrify /ˈterɪfaɪ/ verb to make someone very frightened (NOTE: terrifies – terrifying – terrified)
territory /ˈterɪtɔrɪ/ noun 1. a large area of land (NOTE: The plural is territories.)
terror /ˈtɛrər/ noun great fear (NOTE: They live in constant terror of terrorist attacks.)
terrorist /ˈtɛraʊrɪst/ noun a person who practises terrorism (NOTE: Terrorists hijacked a plane and told the pilot to fly to Rome.)
text /tekst/ noun 1. an examination to see if you know something (NOTE: We had an English test yesterday.) 2. an examination to see if something is working well (NOTE: The doctor will have to do a blood test.) 3. It is a good test of the car’s ability to brake fast.
textbook /ˈtekstbʊk/ noun a book which students use to learn about the subject they are studying

text message /ˈtekstˌmesɪdʒ/ noun a message sent by telephone, using short forms of words, which appear on the screen of a mobile phone
thaw

Do you know who that is sitting at the next table? ○ Is that the one? – Yes, that’s it. Compare this relative pronoun used to give more information about someone or something just mentioned ○ Where is the parcel that she sent you yesterday? ○ Can you see the man that sold you the ticket? ○ There’s the suitcase that you left on the train! (NOTE: When it is the object of a relative clause, that can sometimes be left out: Where’s the letter he sent you? Here’s the box you left in the bedroom. When it is the subject, that can be replaced by which or who: a house that has red windows or a house which has red windows; the man that stole the car or the man who stole the car.) conjunction used after verbs like ‘say’ or ‘think’ and adjectives like ‘glad’ or ‘disappointed’, and after ‘so’ or ‘such’ ○ The restaurant was so expensive that we could only afford one dish. ○ It rained so hard that the street was like a river. ○ We had such a lot of work that we didn’t have any lunch. ○ There was such a long queue that we didn’t bother waiting. ○ They told me that the manager was out. ○ I don’t think they knew that we were coming. ○ I’m glad that the weather turned out fine. (NOTE: That is often left out: He didn’t know we were coming. It’s so hot in here we all want a drink of water.) adverb to such a degree ○ You must remember him, it’s not all that long ago that we had a drink with him. ○ His new car is not really that big.

thaw /θəʊ/ noun a time of warm weather which makes snow and ice melt ○ The thaw came early this year. verb to melt ○ The ice is thawing on the village pond.

the /ðə/ before a vowel /ðə/ article 1. meaning something in particular, as opposed to “a” ○ Where’s the book you brought back from the library? ○ That’s the cat from next door. ○ The town centre has been made into a pedestrian zone. 2. used with something of which only one exists, e.g. in the names of places ○ an expedition to the Antarctic ○ A spacecraft landed on the moon. ○ The sun came up over the hills. 3. used for referring to a thing in general ○ There’s nothing interesting on the television tonight. ○ She refuses to use the telephone. ○ The streets are crowded at lunchtime. ○ Both sisters play the flute. 4. meaning something special ○ It’s the shop for men’s clothes. ○ She’s the doctor for children’s diseases. ○ That’s not the Charlie Chaplin, is it? 5. used to compare ○ The more he eats the thinner he seems to get. ○ The sooner you do it the better. ○ This is by far the shortest way to London. ○ She’s the tallest person in the office.

theater /ˈθɛətər/ noun US spelling of theatre theatre /ˈθɪətər/ noun a building in which plays are shown ○ I’m trying to get tickets for the theatre tonight. ○ What is the play at the local theatre this week? ○ We’ll have dinner early and then go to the theatre.

their /ˈðeər/ adjective belonging to them ○ After the film, we went to their house for supper. (NOTE: Do not confuse with there, they’re.)

theirs /ˈðeəz/ pronoun the one that belongs to them ○ Which car is theirs? ○ She’s a friend of theirs. ○ The girls wanted to borrow my car – theirs wouldn’t start.

them /ðəm, ðem/ pronoun 1. referring to people or things that have been mentioned before ○ Do you like cream cakes? – No, I don’t like them very much. ○ There’s a group of people waiting outside. – Tell them to come in. ○ She saw her friends and asked them to help her. 2. referring to a single person, used instead of him or her ○ If someone phones, ask them to call back later.

theme /ˈθiːm/ noun the main subject of a book or article ○ The theme of the book is how to deal with illness in the family. themselves /ˈðəmˌselfz/ pronoun referring to the same people or things that are the subject of the verb ○ Cats always spend a lot of time cleaning themselves. ○ It’s no use going to the surgery – the doctors are all ill themselves.

then /ðen/ adverb 1. at that time in the past or future ○ He had been very busy
they

**theory** /ˈθɪəri/ noun 1. an explanation of something which has not been proved but which you believe is true ○ I have a theory which explains why the police never found the murder weapon. 2. a careful scientific explanation of why something happens ○ Galileo put forward the theory that the earth turns round the sun. 3. a statement of general principles which may not apply in practice ○ In theory the treatment should work, but no one has ever tried it. (NOTE: The plural is theories.)

**there** /ðeə/ adverb 1. in that place ○ Is that black van still there parked outside the house? ○ Where have you put the tea? – There, on the kitchen counter. 2. to that place ○ We haven’t been to the British Museum yet. – Let’s go there tomorrow. ○ Have you ever been to China? – Yes, I went there last month. 3. used when giving something to someone ○ There you are: two fish and chips and a pot of tea. (NOTE: Do not confuse with their, they’re.) ○ pronoun used usually before the verb when the real subject follows the verb ○ There’s a little door leading onto the patio. ○ There’s someone at the door asking for you. ○ There are some pages missing in my newspaper. ○ Were there a lot of people at the cinema? ○ There seems to have been a lot of rain during the night.

**therefore** /ˈθeəfɔːr/ adverb for this reason ○ I therefore have decided not to grant his request. ○ They have reduced their prices, therefore we should reduce ours if we want to stay competitive.

**thermometer** /ˈθɜːməmɪtər/ noun an instrument for measuring temperature

**these** /ðiːz/ plural of this

**they** /ðeɪ/ pronoun 1. referring to people or things ○ Where do you keep the spoons? – They’re in the right-hand drawer. ○ Who are those people in uniform? – They’re traffic wardens. ○ The children played in the sun and they all got sunburnt. 2. referring to people in general ○ They say it’s going to be fine this weekend. (NOTE: When it is the object, them is used instead of they: We gave it to them; The police beat them with sticks; also when it follows the verb to be: Who’s that? – It’s them!)

**think** /θɪŋk/ verb 1. to consider something ○ We never think about what people might say, we always do what we think is right. 2. to have an opinion ○ I think London is a nicer town to live in than Frankfurt. ○ Everyone thinks we’re...
thirsty /ˈθɜːsti/ adjective feeling that you want to drink. o It’s so hot here that it makes me thirsty.

thirteen /ˈθɜːtn/ noun the number 13. o He’s only thirteen (years old), but he can drive a car. o She’ll be thirteen next Monday.
threat

thread

thrash

thousandth

thousand

thoughtful

though

throughout

thought /θɔt/ adverb, conjunction 1. used for mentioning something that makes something else seem surprising. ○ Though tired, she still kept on running. ○ We don’t employ a computer programmer, though many companies do. 2. but ○ It is unlikely though possible.

thought /θɔt/ past tense and past participle of think; an idea which you have when thinking ○ He had an awful thought – suppose they had left the bathroom taps running?

thoughtful /θɔtʃ(ə)/ adjective 1. thinking about something a lot ○ He looked thoughtful, and I wondered if there was something wrong. 2. being sensitive to what other people want ○ It was very thoughtful of you to come to see me in hospital.

thousand /ˈθaʊz(ə)nd/ noun the number 1,000 ○ We paid two hundred thousand pounds for the house (£200,000). ○ Thousands of people had their holidays spoilt by the storm.

thousandth /ˈθaʊznθ/ adjective number 1,000 in a series ○ The tourist office gave a prize to their thousandth visitor.

threat /θriːt/ verb to warn that you are going to do something unpleasant, especially if someone does not do what you want ○ She threatened to go to the police. ○ The teacher threatened her with punishment.

threatening /ˈθrɛt(ɪ)ŋ/ adjective suggesting that something unpleasant will happen

three /θriː/ noun the number 3 ○ She’s only three (years old), so she can’t read yet. ○ Come and see me at three (o’clock). ○ Three men walked into the bank and pulled out guns. (NOTE: three (3) but third (3rd))

threw /θruː/ past tense of throw (NOTE: Do not confuse with through.)

thrill /θrɪl/ noun a feeling of great excitement ○ It gave me a thrill to see you all again after so many years. ○ I experienced the thrill of sailing near to a waterfall. ○ verb to make someone very excited ○ We were thrilled to get your letter.

thrilling /θrɪlɪŋ/ adjective which makes you very excited

throat /θrəʊt/ noun 1. the tube which goes from the back of your mouth down the inside of your neck ○ I’ve got a sore throat. ○ She got a fish bone stuck in her throat. 2. your neck, especially the front part ○ He put his hands round her throat and pressed hard.

through /θruː/ preposition 1. across to the inside of something ○ The bullet went straight through the door. ○ She looked through the open door. ○ Cold air is coming in through the hole in the wall. ○ The street goes straight through the centre of the town. ○ She pushed the needle through the ball of wool. 2. during a period of time ○ They insisted on talking all through the film. ○ Snow accumulated through the winter. ○ verb going in at one side and coming out of the other side ○ Someone left the gate open and all the sheep got through.

throughout /θruːaut/ preposition, adverb in all or several parts of ○ Throughout the country floods are causing problems on the roads. ○ Heavy snow fell throughout the night.
throw /θrəʊ/ verb to send something through the air ○ How far can he throw a cricket ball? ○ They were throwing stones through car windows. ○ She threw the letter into the wastepaper basket. ○ He was thrown into the air by the blast from the bomb. (NOTE: throws – throwing – throw /θrəʊ/ – thrown)

throw away phrasal verb to get rid of something which you do not need any more

throw out phrasal verb 1. to push someone outside ○ When they started to fight, they were thrown out of the restaurant. 2. to get rid of something which you do not need ○ I’m throwing out this old office desk.

throw up phrasal verb to let food come up from your stomach and out through your mouth (informal) ○ The cat threw up all over the sofa.

thrust /θrʌst/ verb to push something somewhere suddenly and hard ○ He thrust the newspaper into his pocket. ○ She thrust the documents into her briefcase. (NOTE: thrusts – thrusting – thrust)

thud /θʌd/ noun a dull, heavy noise ○ His head hit the ground with a sickening thud. ○ They could hear the thud of the guns in the distance. ○ verb to make a dull noise ○ A stone thudded into the wall behind him. (NOTE: thuds – thudding – thudded)

thumb /θʌm/ noun a part of the side of your hand that looks like a short thick finger ○ The baby was sucking its thumb. ○ How she cried when she hit her thumb with the hammer!

thump /θʌmp/ noun a dull noise ○ There was a thump from upstairs as if someone had fallen out of bed. ○ verb to hit someone hard with your fist ○ He rushed up to the policeman and started thumping him on the chest. ○ She thumped him on the back when he choked.

thunder /θʌndər/ noun a loud noise in the air following a flash of lightning ○ a tropical storm accompanied by thunder and lightning ○ He was woken by the sound of thunder. ○ verb to make a loud noise in the air following lightning ○ It thundered during the night.

thunderstorm /ˈθʌndərstərm/ noun a storm with rain, thunder and lightning

Thursday /ˈθɜːzdeɪ/ noun the day between Wednesday and Friday, the fourth day of the week ○ Last Thursday was Christmas Day. ○ Shall we arrange to meet next Thursday? ○ Today is Thursday, April 14th. ○ The club meets on Thursdays or every Thursday. ○ The 15th is a Wednesday, so the 16th must be a Thursday.

thus /θʌs/ adverb 1. in this way ○ The two pieces fit together thus. ○ She is only fifteen, and thus cannot vote. 2. as a result ○ She is only fifteen, and thus is not able to take part in the over-sixteens competition.

tick /tɪk/ noun 1. a sound made every second by a clock ○ The only sound we could hear in the room was the tick of the grandfather clock. 2. a mark written to show that something is correct ○ Put a tick in the box marked ‘R’. ○ verb 1. to mark something with a tick to show that you approve ○ Tick the box marked ‘R’ if you require a receipt. 2. to make a quiet regular sound noise like a clock ○ All you could hear was the clock ticking in the corner of the library. ○ Watch out! That parcel’s ticking!

ticket /ˈtɪkt/ noun 1. a piece of paper or card which allows you to travel ○ They won’t let you get onto the train without a ticket. ○ We’ve lost our plane tickets – how can we get to Chicago? 2. a piece of paper which allows you to go into a place, e.g. a cinema or an exhibition ○ Can I have three tickets for the 8.30 show please? ○ We tried several theatres but there were no tickets left anywhere.

tickle /ˈtɪkl/ verb 1. to touch someone in a sensitive part of the body in order to make him or her laugh ○ She tickled his toes and made him laugh. 2. to cause a slight uncomfortable feeling on the skin of part of the body, or to have that feeling
tide /taɪd/ noun the regular rising and falling movement of the sea. ○ The tide came in and cut off the children on the rocks. ○ The tide is out – we can walk across the sand.

tidily /ˈtaɪdli/ adverb in a tidy way

tidy /ˈtaɪdi/ adjective with everything arranged in the correct way or in an organised way ○ I want your room to be completely tidy before you go out. ○ She put her clothes in a tidy pile.

tie /taɪ/ noun 1. a long piece of coloured cloth which men wear round their necks under the collar of their shirts ○ He’s wearing a blue tie with red stripes. ○ They won’t let you into the restaurant if you haven’t got a tie on. 2. a result in a competition or election where both sides have the same score ○ The result was a tie and the vote had to be taken again. ■ verb 1. to attach something with string, rope or twine ○ The parcel was tied with a little piece of string. ○ He tied his horse to the post. ○ The burglars tied his hands behind his back. 2. to have the same score as another team ○ They tied for second place. (NOTE: ties – tying – tied)

tiger /ˈtaɪɡər/ noun a large wild animal of the cat family which is yellow with black stripes and lives mainly in India and China (NOTE: The female is a tigress.)

tight /tæt/ adjective 1. fitting too closely ○ These shoes hurt – they’re too tight. 2. holding firmly ○ Keep a tight hold of the bag, we don’t want it stolen.

tighten /ˈtæt(ə)n/ verb to make something tight, or to become tight

tightly /ˈtætli/ adverb in a tight way

till /tɪl/ preposition, conjunction up to the time when ○ I don’t expect him to be home till after nine o’clock. ○ They worked from morning till night to finish the job. ○ We worked till the sun went down. ■ noun a drawer for keeping cash in a shop ○ There was not much money in the till at the end of the day.

tilt /tɪlt/ verb 1. to slope ○ The shelf is tilting to the right. ○ You’ll have to change places – the boat is tilting. 2. to put something in a sloping position ○ He tilted the barrel over to get the last drops of beer out.

timber /ˈtɪmər/ noun wood cut ready for building ○ These trees are being grown to provide timber for houses. (NOTE: no plural: for one item say a piece of timber)

time /taɪm/ noun 1. a particular point in the day shown in hours and minutes ○ What time is it or what’s the time? ○ Can you tell me the time please? ○ The time is exactly four thirty. ○ Departure times are delayed by up to fifteen minutes because of the volume of traffic. ○ to tell the time to read the time on a clock or watch ○ She’s only three so she can’t tell the time yet. 2. the hour at which something usually happens ○ The closing time for the office is 5.30. ○ It’s must be nearly time for dinner – I’m hungry. ○ Is it time for the children to go to bed? 3. an amount of hours, days, weeks, months or years ○ There’s no need to hurry – we’ve got plenty of time. ○ Do you have time for a cup of coffee? ○ He spent all that time watching the TV. ○ If the fire alarm rings, don’t waste time putting clothes on – run out of the hotel fast. 4. a certain period ○ We haven’t been to France for a long time. ○ We had a letter from my mother a short time ago. 5. a particular moment when something happens ○ They didn’t hear anything as they were asleep at the time. ○ By the time the ambulance arrived the man had died. ○ You can’t do two things at the same time. 6. a period when things are pleasant or bad ○ Everyone had a good time at the party. ○ We had an awful time on holiday – the hotel was dreadful, and it rained solidly for ten days. 7. one of several moments or periods when something happens ○ I’ve seen that film on TV four times already. ○ That’s the last time I’ll ask them to play cards. ○ Next time you come, bring your swimming things. 8. the rhythm of a piece of music ○ It’s difficult keeping time in a modern piece like this. ○ He tapped his foot in time to the music. ■ verb to count something in hours, minutes and seconds ○ I timed him as he ran round the track. ○ Don’t forget to time the eggs – they have to cook for only
timetable /ˈteɪmtəbəl/ noun a printed list which shows the times at which something such as classes in school or trains leaving will happen. We have two English lessons on the timetable today. According to the timetable, there should be a train to London at 10.22.

timetable /ˈteɪmtəbəl/ noun

three minutes. find time /fʌnd taim/ to do something even though you are busy. In the middle of the meeting he still found time to phone his girlfriend. We must find time to visit the new staff sports club. for the time being temporarily. We will leave the furniture as it is for the time being. in ... time after a particular period from now. We’re going on holiday in four weeks’ time. to take time to need a certain amount of time. It didn’t take you much time to get dressed. Don’t hurry me, I like to take my time.

tin /tɪn/ noun 1. a silver-coloured soft metal. Bronze is a mixture of copper and tin. There have been tin mines in Cornwall since Roman times. 2. a metal container in which food or another substance is sold and can be kept for a long time. I’ll just open a tin of soup. She bought three tins of cat food. We’ll need three tins of white paint for the ceiling. 3. any metal box. Keep the biscuits in a tin or they’ll go soft. She puts her spare coins into a tin by the telephone.

tingle /ˈtɪŋɡl/ noun a feeling like a lot of small sharp things sticking into your skin. It didn’t hurt, I just felt a tingle in my leg. We felt a tingle of excitement as we queued for the roller coaster. to have a sharp prickling feeling. ‘Are your fingers tingling?’ asked the doctor. It will tingle when I put the antiseptic on your cut.

tinkle /ˈtɪŋkl/ noun a noise like the ringing of a little bell. The gentle tinkle of cow bells in the distance. to make a little ringing noise.

tinned /ˈtɪnd/ adjective preserved and sold in a tin.

tin opener /ˈtɪn,ˈɒpə(r)/ noun an object used for opening tins of food.

tiny /ˈtʌmi/ adjective very small. Can I have just a tiny bit more pudding? The spot is so tiny you can hardly see it. She lives in a tiny village in the Welsh mountains. (NOTE: tinier – tiniest)

tip /tip/ noun 1. the end of something long. She touched the page with the tips of her fingers. He poked the dog with the tip of his walking stick. 2. money given to someone who has provided a service. The service hasn’t been very good – should we leave a tip for the waiter? The staff are not allowed to accept tips. 3. advice on something which could bring you a benefit. He gave me a tip about a horse which was likely to win. She gave me a tip about a cheap restaurant just round the corner from the hotel. A place where rubbish from houses is taken to be thrown away. I must take these bags of rubbish to the tip. to pour something out. He picked up the box and tipped the contents out onto the floor. She tipped all the food out of the bag. To give money to someone who has helped you. I tipped the waiter £1. Should we tip the driver? (NOTE: tips – tipping – tipped)

tiptoe /ˈtɪptu/ verb to walk quietly on the tips of your toes. She tiptoed into the room and looked at the baby. (NOTE: tiptoes – tiptoeing – tiptoed)

tired /ˈtɛrd/ adjective 1. feeling that you want to sleep. I’m tired – I think I’ll go to bed. If you feel tired, lie down on my bed. 2. feeling that you need rest. We’re all tired after a long day at the office. feeling very tired or needing a rest.

tiring /ˈtɪrɪŋ/ adjective which makes you tired.

tissue /ˈtjuːs/ noun a soft paper handkerchief. There is a box of tissues beside the bed.

title /ˈtɪtl/ noun 1. the name of something, e.g. a book, play, painting or film. He’s almost finished the play but hasn’t found a title for it yet. A word such as Dr, Mr, Professor, Lord, Sir or
to /tə, tu, tu/ preposition 1. showing direction or place ○ They went to the police station. ○ Do you know the way to the beach? ○ The river is to the north of the town. ○ Everyone take one step to the right, please. 2. showing a period of time ○ The office is open from 9.30 to 5.30, Monday to Friday. ○ She slept from 11.30 to 8.30 the following morning. 3. showing time in minutes before an hour ○ Get up – it’s five to seven (6.55). ○ The train leaves at a quarter to eight (7.45). (NOTE: To is used for times between the half hour and o’clock: 3.35 = twenty-five to four; 3.45 = a quarter to four; 3.55 = five minutes to four. For times after the hour see past.) 4. showing a person or animal that receives something ○ Take the book to the librarian. ○ Pass the salt to your grandfather. ○ You must be kind to cats.

five ○ They lost by twelve to nine. ○ There are 28 children to one teacher.

together /ˈtəɡər/ adverb 1. doing something with someone else or in a group ○ Tell the children to stay together or they’ll get lost. ○ Why don’t we all go to the cinema? 2. joined with some- thing else or with each other ○ Tie the sticks together with string. ○ Do you think you can stick the pieces of the cup together again? ○ If you add all the figures together, you’ll get the total sales. ○ We’ve had three sandwiches and three beers – how much does that come to all together?

tongue /tʌŋ/ noun 1. the long organ in your mouth which can move and is used for tasting, swallowing and speaking ○ The soup was so hot it burnt my tongue. ○ A language (literary) ○ They spoke to each other in a strange foreign tongue. ○ It was clear that English was not his native tongue. ○ mother tongue or native tongue the language which you

toast /ˈtɔʊst/ noun pieces of bread which have been heated at a high temperature until they are brown ○ Can you make some more toast? ○ She asked for scrambled eggs on toast.

tobacco /ˈtəʊbækəʊ/ noun the dried leaves of a plant used to make cigarettes and cigars, and for smoking in pipes (NOTE: no plural)

today /ˈtədeɪ/ noun this day ○ Today’s her sixth birthday. ○ What’s the date today? ○ There’s a story in today’s newspaper about a burglary in our road. ○ adverb on this day ○ He said he wanted to see me today, but he hasn’t come yet.

toddler /ˈtɒdər/ noun a child who has just learnt to walk

toe /təʊ/ noun one of the five parts like fingers at the end of the foot ○ She trod on my toe and didn’t say she was sorry.

tomorrow /təˈmɔrəʊ/ adverb on the day after today ○ Are you free for lunch tomorrow? ○ I mustn’t forget I have a dentist’s appointment tomorrow morning. ○ We are going to an Italian restaurant tomorrow evening. ○ noun the day after today ○ Today’s Monday, so tomorrow must be Tuesday. ○ Tomorrow is our tenth wedding anniversary.

ton /tɒn/ noun a measure of weight equal to 2240 pounds ○ a ship carrying 1000 tons of coal

tone /tʌn/ noun a way of saying something, or of writing something, which shows a particular feeling ○ His tone of voice showed he was angry. ○ She said hello in a friendly tone of voice. ○ You could tell from the tone of his letter that he was annoyed.

tongue /tʌŋ/ noun 1. the long organ in your mouth which can move and is used for tasting, swallowing and speaking ○ The soup was so hot it burnt my tongue. ○ A language (literary) ○ They spoke to each other in a strange foreign tongue. ○ It was clear that English was not his native tongue. ○ mother tongue or native tongue the language which you


tonight /toʊˈnaɪt/ adverb, noun the night or the evening of today. I can’t stop – we’re getting ready for tonight’s party. I’ll be at home from eight o’clock tonight. I don’t suppose there’s anything interesting on TV tonight.

top /tɒp/ noun, also adverb, noun the highest point of something. The top of the hotel. Look at the photograph at the top of page four. Manchester United are still at the top of the league table. To feel on top of the world to feel very healthy or very happy.

toothpaste /ˈtuːθpɑːst/ noun a soft substance which you spread on a toothbrush and then use to clean your teeth (NOTE: no plural: some toothpaste, a tube of toothpaste).

toothbrush /ˈtuːθbɜːʃ/ noun a small electric light that you can carry. Take a torch if you’re going into the cave. I always carry a small torch in the car.

tore /tɔː/ past tense of tear

torn /tɔrn/ past participle of tear

tortoise /ˈtɔːrtaɪs/ noun a reptile covered with a hard shell which moves very slowly on land and can live to be very old.

toss /tɒs/ verb 1. to throw something up into the air. He tried to toss the pancake and it fell on the kitchen floor. She tossed me her car keys. 2. to move something about. The waves tossed the little boat up and down. The horse tossed its head.

total /ˈtɔʊtl/ adjective complete or whole. The expedition was a total failure. Their total losses come to over £400,000.

totally /ˈtɒtalɪ/ adverb used for emphasis. The house was totally destroyed in the fire. I had totally forgotten that I had promised to be there.
**touch** /tʌtʃ/ noun 1. the sense that allows you to be aware of something with the fingers. 2. the act of passing of news and information. 3. to get in touch with someone to contact someone. 4. I'll try to get in touch with you next week.

**tough** /tʌf/ adjective 1. difficult to chew or to cut. 2. requiring a lot of physical effort, or a lot of bravery or confidence.

**touching** /tʌtʃɪŋ/ adjective making you feel emotion, especially affection or sympathy.

**towel** /ˈtaʊəl/ noun a large piece of soft cloth for drying something, especially your body. 2. There's only one towel in the bathroom.

**tower** /ˈtaʊə/ noun a tall structure. 2. The castle has thick walls and four square towers.

**tour** /tʊə/ noun a holiday or journey in which you visit various places. 2. There are so many tours to choose from – I can't decide which one to go on.

**tow** /təʊ/ verb to pull something behind a vehicle. 2. The motorways were crowded with cars towing caravans. 3. We got a tractor to give us a tow to the nearest garage.

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**towards** /ˈtɔədz/ preposition 1. in the direction of. 2. towards the police station. 3. towards the end of the month?

**town** /tou/ noun a place, larger than a village, where people live and work, with houses, shops, offices, factories and other buildings. 2. There's no shop in our village, so we do our shopping in the nearest town.

**tractor** /ˈtrakər/ noun a vehicle for pulling something behind it. 2. The ship sailed straight towards the rocks.

**trade** /treɪd/ noun the business of buying and selling goods. 2. Britain’s trade with the rest of Europe is up by 10%.
The burglar left a red sports car, and a police car was soon on their trail. 1. a path or track 2. Keep to the trail otherwise you will get lost. 3. verb 1. to trail behind someone to follow slowly after someone 2. She came third, trailing a long way behind the first two runners. 3. The little children trailed behind the older ones.

trailer /treɪlə/ noun 1. a small goods vehicle pulled behind a car 2. We carried all our camping gear in the trailer. 3. US a van with beds, a table, and washing facilities, which can be towed by a car 4. parts of a full-length film shown as an advertisement for it 5. We saw the trailer last week, and it put me off the film.

train /treɪn/ noun a railway vehicle consisting of an engine and the coaches it pulls 2. The train to Paris leaves from platform 1 3. Hundreds of people go to work every day by train 4. The next train to London will be in two minutes 5. To get to Glasgow, you have to change trains at Crewe 6. to teach someone or an animal how to do a particular activity 7. She’s being trained to be a bus driver 8. The dogs are trained to smell and find illegal substances 9. to become fit by practising for a sport 10. He’s training for the 100 metres 11. She’s training for the Olympics

trained /treɪnd/ adjective who has been through a course of training

trainer /treɪnə/ noun a person who trains an athlete 2. His trainer says he’s in peak condition for the fight 3. plural noun trainers light sports shoes

training /treɪniŋ/ noun 1. the activity of learning a skill 2. The shop is closed on Tuesday mornings for staff training 3. There is a short training period for new staff 4. the activity of practising for a sport

transfer verb 1. to move something or someone to another place 2. The money will be transferred directly to your bank account 3. She transferred her passport from her handbag to her jacket pocket 4. He’s been transferred to our New York office 5. to change from one type of travel to another 6. When you get to

trademark /ˈtreɪdmɑrk/, trade name /ˈtreɪd nɛm/ noun a particular name, design, etc., which has been registered by the manufacturer and which cannot be used by other manufacturers 2. Acme is a registered trademark. 3. Their trademark is stamped on every item they produce.

traditional /ˈtrædɪʃənl/ adjective done in a way that has been used for a long time 1. On Easter Day it is traditional to give chocolate eggs to the children 2. Villagers still wear their traditional costumes on Sundays.

traditionally /ˈtrædɪʃənlɪ/ adverb according to tradition

traffic /ˈtræfɪk/ noun cars, buses and other vehicles which are travelling on a street or road 1. I leave the office early on Fridays because there is so much traffic leaving London 2. The lights turned green and the traffic moved forward 3. Rush-hour traffic is worse on Fridays.

traffic jam /ˈtræfɪk dʒæm/ noun a situation where cars, buses and other vehicles cannot move forward on a road because there is too much traffic, because there has been an accident or because of roadworks

tragedy /ˈtrædʒədi/ noun 1. a serious play, film, or novel which ends sadly 2. Shakespeare’s tragedy ‘King Lear’ is playing at the National Theatre 3. a very unhappy event 4. Tragedy struck the family when their mother was killed in a car crash. (NOTE: The plural is tragedies.)

tragic /ˈtrædʒɪk/ adjective very sad 2. a tragic accident on the motorway

trail /treɪl/ noun 1. tracks left by an animal or by a criminal 2. We followed the trail of the bear through the forest 3. The burglar left a red sports car, and a police car was soon on their trail.
transform /trənsfɜːm/ verb to change the appearance or character of someone or something completely ○ The outside of the building has been transformed by cleaning. ○ The book has transformed my views on medical care.

translate /trəns'leɪt/ verb to put written or spoken words into another language ○ Can you translate what he said? ○ He asked his secretary to translate the letter from the German agent. ○ She translates mainly from Spanish into English, not from English into Spanish.

transplant /trænsp'laɪnt/ noun 1. the act of replacing a damaged organ or part of the body with a part from another body, or with a part from somewhere else on the same body ○ He had a heart transplant. ○ The kidney transplant was rejected.

2. an organ or piece of tissue which is transplanted ○ The kidney transplant was rejected.

transport /trænspɔrt/ noun 1. the movement of goods or people in vehicles ○ Air transport is the quickest way to travel from one country to another. ○ Rail transport costs are getting lower. ○ What means of transport will you use to get to the hotel?

2. to move goods or people from one place to another in a vehicle ○ The company transports millions of tons of goods by rail each year. ○ The visitors will be transported to the factory by helicopter.

trap /træp/ noun an object used for catching an animal ○ We have a mouse in the kitchen so we will put down a trap. ○ verb to catch or hold someone or something ○ Several people were trapped in the wreckage of the plane. ○ He was trapped on video as he entered the bank.

(NOTE: traps – trapping – trapped)

translate ○ The book has transformed my views on medical care.

travel ○ The fields were full of hippies and tracers who were carrying a tray of glasses.

traveller ○ The visitors will be transported to the factory by helicopter.

(NOTE: travellers – travelling – travelled. The US spelling is traveling – traveled.)

traveller /trævələr/ noun 1. a person who travels ○ Travellers on the 9 o’clock train to London ○ Travellers to France are experiencing delays because of the dock strike. 2. a person who has no fixed home and who travels around the country ○ The fields were full of hippies and travellers.

tray /treɪ/ noun a flat board for carrying food, and things like glasses, cups and saucers ○ He had his lunch on a tray in his bedroom. ○ She bumped into a waitress who was carrying a tray of glasses.

treacherous /trə'ʃerəs/ adverb 1. dangerous ○ There are treacherous reefs just offshore. ○ Black ice is making the roads very treacherous. 2. not to be trusted ○ His treacherous behaviour led to the loss of the town to the enemy.

tray ○ He had his lunch on a tray in his bedroom.

tread /tred/ verb to step or to walk ○ She trod on my toe and didn’t say she was sorry. ○ Watch where you’re treading – there’s broken glass on the floor. (NOTE: treads – treading – trod /trod/ – trodden /trod(ə)n/)

tread ○ She trod on my toe and didn’t say she was sorry.

treasure /treʒər/ noun jewels, gold, or other valuable things ○ the treasures in
treat /trit/ noun a special thing which gives pleasure ○ It’s always a treat to sit down quietly at home after a hard day in the shop. ■ verb 1. to deal with someone or something ○ She was badly treated by her uncle. ○ If you treat the stuff well they will work well. ○ He didn’t treat my suggestion seriously. 2. to give medical help to a sick or injured person ○ After the accident some of the passengers had to be treated in hospital for cuts and bruises. ○ She is being treated for rheumatism.

treatment /trɪˈmɛnt/ noun 1. a way of behaving towards something or someone ○ The report criticised the treatment of prisoners in the jail. ○ What sort of treatment did you get at school? 2. a way of looking after a sick or injured person ○ He is having a course of heat treatment. ○ The treatment for skin cancer is very painful.

tree /tri:/ noun a very large plant, with a thick trunk, branches and leaves ○ The cat climbed up an apple tree and couldn’t get down. ○ In autumn, the leaves on the trees in the park turn brown and red. ○ He was sheltering under a tree and was struck by lightning.

tremble /trembl/ verb to shake because you are cold or afraid, or worried by something ○ She was trembling with cold. ○ I tremble at the thought of how much the meal will cost.

tremendous /ˌtrɪmendəs/ adjective very big ○ There was a tremendous explosion and all the lights went out. ○ There’s tremendous excitement as we wait for the election result.

trend /trend/ noun a general tendency ○ There is a trend away from small local food stores. ○ The government studies economic trends to decide whether to raise taxes or not.

trial /ˈtrɪəl/ noun 1. a court case held before a judge ○ The trial will be heard next week. 2. the act of testing something ○ The new model is undergoing its final trials.

triangle /ˈtrænɡɡəl/ noun a shape with three straight sides and three angles ○ The end of the roof is shaped like a triangle.

tribe /trəb/ noun a group of people with the same race, language and customs ○ She went into the jungle to study the jungle tribes.

trick /trɪk/ noun a clever act to deceive or confuse someone ○ The recorded sound of barking is just a trick to make burglars think there is a dog in the house. ■ verb to deceive someone ○ We’ve been tricked, there’s nothing in the box.

trickle /trɪk(ə)l/ verb to flow slowly or gently ○ Water trickled out of the cave.

tricky /trɪkɪ/ adjective requiring a lot of skill, patience or intelligence ○ Getting the wire through the little hole is quite tricky.

tried /trɪd/ past tense and past participle of try

tries /trɪz/ 3rd person singular present of try

trigger /ˈtrɪɡə/ noun the part of a gun that you pull to fire it ○ He pointed the gun at her and pulled the trigger.

trim /trɪm/ verb to cut something to make it tidy ○ Ask the hairdresser to trim your beard. (NOTE: trims — trimming — trimmed) ■ adjective 1. cut short to give a tidy appearance ○ She always keeps her hedges trim. 2. slim and fit ○ He keeps himself trim by going for a long walk every day. (NOTE: trimmer — trimmest)

trip /trɪp/ noun a short journey ○ Our trip to Paris was cancelled. ○ We’re going on a trip to the seaside. ■ verb to catch your foot in something so that you almost fall down ○ She tripped as she was coming out of the kitchen with a tray of food. (NOTE: trips — tripping — tripped)

trip over phrasal verb to catch your foot in something so that you fall ○ She was running away from him when she tripped over.

triumph /traɪm/ noun a great victory or great achievement ○ They scored a triumph in their game against the
triumphant

French. ◊ The bridge is a triumph of modern engineering.

triumphant /trɪəmˈfɒnt/ adjective happy or proud because you have won

trod /trod/ past tense of tread
trodden /ˈtrəʊd(ə)n/ past participle of tread

trolley /ˈtɒlri/ noun a small vehicle on wheels which is designed to be pushed
○ They put the piano onto a trolley to move it out of the house.

troop /trʊp/ noun a large group of people ◊ She took a troop of schoolchildren to visit the museum. ◊ plural noun troops soldiers ◊ Enemy troops occupied the town.

tropical /ˈtrɒptɪkl/ adjective relating to hot countries ◊ In tropical countries it is always hot.

trot /trɒt/ noun the action of running with short regular steps, like a horse does ○ Let’s start today’s exercises with a short trot round the football field. ◊ verb to run with short regular steps ○ We’ve got no butter left, so I’ll trot off to the shop to buy some. ○ She trotted down the path to meet us. (NOTE: trots – trotting – trodden)

trouble /ˈtrʌbl/ noun problems or worries ○ The trouble with old cars is that sometimes they don’t start. ◊ The children were no trouble at all. ◊ We are having some computer trouble or some trouble with the computer. ◊ verb to make someone feel worried ○ I can see that there’s something troubling him.

trousers /ˈtraʊzəz/ plural noun clothes which cover your body from the waist down, each leg separately ○ He tore his trousers climbing over the fence. ◊ She was wearing a red jumper and grey trousers. ◊ He bought two pairs of trousers in the sale.

truck /trʌk/ noun a goods vehicle used for carrying heavy loads (informal) ○ Trucks thundered past the house all night. ◊ They loaded the truck with bricks.

true /tru/ adjective 1. correct according to facts or reality ○ What he says is simply not true. ◊ It’s quite true that she comes from Scotland. ○ Is it true that he’s been married twice? ○ truth 2. faithful or loyal ○ an expression of true love ○ She’s a true friend. ○ to come true to happen as was predicted ○ Her forecast of bad storms came true. ○ true to life like things really are

truly /ˈtrʌli/ adverb used for emphasis ○ He truly believes that was what happened. ◊ I’m truly grateful for all your help. ◊ Do you love me, really and truly?

trumpet /ˈtrʌmpɪt/ noun a brass musical instrument which is played by blowing, with three parts which you press with your fingers ○ He plays the trumpet in the school orchestra. ○ She practises the trumpet in the evenings.

trunk /trʌŋk/ noun 1. the thick stem of a tree ○ Ivy was climbing up the trunk of the oak tree. 2. an elephant’s long nose 3. a large box for storing or sending clothes ○ They sent a trunk of clothes in advance to the new house.

trust /trʌst/ verb to be confident that someone is reliable ○ You can trust his instructions – he knows a lot about computers. ◊ I wouldn’t trust him farther than I could kick him. ◊ noun a belief that something will work well or that someone will do something ○ Don’t put too much trust in his navigating skills.

truth /truθ/ noun things which are true ○ Do you think he is telling the truth? ○ The police are trying to work out the truth about what happened. ○ I don’t think there is any truth in his story.

truthful /truθfəl/ adjective 1. who always tells the truth ○ She’s a very truthful child. 2. giving true facts ○ To be truthful, I’m not quite sure where we are. ○ The young man gave a truthful account of what happened.

try /trai/ verb to make an effort to do something ○ You have to try hard if you want to succeed. (NOTE: tries – trying – tried) ◊ noun an attempt to do something ○ She’s going to have a try at water skiing. ◊ He had two tries before he passed his driving test. (NOTE: The plural is tries.)

T-shirt /ˈtiːʃət/ noun another spelling of t-shirt ○ She was wearing jeans and a
tune

T-shirt. ○ No wonder you’re cold if you went out in just a T-shirt.

tune /tju:n/ noun 1. a series of musical notes which have a pattern  ○ He wrote some of the tunes for the musical.  ○ She walked away whistling a little tune.

tunnel /ˈtʌn(ə)/ noun a long passage under the ground  ○ The Channel Tunnel links Britain to France.  ○ The road round Lake Lucerne goes through six tunnels.  ○ They are digging a new tunnel for the underground railway.

turkey /ˈtɜ:kᵻ/ noun a large farm bird, similar to a chicken but much bigger, often eaten at Christmas  ○ We had roast turkey and potatoes.  ○ Who’s going to carve the turkey?

Turkey /ˈtɜːkᵻ/ noun a country in the eastern Mediterranean, south of the Black Sea (NOTE: capital: Ankara; people: the Turks; language: Turkish; currency: Turkish lira)

turn /tɜrn/ noun 1. a change of direction, especially of a vehicle  ○ The bus made a sudden turn to the left. 2. a road which leaves another road  ○ Take the next turn on the right. 3. (in London) the underground railway system  ○ It’s quicker to take the tube to Oxford Circus than to go by bus.  ○ You’ll have to go by bus because there’s a tube strike.

twist /twɪst/ verb to give something a sudden twist to make something different  ○ Leaves turn red or brown in the autumn.

Tuesday /ˈtjuːzdeɪ/ noun the second day of the week, the day between Monday and Wednesday  ○ I saw him in the office last Tuesday.  ○ The club always meets on Tuesdays.  ○ Shall we meet next Tuesday evening?  ○ Today is Tuesday, April 30th.  ○ The 15th is a Monday, so the 16th must be a Tuesday.  ○ We went to the cinema last Tuesday.

tug /tʌɡ/ verb to give something a sudden hard pull  ○ He tugged on the rope and a bell rang. (NOTE: tugs – tugging – tugged) 4. noun a sudden pull  ○ He felt a tug on the line – he had caught a fish!

tumble /ˈtʌmbl/ verb to fall  ○ He tumbled down the stairs head first.  ○ She arrived home late after the party and just tumbled into bed.

tune /tju:n/ noun a series of musical notes which have a pattern  ○ He wrote some of the tunes for the musical.  ○ She walked away whistling a little tune.
turning

turn down phrasal verb to refuse something which is offered ○ She has turned down a job or turned a job down in the town hall.

turn off phrasal verb 1. to make a piece of electrical equipment stop working ○ Don’t forget to turn the TV off when you go to bed. ○ Turn off the lights or turn the lights off – father’s going to show his holiday films. 2. to leave a road you are travelling on ○ Here’s where we turn off.

turn on phrasal verb to make a piece of electrical equipment start working ○ Can you turn the light on or turn on the light – it’s too dark to read.

turn over phrasal verb to roll over ○ The lorry went round the corner too fast and turned over. ○ Their boat turned over in the storm.

turn up phrasal verb 1. to arrive ○ The food was spoiled because half the guests didn’t turn up until nine o’clock. ○ He turned up unexpectedly just as I was leaving the office. 2. to be found in a particular place ○ The police searched everywhere, and the little girl finally turned up in Edinburgh. ○ The keys turned up in my trouser pocket. 3. to make something louder or stronger ○ Can you turn up the radio or turn the radio up – I can’t hear it. ○ Turn up the gas or turn the gas up, the potatoes aren’t cooked yet.

turning /ˈtɜːrnɪŋ/ noun a road which goes away from another road

tutor /ˈtjuːtər/ noun a teacher, especially a person who teaches only one student or a small group of students ○ His first job was as private tutor to some German children. 1 verb to teach a small group of students (formal) ○ She earns extra money by tutoring foreign students in English.

TV /tiː/ ‘viː/ noun a television ○ They watch TV every night. ○ The TV news is usually at nine o’clock. ○ Some children’s TV programmes are very dull. ○ The daughter of a friend of mine was on TV last night.

twelfth /ˈtwɛlθ/ adjective number 12 in a series ○ It’s her twelfth birthday next week. ○ He came twelfth out of two hundred in the competition. □ noun the thing that is number 12 in a series ○ Today is September the twelfth or the twelfth of September (September 6th).

twelve /ˈtwɛlv/ noun the number 12 ○ She’s twelve (years old) tomorrow. ○ Come round for a cup of coffee at twelve o’clock. ○ There are twelve months in a year.

twentieth /ˈtwɛntiθ/ adjective number 20 in a series ○ She was twentieth out of twenty in the race. ○ It’s her twentieth birthday on Wednesday. □ noun the thing that is number 20 in a series ○ Today is December the twentieth or the twentieth of December (December 20th).

twenty /ˈtwɛnti/ noun the number 20 ○ She’s twenty (years old) next week. ○ They have over twenty pets. (Note: twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22) etc., but twenty-first (21st), twenty-second (22nd), etc.) ○ he’s in his twenties he is between 20 and 29 years old □ the (nineteen) twenties (1920s) the years from 1920 to 1929

twice /ˈtwʌs/ adverb two times ○ Turn it off – I’ve seen that programme twice already. ○ Twice two is four, twice four is eight. ○ I’m fifteen, she’s thirty, so she’s twice as old as I am.

twig /twɪɡ/ noun a little branch of a tree or bush ○ There is a bud at the end of each twig. ○ The bird made its nest of twigs and leaves.

twilight /ˈtwʊəlæt/ noun a time when the light is weak, between sunset and night

twin /ˈtwin/ adjective, noun one of two babies born at the same time to the same mother ○ he and his twin brother ○ She’s expecting twins.

twinkle /ˈtwɪŋkl/ verb (of stars or eyes) to shine with a little moving light ○ His eyes twinkled as he showed the children the sweets he had bought. ○ We could see the lights of the harbour twinkling in the distance.

twirl /twɜːrl/ verb 1. to twist something round in your hand ○ I wish I could twirl a baton like those girls in the proces-
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| *twist* /twist/ **verb** 1. to wind something round something ○ She twisted the string round a piece of stick. 2. to turn in different directions ○ The path twisted between the fields.  
| **tyre** /taɪə/ **noun** a ring made of rubber which is put round a wheel ○ Check the pressure in the car tyres before starting a journey. ○ They used an old tyre to make a seat for the garden swing.  

*Models twirled round on the catwalk.*

*She twisted the string round a piece of stick.*

*The path twisted between the fields.*

*She didn’t come home until after two (o’clock).*

*His son’s only two (years old), so he can’t read yet.*

*Describe a typical day at school.*

*He's definitely not a typical bank manager.*

*What type of accommodation are you looking for?*
u /juː/, U noun the twenty-first letter of the alphabet, between T and V
ugly /ˈʌgli/ adjective unpleasant to look at ○ What an ugly pattern! ○ The part of the town round the railway station is even uglier than the rest. (NOTE: uglier – ugliest)
unbelievable /ʌnˈbɪliəvəb(ə)l/ adjective not saying much, or not answering people
uncommon /ˈʌnkwəmən/ adjective strange or unusual
uncontrollable /ˌʌn Kongtrəʊld/ adjective which has not been controlled
under /ˈʌndə/ preposition 1. in or to a place where something else is on top or above ○ We all hid under the table. ○ My pen rolled under the sofa. 2. less than a number ○ It took under two weeks to sell the house. ○ The train goes to Paris in under three hours. ○ Under half of the members turned up for the meeting. ○ The old table sold for under £10.
uncomfortable /ˌʌnˈkʌmfətəb(ə)l/ adjective not comfortable ○ What a very uncomfortable bed! ○ Plastic seats are very uncomfortable in hot weather.
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The word “underground” has two senses:

1. underground /ˈʌndəˈɡraʊnd/ adverb under the ground ○ The ordinary railway line goes underground for a short distance. ○ Worms live all their life underground. ■ adjective built under the ground ○ There’s an underground passage to the tower. ○ The hotel has an underground car park.
2. underground /ˈʌndəˈɡraʊnd/ noun a railway in a town, which runs under the ground ○ Thousands of people use the underground to go to work. ○ Take the
underline 345  unfriendly

underline  verb to write a line under a word or figure. He wrote the title and then underlined it in red.

underwear  /ˈʌndərˌwiər/ noun clothes worn next to your skin under other clothes (NOTE: no plural)

undo  /ʌnˈduː/ verb to open something which is tied or fastened. The thing he did on getting home was to undo his tie. Undo your top button if your collar is too tight. (NOTE: undoes /ʌnˈduːz/ — undid /ʌnˈdɪd/ — undone /ʌnˈdʌn/)  

undress  /ʌnˈdres/ verb to take your clothes off.

underground to go to Oxford Circus. It’s usually quicker to get across town by underground. (NOTE: The London Underground is often called the Tube. In the United States, an underground railway is called a subway.)

underwater  /ˌʌndərˈwɔːtər/ adjective below the surface of the water. How long can you stay underwater? He dived and swam underwater for several seconds. She goes on holiday to the Red Sea to do underwater photography.

understanding  /ˌʌndərˈstændɪŋ/ noun the ability to understand something. My understanding of how the Internet works is severely limited. 2. sympathy for someone else and their problems. The boss showed no understanding when she told him about her financial difficulties. The aim is to promote understanding between the two countries. 3. a private agreement. We reached an understanding with the lawyers. The understanding was that we would all go to the office after lunch. adjective sympathetic. His understanding attitude was much appreciated.

unexpected  /ʌnˈɛkspæktɪd/ adjective which is surprising and not what was expected. We had an unexpected visit from the police. His failure was quite unexpected.

unexpectedly  /ˌʌnˈɛkspæktɪdli/ adverb in an unexpected way.

unfair  /ʌnˈfɪr/ adjective not fair. It’s unfair to expect her to do all the housework while her sisters don’t lift a finger to help.

unfairly  /ˌʌnˈfɪrli/ adverb in an unfair way.

unfairness  /ˌʌnˈfærəns/ noun lack of justice or fairness.

unfortunate  /ˌʌnˈfɔtʃətɪf/ adjective which makes you sad. It was very unfortunate that she couldn’t come to see us.

unfortunately  /ˌʌnˈfɔtʃətɪfli/ adverb which you wish was not true. Unfortunately the train arrived so late that she missed the meeting.

unfriendly  /ˌʌnˈfrendli/ adjective not acting like a friend. (NOTE: unfriendlier — unfriendliest)
ungrateful /ən'græt(ə)l/ adjective not grateful

unhappily /ən'hæpəli/ adverb in a sad way

unhappy /ən'hepəri/ adjective sad, not happy ○ He’s unhappy in his job because his boss is always criticising him. ○ She looked very unhappy when she came out of the hospital. ○ The children had an unhappy childhood. (NOTE: unhappier – unhappiest)

unhealthy /ən'helθi/ adjective not healthy, especially often ill ○ I thought her face was an unhealthy colour. (NOTE: healthier – healthiest)

uniform /ju:nɪfɔːm/ noun special clothes worn by all members of an organisation or group ○ He went to the fancy dress party dressed in a police-man’s uniform? ○ Who are those people in French army uniform? ○ What colour is her school uniform? ○ The holiday camp staff all wear yellow uniforms.

unimportant /ənɪmˈpɔːt(ə)nt/ adjective not important

union /ju:nɪʒən/ noun the state of being joined together, or the process of joining together ○ We support the union of these various groups under one umbrella organisation.

unique /juːˈnɪk/ adjective different to anything else and therefore the only one of its type ○ The stamp is unique, and so is worth a great deal. ○ He’s studying the unique vegetation of the island.

unit /juːˈnɪt/ noun 1. one part of something larger ○ If you pass three units of the course you can move to the next level. 2. one piece of furniture which can be matched with others ○ The kitchen is designed as a basic set of units with more units which can be added later. 3. the amount used to measure something ○ Kilos and pounds are units of weight. 4. a single number less than ten ○ 63 has six tens and three units.

unite /juːˈnæt/ verb to join together into a single body

united /juːˈnætɪd/ adjective joined together as a whole ○ Relief workers from various countries worked as a united team. ○ They were united in their desire to improve their working conditions.

universal /juːnəˈvɜːs(ə)l/ adjective which is understood or experienced by everyone in the world ○ There is a universal hope for peace in the region.

universe /juːnəˈvɜːs/ noun all space and everything that exists in it, including the earth, the planets and the stars

university /juːnəˈvɜːstɪ/ noun an educational institution where students study for degrees and where students and teachers do research ○ You need to do well at school to be able to go to university. ○ My sister is at university. (NOTE: The plural is universities.)

unkind /ənˈkaʊnd/ adjective acting in an unpleasant way to someone ○ It was unkind of him to keep talking about her weight. (NOTE: unkind – unkindest)

unkindness /ənˈkaʊndnəs/ noun the action of treating someone unpleasantly

unless /ənˈlis/ conjunction except if ○ Unless we hear from you within ten days, we will start legal action. ○ I think they don’t want to see us, unless of course they’re ill.

unlikely /ənˈlaɪkli/ adjective 1. not likely ○ It’s unlikely that many people will come to the show. 2. which is probably not true ○ He trotted out some unlikely excuse about how his train ticket had been eaten by the dog.

unlimited /ənˈlɪmɪtɪd/ adjective with no limits

unload /ənˈlaʊd/ verb to remove a load from a vehicle

unlock /ənˈlʌŋk/ verb to open something which was locked

unluckily /ənˈlʌkli/ adverb with bad luck

unlucky /ənˈʌklɪ/ adjective not lucky, or bringing bad luck (NOTE: unluckier – unluckiest)

unnecessary /ənˈnɛsəri/ adjective which is not needed, or which does not have to be done ○ It is unnecessary for
unoccupied

you to wear a suit to the party. ○ She makes a lot of unnecessary phone calls.

unoccupied /ənˈɒkjuˈpɪərd/ adjective not being used by anyone

unpack /ənˈpæk/ verb to take things out of cases in which they were sent or carried

unpleasant /ənˈplezənt/ adjective not pleasant ○ There’s a very unpleasant smell in the kitchen. ○ Try not to be unpleasant to the waitress.

unreasonable /ənˈrɪzənəbl/ adjective not reasonable or fair

unselfish /ənˈsɛlfɪʃ/ adjective thinking only of other people

unsightly /ənˈsɪltɪ/ adjective very unpleasant to look at ○ She has an unsightly scar on her face.

unsuitable /ənˈsʌitəbl/ adjective not suitable

unsure /ənˈʃʊər/ adjective not sure ○ She was unsure whether to go to work or to stay at home. ○ I’m unsure as to which route is the quickest.

untidy /ənˈtɪdɪ/ adjective not tidy (NOTE: untier – untidiest)

untie /ənˈtɪə/ verb to open something which is tied with a knot (NOTE: unties – unt steering – untied)

until /ənˈtɪl/ conjunction up to the time when ○ She was perfectly well until she ate the strawberries. ○ He blew his whistle until the police came. ○ proposition, conjunction up to the time when ○ I don’t expect to be back until after ten o’clock. ○ Until yesterday, I felt very well.

untrue /ənˈtrjuː/ adjective not true

unusual /ənˈjuːʒuəl/ adjective not normal or expected ○ It is unusual to have rain at this time of year. ○ She chose a very unusual colour scheme for her sitting room.

unwell /ənˈwel/ adjective in a bad state of health (NOTE: not used before a noun: the baby was unwell but a sick baby)

unwilling /ənˈwɪlɪŋ/ adjective not wanting to do something

up /ʌp/ adverb 1. in or to a high place ○ Put your hands up above your head. ○ What’s the cat doing up there on the cupboard? (NOTE: up is often used after verbs: to keep up, to turn up.) 2. to a higher position ○ His temperature went up suddenly. ○ The price of petrol seems to go up every week. 3. not in bed ○ The children were still up when they should have been in bed. ○ They stayed up all night watching films on TV. ○ He got up at six because he had an early train to catch. ○ It’s past eight o’clock – you should be up by now. 4. completely, entirely ○ The puddles dried up quickly in the sun. 5. happening in an unpleasant or dangerous way ○ Something’s up – the engine has stopped! 6. preposition 1. in or to a high place ○ They ran up the stairs. ○ She doesn’t like going up ladders. 2. along ○ Go up the street to the traffic lights and then turn right. ○ The house is about two hundred metres up the road. ○ What’s up? what’s the matter?

upon /əˈpɒn/ preposition 1. on ○ The church was built upon a grassy hill. 2. likely to happen soon ○ The summer holidays will soon be upon us again.

upper /ˈæpər/ adjective higher or further up ○ The upper slopes of the mountain are covered in snow. ○ He had a rash on his right upper arm.

upright /ˈʌprɪrt/ adjective straight up ○ He got dizzy as soon as he stood upright. ○ Put the backs of your seats into the upright position for landing. ○ She picked up the vase and placed it upright on the table.

upset /ˈʌpsɛt/ adjective very worried or unhappy ○ His parents get upset if he comes home late. ○ verb 1. to make someone worried or unhappy ○ Don’t upset your mother by telling her. 2. to knock something over ○ He upset all the coffee cups. (NOTE: upsets – upsetting – upset)

upset2 /ˈʌpsɛt/ noun 1. an unexpected defeat ○ There was a major upset in the tennis tournament when the number three seed was beaten in the first round. 2. a slight illness because of something
upset /ə'stɛpt/ noun 1. a stomach upset 2. to be very unhappy

upset /ə'stɛpt/ verb 1. to make someone upset 2. to be affected by something 3. to upset someone

usually /juːzli/ adverb 1. for the most part 2. most of the time 3. on most occasions

upstairs /'ʌpstreɪz/ adverb on or to the upper part of something, e.g. a building or a vehicle.

upstairs /'ʌpstreɪz/ noun an upper floor of a building.

upwards /'ʌpwɔdz/ adverb towards the top.

urban /'əbərn/ adjective 1. relating to towns 2. living in towns

urge /ədʒ/ noun a strong wish to do something 1. to do something 2. to have something

urgent /'ərdʒənt/ adjective which is important and needs to be done quickly 1. important 2. urgent

use /juːz/ noun 1. something that is useful 2. to use something

useful /'juːzfl/ adjective who or which can help you do something 1. who or which

useless /'juːzliːs/ adjective which is not useful

user /'juːzə/ noun a person who uses something

usual /'juːʒʊəl/ adjective done or used on most occasions 1. usual 2. ordinary
utensil /ˈjʊtəns(ə)l/ noun a tool or object used when cooking ◦ knives, bowls and other kitchen utensils

utilise /ˈjuːtɪlaɪz/, utilize verb to use something (formal) ◦ He’s keen to utilise his programming skills.
value /ˈvæljuː/ noun the twenty-second letter of the alphabet, between U and W

vacant /ˈvæksənt/ adjective empty and available for you to use ○ There are six rooms vacant in the new wing of the hotel. ○ Is the toilet vacant yet?

vacation /ˈveɪkeɪʃən/ noun 1. especially US a holiday ○ The family went on vacation in Canada. 2. a period when the universities and law courts are closed ○ I'm spending my vacation working on a vineyard in Italy.

vague /ˈveɪg/ adjective with no details

vain /ˈveɪn/ adjective very proud of your appearance or achievements ○ He's always combing his hair – he's very vain.

valid /ˈvælɪd/ adjective 1. which can be lawfully used for a particular time ○ Travellers must have a valid ticket before boarding the train. ○ I have a seasonal ticket which is valid for one year. ○ He was carrying a valid passport. 2. which is acceptable because it is true ○ That is not a valid argument or excuse. ○ She made several valid points in her speech.

valley /ˈvælɪ/ noun a long piece of low land through which a river runs ○ A lot of computer companies are based in the Thames Valley.

valuable /ˈvæljuəbəl/ adjective 1. worth a lot of money ○ Be careful, that glass is valuable! ○ The burglars stole everything that was valuable. 2. useful or helpful ○ She gave me some very valuable advice.

value /ˈvælju/ noun an amount of money which something is worth ○ the fall in the value of the yen ○ He imported goods to the value of £500. ○ Items of value can be deposited in the hotel safe overnight. ■ verb to consider something as being valuable ○ She values her friendship with him.

van /ˈvæn/ noun a covered goods vehicle ○ A delivery van ran into the back of my car. ○ Our van will call this afternoon to pick up the goods.

vanish /ˈvænɪʃ/ verb to disappear suddenly ○ The magician made the rabbit vanish.

variation /ˌveɪˈeɪʃən/ noun a change from one state or level to another ○ The variation in colour or the colour variation is because the cloth has been dyed by hand. ○ The diagram shows the variations in price over a period of six months.

variety /ˈvərətri/ noun 1. differences ○ Her new job, unlike the old one, doesn't lack variety. 2. a different type of plant or animal in the same species ○ Do you have this new variety of rose? ○ Is this a new variety of potato?

various /ˌvɛəriəs/ adjective several different ○ The shop sells goods from various countries. ○ I'll be out of the office today – I have to see various suppliers.

vary /ˈvɛəri/ verb 1. to be different in different situations, or change within certain limits ○ The temperature varies from 8 degrees C at night to 18 degrees C during the day. 2. to be different ○ Prices of flats vary from a few thousand pounds to millions. (NOTE: varies – varying – varied)

vase /ˈveɪz/ noun a container used for cut flowers, or simply for decoration.

vast /ˈvæst/ adjective extremely big, often extremely wide ○ vast differences in price ○ A vast ship suddenly appeared out of the fog.

vegetable /ˈvedʒtəbl/ noun a plant which is grown to be eaten but which is not usually sweet ○ We grow potatoes, carrots and other sorts of vegetables in
vegetarian /ˈvedʒətərɪən/ noun a person who eats only fruit, vegetables, bread, eggs, etc., but does not eat meat, and sometimes not fish. A range of vegetarian dishes. Our children are all vegetarians.

vehicle /ˈvɪətɪk(ə)l/ noun a machine which carries passengers or goods, e.g. a car or bus. A three-wheeled vehicle. Goods vehicles can park at the back of the building.

vein /vɛɪn/ noun a small tube in the body which takes blood back to the heart. The veins in her legs are swollen. (NOTE: Do not confuse with vain.)

verb /ˈvɜːb/ noun a word which shows an action, being or feeling, such as ‘to hit’ or ‘to thank’

verbal /ˈvɜːrəbl/ adjective spoken and not written down. She gave me a verbal account of what had happened. It was a verbal agreement between the two of us.

verdict /ˈvɜːdikt/ noun a decision made in a court

verse /ˈvɜːs/ 1. a group of lines which form a part of a song or poem. We sang all the verses of the National Anthem. She read the first verse to the class. Poetry. He published a small book of verse. (NOTE: No plural in this sense)

version /ˈvɜːʃ(ə)n/ noun 1. A description of what happened as seen by one person. The victim told her version of events to the jury. 2. A type of something, e.g. a work of art or model of car. This is the film version of the novel. He bought the cheapest version available.

vertical /ˈvɜːrɪk(ə)l/ adjective standing or rising straight up. He drew a few vertical lines to represent trees. We looked at the vertical cliff and wondered how to climb it.

very /ˈvɛri/ adverb used to make an adjective or adverb stronger. It’s very hot in the car—why don’t you open a window? Can you see that very tall pine tree over there? The time seemed to go very quickly when we were on holiday.

vessel /ˈvɛs(ə)l/ noun a ship. Vessels from all countries crowded into the harbour.

via /ˈviə/ preposition through. We drove to London via Windsor. We are sending the payment via our office in London. The shipment is going via the Suez Canal.

vibration /ˈvɜːbrəʃ(ə)n/ noun a fast and continuous shaking movement

vicious /ˈvɪʃəs/ adjective cruel and violent. A vicious attack on an elderly lady.

victim /ˈvɪktɪm/ noun a person who is attacked or who is in an accident. The victims of the train crash were taken to the local hospital. She was the victim of a violent attack outside her front door. Earthquake victims were housed in tents.

victory /ˈvɪktəri/ noun the fact of winning something. The American victory in the Olympics. They won a clear victory in the general election. The guerrillas won a victory over the government troops. (NOTE: The plural is victories.)

video /ˈvɪdɪoʊ/ noun 1. A machine which records TV programmes. Don’t forget to set the video for 8 p.m. before you go out. 2. A magnetic tape on which you can record TV programmes or films for playing back on a television set. She bought a box of blank videos. (NOTE: The plural is videos.)

view /vju/ noun 1. What you can see from a certain place. You can get a good view of the sea from the church tower. We asked for a room with a sea view and were given one looking out over the bus depot. 2. A way of thinking about something. In his view, the government ought to act now.

vigilant /ˈvɪdʒəlnt/ adjective staying very aware of possible danger. The disease particularly affects young children, so parents must remain vigilant.
village /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/ noun a small group of houses in the country, like a little town, often with a church, and usually some shops. ○ They live in a little village in the Swiss Alps. ○ The village shop sells just about everything we need.
vine /vɪn/ noun a climbing plant which produces grapes
vinegar /ˈvaɪnɡər/ noun a liquid with a sour taste, usually made from wine, used in cooking and for pickling violence /ˈvɜːləns/ noun action which is intended to hurt someone. ○ Acts of violence must be punished.
vio-let /ˈvɜːlənt/ adjective 1. very strong ○ The discussion led to a violent argument. ○ A violent storm blew all night. 2. using force to hurt people ○ Her husband was a very violent man.
vio-lently /ˈvɜːləntli/ adverb 1. with physical force, often with the intention of hurting ○ This horse threw him violently onto the ground. ○ She hurled the bottle violently across the table. 2. with great feeling ○ She violently rejected the accusations made against her. ○ He reacted violently to the injection. ○ The oysters made her violently sick.
violin /ˈvɪəlɪn/ noun a musical instrument with strings that hold under your chin and play with a bow
virtual /ˈvɜːtʃʊəl/ adjective almost ○ The company has a virtual monopoly of French wine imports. ○ His grandfather has become a virtual recluse.
virtually /ˈvɜːtʃʊəli/ adverb almost ○ These shirts have been reduced so much that we’re virtually giving them away. ○ It’s virtually impossible to get tickets for the concert.
virtual reality /ˈvɜːtʃʊəl ˈrɪələtɪ/ noun the simulation of a real-life scene or real events on a computer
virus /ˈvɜːrəs/ noun 1. a very small living thing that causes disease by living in the bodies of people or animals ○ Scientists have isolated a new flu virus. ○ Shingles is caused by the same virus as chickenpox. 2. a part of a computer program which is designed to destroy files on someone else’s computer ○ You must check the program for viruses. (NOTE: The plural is viruses.)
visible /ˈvɪzəbl/ adjective which can be seen
visibly /ˈvɪzɪblɪ/ adverb in a way which everyone can see
vision /ˈvɪʒən/ noun 1. your ability to see ○ After the age of 50, the vision of many people begins to fail. 2. a thing which you imagine ○ He had visions of himself stuck in London with no passport and no money. ○ She had visions of him being arrested for drug smuggling.
visit /ˈvɪzɪt/ noun a short stay with someone or in a town or a country ○ They had a visit from the police. ○ We will be making a short visit to London next week. ○ The manager is on a business visit to China. 2. verb to stay a short time with someone or in a town or country ○ I am on my way to visit my sister in hospital. ○ They are away visiting friends in the north of the country. ○ The group of tourists are going to visit the glass factory. ○ He spent a week in Scotland, visiting museums in Edinburgh and Glasgow.
visitor /ˈvɪzɪtər/ noun a person who comes to visit ○ How many visitors come to the museum each year? ○ We had a surprise visitor yesterday – the bank manager!
vital /ˈvɜːtl/ adjective extremely important ○ It is vital that we act quickly. ○ Oxygen is vital to human life.
vitamin /ˈvɜːtəmɪn/ noun an essential substance which is found in food and is needed for growth and health.
vivid /ˈvɪvɪd/ adjective 1. very bright ○ vivid yellow sunflowers ○ the vivid colours of the Mediterranean beach 2. representing real events clearly ○ She has a vivid imagination. ○ I had a really vivid dream last night. ○ She gave a vivid account of her experiences at the hands of the kidnappers.

vocabulary /ˈvɜːkəbəlɪdəri/ noun 1. all the words used by a person or group of persons ○ specialist legal vocabulary ○ She reads French newspapers to improve her French vocabulary. 2. a printed list of words ○ There is a German-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>voice</strong></td>
<td>noun: a sound made when you speak or sing.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>verb: The chairman spoke for a few minutes in a low voice.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>volcano</strong></td>
<td>noun: a mountain from which lava, ash and gas may flow out of time to time</td>
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<td></td>
<td>verb: The information desk is manned by volunteers.</td>
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<td><strong>volume</strong></td>
<td>noun: 1. the amount of sound, 2. the amount contained inside something, 3.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>one book, especially one in a series.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>voluntary</strong></td>
<td>adjective: 1. done because you want to do it, and done without being paid, 2. done willingly, without being forced.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>volunteer</strong></td>
<td>noun: a person who offers to do something without being paid or being forced to do it.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>vote</strong></td>
<td>noun: the act of marking a paper, holding up your hand, etc., to show your opinion or to show who you want to be elected.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>verb: Fifty per cent of the people voted in the election.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>voter</strong></td>
<td>noun: a person who votes or who has the right to vote.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>vowel</strong></td>
<td>noun: one of the five letters, a, e, i, o and u, which represent sounds made without using the teeth, tongue or lips.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>verb: Note also that in some languages 'y' is a vowel.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>voyage</strong></td>
<td>noun: a long journey, especially by ship or spacecraft.</td>
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W

w /ðeɪb(ə)ljuː/,

W noun the twenty-third letter of the alphabet, between V and X

wade /weɪd/ verb to walk through water

wait /weɪt/ verb to stay where you are, and not do anything until something happens or someone comes

wagon /ˈweɪɡən/ noun a railway truck used for carrying heavy loads

waist /ˈweɪst/ noun 1. the narrow part of the body between the bottom of the chest and the hips

wage /ˈweɪdʒ/ noun 1. money paid, usually in cash each week, to a worker for work done

waist /ˈweɪst/ noun 1. the narrow part of the body between the bottom of the chest and the hips

wage /ˈweɪdʒ/ noun 2. earning a good wage

waitress /ˈweɪtrəs/ noun a woman who brings food and drink to customers in a restaurant

waiter /weɪtə/ noun a man who brings food and drink to customers in a restaurant

wake /weɪk/ verb 1. to stop someone’s sleep

wake up phrasal verb 1. to stop someone’s sleep

was woken by the telephone.

wake up phrasal verb 2. to stop sleeping

waist /ˈweɪst/ noun 2. the waist of these trousers is too small for me.

waist /ˈweɪst/ noun 3. in inches round the waist

wait /weɪt/ verb 1. to wait for me, I’ll be late.

wait /weɪt/ verb 2. She is waiting for half an hour in the rain before the bus finally arrived.

waitress /ˈweɪtrəs/ noun a woman who brings food and drink to customers in a restaurant

wake /weɪk/ verb 1. She woke up in the middle of the night, thinking she had heard a noise.

wake up phrasal verb 2. She woke up in the middle of the night, thinking she had heard a noise.

waist /ˈweɪst/ noun 4. the waist of these trousers is too small for me.

waist /ˈweɪst/ noun 5. She measures 32 inches round the waist or has a 32-inch waist.

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wait /weɪt/ verb 1. to wait for me, I’ll be late.

wait /weɪt/ verb 2. She was waiting for half an hour in the rain before the bus finally arrived.
wallet
noun a small flat leather case for carrying things such as credit cards and banknotes in your pocket

ward
noun a room or set of rooms in a hospital, with beds for patients

wardrobe
noun a tall cupboard in which you hang your clothes

warehouse
noun a large building where goods are stored

wash
verb to clean objects

warm
adjective fairly hot

warmth
noun the fact of being warm or feeling warm

war
noun a period of fighting between countries

wash up
phrasal verb to clean objects
wasteful

wasteful / 'wastful/ adjective useless and ready to be thrown away Wastes should not be dumped in the sea. Recycle all your waste paper.

wave

wave / 'weiv/ noun 1. a raised mass of water on the surface of the sea, a lake or a river ○ Waves were breaking on the rocks. ○ Watch out for big waves on the beach. ○ The sea was calm, with hardly any waves. 2. an up and down movement of your hand ○ The flags were waving outside the town hall. 3. a regular curve on the surface of hair ○ His hair has a natural wave. 4. a sudden increase in something ○ A wave of anger surged through the crowd. ○ Keep a watch on the vegetables to make sure they don’t burn. ○ Keep an eye on your watch.

waste / 'wast/ noun 1. an unnecessary use of time or money ○ It is a waste of time asking the boss for a rise. ○ That computer is a waste of money – there are plenty of cheaper models. 2. things which are no use and are thrown away ○ Put all your waste in the rubbish bin. ○ Put the washing in the washing machine. ○ She hung out the washing to dry.

wasp / 'wasp/ noun an insect which has black and yellow bands of colour round its body and which can sting

washing

washing / 'wasing/ noun clothes which have been washed, or which are ready to be washed ○ Put the washing in the washing machine. ○ She hung out the washing to dry.

wastewashed / 'wastwash/ adjective waste washed, or which are ready to be washed. There are plenty of cheaper models.

watch

watch / 'wact/ verb 1. to look at and notice something ○ Did you watch the TV news last night? ○ We went to the sports ground to watch the football match. ○ Everyone was watching the children dancing. 2. to look at something carefully to make sure that nothing happens ○ Watch the saucepan – I don’t want the potatoes to burn. ○ Can you watch the baby while I’m at the hairdresser’s? 3. noun 1. an object like a little clock which you wear on your wrist ○ She looked at her watch impatiently. ○ What time is it? – my watch has stopped. (NOTE: The plural in this sense is watches) 2. the activity of watching something carefully ○ Visitors should be on the watch for pickpockets.

water

water / 'wɔ/water liquid which falls as rain and forms rivers, lakes and seas. It makes up a large part of the bodies of living creatures, and is used for drinking and in cooking; also in industrial processes. ○ Can we have three glasses of water please? ○ Cook the vegetables in boiling water. ○ Is the tap water safe to drink? ○ The water temperature is 60°C. (NOTE: no plural: some water; a drop of water) 4. verb to pour water on the soil round a plant to make it grow ○ Because it is hot we need to water the garden every day. ○ She was watering her pots of flowers.

waterfall

waterfall / 'wɔtəfɔ/ noun a place where a stream falls down a steep drop
way up /ˈweɪp/ noun a way in which something stands

wear /weər/ verb to wear something on a part of your body. (NOTE: no plural)

way out /ˈweɪəut/ noun an exit

way in /ˈweɪɪn/ noun an entrance

waver /ˈweɪvər/ verb to be unable to decide what to do. (NOTE: no plural)

weak /wek/ adjective not strong. (NOTE: no plural)

wax /weks/ noun a solid substance made from fat or oil, used for making things such as candles and polish. (NOTE: no plural)

wealth /weθ/ noun a large amount of money and property which someone owns. (NOTE: no plural)

weapon /ˈwepən/ noun an object such as a gun or sword, which you fight with

wear out 1. to wear something thin or out of shape through use. (NOTE: no plural)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>weather</th>
<th>welcome</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>weather</strong> /ˈweðər/ noun conditions outside, e.g. if it is raining, hot, cold or sunny. ○ What’s the weather going to be like today? ○ If the weather gets any better, then we can go out in the boat.</td>
<td><strong>welcome</strong> /ˈwelkəm/ verb 1. to greet someone in a friendly way ○ The staff welcomed the new assistant to the office. ○ When we arrived at the hotel we were welcomed by a couple of barking guard dogs. 2. to be pleased to hear news ○ I warmly welcome the result of the election. ○ I would welcome any suggestions as to how to stop the water seeping into the basement. [NOTE: welcomes – welcoming – welcomed] ■ noun the action of greeting someone ○ There was not much of a welcome from the staff when we arrived at the hotel. ■ adjective met or greeted with pleasure ○ They made me very welcome. ○ you’re wel-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>weave</strong> /ˈwɛv/ verb 1. to make cloth by twisting fibres over and under each other ○ The cloth is woven from the wool of local sheep. ○ The new weaving machines were installed last week. 2. to make something by a similar method, but using things such as very thin pieces of wood or the dried stems of plants ○ She learnt how to weave baskets. [NOTE: weaves – weaving – wove /wəʊv/ – woven /ˈwʊvən/]</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>web</strong> /web/ noun 1. a net spun by spiders ○ The garden is full of spiders’ webs in autumn. 2. the web the thousands of websites and webpages within the Internet, which users can visit</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>webpage</strong> /ˈwebpɑdʒ/ noun a single file of text and graphics, forming part of a website</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>website</strong> /ˈweɪbzɪt/ noun a collection of pages on the Web which have been produced by one person or organisation and are linked together</td>
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<td><strong>wedding</strong> /ˈwɛdɪŋ/ noun a marriage ceremony, when two people are officially made husband and wife ○ This Saturday I’m going to John and Mary’s wedding.</td>
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<td><strong>wedge</strong> /ˈwɛdʒ/ noun a solid piece of something such as wood, metal or rubber in the shape of a V ○ Put a wedge under the door to hold it open.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday</strong> /ˈwɛnzədə/ noun the day between Tuesday and Thursday, the third day of the week ○ She came for tea last Wednesday. ○ Wednesdays are always busy days for us. ○ Can we meet next Wednesday afternoon? ○ Wednesday the 24th would be a good date for a meeting. ○ The 15th is a Tuesday, so the 16th must be a Wednesday.</td>
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<td><strong>weed</strong> /ˈwɪd/ noun a wild plant that you do not want in a garden or crop</td>
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<td><strong>week</strong> /wek/ noun a period of seven days, usually from Monday to Sunday ○ There are 52 weeks in the year. ○ The firm gives us two weeks’ holiday at Easter. ○ It’s my aunt’s 80th birthday next week. ○ I go to the cinema at least once a week. [NOTE: Do not confuse with weak.]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
welfare /ˈwelər/ noun the act or practice of providing the things which people need and which help them to be healthy ○ The club looks after the welfare of the old people in the town. ○ The government has taken measures to reform the welfare system.

well /wel/ adverb 1. in a way that is satisfactory ○ He doesn’t speak Russian very well. ○ Our business is small, but it’s doing well. ○ Is the new computer working well? 2. very much ○ He got back from the office late – well after eight o’clock. ○ You should go to the Tower of London – it’s well worth a visit. ○ There were well over sixty people at the meeting. ○ She’s well over eighty. ○ adjective healthy ○ She’s looking well after her holiday! ○ The secretary’s not very well today – she’s had to stay off work. ○ It took him some weeks to get well after his flu. 2. interjection used for starting a sentence ○ Well, I’ll show you round the house first. ○ Well now, we’ve done the washing up so we can sit and watch TV. 3. noun a very deep hole dug in the ground with water or oil at the bottom ○ as well also ○ When my aunt comes to stay she brings her two cats and the dog as well. ○ You can’t eat fish and chips and a meat pie as well! ○ as well as in addition to ○ Some newsagents sell groceries as well as newspapers. ○ She ate a slice of cheesecake as well as two scoops of ice cream. ○ well done used for praising someone for their success ○ Well done, the England team! ○ Well done to all of you who passed the exam!

well-known /welˈnɔːn/ adjective known by a lot of people

well-paid /welˈpeɪt/ adjective earning a good salary

Welsh /wel/ adjective relating to Wales ○ We will be going climbing in the Welsh mountains at Easter. 1. noun 1. ○ the Welsh the people of Wales ○ The Welsh are proud of their heritage. 2. the Welsh are magnificent singers.
whatever /'wevə/ pronoun 1. it does not matter what (form of 'what' used for emphasis; in questions) ○ You can have whatever you like for Christmas. ○ She always does whatever she feels like doing. ○ I want that car whatever the price. 2. used instead of 'what' for emphasis in questions ○ 'I've sold the car.' 'Whatever for?' ○ Whatever made him do that? ○ Whatever does that red light mean?

wheel /wiːl/ noun 1. a round object on which a vehicle such as a bicycle, a car or a train runs ○ The front wheel and the back wheel of the motorbike were both damaged in the accident. ○ We got a flat tyre so I had to get out to change the wheel. 2. any similar round object which turns ○ a steering wheel ○ gear wheels ○ verb to push something along which has wheels ○ He wheeled his motorbike into the garage. ○ She was wheeling her bike along the pavement. ○ The waiter wheeled in a sweet trolley.

wheelbarrow /'wiːlbɛrəʊ/ noun a large container with one wheel at the front and two handles, used by people such as builders and gardeners for pushing heavy loads around

wheelchair /'wiːlʃeə/ noun a chair on wheels which people who cannot walk use to move around ○ a special entrance for wheelchair users

when /wɛn/ adverb at what time (asking a question) ○ When is the last train for Paris? ○ When did you last go to the dentist? ○ When are we going to get paid? ○ Since when have you been wearing glasses? ○ I asked her when her friend was leaving. (NOTE: After when used to ask a direct question, the verb is put before the subject: When does the film start? When is he coming? but not when it is used in a statement: He doesn't know when the film starts; They can't tell me when he is coming.)

whether /'weðə/ conjunction 1. at the time that ○ When he was young, the family was living in London. ○ When you go on holiday, leave your key with the neighbours so they can feed the cat. ○ Do you remember the day when we all went for a picnic in the park? ○ Let me know when you're ready to go. 2. after ○ When the speaker had finished, he sat down. ○ Wash up the plates when you've finished your breakfast. 3. even if ○ The salesman said the car was worth £5,000 when he really knew it was worth only half that.

whenever /'wevə'nɛɪvə/ adverb at any time that ○ We try to see my mother whenever we can or whenever possible.

where /'weə/ adverb 1. (asking a question) in what place, to what place ○ Where did I put my glasses? ○ Do you know where the restaurant is? ○ Where are the knives and forks? ○ Where are you going for your holiday? 2. in a place in which ○ Stay where you are and don't move. ○ They still live in the same house where they were living twenty years ago. ○ Here's where the wire has been cut. (NOTE: After where used to ask a direct question, the verb is put before the subject: Where is the bottle? but not when it is used in a statement: He doesn't know where the bottle is.)

whereas /werəz/ conjunction if you compare this with the fact that ○ He likes tea whereas she prefers coffee.

wherever /'weəvər/ adverb 1. to or in any place ○ You can sit wherever you want. ○ Wherever we go on holiday, we never make hotel reservations. ○ The police want to ask her questions, wherever she may be. 2. used instead of 'where' for emphasis ○ Wherever did you get that hat?

whether /'weðə/ conjunction 1. used to mean 'if' for showing doubt, or for showing that you have not decided something ○ Do you know whether they're coming? ○ I can't make up my mind whether to go on holiday now or later. 2. used for referring to either of two things or people ○ All employees, whether managers or ordinary staff,
which

must take a medical test. (NOTE: Do not confuse with weather.)

which [wætʃ] adjective, pronoun 1. (asking a question) what person or thing ○ Which dress are you wearing to the wedding? ○ Which boy threw that stone? 2. (only used with things, not people) that ○ The French restaurant which is next door to the office. ○ They've eaten all the bread which you bought yesterday.

while [wæl] conjunction 1. at the time that ○ He tried to cut my hair while he was watching TV. ○ While we were on holiday someone broke into our house. ○ Shall I clean the kitchen while you're having a bath? 2. showing difference ○ He likes meat, while his sister is a vegetarian. ○ Everyone is watching TV, while I'm in the kitchen making the dinner. 3. although (formal) ○ While there may still be delays, the service is much better than it used to be. ■ noun a short time ○ It's a while since I've seen him. ○ in a while in a short time, soon ○ I'll be ready in a while.

whine [wain] verb 1. to make a loud high noise ○ You can hear the engines of the racing cars whining in the background. ○ The dogs whined when we locked them up in the kitchen. 2. to complain in a loud high voice that annoys other people ○ She's always whining about how little money she has. (NOTE: Do not confuse with wine. Note also: whines – whining – whined.)

whip [wip] noun a long, thin piece of leather with a handle, used to hit animals to make them do what you want ○ The rider used her whip to make the horse run faster. ■ verb to hit someone or an animal with a whip ○ He whipped the horse to make it go faster. (NOTE: whips – whipping – whipped)

whirl [wɜːl] verb to turn round quickly ○ She put on her new skirt and whirled around for every one to see. ○ The children's paper windmills whirled in the wind.

whiskey [ˈwɪski] noun Irish or American whisky

whisky [ˈwɪski] noun an alcoholic drink, made in Scotland from barley ○ The company produces thousands of bottles of whisky every year. (NOTE: The plural is whiskies.)

whisper [ˈwɜːspər] verb to speak very quietly, so that only the person you are talking to can hear ○ He whispered instructions to the other members of the gang. ○ She whispered to the nurse that she wanted something to drink. ■ noun a quiet voice, or words spoken very quietly ○ She spoke in a whisper.

whistle [ˈwɪsl] noun 1. a high sound made by blowing through your lips when they are almost closed ○ She gave a whistle of surprise. ○ We heard a whistle and saw a dog running across the field. 2. a simple instrument which makes a high sound, played by blowing ○ He blew on his whistle to stop the game. ■ verb 1. to blow through your lips to make a high sound ○ They marched along, whistling an Irish song. ○ He whistled for a taxi. 2. to make a high sound using a small metal instrument ○ The referee whistled to stop the match.

white [wæt] adjective of a colour like snow or milk ○ A white shirt is part of the uniform. ○ A white car will always look dirty. ○ Her hair is now completely white. ○ Do you take your coffee black or white? ■ noun 1. a person whose skin is pale ○ Whites are in the minority in African countries. 2. a white part of something ○ the white of an egg ○ The whites of his eyes were slightly red. 3. a white wine ○ A glass of house white, please.

white lie [ˈwɔtli] noun a lie about something unimportant, especially a lie told in order not to upset someone (informal)

who [hu] pronoun 1. (asking a question) which person or persons ○ Who phoned? ○ Who are you talking to? ○ Who spoke at the meeting? 2. the person or the people that ○ The men who came yesterday morning work for the electricity company. ○ Anyone who didn't get tickets early won't be able to get in. ○ There's the taxi driver who took us home last night. (NOTE: After an object, who can be left out: There's the man I
saw at the pub. When who is used to ask a direct question, the verb is put after ‘who’ and before the subject: Who is that man over there?, but not when it is used in a statement: I don’t know who that man is over there. When who is used as an object, it is sometimes written whom /hum/; but this is formal and not common: the man whom I met in the office; Whom do you want to see? 

whoever /hu:`evəl/ pronoun (emphatic form of ‘who’) no matter who, anyone who: Whoever finds the umbrella can keep it. Go home with whoever you like.

whole /həul/ adjective all of something: She must have been hungry – she ate a whole apple pie. We spent the whole winter in the south. A whole lot of people went down with flu. a noun all of something: She stayed in bed the whole of Sunday morning and read the newspapers. The whole of the north of the country was covered with snow. Did you watch the whole of the programme? (NOTE: Do not confuse with hole.) in one piece: The birds catch small fish and swallow them whole.

whose /hu:`zu/ pronoun 1. (asking a question) which belongs to which person: Whose is that car? Whose book is this? Whose money was stolen? 2. of whom: the family whose house was burgled; the man whose hat you borrowed; the girl whose foot you trod on (NOTE: Do not confuse with who’s.)

why /wa/ adverb 1. for what reason: Why did he have to phone me in the middle of the TV film? I asked the ticket collector why the train was late. 2. giving a reason: She told me why she couldn’t go to the party. 3. agreeing with a suggestion: ‘Would you like some lunch?’ ‘Why not?’

wicked /`wikt/ adjective very bad: What a wicked thing to say! It was wicked of them to steal the birds’ eggs.

wide /waid/ adjective 1. which measures from side to side: The table is three feet wide. 2. which measures very wide: The shop carries a wide range of imported goods. 3. including many things: The shop carries a wide range of imported goods. 4. She has a wide knowledge of French painting.

width /waidθ/ adverb as far as possible, as much as possible: She opened her eyes wide. 2. The door was wide open so we just walked in.

widely /`waidli/ adverb 1. by a wide range of people: It is widely expected that he will resign. 2. over a wide area: Contamination spread widely over the area round the factory. 3. She has travelled widely in Greece.

widow /`waidoʊ/ noun (NOTE: Do not confuse with wId /`wid/) a woman whose husband has died and who has not married again.

width /waidθ/ noun 1. a measurement of something from one side to another: I need to know the width of the sofa. 2. The width of the garden is at least forty feet in width. 3. the distance from one side to another: of a swimming pool She swam three widths easily. (NOTE: The plural is wives /waɪvz/)

wig /`wig/ noun false hair worn on the head

wild /`wil/ adjective 1. living naturally, not with people as a pet: very angry or very excited: He will be wild when he sees what I have done to the car. 2. The fans went wild at the end of the match. 3. not thinking carefully: She made a few wild guesses, but didn’t find the right answer. They had the wild idea of walking across the Sahara. adverb without any control: The crowds were running wild through the centre of the town.

wildlife /`wildrɪfl/ noun birds, plants and animals in their natural conditions

will /wɪl/ modal verb 1. used to form the future tense: The party will start soon. 2. Will they be staying a long time? 3. If you ask her to play the piano, she’ll say ‘no’. used as a polite way of asking
willing  363  winter

someone do something ○ Will everyone please sit down? ○ Will someone close the curtains? ○ (formal) Won’t you sit down? 3. used for showing that you are keen to do something ○ Don’t call a taxi – I’ll take you home. ○ The car will never start when we want it to. ○ Don’t worry – I will do it. (NOTE: the negative: will not is usually written won’t /wɔnt/. The past is: would, negative: would not, usually written wouldn’t. Note also that will is often shortened to ‘ll: he’ll = he will). 1. someone’s desire that something will happen □ against your will without your agreement ○ He was forced to pay the money against his will. 2. a legal document by which a person gives instructions about what should happen to his or her property after he or she dies ○ He wrote his will in 1984. ○ According to her will, all her property is left to her children. ○ Has she made a will yet? ○ at will whenever someone wants to ○ Visitors can wander around the gardens at will.

willing /ˈwɪlɪŋ/ adjective keen to help ○ Is there anyone who is willing to drive the jeep? ○ I need two willing helpers to wash the car.

win /wɪn/ verb 1. to beat someone in a game, or be first in a race or competition ○ I expect our team will win tomorrow. ○ The local team won their match yesterday. ○ She won the race easily. 2. to get something as a prize ○ She won first prize in the art competition. ○ He won two million pounds on the lottery. ○ She’s hoping to win a new car in a competition in the paper. (NOTE: wins – winning – won /wʌn/) ı noun the act of winning a game, race or competition ○ The local team has only had two wins so far this year. ○ We’re disappointed, we expected a win.

wind1 /wɪnd/ noun air moving outdoors ○ The wind blew two trees down in the park. ○ There’s no point trying to use an umbrella in this wind. ○ There’s not a breath of wind – the sailing boats aren’t moving at all.

wind2 /wɪnd/ verb to twist round and round ○ He wound the towel round his waist. ○ She wound the string into a ball. (NOTE: winds – winding – wound /ˈwɔʊnd/) wind up phrasal verb 1. to turn a key to make a machine work ○ When did you wind up the clock or wind the clock up? 2. to turn a key to make something go up ○ Wind up your window if it starts to rain. 3. to be in a situation at the end of a period (informal) ○ They wound up owing the bank thousands of pounds.

window /ˈwɪndəʊ/ noun 1. an opening in a surface such as a wall or door, which is filled with glass ○ a seat by the window ○ I looked out of the kitchen window and saw a fox. ○ It’s dangerous to lean out of car windows. ○ The burglar must have got in through the bathroom window. 2. any of several sections of a computer screen on which information is shown ○ Open the command window to see the range of possible commands.

windy /ˈwɪndɪ/ adjective when a strong wind is blowing (informal) (NOTE: windier – windiest)

wine /ˈwɪn/ noun an alcoholic drink made from grapes ○ We had a glass of French red wine. ○ Two glasses of white wine, please. ○ Should we have some white wine with the fish?

wing /wɪŋ/ noun 1. one of the two parts of the body, which a bird or butterfly etc. uses to fly ○ The little birds were flapping their wings, trying to fly. ○ Which part of the chicken do you prefer: a leg or a wing? 2. one of the two flat parts sticking from the side of an aircraft, which hold the aircraft in the air ○ He had a seat by the wing, so could not see much out of the window.

wink /wɪŋk/ verb to shut and open one eye quickly, as a signal ○ She winked at him to try to tell him that everything was going well.

winner /ˈwɪnər/ noun 1. a person who wins something ○ The winner of the race gets a silver cup. 2. something which is successful ○ His latest book is a winner.

winter /ˈwɪntər/ noun the coldest season of the year, the season between autumn
and spring. It's too cold to do any gardening in the winter. We're taking a winter holiday in Mexico.

wipe /wap/ verb to clean or dry something with a cloth. Wipe your shoes with a cloth before you polish them. Use the blue towel to wipe your hands.

wire /waiə/ noun 1. a thin piece of metal or metal thread. He used bits of wire to attach the apple tree to the wall. The chip basket is made of woven wire. 2. (electric) wire thin metal thread along which electricity flows, usually covered with coloured plastic. The wires seem to be all right. He must be a problem with the computer itself.

wisdom /wizdəm/ noun general common sense and the ability to make good decisions.

wise /wai/ adjective having intelligence and being sensible. It was a wise decision to cancel the trip. I don't think it's wise to keep all that money in the house.

wish /wiz/ noun 1. what you want to happen. 2. a greeting. Best wishes for the New Year! Please give my good wishes to your family. (NOTE: The plural is wishes.) ■ verb 1. to want something to happen. She sometimes wished she could live in the country. I wish you wouldn't be so unkind! 2. to hope something good will happen. She wished him good luck in his interview. He wished me a Happy New Year. Wish me luck - it's my exam tomorrow.

witch /wıtʃ/ noun a woman believed to have magic powers. (NOTE: The plural is witches.)

with /wıθ/ preposition 1. showing that things or people are together. She came here with her mother. My sister is staying with us for a few days. (NOTE: with is used with many adjectives and verbs: to agree with, to be pleased with.) 2. something which you have. The girl with fair hair. They live in the house with the pink door. 3. showing something which is used. He was chopping up wood with an axe. Since his accident he walks with a stick. The crowd attacked the police with stones and bottles. 4. because of. Her little hands were blue with cold. Half the people in the office are ill with flu.

within /wıðən/ preposition inside an area or period of time. The house is within easy reach of the station. We are within walking distance of the shop. I must go back for another check within three months. They promised to deliver the sofa within a week.

without /wıðət/ preposition 1. not with. They came on a walking holiday without any boots. She managed to live for a few days without any food. He was stuck in Germany without any money. They were fined for travelling without tickets. 2. not doing something. She sang for an hour without stopping. They lived in the hut in the forest without seeing anybody for weeks.

witness /wıtʃıs/ noun 1. a person who sees something happen or who is present when something happens. The witness happened to be outside the house when it was burgled. 2. a person who is present when someone signs a document. The contract has to be signed in front of two witnesses. His sister signed as a witness. ■ verb to be present when something happens, and see it happening. Did anyone witness the accident?

witty /wıtə/ adjective clever and funny. She gave a witty and entertaining speech. (NOTE: Wittier – wittiest)

wives /waiəvz/ plural of wife

wobble /wɒbə/ verb to move from side to side in a way that is not smooth or steady. The children made the jelly wobble in their bowls. Don’t wobble the table when I’m pouring coffee.

woke /wəʊk/ past tense of wake

woken /wəʊk(ə)n/ past participle of wake

wolf /wulf/ noun a wild animal like a large dog, which usually lives in groups in the forest. At night the wolves came and howled outside the hut. (NOTE: The plural is wolves.)

woman /ˈwʊmən/ noun an adult female person. The manager is an extremely experienced woman. There are very few women in government. There are
won 365 work

more and more women bus drivers.

(women: The plural is women 

won /wən/ past tense and past participle of win

wonder /ˈwʌndər/ verb 1. to want to know something ○ I wonder why the room has gone quiet. ○ If you don’t ring home, your parents will start wondering what has happened. 2. to think about something ○ I wonder how I can earn more money. ○ He’s wondering what to do next. 3. asking a question politely ○ We were wondering if you would like to come for dinner on Saturday.

wonderful /ˈwʌndərfl/ adjective extremely good or enjoyable ○ They had a wonderful holiday by a lake in Sweden. ○ The weather was wonderful for the whole holiday. ○ You passed your driving test first time? – Wonderful!

wood /wʊd/ noun 1. a hard material which comes from a tree ○ The kitchen table is made of wood. ○ She picked up a piece of wood and put it on the fire. ○ A wood floor would be just right for this room. (NOTE: no plural: some wood, a piece of wood) 2. an area in which many trees are growing together ○ The path goes straight through the wood. ○ Their house is on the edge of a wood. (NOTE: The plural is woods. Do not confuse with would.)

wooden /ˈwʊdn/ adjective made out of wood ○ In the market we bought little wooden dolls for the children.

wool /wʊl/ noun 1. long threads of twisted animal hair, used to make clothes or carpets etc. ○ The carpet is made of wool. ○ I need an extra ball of wool to finish this pullover. 2. the hair growing on a sheep ○ The sheep are sheared and the wool sent to market in early summer.

woolly /ˈwʊli/ adjective made out of wool ○ She wore a woolly hat.

class /klɑs/ noun 1. a separate piece of language, either written or spoken ○ This sentence has five words. ○ He always spells some words wrongly, such as ‘though’. 2. something spoken ○ She passed me in the street but didn’t say a word. ○ I’d like to say a few words about Mr Smith who is retiring today. 3. a promise which you have made ○ to give your word to promise ○ He gave his word that the matter would remain confidential. ○ to keep your word to do what you promised to do ○ He kept his word, and the cheque arrived the next day. ○ to take someone’s word for it to accept what someone says as being true ○ OK, I’ll take your word for it. ○ to have a word with someone to speak to someone ○ I must have a word with the manager about the service. ○ The salesgirl had made so many mistakes, I had to have a word with her. ○ without a word without saying anything ○ She went out of the room without a word. ○ word for word exactly as it is said or written ○ Tell me what he said word for word. ○ A word-for-word translation often doesn’t make any sense.

word processing /ˈwɜːrd pɜˈsesɪŋ/ noun using a computer to produce, check and change texts, reports and letters etc.

word processor /ˈwɜːrd pɜˈsesər/ noun 1. a small computer which is used to produce texts, reports and letters etc. ○ She offered to write the letter for me on her word processor. ○ You can use my word processor to type your letter if you like. 2. a word-processing program which allows you to create texts, edit them and print them

wore /wɔːr/ past tense of wear

work /wɜːk/ noun 1. things that you do using your strength or your brain ○ There’s a great deal of work still to be done on the project. ○ There’s too much work for one person. ○ If you’ve finished that piece of work, there’s plenty more to be done. ○ Cooking for two hundred people every day is hard work. 2. a job done regularly to earn money ○ He goes to work every day on his bicycle. ○ Work starts at 9 a.m. and finishes at 5 p.m. ○ Her work involves a lot of travelling. ○ He is still looking for work. 3. something which has been made, painted or written by someone ○ the complete works of Shakespeare ○ An exhibition of the work of local artists. ■ verb 1. to use your strength or brain to do something ○ I can’t work in the gar-
worker noun 1. a person who works ○ She’s a good worker. ○ He’s a fast worker. 2. a person who works in a particular job ○ The factory closed when the workers went on strike. ○ Office workers usually work from 9.30 to 5.30.

working adjective relating to a job or to work ○ the working population of a country ○ The unions have complained about working conditions in the factory. ○ He came to the party in his working clothes. ■ noun a way or ways in which something works ○ The workings of a car engine are a complete mystery to him. ○ I wish I could understand the workings of local government!

working class noun a group in society consisting of people who work with their hands, usually earning wages not salaries

workman noun a man who works with his hands (NOTE: The plural is workmen.)

works plural noun 1. the moving parts of a machine ○ I looked inside the clock and there seems to be dust in the works. 2. a factory ○ The steel works will be closed next week for the Christmas holidays. ■ the works everything (informal) ○ They built a conservatory with a fountain, automatic lighting, a barbecue – the works!

workshop noun a very small factory where things are made or repaired

world noun the earth on which we live ○ Here is a map of the world. ○ She flew round the world twice last year. ○ He has to travel all over the world on business. ○ A round-the-world ticket allows several stopovers.

worm noun a small thin animal which has no arms or legs and lives in the soil ○ Birds were pecking at the soil for worms.

worst adjective far worse than ○ He’s much worse since he started taking...
worship /ˈwɜːʃp/ verb 1. to praise and respect God. ○ The ancient peoples worshipped stone statues of their gods. 2. to take part in a church service. ○ They worship regularly in the local church. (NOTE: worships – worshipping – worshipped)

worst /ˈwɜːst/ adjective worse than anything else. ○ I think this is the worst film he’s ever made. ○ adverb less well than anything or anyone else or than at any other time. ○ It’s difficult to say which team played worst. ○ She works worst when she’s tired. ○ noun a very bad thing. ○ This summer is the worst for fifty years.

worth /wɜːθ/ adjective 1. to be worth to have a certain value or price. ○ This ring’s worth a lot of money. ○ Gold is worth more than silver. ○ The house is worth more than £250,000. 2. to be worth doing something to find something good or helpful to do. ○ It’s worth taking a map with you, as you may get lost in the little streets. ○ His latest film is well worth seeing. ○ The old castle is well worth visiting or is well worth a visit. ○ noun a value. ○ Its worth will increase each year. ○ She lost jewellery of great worth in the fire. ○ Can you give me twenty pounds’ worth of petrol?

would /wʊd/ modal verb 1. as a polite way of asking someone to do something. ○ Would you please stop talking? ○ Would someone please tell me where the library is? ○ Would you like some more tea? 2. used as the past of ‘will’. ○ He said he would be here for lunch. ○ She hoped she would be well enough to come. ○ He wouldn’t go even if I paid him. 3. used as the past of ‘will’, showing something which often happens. ○ He would bring his dog with him, even though we asked him not to. ○ My husband forgot my birthday again this year – he would! 4. used for showing something which often happened in the past. ○ Every morning she would go and feed the chickens. ○ He would always be there waiting outside the station. ○ They would often bring us flowers. 5. used following a condition. ○ I’m sure that if they could come, they would. ○ I would’ve done it if you had asked me to. ○ If she were alive, she would or she’d be a hundred years old today. ○ If it snowed we would or we’d go skiing. (NOTE: The negative would not is usually written wouldn’t. Note also that would is often shortened to ‘she’d be a hundred, he’d stay at home. Note also that would is only used with other verbs and is not followed by to.

would rather phrasal verb to prefer

wound1 /ˈwʊnd/ noun a cut made on someone’s body, usually in fighting. ○ verb 1. to hurt someone badly by cutting into their flesh. ○ Two of the gang were wounded in the bank robbery. 2. to hurt someone’s feelings. ○ She was deeply wounded by what he said.

wound2 /ˈwʊnd/ past tense and past participle of wind

wove /ˈwʌv/ past tense of weave

woven /ˈwʌvn/ past participle of weave

wrap /ræp/ verb to cover something by putting something over it. ○ She wrapped the parcel in paper. (NOTE: wraps – wrapping – wrapped) ○ noun 1. a type of shawl that is put round the shoulders or the top part of the body. ○ She pulled her wrap closer around her. 2. a piece of material used to cover something. ○ Remove the wrap before putting the dish in the microwave.

wrapping /ˈræpɪŋ/ noun the paper or plastic used to wrap something up.

wreck /rɛk/ noun 1. a ship which has been sunk or badly damaged. ○ Divers have discovered the wreck on the seabed. ○ The wreck of the ‘Mary Rose’ was found in the sea near Southampton. 2. anything which has been damaged and cannot be used. ○ The police towed away the wreck of the car. ○ Their house is now a total wreck. ○ verb to damage something very badly. ○ The ship was wrecked on the rocks in the storm. ○ The bank was wrecked by the explosion.

wrestle /ˈres/ verb to fight with someone to try to throw him to the
wriggle /ˈrɪɡ(ə)l/ verb to twist from side to side ○ The baby wriggled in her father's arms. ○ The worm wriggled back into the soil.

wring /rɪŋ/ verb to twist something, especially to get water out of it ○ Wring the face cloth (dry) after you have used it. ○ He wrung out his shirt before putting it to dry. (NOTE: wrings – wringing – wrung /rʌŋ/)

wrinkle /ˈrɪŋkl/ noun a fold in the skin ○ She had an operation to remove wrinkles round her eyes.

wrist /rɪst/ noun the joint between the arm and the hand

write /raɪt/ verb 1. to put words or numbers on paper etc. using a pen, pencil, computer etc. ○ She wrote the address on the back of an envelope. ○ Write the reference number at the top of the letter. 2. to write a letter and send it to someone ○ She writes to me twice a week. ○ Don’t forget to write as soon as you get to your hotel. 3. to be the author of a book or music etc. ○ He wrote a book on keeping tropical fish. ○ Didn’t you know she used to write for the ‘Sunday Times’? (NOTE: writes – writing – wrote /rɪt/ – written /ˈrɪt(ə)n/)

write down phrasal verb to write something

writer /ˈraɪtə/ noun a person who writes books or articles

writing /ˈraɪtɪŋ/ noun something which is written ○ Please don’t phone, reply in writing. ○ Put everything in writing, then you have a record of what has been done.

written1 /ˈrɪt(ə)n/ adjective which has been put in writing

written2 /ˈrɪt(ə)n/ past participle of write

wrong /rɒŋ/ adjective 1. not correct ○ He gave three wrong answers and failed the test. ○ That’s not the right time, is it? – No, the clock is wrong. ○ You’ve come to the wrong house – there’s no one called Jones living here. ○ I must have pressed the wrong button. 2. not suitable ○ You came just at the wrong time, when we were bathing the children. ○ She was wearing the wrong sort of dress for a wedding. 3. not working properly ○ There is something wrong with the television. 4. morally bad ○ It’s wrong to talk like that about her. ○ Cheating in exams is wrong. 5. making someone worried ○ He’s worried about his name wrong.

wrongly /ˈrɒŋli/ adverb not correctly

wrote /raʊt/ past tense of write

wrung /rʌŋ/ past tense and past participle of wring
X /eks/, X noun the twenty-fourth letter of the alphabet, between W and Y. symbol 1, a multiplication sign \( \times \). (Note: say ‘three times three equals nine’). 2, showing size \( \times \). The table top is 24 x 36cm. (Note: say ‘twenty-four by thirty-six centimetres’)

X /eks/ noun the Roman numeral for ten or tenth

X-ray /ˈɛks rɛ/ noun 1, a type of radiation that doctors use for taking photographs of the inside of your body. The X-ray examination showed the key was inside the baby’s stomach. The X-ray department is closed for lunch. A photograph taken with X-rays. The X-ray showed that the bone was broken in two places. They will take an X-ray of his leg. She was sent to hospital for an X-ray. verb to take an X-ray photograph of someone. There are six patients waiting to be X-rayed. They X-rayed my leg to see if it was broken.

Y /waɪ/, Y noun the twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet, between X and Z

yacht /ˈjɑːt/ noun 1, a sailing boat used for pleasure and sport. She spent her holiday on a yacht in the Mediterranean.

yard /ˈjɑːrd/ noun 1, a measurement of length, equal to 0.914 metres. The police station is only yards away from where the fight took place. Can you move your car a couple of yards as it is blocking the entrance to our garage? 2, an area of concrete at the back or side of a house. We keep our bikes in the yard.

yarn /ˈjɑːn/ noun a long piece of wool used in knitting or weaving. She sells yarn from the wool of her sheep.

eyawn /ˈjɔʊn/ verb to open your mouth wide and breathe in and out deeply when you are tired or bored. He went on speaking for so long that half the people at the meeting started yawning or started to yawn.

yeah /jɛə/ interjection yes

year /ˈjɑːr/ noun 1, a period of time lasting twelve months, from January 1st to December 31st. Columbus discovered America in the year 1492. Great celebrations which took place in the year 2000. Last year we did not have any holiday. Next year she’s going on holiday in Australia. The weather was very bad for most of the year. all year round working or open for the whole year. The museum is open all year round. 2, a period of twelve months from a particular time. We spent five years in Hong Kong. He died two hundred years ago today. She’ll be eleven years old tomorrow. How many years have you been working for the company?

yell /jɛl/ verb to shout very loudly. The policeman yelled to her to get out of the way.

yellow /ˈjɛləʊ/ adjective of a colour like that of the sun or of gold. His new car is bright yellow. She’s wearing yellow sandals. At this time of year the fields are full of yellow flowers. noun the colour of the sun or gold. Do you have any hats of a lighter yellow than this one?

yes /jes/ adverb a word showing that you agree with someone, accept something, or give permission for something. They asked her if she wanted to come and she said ‘yes’. Anyone want more coffee? — Yes, please. You don’t like living in London? — Yes, I do! Didn’t you work in Scotland at one time? — Yes,
yesterday /ˈjestədi/ adverb, noun the day before today. ○ Yesterday was March 1st so today must be the 2nd. ○ She came to see us yesterday evening.
yet /jet/ adverb now, before now, or until now. ○ Has the manager arrived yet? ○ I haven’t seen her yet this morning. ○ Don’t throw the newspaper away – I haven’t read it yet. ○ conjunction however ○ He’s very small and yet he can kick a ball a long way. ○ It was starting to snow, and yet he went out without a coat.
yield /jɪld/ noun the quantity of a crop or a product produced from a plant or from an area of land. ○ What is the normal yield per hectare? ○ verb 1. to produce a result ○ Their researches finally yielded the information they were looking for. 2. to produce a crop or a product ○ This variety of rice can yield up to 2 tonnes per hectare. ○ The North Sea oil deposits yield 100,000 barrels a month. 3. to do or agree to do something that you have been trying not to do
yolk /jʊlk/ noun the yellow part inside an egg.
you /juː/ pronoun 1. referring to someone being spoken to ○ Are you ready? ○ You look tired, you should rest a bit. ○ If I give you my address will you give me yours? ○ Hello, how are you? ○ Are you both keeping well? ○ 2. referring to anyone ○ You never know when you might need a penknife. ○ You have to be very tall to be a policeman. (NOTE: You is both singular and plural.)
young /jʌŋ/ adjective not old ○ She’s very young, she’s only six. ○ He became Prime Minister when he was still a young man. ○ My little brother’s much younger than me or than I am. ○ In the afternoon there are TV programmes for very young children. ○ This is where your Daddy lived when he was young. ○ noun young animals or birds ○ Animals fight to protect their young.
younger /ˈjuːnɡər/ adjective younger than me ○ younger than you ○ younger than now, before now, or until now ○ She’s younger than me. ○ younger than you young ○ younger than now, before now, or until now ○ I was younger than you. ○ young man ○ very young, she’s only six.
your /jɔːr/ adjective belonging to you ○ I hope you didn’t forget to bring your toothbrush. ○ This letter is for your brother.
yours /jɔːz/ pronoun belonging to you ○ This is my car – where’s yours? ○ My car’s in the garage, can I borrow yours?
yourself /jɔːrˈself/ pronoun relating to ‘you’ as a subject ○ Why do you wash the car yourself, when you could easily take it to the car wash? ○ Watch out for the broken glass – you might hurt yourself. ○ I hope you are all going to enjoy yourselves. (NOTE: The plural is yourselves.)
youth /jʌθ/ noun 1. a young man ○ Gangs of youths were causing trouble in the village. ○ A youth, aged 16, was arrested for possessing drugs. 2. a period when you are young, especially the time between being a child and being an adult ○ In his youth he was a great traveller. ○ I haven’t done that since the days of my youth!

zero /ˈzɪrəʊ/ noun 1. the number 0 ○ To make an international call you dial zero (00), followed by the number of the country. 2. the temperature at which water freezes ○ The temperature stayed below zero for days. ○ They lost ten – zero. (NOTE: The plural is zeros.)
zigzag /ˈzɪɡzæɡ/ adjective used to describe a line which turns one way, then the opposite way ○ There are zigzag lines painted at pedestrian crossings to show that cars must not stop there.
zoo /zuː/ noun a place where wild animals are kept, and where people can go to see them
zoom /zuːm/ verb to go very fast ○ Cars were zooming past me on the motorway.
# Irregular Verbs

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